



Annual report, April 2006 - March 2007



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Preface

'Effatha'

Effatha is a word in the gospel which means, Be Open. Jesus met a deaf man and told him to be open not only in his ears and mouth but also in the heart and mind.

This year, Tony joined St. Martin-CSA as a trainee. When he came, all of us saw only his disabilities; his frail posture and acute speech problem. Every time he tried to talk we would complete the sentences for him, just to save time and to save him from the enormous struggle of having to complete each word. But one day during a training session we listened to him waiting for him to complete each word and each sentence. The speech he made opened our eyes to see the real Tony; a brilliant and passionate man. Tony said:

“Moses looked beyond the burning bush and was therefore able to go ahead and free the people of Israel. We too must look beyond our pains and struggles if we are to free ourselves from our prejudices and serve our beneficiaries with love”.

With these words, Tony said Effatha, to us and opened our eyes to see beyond people's limitations and to focus on their abilities and strengths. During the year, the message of Effatha reached all staff members and volunteers in different ways and many of us were opened to see the gifts of God in our colleagues and in our beneficiaries. The Spiritual Formation team took Effatha as its name.

Apparently this openness was at work in St. Martin-CSA during the year. The poor came to look for love and assistance in their needs, but many of them showed courage and patience on their faces, and were quick to encourage us and urge us on. The volunteers also came searching for the opportunity to serve and were happy when they found a chance to change the lives of the needy and add value to their own lives. The interaction of volunteers and those who needed their services has become the engine that drives St. Martin-CSA and the love between them has been the fuel.

Other people who are endowed with various gifts and resources continued to visit us, becoming themselves a true evidence of God's providence. They came with their gifts to share with the needy and were opened by the love and appreciation that the needy gave them in return.

Providence is not only receiving, but also providing towards the needs of others according to our ability and gifts. By constantly renewing our formation and

empowerment strategies, we have tried to keep our volunteers and the general community focussed towards this end.

St. Martin-CSA wishes to continue growing into a house of providence where all of us continually exchange gifts, so that everyone may get what they need and receive the joy of giving. We do not hesitate to welcome all the people to the family because the journey ahead is still long.

In some occasions we failed to live to our expectations. We were not able to respond to all the concerns in the community and requests that came to us especially outside our target area. In some situations we were not able to perform to the highest level possible and we acknowledge our limitations and vulnerability.

We thank all those who have walked this journey with us; those who participated in our activities at one time or another and those who have supported us with their gifts and prayers.

Our hope is that as you read through this report, you will see the value of your role in this mission.

.....
Fr. Gabriele Pipinato
Director

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Thomas Kihara
Vice-Director

.....
James Njoroge
Vice-Director

.....
Samuel Murage
General Coordinator

Nyahururu, 02-08-07

1. Introduction

This report covers the period between April 2006 and March 2007 which may be labelled as the tenth year of St. Martin-CSA's existence. It was an eventful year characterized by remarkable occurrences and day to day challenges. Upcoming challenges were handled in consultative forums with the involvement of the community to the extent possible.

The leaving of Ans Van Keulen, former Vice-Director, marked the end of a handing over process which had started two years earlier. This process taught us invaluable lessons on issues of staff empowerment and preparedness. We realised that something very deep unites our lives and motivates our actions in working together.

Efforts were made during the year to enhance spiritual formation activities to all volunteers and staff. Retreats were conducted for all the community volunteers in their various zones while a growing number of committee members and staff attended different retreats in Nairobi. The handbook of St. Martin-CSA 'Sharing Talents and Resources' was read by many people and it was translated in French and Italian to reach the growing audience. There were indications that the approach and philosophy of the organization was understood by those who read the book.

Ecumenism deepened in the activities of St. Martin-CSA over the year. We were inspired by the leaders and pastors of various churches who welcomed us and gave us an opportunity to share with them. We are grateful for the unity and togetherness we experienced in these joint activities. The chairman of the local Muslim community joined the organization as a Management Committee member of the HIV/AIDS programme, opening for us another door for learning and working together.

Our collaboration with the outside world went a step further during the year. Notable events such as the Italian Schools programme and participation in an International course on peace by one of the staff provided a chance for us to learn from and interact with other stakeholders and the general public outside Kenya. Another notable event was the visit by Fidei Donum – Africa which gave us a chance to share with a group of Missionaries in Africa and receive inspiration from them. Our relationship with the L'arche community was consolidated by visits from the international coordinator and the Director of the Uganda community. Our staff and committee members also visited the L'arche community in Uganda to learn from them and share experiences.

This year's report highlights the major achievements and challenges made by the different programmes against the set objectives and the activities carried out to achieve them. Attempt has been made to correlate this with the overall St. Martin-CSA mission. Key milestones and changes that affected organisational operations and the approach have also been highlighted. It begins with a section on management, which entails the activities of the departments and flows to each of the Programmes. Four cases are provided to elaborate St. Martin Approach and method of operation. The report also includes a summary on income and expenditures

2.1. Infrastructure

Talitha Kum Children's Home

An elevated water tank was acquired and installed to ease the occasional water shortage experienced in the home. A semi-permanent house was also put up to house one cook and a driver. However the planned construction of extra rooms and hostels to house volunteers and visitors was not done.

Flora farm

The farmhouse renovation was successfully completed. It began hosting small groups for trainings, meetings and other functions. This increased the number of facilities available for trainings.

New office block

Construction work for a new office block opposite the current administrative offices started during the year. This is meant to create more office space so that the Community Programme for People with Disabilities, which is currently housed at Talitha Kum Children's Home, can vacate the Home and allow it to accommodate more children.

2.2. Transport facilities

The number of cars available for fieldwork remained **9** while the number of motorcycles increased from **10** to **12** (see table 2.1 on page 9).

2.3. Human resources

The workforce

The organization operated with **83** permanent staff members who were on contract. **15** other staff members including 3 Catholic sisters and one regular volunteer worked in Talitha Kum Children's Home. In addition, there were **20** trainees undergoing a one year experience both at the field level and coordination level. **12** casual workers were also engaged in the transport, support and security departments. **5** of the permanent staff members were in college undertaking studies in various fields and only reported to the offices during vacations. Other **2** staff members undertook distant learning programmes while working. The position of Human Resource Manager remained vacant through the year. **4** staff member left St. Martin-CSA for various reasons. (see table 2.3 on page 9).

Expatriate workforce

In whole, **6** expatriates served in St. Martin-CSA during the year. **2** of them (**1** priest and **1** lay missionaries) were from Padua Missionary Office. An expatriate worker sent by CUAMM continued with his contract in the organization. **1** other expatriate from the Central Mission Board of the Netherlands (CMC) left the organisation and was replaced. A volunteer from the Dutch Mission and Youth continued with his experience in one of the support departments.

Assistant Coordinator trainees

7 university graduates were engaged and attached to the programmes of St. Martin CSA in the positions of Assistant Coordinator Trainees. The experience furnished them with project coordination skills and enabled them to learn about the Organization's mode of operation. **2** of these were employed as assistant coordinators in various programmes.

Community worker trainees

A new programme of Community Worker Trainees was created as a replacement for the Regular Office Volunteers programme. It aims at equipping the trainees with skills of social work in the community besides office work. **11** persons were recruited and assigned to various programmes and departments in these new positions.

Volunteer committee members

The management and direction of all the five programmes as well as Talitha Kum Children's Home continued to be undertaken by committees of **11** volunteers each. In the programme of HIV/AIDS two Base groups under the management committee with 11 members each oversaw the implementation of programme activities in the outstations. A Management Board with the same number of volunteers steered the entire organisation. The elected treasurers from all the committees formed the Finance Committee whose role is to oversee financial activities in the organization. At the end of the period under reference, a total of **85** people volunteered at the management level, while **6** positions fell vacant see table 2.2, page 9.

Two of the six Management Committees dissolved after the 2-year term of service expired and were reconstituted. These were the committees for the programme of HIV/AIDS, Alcohol and Drugs Abuse and Talitha Kum Children's Home. In the programme of HIV/AIDS, two base groups in-charge of managing programme affairs in outstation offices were also dissolved and reconstituted.

Stability of staff

Over the reporting period, more staff members joined the long term loan scheme which enabled them to acquire land and/or housing through modest savings. The Management Board started discussion on staff retirement benefits scheme that will provide security to the staff after retirement. As a result, staff turn over remained low and most of those who hold key positions in the organization remained stable.

2.4. Policy development and changes

Policy on incentives for newborn babies

This is a new policy aimed at offering incentives to staff members to enable them access better health care services during maternity and after delivery of babies. The policy outlines benefits by way of cash whenever staff members or their spouses are expecting newborns.

Policy on motor cycle riding incentives

This new policy stipulates that staff members riding motor cycles while carrying out St. Martin-CSA activities are entitled to cash allowance paid on the basis of mileage covered.

Policy on exposure visits

Arising from the many exposure visits conducted by staff and volunteer committee members, it was imperative to develop working guidelines to harmonise the exposure visits. This new policy gives directions on visits to local sites and states when staff or committee members may plan for exposures outside the country.

Changes in existing policies

A number of amendments were effected on some of the existing policies as follows:

- Long-term loans policy: Changes were effected to allow for the transfer of properties that have been purchased on loan to the next of kin after death.
- Governance of St. Martin-CSA (Terms of reference for Finance Committee): Amendments were made to empower treasurers of Management Committees by forming a Finance Committee with clear roles and stipulating election procedures for treasurers.
- Policy on individual retreats: Changes were introduced to enable staff and committee members to be sponsored for retreats once every year.
- Policy on sponsorship of staff for further education: Changes were inserted to allow the Management Board to consider special cases for sponsorship.
- Vehicles policy was amended to include biannual eye tests for drivers and riders.

2.5. St. Martin Identity

Identity and image are two sides of the same coin. Viewed from this perspective, it is important that the identity of St. Martin CSA closely corresponds to the image as seen by the publics. Thus, conscious efforts were put in place to strengthen and spread the identity of St. Martin-CSA to different communities inside and outside our working areas.

St. Martin-CSA's identity book

The organisation's identity book; '*Sharing Talents and Resources - An African Experience of Promoting Solidarity in the Community*' continued to be distributed and efforts to translate it into Italian language began during the year. A number of people who read the book expressed the desire to apply the concepts in their own context.

Induction of visitors, new staff and committee members

Induction courses were organised for new staff and committee members in order to enable them comprehend and internalise the identity of St. Martin-CSA. A course on St. Martin Approach was offered to the staff and committee members. Besides, **61** visiting groups were oriented into the identity and activities of St. Martin-CSA. Over the year, various churches, organisations and institutions enlisted interest and support for the activities of St. Martin-CSA. The major interest was to learn about the spirit and the approach of the organisation.

Reorganisation of the spiritual formation team

The spiritual formation team was organised into small functional groups serving the different programmes and departments and was named 'Effatha'. The team comprised **36** members drawn from the staff and committee members across the programmes and departments. Some new members joined the group this year. The team has worked tirelessly to offer spiritual formation to the organisation's staff and volunteers. **6** retreats were held for the team members who in turn conducted spiritual formation sessions in all trainings for staff and volunteers.

St. Martin approach

Considerable improvement in the understanding of the approach of the organization was registered during the year. This resulted in better implementation of the same by staff, volunteers and the community as a whole. Be that as it may, a few challenges were realized and important lessons learnt which will guide further improvement on strategies.

St. Martin PEP outcome report implementation

The outcome of the Participatory Evaluation Exercise carried out in December 2005 continued to be deliberated upon by the Organisation's Management Board. Recommendations touching on policy formulation, administrative structures and financial management were under implementation by the end of the reporting year.

2.6. Public relations

The Department of Public Relations carried out its activities under a one-year strategic plan with the same goal as the previous year which was *an enhanced positive image of the organization and increased understanding of the identity of St. Martin-CSA among its publics.*

Many materials geared towards promoting the image and identity of the organisation were prepared in this period. Among these were: **5039** pocket diaries, **3950** calendars, **500** T-shirts and **150** Christmas cards.

The organisation's four-monthly newsletter, *The Asante* was tremendously improved in terms of informative articles, outlook and graphics. **1200** copies of this newsletter were produced and distributed during the year. It was also posted in the St. Martin-CSA website.

The department continued to inform the community and general public on the activities of St. Martin-CSA. Over the year, consultative meetings were held with various religious leaders resulting in **35** awareness sessions to major churches. Awareness was also done to **4** public gatherings.

A Publicity and Awareness workshop was organised where staff and committee members attended. After this training, the department developed a draft publicity and awareness guidelines module for the organisation.

The department continued to receive visitors from various communities and countries. During the reporting period, **61** groups of visitors were received, comprising **38** diverse groups from overseas and **23** groups from Kenya. The local groups consisted of students from various learning institutions, religious groups and civil servants. The department intensified and consolidated working relationships with different collaborating and supporting partners.

The department faced the challenge of inadequate strategies for recruiting local donors and supporters for purposes of ownership and sustainability of the organization.

2.7. Community Mobilization Department

The department operated for the second year under the goal of *increased solidarity among community members leading to increased participation in addressing the needs of the vulnerable groups of people.*

During the year, a functional documentation system for recording the activities of community volunteers was developed and a community mobilisation training manual prepared.

The department worked closely with the other programmes and volunteers in the field to mobilize support for needy persons in the community. As a result of this collaboration, fundraising sessions were held in different venues across the target area for support of beneficiaries. On three different occasions, small communities gathered to erect houses for desperate families of rehabilitated and potential street children. Other beneficiaries received support from the community in other forms such as farm labour and donations in kind.

The department also participated in induction courses on St. Martin-CSA identity and approach to all newly recruited community volunteers during the period. The number of community volunteers increased to **1259** from last year's number of **1190** (Table 2.2, page 9). The volunteers have received both spiritual and technical formation related to their respective programmes in which they serve. This enhanced their capacity and motivation to attend to the vulnerable persons around their communities.

7 Volunteers' Days celebrations were held between October and November 2006. These events gave the community a chance to celebrate the work of their volunteers and to encourage them. The department had planned **70** volunteers' meetings during the year and managed to attend **53** of them. A SWOT analysis¹ for the department was carried out over the year where important ideas were developed to guide the department's next strategic plan.

Financial donations from the community increased to Kshs 976,437.00 this year from

¹ A SWOT analysis is a workshop during which the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the department are identified and critically analysed to improve performance.

the previous year's Ksh 492,916.00. More donations in kind were also received i.e. clothes and shoes, foodstuff, stationery, livestock etc worth Ksh.710,553.00 .The approximate financial value of services offered by volunteers and foster parents was Ksh.11,148,600.00 (Table 2.7. on page11)

2.8. Training and Facilitation Department

The hallmark of St. Martin-CSA's mission of empowering communities is firmly anchored in the work of the department for Training and Facilitation. The department's goal; *increased capacity among staff and volunteers to manage and implement social development programmes that can empower community to involve and care for vulnerable groups of people*, holistically reflects the overriding aim of the organisation.

The department operated under a one-year strategic plan which ended in this reporting year. Several trainings featuring variety of courses were offered for purposes of capacity building. Additional inductions into the St. Martin-CSA identity and approach were carried out to new staff members and volunteers (Table 2.4 on page10). The department experienced a challenge of not being able to effectively monitor the impact of trainings offered. Strategies will be put in place to overcome this challenge in the new strategic plan.

Over the time, the department has realized the need to improve on the content and delivery of courses offered as well as to orientate trainings to the changing needs and scope of the organisation.

The department facilitated trainings for external groups comprising of one parish in Maralal Diocese (Lodokejek) and one in Nyahururu Diocese (Ol Moran). Workshops were also offered for church affiliated institutions such as the Centre for In-servicing Religious Education Teachers (CISRET), a project of the Kenya Episcopal Conference and Tree is Life, a project of the diocese of Nyahururu.

Learning institutions such as Tangaza College, an affiliate of the Catholic University of Eastern Africa, involved St. Martin CSA staff and volunteers in sharing life experiences on marriage with the students. A two-day seminar on pastoral challenges and effective apostolate was also conducted for all students of Christ the King Major Seminary, which is the largest institution for preparing priests in Kenya. (Table 2.6 on page 10).

2.9. Properties and assets

Renovation and re-construction of part of Boston House was completed during the year providing a curio shop with exhibition space and a cafeteria. The

curio shop is expected to be opened to the public in the next year. The organization continued to collect rent from a few rented premises in the house while most of the others were vacated for purposes of renovation. The Curio shop operated behind closed doors, being opened only to visitors on request.

Other income generating projects such as Agriculture, wood-carving and leatherwork continued to generate income during the year. Besides this income generation, they provided learning opportunities and income sources for various beneficiaries of St. Martin-CSA.

2.10. Finances

Sources of income

During the year under reference, St. Martin-CSA received financial contributions from different partners, totalling to Ksh.41,271,445.00 (Table 2.8 on page 11). Well-wishers from Europe donated Ksh.20,291,708.00, while well wishers from within Kenya donated Ksh.976,437.00. The beneficiaries themselves raised a total of Ksh. 289,586.00 as own contribution towards the assistance they required, while fundraising by the community towards the beneficiaries raised Ksh.501,044.00. (Table 2.7 on page 11)

Expenditures

Total expenditures for the year amounted to Ksh.56,991,466.00 (table 2.8 on page 11). Out of this 35% (Ksh.20,443,750.00) went into construction work and acquisition of properties and assets.

Audit

The Management Board reappointed Costa Luis and Co. to audit St. Martin-CSA's accounts. During the year, accounts for the year ended 31st March 2006 were audited.

2.11. Future plans

Constructions

- Complete construction of the new office block and move CPPD offices to the main administrative block.
- Construct a water reservoir in Talitha Kum Children's Home to harvest rain water.
- Construct small housing units for older boys in Talitha Kum Children's Home.

- Reconstruct Kinamba offices to create additional space for VCT as provided for by government regulations.
- Construct a home to house persons with severe disabilities in Nyahururu.

Human Resources Development

- Identify and engage a suitable person as Human Resource Manager, recruit new staff whenever vacancies arise, recruit community worker trainees where required, complete the recruitment of house father/mother trainees for Talitha Kum Children's Home and initiate recruitment process of new coordinator trainees in 2008.
- Carry out inductions for new staff, trainees, and committee members.
- Attach students to the organization for purposes of gaining practical experiences.
- Continue the long term loans for staff members to enable more of them acquire land.
- Finalise on the policy on staff retirement benefits scheme.
- Send one staff for a Master of Arts degree in Participation, Power and Social change
- Establish a functional Counselling Department with CPPD.
- Continue sponsoring staff members undertaking their studies in various colleges.
- Continue sponsoring staff in various programmes for short term seminars and workshops.
- Continue in-house courses and exposures for staff.

Mission and identity

- Strengthen formation activities of the spiritual formation team.
- Train all coordinators and Heads of Departments on Image Building.
- Continue consolidating and building ideas on the image and identity of St. Martin-CSA.
- Continue offering retreats and spiritual formation to staff and volunteers.
- Organise volunteer day celebrations.
- Publish the Italian version of the St. Martin-CSA identity book.

Spiritual Formation

- Sponsor staff and management committee members for Certificate trainings on Theology, Scripture and Spirituality.
- Continue sponsoring staff and management committee members for individual retreats.
- Continue empowering and renewing the 'Effatha' team.

Training and Facilitation department

- Organise and carry out all trainings as scheduled.
- Work closely with all St. Martin CSA programmes to enable them design and deliver high quality courses/trainings for volunteers and staff.
- Evaluate existing in-house courses for purposes of improvement.
- Continue to organize and facilitate Participatory Evaluation and Strategic Planning for the programmes and Departments.
- Develop and implement a new three-year strategic plan (April 2007-March 2010).

Public Relations Department

- Develop and implement a new three-year strategic plan (April 2007-March 2010).
- Conduct a baseline survey on the identity of St. Martin CSA and institute redemptive measures in collaboration with programmes.
- Continue with ongoing activities on publicity and awareness raising, visitors, promotional and informative materials components.

Community Mobilisation Department

- Conduct training to field staff of all programmes on effective community mobilization.
- Develop and implement a new three-year strategic plan.
- Continue with motivation of community volunteers as per policy.
- Continue with all ongoing mobilisation activities in the community and organise volunteer day's celebrations.
- Produce a handbook for community Volunteers.
- Finalise the proposals for improving volunteer's motivation

Income generation

- Open up the curio shop to members of the public.
- Lease out the available business premises in Boston House.
- Ensure all St. Martin land is put into use.

Finance department

- Conduct a SWOT analysis.
- Facilitate the annual audit process.
- Follow-up and implement the deliberations of the finance committee.
- Continue improving the accounting systems to increase efficiency.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Table 2.1: Transport facilities as at the end of March 2007

Type	Number
Toyota vans	2
Land rovers	3
Toyota land cruiser (Ambulance)	1
Toyota pick-ups	2
Suzuki	1
TOTAL	9
Yamaha/Suzuki motorcycles	12

Table 2.2: Number of volunteers as at 31st March 2007

Type	Number
Management Board	11
Committee members	63
Base group members	19
SUBTOTAL	93
Community volunteers	
CPHAADA	502
CPPD	469
CPSNC	148
CPANVHR	140
SUBTOTAL	1259
TOTAL	1352

Table 2.3: Personnel positions as per March 2007, their level, function and numbers.

Level	Function	No.
Management	Director	1
	Vice director	2
	General coordinator	1
Supporting	Properties manager	1
	Com. Mobil. Dept.	4
	Accounts	7
	Secretaries	3
	Public Relations	5
	Trainers/facilitators	2
	Drivers	5
	Office attendants	1
	Security staff	3
	Gardener /caretaker	3
	Study leave	1

Programmes		
CPSNC	Co-ordinators	2
	Social worker	3
	House parents	3
	Teachers (centres)	3
	On study leave	2
CPPD	Co-ordinators	2
	Social workers	4
	Physiotherapists	4
	On study leave	1
CPHAADA	Co-ordinators	2
	Social workers	2
	Counsellors	5
	Study leave	1
CPANVHR	Co-ordinators	2
	Legal Assistant	1
	Social workers	1
CPSMC	Co-ordinator	2
	Social workers	2
Marleen project	Manager	1
	Teacher	1
SUBTOTAL		83
Trainees	Community workers	
	Secretariat	1
	CPPD	3
	CPHAADA	3
	CPANV	1
	CPSNC	1
	CPSMC	1
	Comm.Mobilisation	1
	Accounts	1
Trainees	Assistant coordinators ¹	2
	Casuals	
Casuals	Watchmen	5
	Drivers	4
	Office attendant	1
	Compound	2
	SUBTOTAL	26
Talitha Kum	Administrators	3
	House mothers	6
	Cooks	2
	Security	1
	Driver	1
	Groundsman	1
	Nurse (part-time)	1
	Casuals	6
SUBTOTAL	21	
TOTAL	130	

¹ Out of the seven recruited Assistant coordinator trainees, two had been employed and three had left the organization by 31st March 2007.

Table 2.4: Capacity building trainings in St. Martin-CSA conducted for staff and committee members during the year

Period	Course	No. Participants
5 th – 6 th May 2006	Induction new staff and committee members	25
16 th – 19 th May 2006	Training of Trainers (T. O. T) Phase II	13
5 th – 24 th June 2006	Counselling course	10
13 th – 15 th July 2006	Orientation on job market for reg. Volunteers	7
26 th July 2006	Preparation - Community Mobilization manual	14
7 th – 11 th Aug 2006	Leadership and financial management	19
7 th – 9 th Sept 2006	Counsellors' debriefing	10
7 th October 2006	Induction for potential committee members	12
23 rd – 26 th Jan 2007	Training of Facilitators (T. O. F) Phase I	11
20 th – 23 rd Feb 2007	Team building for CPPD staff	11
14 th – 16 th March 2007	Training of Facilitators (T. O. F) Phase II	11
2 nd – 3 rd March 2007	Induction new staff and committee members	10

Table 2.5: Consultancy trainings and other services conducted by T&F of St. Martin-CSA to external organisations during the year

Period	Course	Target group	No. part
25 th – 28 th May 2006	Follow up workshop on community participation	Lodokejek Catholic Mission Community	35
3 rd – 5 th June 2006	Strategic Planning	Tree Is Life	14
29 th June	Induction	The catholic in-service religious education teachers (CISRET)	24
12 th – 15 th December	Youth participation in community development	Lodokejek Catholic Mission Youth	50
8 th – 9 th March	Pastoral challenges and effective apostolate	Christ the King Major Seminary	210
8 th – 11 th March 2007	Working through the community	OI moran Catholic Mission Parish Council	30

Table 2.6: Facilitation of participatory evaluation processes and strategic planning for other programmes and departments in St. Martin-CSA

Period	Course	Programme / Department
1 st April 2006	Data validation	St. Martin CSA
26 th – 29 th April 2006	Strategic planning	CPPD
22 nd – 26 th August 2006	Participatory evaluation process	CPANV/HR
26 th – 28 th October 2006	Data validation	CPANV/HR
6 th – 9 th December 2006	Strategic planning	CPANV/HR
14 th March 2007	Strategic planning	CMD

FINANCIAL SUMMARIES

Table 2.7: Community contributions during the year

Type of contribution	Amount (Ksh.)
Cash contributions	976,437.00
Contributions in kind	710,553.00
Services by volunteers, foster parents, e.t.c	11,148,600.00
Beneficiaries' contribution	289,586.00
Fundraising by community for beneficiaries	501,044.00
TOTAL	13,626,220.00

Table 2.8: Annual financial report for St. Martin-CSA (1st of April 2006 until 31st of March 2007)

INCOME (KSh.)		EXPENDITURES (KSh.)	
Funding partners			
CUAMM	7,939,222.00	Staff salaries	15,018,504.00
Missionary Office Padua	6,424,000.00		
OOM GAN FONDS	271,800.00	Running costs ¹	9,698,599.00
PAT	5,238,690.00		
CMC/AMA	1,432,497.00	Training costs	4,224,037.00
Mr. Giancarlo Zella	600,000.00		
Kindernothilfe	5,060,692.00	Direct assistance to	
Impressa Solidale	1,989,464.00	beneficiaries (Medical,	
Veneto Regione	1,209,000.00	schooling and legal	
Anonymous Donor	9,250,740.00	assistance)	4,103,914.00
Atante Mani	1,855,350.00		
SUBTOTAL	41,271,455.00		
Well wishers Europe	20,291,708.00	Constructions	8,571,317.00
Local well wishers	976,437.00	Assets and equipments	11,872,443.00
Beneficiaries' Contributions	790,630.00	Others	4,304,850.00
Net profit from projects	392,900.00		
Sale of assets	1,369,795.00		
Others	1,165,266.00		
TOTAL	66,129,267.00	TOTAL	57,793,664.00

¹ Including: fuel and maintenance, meals and accommodation, public transport, telephone/water/electricity, stationery, consumables and maintenance of offices.

3. People With Disabilities

3.1. Introduction

The report covers the final year of the 3-year strategic plan (April 2004 – March 2007) funded by CUAMM. During this period, the programme aimed at *increasing the capacity of the community, to reduce incidences of disabilities through medical rehabilitation and improve the socio-economic standards of people living with disabilities.*

There has been a close collaboration between the community volunteers and the community members in supporting children with disabilities. The community on the other hand, supported the children through provision of food items and clothing.

The programme improved on the quality of trainings for community rehabilitation workers by incorporating practical sessions into theoretical input sessions. The period also saw marked improvement in the capacity of community rehabilitation workers to manage cases of disability in their communities.

3.2. Context

Tribal conflicts and famine in some target areas slowed down the process of medical and social rehabilitation for people with disabilities. This rendered many families homeless, while others were killed or left with various disabilities. In the affected areas, farming activities could not continue thus creating food shortages. Therefore, the programme's nutritional intervention as a preventive measure for disabilities was negatively affected. Meanwhile the government and other stakeholders in the area continued with peacekeeping efforts.

Due to increased cases of defilement targeting children including those with disabilities over the period, the government developed legal instruments to protect such children through an Act of Parliament – The Sexual Offences Act of 2006. However, community response to the act has been low because these offences are mostly committed by close relatives and friends in the family and thus cases are settled out of courts.

3.3. Objectives

In this chapter, achievements made under each objective are discussed against the targets set. The targets quoted in the objectives are for a three year period but comparisons of the achievements for the year are made against annual targets.

Objective 1: 400 people with disabilities will have received maximum medical and social

rehabilitation¹ (children and those above 18 years in the programme).

A total of **63** people with disabilities (PWDs) were maximally rehabilitated against a target of **133**, while **54** persons with different disabilities underwent surgical operations. Through the work of the community volunteers, the PWDs have been well accepted and integrated into the community.

Objective 2: 180 parents, 420 church leaders, 210 volunteers, 75 CRWs and 180 regular teachers will have increased capacity on how to manage disabilities.

97 parents and **59** Community Rehabilitation Workers (CRWs) were trained against a yearly target of **60** parents and **25** CRWs respectively. The larger numbers were attributed to the awakening of the community through awareness on the plight of PWDs. In addition, **111** church leaders and **21** regular teachers were trained against the respective targets of **140** and **60**.

Objective 3: 30 support groups (20 existing and 10 new) of PWDs (or parents of CWDs will have successfully implemented a project for their own benefit or for the benefit of their CWDs).

The programme has already facilitated the formation of **31** support groups out of which **22** groups are actively saving and acquiring loans through the sister programme for Savings and Micro Credit. With the benefits accrued from the projects, the parents are able to support their CWDs through provision of basic needs and medical care.

Objective 4: 125 people with disabilities (PWDs) will have been enabled to enroll in primary, secondary and vocational training institutions.

39 CWDs were enrolled in various learning institutions against a target of **42** (Pie chart 3.3). Through such integrations to learning institutions, the CWDs enhance socialization and improve their talents and gifts. This was a milestone for the programme over 1 year and it is attributed to increased awareness and advocacy for the needs of PWDs.

Objective 5: Increased awareness among 100,000 people of the general public on the plight of persons with disabilities.

¹ Maximum rehabilitation is reached when the child has achieved the maximum possible ability to carry out the targeted activity on his/her own.

An unquantifiable number of people were reached through public awareness sessions. The awareness was geared towards advocating for the needs and rights of PWDs and recruitment of volunteers to work with CWDs in the community. Others were reached during awareness sessions that were carried out while soliciting support for purchase of physiotherapy equipment in the community, and in various mobilization activities meant to raise funds for hospital bills and school fees.

PROGRAMME STATISTICS

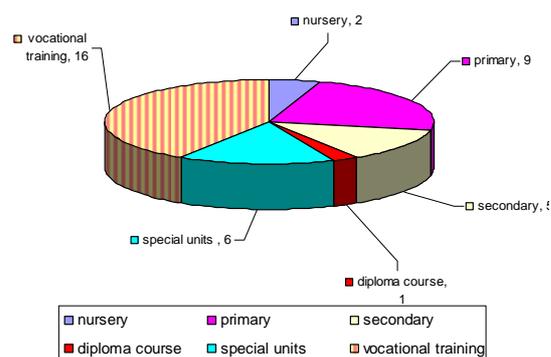
Table 3.1: Categories of people empowered in the community to manage various disabilities

Target group	Target No.	Achieved No.
Church leaders	140	111
Parents	60	97
Regular teachers	60	21
CRWs	25	59
TOTAL	285	288

Table 3.2: Categories of audiences who received awareness on the plight of children with disabilities

Target group	Number of participants
Schools (primary)	351
Public gatherings	290
Churches	280
Parents	63
Local groups	16
Total	1000

Pie chart 3.3: Number of CWDs placed in the various learning institutions



3.4. Activities

3.4.1. Planned Versus Realized Activities

Medical rehabilitation

293 People with Disabilities were assessed and referred to various collaborating hospitals for corrective surgeries. Through the support of the community, **153** aids and appliances were acquired and used to manage various disabilities. In addition to this, **141** new beneficiaries were screened and **2084** treatments of different

disabilities were done. In addition, **46** visits were made to **8** special units and **230** treatments done.

Social rehabilitation

Over the reporting period, **1601** home visits were conducted (1101 by community volunteers and 500 by social workers) and **70** follow ups to **8** special schools with CWDs undergoing the process of social rehabilitation. It was observed that CWDs have been integrated into the community's activities. For instance, most of the parents of CWDs have been able to provide basic needs, the CWDs have been enrolled in various learning institutions and most of them attend social gatherings in the company of parents/guardians or siblings.

Schooling and vocational training

The **39** CWDs who were enrolled in various learning institutions were supported by the community in raising the school fees and purchasing their personal effects. The programme with community assistance managed to enrol **1** of the **39** beneficiaries for a diploma course in community development. **2** others who were earlier attached to local artisans have been weaned off and are already operating small scale businesses supported by the community.

The sub committee that deals with schooling held **12** meetings during the year to deliberate on various needs of beneficiaries related to schooling and vocational training.

Capacity building

Various trainings were conducted to different groups of people in order to empower them on the management and rehabilitation of disabilities in the community. Therefore, the programme managed to offer various trainings to **288** participants (Table 3.1) as well as a refresher course to **30** TBAs.

These groups of people are able to identify CWDs, refer them to the relevant institutions/organisations where they can get assistance. As a result, the parents have been able to understand the causes and management of disabilities in children.

Public awareness

With the help of the trained volunteers, the programme reached different people in churches, schools, support groups and public gatherings. Topics on identification and management of disabilities were covered and the community members were sensitized on the need to support people living with disabilities.

Support groups

31 support groups for parents of CWDs have been conducting regular meetings (once a month) to share on the progress of their children, as well as conduct group therapy sessions to those undergoing difficulties with the CWDs. Group members also contribute resources for individuals in rotational basis to help them meet their needs.

Out of the 31 groups, **22** groups are saving and acquiring loans through the sister programme for Savings and Micro-Credit. These groups held monthly meetings to share about the progress of their projects, monitor the benefits accrued and assess how this trickle down to the children with disabilities. The programme maintained touch with these groups to monitor progress and/or advise them when need arose.

3.4.2. Other activities

- a) From 26th – 29th April 2006, the programme conducted a strategic planning workshop for the next strategic period that runs from April 2007 – March 2010.
- b) The programme organized different exposure visits for staff and management committee members to various institutions aimed at enhancing collaboration and to share on experiences.
- c) On 29/07/06, the programme conducted successful graduation ceremony for the CRWs who started in 2005 at Tabor Hill spirituality centre.
- d) On 30/09/06 the programme hosted orthopaedic surgeons from Italy who later attended to 80 PWDs from the programme.
- e) The programme conducted retreats for community volunteers in the target area. The retreats were aimed at preparing the volunteers for a recommitment process in the next strategic plan, beginning April 2007.
- f) The programme conducted training to **14** staff (11 from programme and 3 from the other sister programmes) on Community Health in 2 phases. This is to prepare them for the training of community health workers.
- g) From 20th – 23rd January 2007, several staff attended the World Social Forum in Nairobi. During the event, the programme presented a paper on “Sustainable Approach for Africa Towards the Plight of PWDs.”
- h) From 20th – 23rd/02/07, programme staff underwent a course on team building to strengthen their team work.
- i) The programme through collaboration with the sister programme of Active Non-violence and Human Rights, conducted awareness on defilement to parents of CWDs, volunteers, management committee members and staff. This was to sensitize the community at large on the plight of PWDs as concerns sexual offences. **161** people were reached.

3.5. Outcome

About **318** people in the community from diverse groups (church leaders, parents, regular teachers) are actively handling issues of disabilities in the communities and helping PWDs to take active roles in community matters.

Children between the ages of 0 – 5 years have been referred for screening and treatment for various disabilities. This implies that the community is alert in identifying CWDs at an early stage thus enabling medical interventions to begin on time.

54 beneficiaries have been maximally rehabilitated through surgical operations including cleft lip/ palate operations, club feet as well as other deformities.

3.6. Challenges and recommendations

- Low attendance during volunteer's monthly meetings. In addressing this challenge, the programme is working with the Community Mobilization Department to recommit and remotivate the volunteers.
- Poor attendance during physiotherapy clinics by some parents of CWDs, especially those with severe mental handicap and cerebral palsy. It is recommended that social workers conduct counselling sessions for these parents and their CWDs so that they can understand and appreciate the process of rehabilitation.
- A number of beneficiaries showed a strong dependency in the programme and expected the programme to do everything for them. The programme will continue to explain the approach of St. Martin to all beneficiaries to reduce this problem.
- The programme faced challenges in quantifying the numbers of people reached during awareness. It is recommended that tools for recording numbers of people reached be developed.

3.7. Organisation

3.7.1. Staffing

In the period under reference, the programme worked with **4** social workers, **2** regular volunteers, **2** rehabilitation workers, **2** physiotherapists, **1** acting assistant coordinator, **1** acting coordinator and **1** assistant coordinator trainee who left before completing the one year contract.

3.7.2. Capacity building

A staff who was out for studies in rehabilitation re-joined the programme in the capacity of a rehabilitation worker in June 2006, after completing her studies and another staff members proceeded for studies in Social Ministry in July 2006.

Various courses designed to upgrade the competence and capacities of staff on issues of disabilities were offered. Some were internal trainings that took place once per month e.g. on nutrition, fire fighting and first -aid among others.

3.7.3. Collaboration and Networking

The programme enhanced collaboration and networking with various stakeholders in the field of disabilities as follows:

- Through the Ministry of Health, various hospitals offered services for medical referrals and specialized treatment. They also assisted in waiving hospital bills for the very needy beneficiaries.
- The Ministry of Education assisted in assessing the CWDs through the Education Assessment and Resource Centres (EARC) and subsequently placed them in special units that are attached to regular schools.
- Through the Ministry of Local Government, the beneficiaries have been assisted to acquire business permits to implement small-scale businesses after completing vocational training and/or attachment to local artisans.
- The programme collaborated with other private stakeholders for example, Jaipur foot project and Cerebral Palsy Society of Kenya. Both assisted the beneficiaries in acquiring various aids and appliances for correction and management of disabilities.
- The programme collaborated with other sister programmes in the organization through harmonized field and office activities.

3.8. Future plans

The programme intends to undertake the following plans in the next strategic plan beginning from April 2007 – March 2010:

- Develop and/ or review the existing training manuals.
- Organize trainings for community health workers; in management and prevention of disabilities.
- Organize harmonization meetings with stakeholders to improve the social/ medical facilities of PWDs.
- Identify areas where parents of CWDs need to form new support groups and assist them to do so.

- Train the PWDs (those completing vocational training or from local artisans) on project planning and management; and empower them to develop with their own project plans.
- Improve counselling services in the programme by creating a counselling department in the programme.
- Improve tools used to estimate and record attendance of awareness sessions.

DIXON'S SMILE

Dixon (not his real name), a five year old boy with cerebral palsy and autism was born to a single mother who is a peasant farmer. His mother kept her worries over the boy's development to herself. But Dixon's grandmother looked for help within the community until the day someone told her about the services offered by St. Martin-CSA. She went to the area volunteer who referred the child to the programme's clinic for physiotherapy.

It is Dixon's grandmother who brought him to the clinic. When he came to the clinic, he had no control for either his head or his limbs and his general condition was pathetic. At the clinic, his grandmother was advised on how to mobilize the limbs, change his position to avoid pressure sores and exercise head control. In addition she was also requested to come along with Dixon's mother for Screening.

Dixon's mother came along during the preceding clinic. She gave the story of Dixon with reservations and clear negativity about the condition of her son. She talked of the hopelessness and stigma attached to her son and said she did not want to be involved in his rehabilitation because she felt it was a waste of time. But Dixon's grandmother continued to bring the boy to the clinic walking a long distance to give her grandson what his own mother had refused to give. The area volunteers visited the family frequently and talked to both the grandmother and the mother encouraging them to see Dixon from the light of his growing ability and not from his inabilities.

Dixon's condition improved gradually. Within the first year of rehabilitation he gained partial head control and started using his upper and lower limbs. Unfortunately, the grandmother fell ill and passed on at around this time. But his mother's attitude had gradually changed due to persuasion and encouragement from the volunteers. She took up the role of bringing her son to the

CASE

physiotherapy clinics and became active in helping him. Later she joined a support group of parents of children with disabilities and is happily involved in group activities.

Today Dixon walks without support, feeds himself and can afford a smile. The next step in his rehabilitation process is to train him on toileting so that he can join the nearest pre-school. Dixon's success has inspired the area volunteers to walk an extra mile to reach other children with disabilities. All his neighbours have become his keepers. He has brought them closer to each other and to his family. They all consider him one of the greatest blessings of the village. And his smile affirms it.



Helping Dixon to sit and use his limbs was a task that the community enjoyed to do together



4.1. Introduction

This report covers the period from April 2006 to March 2007, and falls within the first year of the 3-year project period (April 2006 - March 2009). During the year, the programme hosted Barbara Burger, an official from Kindernothilfe Germany. Her two day visit was meant to share experiences and insights on project implementation activities.

The programme goal is to have *an increased community capacity to effectively address issues of children in need of care and protection and reduce the number of street children within Nyahururu town and its environs.*

The programme aims at:

- Rehabilitation of already existing street children in Nyahururu and its surrounding areas.
- Rescue and rehabilitation of children in abusive situations.
- Community capacity building of teacher counsellors, contact persons and community volunteers.

More children were rehabilitated and reintegrated during the year compared to last year. Many of the children who were admitted and reintegrated in the previous years grew into adolescence and brought the need to learn new ways of helping them cope. The numbers that joined secondary schools also increased and a number of foster parents sought the help of the programme in helping the children to cope with adolescence.

4.2. Context

Continued implementation of the free primary education policy by the government gave the community a chance to take their children to school. Many children even some of those who still frequented the streets for food spent most of their time in school. Some public primary schools offered lunch to the children at subsidized cost hence a good number of parents afforded lunch for their children making the children to remain in school for most of the day. This reduced the drop out rate in schools and improved the nutritional status of children.

The education system in the country continued to be wanting because children are pitted against each other in unfair competition. Many were punished and some condemned for performing poorly while others were forced to repeat one class for failure to attain the required marks.

The government also continued to enforce the children's act of 2001 although violations of the same continued to take place all over the country.

4.3. Objectives

The objectives as defined in the proposal are discussed against the achievements realized in one year. However, targets quoted in the objectives are for the three-year project period.

Objective 1: 45 street children from Nyahururu will have been successfully rehabilitated and reintegrated back into the community.

In the period under reference, **19** boys were successfully rehabilitated and reintegrated back to the community against a set target of **15**. The rehabilitation process prepared the boys to fit into the community and adapt well into learning institutions. A total of **27** boys are still undergoing rehabilitation in the drop-in-centre and in the rehabilitation centre for boys.

Objective 2: 40 children will have been rescued from abusive situations, successfully rehabilitated and reintegrated to the community.

27 girls were rescued from abusive situations in collaboration with community volunteers, District Children's office and the sister Programme for Active Non Violence against an annual target of **13**. These girls were placed in St. Rose Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre for girls where they underwent counselling and preparation to fit back into the community. At the same time the sister programme for Active Non Violence continued to follow their cases to ensure that justice was done. **22** of these girls were successfully reintegrated back into the community. Currently the rescue centre has **10** girls who are still undergoing counselling and rehabilitation.

Objective 3: Specific needs of 150 needy children in the community will have been successfully addressed through community volunteers and teacher counsellors in the targeted area.

52 children in need of care and protection were identified by community volunteers and teacher counsellors and assisted against a target of **50**. These were children in the community who did not go to school or who lacked other basic needs. All of these children were supported directly by the community members while others were referred to the programme for specific attention.

The community volunteers and teacher counsellors were able to:-

- Facilitate enrolment of **19** needy children in formal schools.

- Mobilize and provide food, clothing, shelter and medical care for the children from the community.
- Provide Guidance and Counselling to the children and their parents.
- Provide love and care for the needy children in their community.
- Follow up cases related to the children and advocate for their rights.

Objective 4: By the end of 3 years, 75 parents of street and needy children will have been empowered on responsible parenthood and 25 of them enabled to initiate income-generating activities with the guidance of community volunteers.

Under this objective, the programme planned to identify and economically empower **25** parents of street and needy children with the aim of preventing their children from going to the streets during the period under reference. The programme in collaboration with community volunteers identified and screened **50** such parents. These parents were trained on St. Martin Approach, constitution making and group formation. 9.5 acres of land was leased for **19** of the parents to grow food for their families and more land was being sought for the other parents by the end of the year.

Objective 5: By the end of 3 years, 107 contact persons (60 new and 47 existing ones) will have been empowered (technical and spiritual formation) to make follow-ups of reintegrated former street children.

The programme targeted to recruit and train **30** contact persons to make follow ups for reintegrated children during the first project year. However, only **10** contact persons were identified and trained. This represented only **33%** of the target and was occasioned by the inability of teachers (all contact persons for reintegrated children are teachers) to attend trainings due to heavy work loads in their schools. The workshops aimed at empowering them with effective ways of handling reintegrated children and assessing their progress both at home and in school. Topics comprised among others, alternatives to corporal punishment, child rights and basic counselling skills. A follow up workshop for the same group was carried out at the end of the reporting period.

The trained contact persons have been instrumental in the work of the programme. Children reintegrated in their schools have received adequate attention, in terms of ensuring their acceptance in the schools by teachers and other students, guidance and counselling by the teachers and material support to their families. A workshop was conducted for the old contact persons where **11** attended. Some of them also

attended a retreat conducted for all volunteers with the aim of remotivating them.

Objective 6: By the end of 3 years, 120 community volunteers (50 existing and 70 new) and 23 teacher counsellors (10 existing and 13 new) will have been empowered (technical and spiritual formation) to address issues of children in need of care and protection within the target areas.

Under this objective, the programme targeted to recruit and train **40** new community volunteers to assist in identifying and screening children in need of care and protection and mobilizing resources for the children within the community in line with the programme goal. Only **23** community volunteers were recruited and trained during the period, falling short of the target by **17**. On teacher counsellors **13** new teachers were recruited and trained in line with the target while the **10** old ones received a refresher course which was the last leg of their training.

4.4. Activities

Planned versus realized activities

4.4.1. Rehabilitation and Rescue

Under this component, children from the street and those rescued from abusive situations including but not limited to child labour, neglect, and defilement, underwent rehabilitation for a period of one year and were later reintegrated into the community.

Street work

In the period under reference, the programme staff carried out **63** street visits. They identified **17** street boys under the age of 16 years within Nyahururu town. There were **8** girls, **3** among them young mothers with little children. It was also discovered that there was an influx of street boys from neighbouring Districts due to food shortage in the area.

Out of these visits;

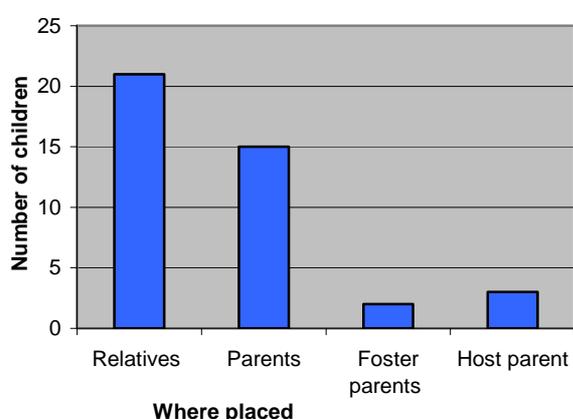
- **11** freshly arrived street children from Nyahururu streets were identified and immediate interventions instituted.
- **38** new boys were admitted and **17** others who had earlier dropped out of the centre were re-admitted in the Drop-in-Centre to undergo rehabilitation.
- **34** street children in need of medical attention were identified and referred to the dispensary or the District General Hospital for medical attention.

PROGRAMME STATISTICS

Table 4.1: Admissions and drop out rates in the centres

Center	New admissions	Re-admissions	Drop outs
Drop in center for boys	38	17	34
Rehabilitation center for boys	9	0	3
Rescue center for girls	19	8	6
Total	66	25	43

Graph 4.2: Children successfully reintegrated to the community and where they were placed



Pie chart 4.3: No. of children under rehabilitation in the centres as at March 2007

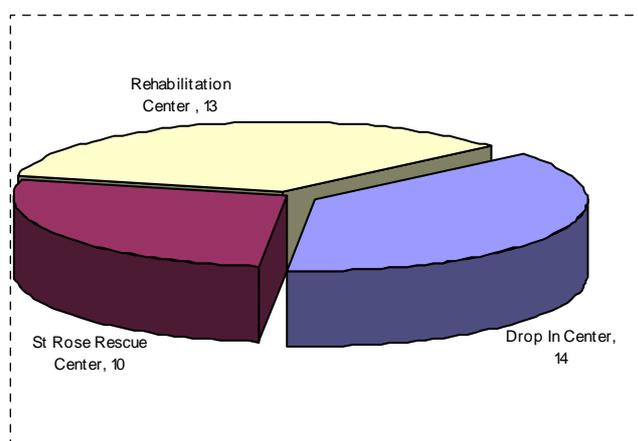


Table 4.4: Capacity building workshops for community volunteers, teacher counsellors and contact persons

Period	Course	Target persons	No.
May 06	Induction	Community volunteers	31
June 06	Induction	Community volunteers	13
July 06	Induction	Teachers counsellors	13
Aug 06	Workshop	Community volunteers	23
Sept 06	Workshop	Contact person	10
Oct 06	Debriefing	Teachers counsellors	13
Nov 06	Retreat	All volunteers	61
Feb 06	Follow-up	Community volunteers	22
Mar 07	Follow-up	Contact persons	5
Mar 07	Workshop	Teacher counsellors	9

- Regular guidance and counselling sessions for the children in the street were organized aimed at helping them effectively deal with different psychosocial issues affecting them as well as ensuring and enforcing positive behaviour change.

Rescue

St Rose Rescue Centre for girls received a total of **27** girls (19 new admissions and 8 readmissions) who had been exposed to different abusive situations. These cases were referred to the programme from the District Children's Office or by community members through the community volunteers and the sister programme for Active Non Violence.

Regular group and individual counselling sessions were organized for the children in the centre during this reporting period. It was geared toward helping them cope with the traumatising situations that they had been exposed to prior to joining the centre. This is important in ensuring successful reintegration to the community in future, because it helps in preparing the girls to fit and effectively function in the community.

Rehabilitation

The Drop-in centre received **38** admissions and **17** readmissions of former drop outs, while **9** children were promoted from the drop-in-centre to the rehabilitation centre. Both centres experienced **37** incidents of children dropping out but the centres remained full throughout the year (Table 4.1.) Dropping out was more prevalent in the Drop-in Centre because the newly admitted children find it hard to drop the street habits and often come to take short refuge from unbearable circumstances.

The programme facilitated monthly individual and group counselling of children in the centres. This was aimed at helping the children cope with the difficult situations that they had been exposed to prior to their joining the centres.

58 home visits were carried out in the community in collaboration with trained community volunteers. This was done in preparation for the future reintegration of the children.

2 children in the rehabilitation centre were enrolled in the 'half-way house' (a transition house that children who were turning into adulthood live in with minimal supervision from an adult to equip them with skills to survive by themselves after re-integration). The two were enrolled in vocational training, one in leather work and the other in wood carving.

Further, the programme facilitated the reintegration of **41** children with their parents, relatives, foster or host parents (bar graph 4.2.).

By the end of the reporting period, **37** children were still undergoing rehabilitation in the various centres (pie chart 4.3.)

4.4.2. Needy children and parents

Under this component, the programme involved the community members in addressing the plight of needy children.

During this period, the following activities were carried out:-

- **52** children in need of care and protection were identified with the help of teacher counsellors and the community volunteers, and the necessary interventions were undertaken.
- All the needy children identified were attached to community volunteers, contact persons and teacher counsellors for follow-ups, guidance and counselling.
- In the month of August 2006, **48** Primary School pupils who are beneficiaries of the programme attended a one-day seminar and were trained on peer pressure, boy-girl relationship, Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs), and personal hygiene. They did various sporting activities as well.
- **6** Secondary school students who are beneficiaries of the programme held a one-day guidance and sharing session on conflict management in the month of August 2006.
- The programme identified vocational training opportunities for **1** teenager who could not fit in formal schools. **3** more children are in the process of identifying suitable vocational training to undertake.
- **50** parents of needy children were identified and screened through community volunteers. The programme also held meetings with parents in problematic areas; leading to formation of four support groups.

4.4.3. Community capacity building

In the period under reference, **10** capacity building workshops for the community volunteers, teacher counsellors and contact persons were conducted, (table 4.4.) The aim was to empower them to effectively deal with children's issues in their community.

4.4.4. Other activities

- A number of renovations were carried out in the rehabilitation centres, including re-roofing of St. Rose Rescue Centre and Drop-in Centre's kitchens; construction of additional bathrooms in the Rehabilitation Centre for boys and St. Rose Girls Rescue Centre (two in

each centre); expansion of St. Rose Girls Rescue Centre dormitory; purchase and installation of St. Rose rescue centre water tank and levelling of the compound.

- The children participated in the African Child Day celebrations held on 16th June 2006 at the rehabilitation centre for boys. The year's theme was: *Promote Child Right, Campaign Against Child Abuse and Violence*.
- The children in the rehabilitation centres held a football match with a nearby High School for purposes of socializing and recreation.
- **20** reintegrated and needy children sat for the Kenya Certificate of Primary Education, while **1** student took the Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education. **11** of those who did the KCPE have joined secondary schools, while the rest are to begin vocational training. A total of **22** students are now enrolled in various secondary schools.
- A feeding programme was organized for the street children within the programme's catchment on 26th August 2006. Over **60** street children participated.
- The programme organized an educational tour for all the children in the rehabilitation centres to Lake Nakuru National Park, a recreational activity meant to expose them to other parts of the country so as to learn new ideas through observation.
- A spiritual mass targeting all the street children within Nyahururu town and surrounding areas was organized on Christmas night and over **80** street children and other youths attended.

4.5. Outcome

During the year, the programme experienced a lot of community support including monetary contribution and social support in terms of people volunteering to host, foster and follow up rehabilitated and reintegrated children in the community. The contributions made by the programme volunteers comprising of; **60** contact persons, **23** teacher counsellors, **60** community volunteers and **30** foster parents, in identification, screening and offering guidance and counselling as well as material assistance to street and needy children over the period was commendable. They have been instrumental in creating awareness in the community on child rights and various forms of child abuse.

The programme has also considerably contributed to a reduction in the number of street children within the target area. According to an assessment carried out by the programme over the period, there has been a

20% reduction in the number of street children in the area. This achievement is directly connected to the capacity building and community awareness conducted by the programme over the period on child rights, different forms of abuse and the social and economic empowerment of parents of needy children. The community volunteers have also been pivotal in responding to the demands of children in need of care and protection in the target area, thus reducing the influx of children to the streets.

4.6. Challenges and recommendations

Low completion rate in technical courses

3 students enrolled in technical courses dropped out of their courses due to lack of interest and conflicts with their parents and trainers. It is recommended that the children should be fully involved and inducted on various courses so as to enable them make informed choice of the courses they undertake. The programme would also work hand in hand with the parents in encouraging and motivating the children to complete their courses.

Children dropping out of rehabilitation centre.

In total, 43 children dropped out of the rehabilitation centres during rehabilitation. 25 of them were later readmitted (table 4.1) but 18 remained in the streets and homes without undergoing full rehabilitation. It is important to interview those who have dropped out and are living on the street to understand the compelling reasons for drop-out and develop a plan of action which would ensure sustainability in the rehabilitation and reintegration process.

Non-documentation of field activities by community volunteers, contact persons and teacher counsellors

Majority of field activities were not documented. More follow-ups by staff should be enhanced and the volunteers encouraged to record all activities carried out.

Low turn up of contact persons in the capacity building workshops

Most of these teachers come from far distant places. It is necessary that alternative ways of following up reintegrated children in distant places be sought; for instance, using children organizations in their respective areas.

4.7. Organisation

4.7.1. Staffing

The programme operated with employed staff as well as volunteers. In total, 11 persons were serving the programme in various capacities as at 31st March 2007 (2.3 on page 9). 2 of the staff were pursuing further education within the period.

The programme worked with 10 committee members in directing and monitoring the programme activities.

4.7.2. Capacity building

The programme Assistant Coordinator is still pursuing a master's degree in Development Studies at The University of Nairobi. One social worker joined a college and is pursuing a two-year diploma course in Youth Ministry.

A number of courses targeting different categories of staff and volunteers in the programme were organized and offered during this period. These included courses on child participation, fire fighting, and counselling and community mobilization.

4.7.3. Networking and collaboration

The programme continued working together with various stakeholders including:-

- The head teachers and teachers from all Primary Schools within the programme's catchment's regions to identify needy children in their schools.
- Christians from various denominations who continuously supported the programme with food, clothing; visiting children while others volunteered as foster parents.
- Police officers in apprehending and containing child offenders as well as referring abandoned and stranded children to the programme centres.
- Members of Area Advisory Council for children in need of care and protection in promoting children's rights.
- The District Children's Office and the Probation Office in committing children to the programme rehabilitation centres.
- Other stakeholders including Nyahururu Municipal Council and Provincial Administration for identification and support of children.

4.8. Future plans

- Continue implementing the activities in the strategic plan during the 2nd project year.
- Strengthen the already established parents self help group by holding monthly meetings, offering guidance and counselling as well as training on child rights and responsibility, parenting styles and resource management.
- Collaborate and network with other organizations working with and for children.
- Carry out a participatory Evaluation process

OUR CHILD

All human beings are born with rights. The African charter on the rights of child classifies the rights as; right to survival, development, protection and participation. But are all children born with these rights? This is a question that came up in our Programme staff meeting when Viola, a nine months old baby became an item of agenda.

Viola was brought to St. Rose Girls Rescue Centre at night after she was rescued from a rented room where her mother had left her alone and naked for three full days. Viola's mother, who is alcoholic, had moved in with a man into his house and left the baby locked up in her previous room and chained to a bed so that she couldn't crawl around the house. The neighbours and other community members heard Viola's cry and rescued her through an opening on the wall. When her mother and the man she was living with learnt of the happenings, they disappeared from the vast slum.

At the time of rescue, Viola's health status was very poor; she was suffering from malnutrition and fever. A big nose-ring went through an infected hole on the right side of her nose and two dirty matchsticks pierced her ears. Yet Viola neither cried nor smiled because many times before this day, she had done either and nobody responded. She seemed to have convinced herself that loneliness, hunger and cold were part of life. No one knew if she had a name, if her birth was ever registered and if she had been immunized.

When she came to the rescue centre, the other girls in the centre gave her a thunderous welcome. They pushed and shoved to get hold of her and kiss her. When they were told that she had no name, they quickly agreed to call her Viola. That is the name by which the nurses at the hospital where we took her registered her. Her registration and quick medical attention meant that Viola had won her first battle; the battle of survival.

The second battle took a longer time in the centre. Feeding to regain weight, healing the wounds on her noses and ears, going over the trauma of living with a drunkard mother and above all giving and accepting love. The centre staff and the other

children under rehabilitation gave her all the attention she needed until she began to smile and cry like a normal baby. Slowly she grew a sense of belonging and felt at home in the centre. When she cried, somebody came to her side and when she smiled, somebody smiled back at her.

Three months down the line, Viola is a happy and well functioning child. Though she is without her family, we are all there for her and although her parents did not care enough to even give her a name and all the other necessities of life, she can now access them, the most important being love. The other girls in the centre have a chance to grow by giving love and caring for a younger sister. Viola's parents will not experience the joy of bringing her up; seeing her make her first steps, and utter her first words. These she has given to the other girls in the centre as a reward for their unconditional love and to those who will be lucky enough to take care of her in the future.



A girl in the rescue centre holds Viola up to say 'thank you' in her baby language.

5.1. Introduction

The period under reference forms the third and final year of the three-year proposal sponsored by the Central Missionary Commission/Advisory Commission Missionary Activities CMC/AMA of Netherlands. The programme developed a new proposal in December 2006, which will run for three years from the 1st of April 2007 to 31st March 2010. The programme conducted end term Participatory Evaluation during the period and its outcome guided the development of the new strategic plan.

The goal of the programme is: *Reduced incidences of violence and increased community capacity to deal with issues of injustice and human rights violations in some affected parts of Nyahururu Catholic Diocese.*

During the reporting year, community participation has been evident in the programme activities. This was made possible through participation of church and community leaders in planning for volunteers' awareness and involvement in the community.

During the period, the programme strengthened working relations with the collaborators especially the prison department, probation office, the police and the district hospital. Through this collaboration, the programme has been able to train additional **14** prison officers and **8** community prison paralegals to reinforce the already existing ones.

5.2. Context

During the reporting year, crime rate in the country went up by an unprecedented 30% with sexual crimes increasing by 25%. (Source: Kenya Police figures 2006). However the Government increased its effort to fight crime and to enlighten the citizens on civil rights in the run up to general election to be held later in 2007. The government initiatives include the civic education project on democracy, affirmative action for women as well as introduction of human rights departments in prisons. The government also took steps to decongest the prisons through the promotion of community service orders¹ for minor offenders and the involvement of the community in rehabilitation of prisoners. This has led to more cases of human rights violations being reported to the programme.

The global concern on violence against women in general and domestic violence in particular, in both developed and developing countries made the government to enact the *National Commission on Gender and Development Act of 2003* to help in

¹ Community Service Orders are guidelines by the government to have the minor offenders put under a programme to serve in the communities under supervision by resource persons in the communities as a way of rehabilitation and correction.

the coordination and mainstreaming of gender concerns in development and the *Children's Act of 2001* also classifies children exposed to domestic violence and female circumcision as children in need of care and protection. These two acts have enabled the programme to adequately address issues of domestic violence, child maintenance and custody appropriately especially through the court and Children's Office.

5.3. Objectives

The target against which the achievements are discussed below, were set for the three-year period covered by the proposal. Achievements however, are gauged on one year period.

Objective 1: Legal aid and counselling

120 cases of human rights abuses will have been dealt with successfully through legal aid and/or counselling.

A total of **247** cases of human rights abuses were reported to the programme during the year. Out of these, the programme successfully handled **49** cases against a target of **40**. The cases were handled through legal redress, arbitration, advice, rescue and referral to community leaders (table 5.1). Sexual violations and domestic violence cases dominated the list of reported cases.

Objective 2 (a): Community capacity building

90 community volunteers (Human Rights Campaigners) from targeted communities will have been empowered to create awareness during 3 campaigns to be undertaken by the programme on issues of human rights violations.

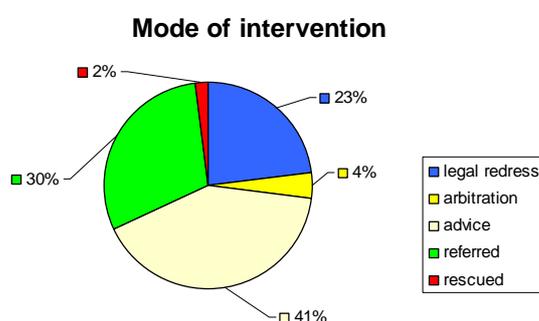
The programme recruited and trained **7** new volunteers against a target of **30**. However, the programme had already achieved the target of **90**, in the first 2 years of the proposal. The newly trained and recruited HRC's were to cater for areas where the programme felt the existing number was inadequate to serve the beneficiaries. Out of all the HRC's working with the programme, **67** attended refresher training on marriage, succession and inheritance as the campaign theme of the year. Others who were unable to attend the training due to various reasons were supplied with the training information and materials during the monthly volunteer meetings.

PROGRAMME STATISTICS

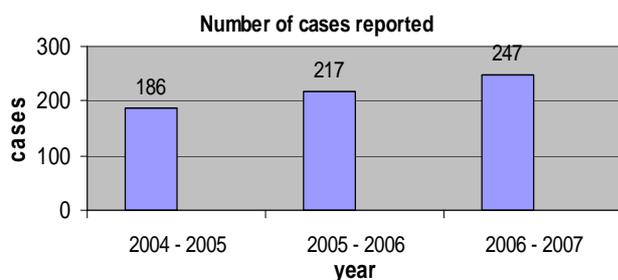
Table 5.1: Status of the different cases handled by the programme as at 31st March 2007

Type of Cases	STATUS OF CASES AS AT 31-03-2007			
	Reported	Concluded	Ongoing	Referred
Sexual Violence	48	15	28	5
Domestic Violence	72	25	31	16
Other cases	17	9		8
walk in cases	100			100
Total	247	49	59	129

Pie Chart 5.2: Modes of intervention used for cases



Bar Graph 5.3: Trend in number of cases reported to programme over the last three years



Objective 2 (b): Community capacity building

30 community volunteers (paralegals) will have been empowered through paralegals training to deal with issues of injustice and Human Rights Violations.

The programme targeted to recruit and train **30** community paralegals. This was however, not achieved due to the challenges that have been faced in working with the **22** existing paralegals, trained during the pilot period. Nevertheless, the programme was able to organise a spiritual retreat for the existing community paralegals in September 2006, where 8 out of the 22 paralegals attended.

Objective 3: Domestic violence

100 parents at risk of domestic violence from the targeted area will have increased their knowledge on proper methods of conflict resolution and management through training and will also have been given skills on economic empowerment through Self Help Group formation.

During the period under reference, **33** parents at risk of domestic violence were targeted for training. These parents were to be drawn from two slum areas within the target area. Only **15** parents in one slum area were successfully mobilized and given orientation training. It was difficult to mobilize parents in one slum area due to stigma associated with PLWHAs support groups in the slum. However, all the programmes of St. Martin-CSA are making joint efforts to fight the stigma.

Objective 4(a): Institutional violence (schools)

Students in 7 secondary schools and 1 university campus at risk of institutional violence and 24 teachers from the same institutions will have been trained on ways of preventing and controlling violence in non-violent ways.

The programme projected to train **20** students of the Active Non Violence club in Laikipia campus of Egerton University and to conduct follow up trainings for teachers and peer counsellors in the target schools. The objective was achieved as the programme was able to train the **20** students in the campus. A total of **52** peer counsellors and **10** teachers from **7** schools were followed up to monitor their activities. The programme also took the opportunity to create awareness on marriage and successions to the said group of people during these follow up visits as well as attending to their other needs.

Objective 4 (b): Institutional violence (Prisons)

Inmates in 2 prisons will have undergone formation activities and 12 wardens from both prisons and 12 community volunteers from both localities will have been equipped with paralegal skills, counselling and general social skills to deal with inmates.

All the targeted groups of people had been trained within the first two years of the proposal period. The programme introduced these trained prison officers and community volunteers to the prisons administration and the inmates to facilitate their work in the two

prisons; Rumuruti and Nyahururu Government of Kenya prisons. Through these trained persons, the programme successfully conducted two spiritual support sessions for inmates in each prison while the volunteers worked with the prisons' administration to organize monthly sessions.

In addition, the programme was requested by the two institutions, through the Commissioner of Prisons to train more officers. This was regarded as a positive response towards the programme's interventions hence the programme conducted a three-phase counselling course for **14** prison officers and **5** community paralegals from both prisons during the reporting year.

5.4. Activities

5.4.1. Planned versus realized activities

Legal aid and counselling

Within the reporting period, **247** cases were reported in the *Bega Kwa Bega* legal help desk. Out of this number, **49** were successfully handled through various methods, **59** are still under intervention and **139** others were referred to community leaders for action (Table 5.1). Out of the **49** cases that were concluded, **16** (23%) were handled through court and all the perpetrators were sentenced to jail terms that ranged between 4 and 40 years.

Sexual violence, including rape, incest, defilement and sodomy were reported more frequently than in previous years. **90%** of these cases involved minors below 14 years of age. In general, there was **30%** increase in the number of reported cases. This was occasioned by the increased crime rate in the country. The referred cases were taken up by the District Children's Office, the police and other collaborators.

Domestic violence cases have also been on the increase as compared to the previous years. Such cases took the form of: acts of physical aggression, psychological abuse, forced intercourse and other forms of sexual abuse. Others involved controlling behaviours such as isolating an individual from the family or friends, monitoring their movement and restricting their access to information or assistance.

Other cases took the form of murder, assault and deprivation of one's right especially perpetrated by men against their spouses and land cases in which women and children were victims. Although these cases are not among the categories of cases handled by the programme, they were considered meritorious and were therefore assisted. Most of these cases were referred to the relevant authorities for action. The "walk in" cases were those where the persons concerned came to

the office for advice and/or direction and they formed the majority of cases reported.

Community capacity building

The programme conducted its annual campaign on marriage, succession and inheritance. During the period, **67** (60 old and 7 new) Human Rights Campaigners were trained in **3** different workshops. In addition, the volunteers were prepared to mobilize the community and carry out awareness activities under the same theme.

The programme held **12** consultative meetings with the church and community leaders from the target areas to discuss and plan awareness on these topics in their churches. A total of **200** leaders attended these meetings in different venues. With the help of these leaders and the programme volunteers, **130** awareness sessions were carried out in the community reaching approximately **18,984** people. The awareness sessions were done through churches, chief's *barazas*¹, organized groups and other community forums.

The programme with the support of the human rights campaigners took advantage of the World Marriage Day to visit **20** churches and propagate the theme on marriage and succession where approximately **2000** people were reached.

Domestic Violence

The programme was able to mobilize parents at risk of domestic violence to form a support group in one of the two targeted slum areas. This brought the total number of support groups working with the programme to **5**. The new group was given orientation into St. Martin-CSA activities and **2** of the already existing groups were introduced to the sister programme of savings and micro credit to access savings and loan facilities.

A total of **17** training sessions were conducted for the different groups through out the reporting period. The trainings aimed at equipping the members with organizational and managerial skills, conflict management and constitution making. In addition, **29** home visits were conducted to the parents affected by domestic violence. Counselling and emotional support were accorded to those in need.

¹ Chief's Barazas are meetings held by members of the community to discuss matters relevant to the community under the chief's chairmanship.

Institutional Violence

Over the reporting period, a total of **7** follow-up visits were conducted in **7** target schools to peer counsellors and teacher counsellors. The follow-ups involved attending to referred cases, supervision and debriefing. In addition, the programme conducted two seminars in two schools for the students where the culture of non-violence in schools dominated the theme of discussion. The two activities were conducted in conjunction with the Community Programme for HIV/AIDS, Alcohol and Drugs Abuse (CPHAADA).

The programme also conducted the training for active non violence club in Laikipia campus of Egerton University where **20** members participated. The focus was on conflict resolution, conflict management and leadership.

As highlighted under the objective 4(b) 14 more prison officers and **6** community volunteers from Nyahururu and Rumuruti prisons were trained as a result of a request from the Commissioner of Prisons. Moreover, **15** officers among the already trained were further empowered on general counselling to facilitate their work in the prisons.

Within the period under reference, the following activities were being conducted in the prisons for the inmates:-

- Screening of those in remand cells for follow up and advice on their cases by the volunteers.
- Monitoring, informing and documenting the human rights situation in the prisons.
- Individual counselling of the inmates by the officers.
- Spiritual support and religious activities.

5.4.2. Other activities

The programme alongside its planned activities conducted the following additional activities:-

- The programme created awareness in line with the year's campaign on marriage, succession and inheritance at various schools outside the activities in the strategic plan; after receiving request from schools where cases of defilement and rape have been rampant.
- The programme in collaboration with the Training and Facilitation department carried out the programme's Participatory Evaluation Process where the different stakeholders working with the programme took part. The exercise was carried out successfully and a data validation workshop held in the same period.
- The programme held a one day consultative forum with Deputy Principals from **14** secondary schools to discuss their training needs for the next strategic plan.
- The programme staff accompanied by other staff from the organization went for an

exposure visit to prisons around Nairobi to learn from the activities of the Legal Resources Foundation (LRF) in these prisons.

- The programme also participated in the yearly Lenten Campaign in collaboration with Catholic Justice and Peace Commission. The staff assisted the Catholic Secretariat with advocacy on matters of affirmative action for women.

5.5. Outcome

Towards the programme's goal, it has been observed that there has been an increase in the number of cases reported by the community as compared to the last two years. This depicts community willingness to expose cases of human rights violation.

It was observed that the community leaders have been very instrumental in addressing cases of human rights violations referred to them by the programme. Cases reported to them especially the meritorious cases were effectively handled by the community with the help of the volunteers. This could be attributed to linking of the Human Rights Campaigners to the community leaders and the subsequent use of the volunteers by the leaders to resolve the above mentioned cases. In addition collaborators like the police have embraced the work of the programme thus making the programme achieve beyond its target.

5.6. Challenges and recommendations

- The programme continued to face a challenge in the follow up of cases in the field. This has been attributed to the high number of cases reported to the office and by the fact that some of the cases were from outside the target area of the programme. It is recommended that volunteers should be involved more in case follow ups. For the cases that fall outside the target area, the staff should identify people and institutions which could assist in tracking the cases.
- Despite being trained, the human rights campaigners still meet challenges in organizing the community members for awareness raising. As a result, they depend on programme staff to initiate activities and meetings in the field. It is recommended that more follow-ups should be carried out to guide volunteers on ways of community mobilization and also to encourage them to cultivate personal initiative in their work.

5.7. Organization

5.7.1. Staffing

The programme worked with 4 staff; 2 assistant coordinator trainees (one of who left before 31st March 2007) and 1 community worker trainee. A committee of 11 volunteers managed the programme. Members of this committee were involved in steering the programme, monitoring implementation of activities and participating in field activities whenever possible. Notably some management committee members took part in group trainings, awareness raising and arbitration of cases.

5.7.2. Networking and collaboration

- The programme has continued to network with the other programme of St. Martin CSA and external organizations such as Independent Medico-Legal Unit (IMLU), Legal Resources Foundation (LRF), International Jurists Mission (IJM), and Kenya Human Rights Commission.
- The District Probation Office Nyandarua for purposes of inmates being reintegrated in the community.
- The District Children's Office Nyandarua and Laikipia Districts assisted in committing rescued children to the children centres managed by the sister programme for street and needy children.
- The Police Stations in the areas of operation due to cases that needed their intervention.
- Nyahururu District Hospital for the cases which required medical intervention.
- Nyahururu law courts for the formation of the area Court Users' Committee.

5.8. Future plans

The programme concluded a three year strategic plan in the reporting period and will be embarking on a new three years strategic plan from April 2007. In the first year priority will be given to:

- Recruitment of new paralegals and Human Rights Campaigners.
- Inductions and capacity building for all volunteers in line with the training manuals.
- Training of deputy principals and teacher counsellors from the target school.
- Supporting guidance and counselling programme in prisons through prison paralegals and community volunteers.
- Continue follow up and empowerment of the peer counsellors and teacher counsellors.

THE STORY OF LILLIAN

Lillian (name changed for confidentiality) was married to Mr. Ouma for 18 years and they had 6 children of whom two were from her past relationships. Out of poverty and ignorance, the family did not take the children to school neither did they register them. Despite the fact that the two had been living as husband and wife for many years, they made no attempt to legalize their marriage.

In August 2005, the Mr. Ouma was arrested and sentenced to three years in jail for committing a criminal offence. Unfortunately, he died in the month of December the same year, while still in custody. This marked the beginning of suffering and agony for Lilliane and her children.

After Mr. Ouma's burial, his close relatives conspired to send Lillian and her six children out of the matrimonial home which was built on the family land claiming that she was not formerly married to Mr. Ouma and that she was promiscuous and mentally retarded.

When the community volunteers of the Community Programme for Active Non Violence and Human Rights heard this, they mobilized the community to come to the rescue of the desperate family. One person offered her an alternative shelter in a small room within a slum. Lillian's neighbours moved to the community leaders and expressed their concern and even raised money to cover legal fees so that the case could go to court.

The case is still in court, pending judgement and Lillian is doing all she can to feed her children with the help of her neighbours. The volunteers have continued to use their skills to give her advice and encourage her to join the local support group.



A staff member (right) visits a family at risk of domestic violence for support and advice.

6.1. Introduction

The reporting period marked the first year of the three - year proposal (April 2006 – March 2009) funded by PAT Italy. During the year, the programme started its activities in Oljoro-Orok Catholic parish as per the current strategic plan.

The goal of the programme is *'An increased community capacity that can manage HIV/AIDS prevalence and that can improve the socio-economic and health status of those infected and affected in the target area.'*

The programme rolled out its activities under its four main components being; awareness raising and advocacy, PLWHAs component, orphans component and voluntary counselling and testing (VCT). The programme continued to offer awareness raising, mobilization as well as identification and assessment of children before admission for Talitha Kum Children's Home.

Voluntary Counselling and Testing was given more prominence than in previous years and more clients received VCT services.

6.2. Context

The reporting period coincided with the release of the Annual Global Report on HIV/AIDS which outlined the gains and challenges, so far recorded in the war against the pandemic. In Africa, Sub-Saharan countries registered commendable improvements-particularly Kenya and Zimbabwe; witnessing reduced prevalence rates. Nationally, the prevalence rates dropped to **6.1%**, which also closely corresponds to the prevalence around the project area which stood at **7.5%** (National AIDS and STI control Office). However, the global report highlights the upcoming challenge; children as a new face of HIV/AIDS. Numerous new infections among children have been noted in several African countries including Kenya. Equally, within the project area this problem is a reality and prevention of mother to child transmission is becoming an issue worth attention by all the stakeholders in the field of HIV/AIDS.

The Government continued to play a pivotal role in the prevention of new infections and the reduction of deaths caused by HIV/AIDS through various intervention strategies. During the project year, free anti-retroviral drugs (ARVs) were introduced by the government in public and some private hospitals. This initiative benefited more PLWHAs who were not able to afford the Kshs.100 (approximately 1.1 Euros) cost-sharing fee that was initially being paid by beneficiaries to access the life saving drugs. Moreover, the Nyahuru General hospital installed a CD4 machine, which commenced operation towards the mid project year. The clients are not charged any fee and this

is a real benefit to the PLWHAs. The government also continued with the supply of HIV test kits that are used in the VCT besides instituting measures that ensured a regular supply of the same.

Further, through the Ministry of Health (MoH), the government began a Rapid Results Initiative (RRI) geared towards scaling up the number of PLWHAs initiated into anti-retroviral therapy (ART). The programme being a stakeholder participated in the meetings aimed at attaining this objective.

It is worth noting that the targets reflected in this report are provided against the set objectives of three years. However, achievements are provided for the reporting period only.

6.3. Objectives

Objective 1: 195 Community Aids Educators (CAEs) will have increased capacity to educate community members and advocate for best practices in prevention and management of HIV/AIDS.

The programme's target was to train all the 195 CAEs during the reporting period so that they serve in the community during the remaining two years of the strategic plan. The programme However conducted trainings for **118** CAEs in all the zones of the programme's operation. The remaining 77 will be trained in the second project year. CAEs are the lead agents in the programme's awareness and advocacy activities in the target areas. They were equipped with the latest information on HIV/AIDS prevention, management, impact mitigation and support for PLWHAs as well as on community awareness and advocacy.

Objective 2: 390 community volunteers (140 newly recruited and 250 already in the programme) will have been empowered and trained to care for and support HIV/AIDS orphans.

During the project year, **131** new community volunteers were inducted in the three zones-North Kinangop, Ng'arua and Nyahuru against a target of **140**. The programme facilitated the inductions in close collaboration with the Training and Facilitation Department and Spiritual Formation Team. The volunteers were allowed one month to reflect on the new role before taking up active service. **99** of the already existing Community Volunteers from the entire target area were also inducted into the spirit and approach of St. Martin-CSA. This induction had not been done at the beginning and was thought to be necessary to sustain

the motivation of the volunteers. In addition a refresher course on Home Based Care for PLWHAs was conducted for the old volunteers and **187** of them attended.

Objective 3: 320 orphans (200 already in the programme & 120 new ones to be identified) will have received support to undertake educational and vocational courses through cost sharing and community mobilization.

During the reporting period, **82** HIV/AIDS orphans were supported financially by the programme by way of school fees payment and **10** received school uniforms. **25** other destitute orphans were screened and prepared for admission to Talitha Kum Children's Home where they were successfully admitted during the year. **146** others benefited through visits by volunteers and staff at home and school for support counselling and many of them received support in terms of cash, and materials from the surrounding communities.

Objective 4: 100 orphan-headed families will have been supported to meet their basic needs.

During the period, financial support was given to **33** orphan-headed families to enable them grow food in their farms and/or start income generating activities. The programme met the set annual target of 33 orphans and did follow up to ensure the support was of benefit to the families.

Objective 5: 390 community volunteers (140 newly recruited and 250 already in the programme) will have been empowered through spiritual and technical formation to effectively manage the needs of PLWHAs.

As mentioned earlier in objective 2, **131** new community volunteers were inducted and trained in the three zones of the programme. Consequently, they are offering services in their respective communities. **99** of the old volunteers were inducted into the spirit and approach of St. Martin-CSA against a target of 250. They have successfully mobilized PLWHAs to join support groups and have been instrumental in providing care and support to the weak ones.

Objective 6: 23 PLWHAs support groups (13 new ones to be formed and 10 already existing) will have been empowered to start or continue to carry out activities in support of their members and families.

The programme continued to work with PLWHAs organized in support groups. During the period under reference, **4** new support groups were formed against a target of 4 for the year, bringing the total number of groups that the programme is working with to **14**.

Objective 7: 300 PLWHAs through cost sharing will have received medical and counselling out of whom 75 will have started ART/ARVs.

During the period, **193** new PLWHAs joined the programme against a target of **100** set for the year. All programme beneficiaries continued receiving support directly through the community or by referrals to the programme. **836** beneficiaries working with the programme were referred to government and Church sponsored health facilities for the necessary tests and to access ARVs. **31** PLWHAs started ART through the Nyahururu General Hospital and North Kinangop Catholic hospital against a target of 25. In addition **35** children living in Talitha Kum Children's Home were also put on ART.

Objective 8: 6,000 persons will have received VCT.

During the reporting period, the programme provided **2745** persons with VCT services in the three zones against the annual target of **2,000** people. 366 persons turned HIV positive (13% of the total) with more women (253) turning positive than men (113) (Bar graph 6.3) Those who turned positive were referred for related services like support counselling, access to anti-retroviral drugs as well as support groups. The VCT counsellors attended debriefing, capacity building and supervision sessions conducted internally.

6.4. Activities

6.4.1. Planned versus realized activities

Awareness raising and advocacy

Awareness raising and advocacy was provided to different groups of people in the community. **113** different sessions of awareness were carried out by the programme reaching approximately **11,700** community members (Table 6.1). The awareness sessions were organized and facilitated by Community AIDS Educators (CAEs) and community volunteers in collaboration with the programme staff. Assessment carried out clearly indicated that most people had the necessary information on HIV/AIDS, the modes of transmission as well as prevention methods. However, behaviours, practices and attitudes do not seem to be in tandem with the level of knowledge. Thus emphasis was placed on advocacy, behaviour change communication, antiretroviral therapy, VCT uptake, stigma and discrimination, care and support to orphans and PLWHAs, (table 6.1.)

PROGRAMME STATISTICS

Table 6.1: No. of awareness activities conducted to various audiences and the number of participants.

Type of Audience	No. of Sessions	No. of Participants
Local community	44	3855
Primary schools	19	2863
Churches	40	2275
Secondary schools	10	2707
TOTAL	113	11700

Table 6.2: Services offered to PLWHAs by the programme in collaboration with other stakeholders

Activities	No. of sessions/ persons
Medical care	1752
Home/Hospital based care	313
Support counselling	178
CD4 cell count (laboratory test)	178
Support groups/ group therapy	126
IGAs follow-ups	33

Bar Graph 6.3: Proportion of clients who turned HIV positive against total number that received VCT services shown per sex

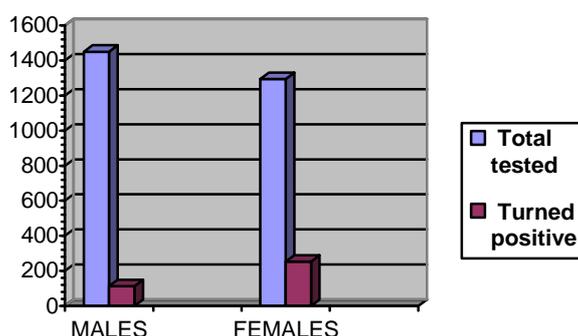


Table 6.4: No. of orphans who received direct assistance from the programme during the year

Level of education	Type of assistance	
	Fees	Uniform
Secondary school	63	0
Nursery school	7	8
Primary school	6	2
Tertiary Institutions	6	0
Total	82	10

Training of Community AIDS Educators

Community AIDS Educators are a group of volunteers that were recruited from different denominations of churches through awareness raising activities. They are expected to create awareness and to advocate for issues concerning HIV/AIDS in their communities. After recruitment, they underwent training on the following topics:

HIV/AIDS information e.g. symptoms, modes of transmission etc.

- HIV/ AIDS management (home based care and support)
- Advocacy
- Behaviour change communication(BCC)
- Collaboration and Networking

People Living with HIV/ AIDS

The programme extended care and support to PLWHAs through support groups where they have continued to receive group therapy and some have accessed grants and trainings which have enabled them to start income-generating activities. In addition, they received medical care, home and hospital visits by community volunteers, anti-retroviral therapy through the anti-retroviral clinics, as well as laboratory tests through the government Hospital (Table 6.2.)

Voluntary Counselling and Testing

During this project period, the VCT utilization shot up from 1910 in the previous year to 2745. Married couples and youths received this service in larger numbers than before. In and out-of school youths confessed changing their sexual behaviours as a result of skills acquired from the VCT. Similarly, a number of married couples that had separated due to the stigma of HIV/AIDS reunited through the VCT services. The VCT centres provided an important link for care and support within the programme and other support organizations.

Training of 3 more VCT counsellors, most of them being young, promoted the VCT centres to be youth friendly thus attracting youths for the services. Moreover, ongoing capacity building of VCT counsellors has greatly improved the performance and image of the programme's VCT centres. This is seen by the number of referrals received by the centres.

Orphans Component

The programme continued to identify and support HIV/AIDS orphans either directly or through the community volunteers. In total 238 orphans were followed and supported with school fees, school uniforms and community support by the programme while 25 others were admitted into Talitha Kum Children's Home for special care.

On the other hand, the community volunteers supported the orphans through organized fundraisings in collaboration with community mobilization department for school fees; home visits and school visits to both orphans and their guardians, so as to encourage them on areas of social, emotional, and spiritual well being (table 6.4.)

6.4.2. Other activities

- The programme's management committee was reconstituted. Three members renewed their commitment, while seven new members came on board.
- The base groups for out stations were reconstituted. In Ng'arua zone, 8 members renewed their commitment, while consultations are ongoing to get more representation from protestant churches to fill the vacant positions. In North Kinangop zone, 7 members renewed their commitments while four new members joined.
- The programme held three harmonization meetings with the Community Programme for Savings and Micro-Credit. This is done to review the progress achieved, share experiences, address challenges as well as chart the way forward on issues of PLWHAs socio-economic empowerment.
- Various members of the programme attended meetings with stakeholders on different dates to harmonize and chart the way forward in HIV/AIDS at local and national levels.
- Two programme staff members took part in the District and Provincial Joint HIV/AIDS Projects Review workshops. From these meetings, it was noted that a lot of work has been carried out in the community prompting a need to institute proper monitoring and evaluation structures to facilitate easy capture of relevant information.
- Programme staff facilitated trainings on Nutrition, Disability and Community Health to staff members of Community Programme for People with Disabilities. It is expected that they will in-turn train selected community volunteers from the CPPD to be Community Health Workers (CHWs).
- The programme alternated monthly staff meetings with continuous education sessions. Consequently, various relevant topics and developments in HIV/AIDS were discussed and debated by the staff on various months over the reporting period.

6.5. Outcome

- About **95%** of PLWHAs have registered improvement in weight, CD4 level and occurrences of opportunistic infections. This is a direct pointer that their health status has improved for the better. Furthermore, **193** PLWHAs joined the support groups and many more are expressing their intentions to join.
- Half of the families in the programme's orphan-headed homes (17 families) are now able to fend for themselves through proceeds accrued from income generating activities. Children from these families who were previously not able to go to school due to lack of food and fees are now attending classes.

- Orphans are being recognized and assisted by the community, which has also taken the initiative to support them financially, materially, socially, psychologically and spiritually.
- The community has been informed of the VCT services and a great number have visited the centres so as to know their status and thus plan for their reproductive lives. The VCT has become a tool of prevention of HIV/AIDS because through testing and knowing one's status, individuals are able to change their sexual behaviours.
- The VCT services have attracted the youths who find the centres friendly. Hence many have opted to change their behaviour after counselling, as well as through the several awareness activities created by the Community AIDS Educators.

6.6. Challenges and recommendations

- The programme could not achieve the set target for PLWHAs support groups formation due to issues of group harmony and dynamics. This forced the programme to allow many beneficiaries to belong to large support groups which would otherwise be split. Towards the end of the reporting period, the programme initiated discussions with the sister programme for savings and micro-credit to come up with solutions.
- Some volunteers were not able to attend the Home Based Care refresher trainings apparently due to residential nature of the trainings. The program is exploring ways of providing non-residential training spread over a period of time. Re-training and refreshers are already taking place for the affected volunteers.
- The volunteers from Nyahururu zone faced a challenge of long distance covered to attend monthly meetings. Again the program has identified a possible compromise site that would be favourable to all in the affected area.
- There were sporadic tribal clashes in one zone of the programme which affected VCT attendance during the first quarter. It was recommended that continuous monitoring be carried out in collaboration with the sister programme for Active-Non Violence and Human Rights. This would allow formulation of appropriate schedules for VCT services and related programme activities.
- In all the zones of the programme, there was reduced motivation and commitment among some volunteers including CAEs, which was exhibited by low attendance of

volunteers' meetings. In addressing this problem, the programme has already initiated one-on-one follow up of individual volunteers. Secondly, the programme is closely liaising with the community mobilization department to harmonize strategies of improving the motivation of the volunteers by identifying the possible reason for their demotivation. It is worth noting that the entire St. Martin CSA organization is collectively developing strategies to address the same.

6.7. Organization

6.7.1. Staffing

During this reporting period, an assistant coordinator was posted to the programme after the acting assistant coordinator left the organization. Two VCT counsellors who had been on probation were each given one-year contract in the programme. Two people were engaged on attachment in the programme in different months of the reporting period. A VCT counsellor was engaged for attachment in order to learn and gain experience from the organization. A student from a medical institute also had her attachment in the programme for three months. One regular office volunteer whose term was initially extended completed her volunteering duration. (Table 2.3 on page 9)

6.7.2. Capacity building

Two staff members were sponsored for courses in social work and pastoral counselling in different colleges in Nairobi. One VCT counsellor completed her course on Counselling Supervision, which was offered in blocks at Kenya Association of Professional Counsellors in Nairobi. Another staff formerly in the support departments and who is currently undertaking studies in addiction counselling was posted to the programme for practical experience. It is hoped that these trainings will greatly boost the capacity of the programme to serve the beneficiaries better.

Various staff took part in several internal capacity building courses organized by the organization as follows:

- 2 staff members attended counselling course.
- 2 staff members participated in fire-fighting and First Aid course.
- 3 regular volunteers participated in orientation for job market course.
- 1 staff attended the leadership and financial management course.
- 2 staff members participated in the Training of Trainers for self-help groups.

Two programme staff members took part in the District and Provincial HIV/AIDS Stakeholders Workshops.

6.8. Collaboration and Networking

The programme placed premium on collaboration and networking both within and without the organization especially because the field of HIV/AIDS has attracted many stakeholders. This relationship provided invaluable support in material resources, time, energy skills, expertise and moral support. The major collaborators were

- Ministry of Health for exchange of technical information and services, provision of ART, VCT kits, PEP and related services.
- Catholic Dispensaries and mission hospitals within the target area for exchange of services, referrals and use of facilities.
- Ministry of Education for bursary allocation, provision of social and emotional support and feedback on progress of orphans supported by the programme through school administrators.
- Private medical practitioners and pharmacists through referrals and provision of discounted services.
- Parishes through priests, pastors and other church leaders for community provision of facilities, harmonisation and other basic supports.

6.9. Future plans

- Exposure visit for the staff to learn on behaviour change communication from project run by a consortium of NGOs in Mombasa.
- Identify needy persons during awareness and advocacy and refer them to community volunteers, health facilities and other support groups for care and support.
- Conduct refresher trainings for Community AIDS Educators and community volunteers.
- Continue implementation of activities planned for the second project year of the current proposal.

THE STORY OF SUSAN

Susan was happily married with four children when suddenly her husband fell ill and died. She felt lost and confused because the family depended on him for all their needs. When her third born child started suffering from strange unending illnesses, she thought it was malnutrition because she could not afford to feed the children well.

In the year that followed, Susan took her child for medical tests and was told that the boy was HIV positive. It hit her like a bombshell and made her totally lose the will to live on. Many incidences of the past one year fell into their places within a complex puzzle; how every one, even her own family members, shunned her and how her neighbours had pointed fingers at her from a distance strangely peeping at her.

Susan tried all she could to comfort herself for the sake of her children but it was all in vain. She came to the counsellor in St. Martin-CSA and was encouraged to go for VCT. After she tested positive, the programme social worker referred her to the community volunteer in her area. It was only when she met the volunteer that she felt understood, supported and loved. With the help of the volunteer, she re-established contact with her family and community, started anti-retro viral treatment, learned about better nutrition and as a result she and her child have both become strong.

The volunteer also introduced her to a support group of other people living with HIV/AIDS and through this, she started a small vegetable business. Today, Susan takes her life positively, feels accepted by the community and is hopeful that she will be able to provide for her children for many more years.



Mother and son pose for a picture during a regular support group meeting. Volunteers have become a source of life for infected mothers.

7.1. Introduction

This report marks the end of the 5th year since the programme began. It also marks the end of the 2nd year of the current 3-year strategic plan (April 2005 – March 2008). During the period, the programme offered its services to **650** beneficiaries from different programmes of St. Martin-CSA. The programme acknowledges the support it received from Banca Di Credito Alta Padovana – Italy, in carrying out its activities to meet project objectives.

The programme's goal is 'an improved socio-economic ability and increased levels of income for the beneficiaries of St. Martin CSA to cater for their special needs'. The period witnessed a phase in which beneficiaries' attitude towards loans improved tremendously, thus making it easier to empower them on skills and knowledge on loans/IGAs management.

7.2. Context

The period was marked by improved awareness and dissemination of important national statistics concerning socio-economic status of the country. The National Statistics revealed that over **50%** of the Kenyan population live in poverty; **8** million people, out of a population of **34** million cannot read or write and only **1** million are accessing formal banking services.

7.3. Objectives

Objective 1: 500 (150 already existing & 350 new) St. Martin beneficiaries will have been prepared¹ to save regularly, invest and manage income-generating activities (IGAs) by the end March 2008.

Out of a total of **650** beneficiaries working with the programme, **275** were prepared and started saving regularly. This is attributed to efforts made by staff in empowering beneficiaries through trainings. On top of saving for loans, the trainings focused on the importance of savings for emergency purposes, given the special needs of the beneficiaries.

Objective 2: 20 (5 old & 15 new) groups will have matured² through guidance and training to undertake group activities independently from the programme by the end of the project period.

¹ To be prepared means, beneficiaries in a support group shall have undergone all the trainings in the training manual for Self Help Groups working with the programme.

² A mature group is one that has undergone all trainings in the manual, has functional leaders, a constitution adhered to by members, is saving regularly and undertakes its activities by itself.

23 groups have been fully trained on the curriculum as per the programme's training manual. **11** of these have matured and are able to conduct group activities independently. The programme staff made follow-ups to these groups only on request to address arising issues regarding loan management.

Objective 3: 300 beneficiaries with regular savings will have accessed loans and grants and successfully implemented income-generating activities (IGAs) by the end of the project period.

60 loans worth Ksh. 464,000 were disbursed over the year to 43 parents of children with disabilities and 17 persons at risk of domestic violence. In addition, **59** grants worth Ksh 347, 860 were disbursed to Persons Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHAs) during the year. In total **226** loans and **170** grants have been disbursed since inception of the programme bringing the total disbursements to **396**. Out of these disbursements, **385** have been invested into new or already existing IGAs while **11** were not invested for various reasons including death of the recipient PLWHAs.

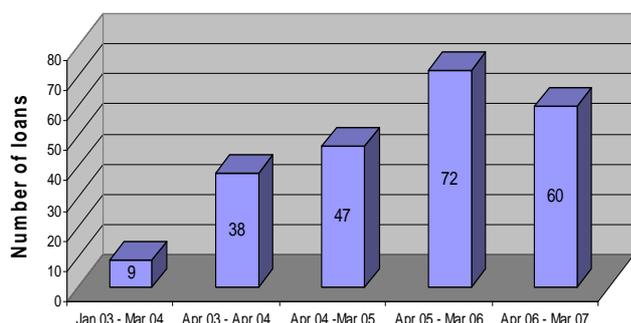
There was a slight reduction in the number of loans borrowed from **72** in the previous year to **60** in the reporting year. This was because more beneficiaries took the third loan which is bigger and requires more time for repayment hence the frequency of borrowing went down. Guarantors in the groups were also tied for longer periods before they could apply for their own loans. The number of grants disbursed also dropped from **105** in the previous year to **59** in the reporting year due to a felt need to stop the grants and put the PLWHAs on loans.

Out of the **60** loans disbursed in the period, **13** were fully paid back in the course of the year. **85%** of the clients continued to pay their loans on time. Incidences of delay and default were minimal and were handled by the group members in collaboration with the programme.

Out of the **385** loans and grants that were successfully invested into IGAs during the life of the programme, most were put into agriculture based and small business enterprises (Pie chart 7.4). Visits conducted to some of these projects showed that a good number of them were successful (Table 7.5)

PROGRAMME STATISTICS

Bar Graph 7.1: Number of clients who accessed loans yearly in the programme since its inception.



Pie-Chart 7.2: Types of trainings offered to the support groups expressed as a percentage of total sessions

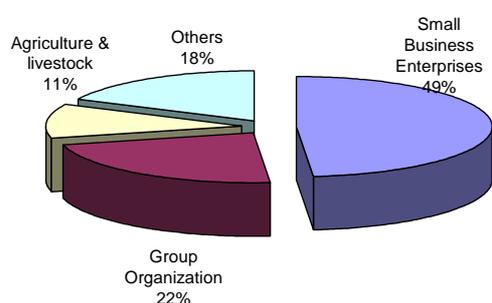


Table 7.3: Beneficiaries and number of loans/grants given during the year per programme

Programme	No. of groups	Total No. of Beneficiaries	No. of loans/grants
CPPD	22	293	43
CPHAADA	14	261	59
CPANV/HR	3	78	17
CPSNC	1	18	-
Total	40	650	119

Pie-Chart 7.4: Choice of investments by beneficiaries for both grants and loans

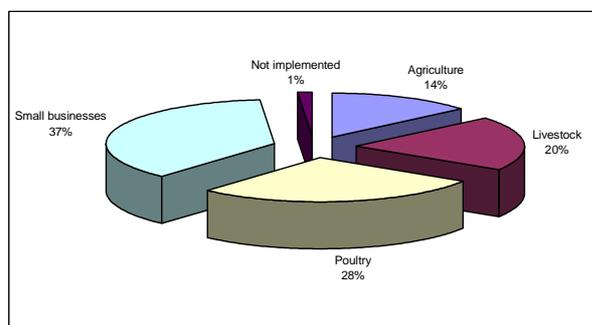


Table 7.5: Assessment of IGAs visited during the follow-ups.

State of Project	Loans	Grants	Total
Successful	43 (61%)	35 (67%)	78
Satisfactory	22 (31%)	10 (20%)	32
Unsatisfactory	6 (8%)	7 (13%)	13
TOTAL	71	52	123

7.4. Activities

7.4.1. Planned versus realized activities

1. Train 50 support groups according to the curriculum in the training manual of the community programme for Savings and Micro Credit.

Out of the **40** existing support groups (Table 7.3), the programme conducted trainings for **34** Groups: 20 from Community Programme for People with Disabilities [CPPD], 12 from Community Programme for HIV/AIDS, Alcohol & Drug Abuse [CPHAADA] and 2 from the Community Programme for Active Non Violence & Human Rights [CPANV/HR]. Trainings offered to the different groups were pegged on the stage of the group and the outcome of training needs assessment. To the relatively younger groups, training focused on group cohesion to improve solidarity – a key element for the groups to be functional. To older groups, the focus was on entrepreneurial topics that enhanced their capacity to conduct feasibility studies and manage income generating activities. Groups in the process of maturity were trained on loan management and follow-ups done to address upcoming issues (table 7.2).

A total of **206** field visits were conducted to these groups. However, **19** of these visits were not successful due to other community activities and low attendance. However the number of unsuccessful visits reduced from **26** in the previous period to **19** in the reporting year. This was due to increased emphasis by staff on the importance of group activities.

2. Organize for trainings on agriculture to groups in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and other stakeholders.

5 training sessions were organized to different groups in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and a collaborating project called 'Tree Is Life'. The trainings were essential in bridging the gap in expertise on agricultural related issues since most of the beneficiaries' projects are agriculture and livestock based.

3. Organize exchange visits.

The programme organized for and conducted **11** exchange visits between the members of **21** support groups. Through these exchange visits, different groups shared inspiring experiences on their successes and challenges which gave the group members opportunities to evaluate their performance. Low performing groups were inspired by the

performance of the stronger groups and given the inspiration to work harder.

4. Organize exposure visits for staff and management committee members to organizations with similar approaches.

Programme staff and the management committee conducted an exposure visit to Micro Finance Institutions in Uganda, a neighbouring country in the month of August 2006. The purpose was to share on approaches employed and experiences of different institutions working with the vulnerable people.

From the visit, the programme was able to identify new approaches such as provision of loans to PLWHAs in lieu of grants and client segmentation in groups given their different economic levels among others. The programme management committee, staff and administration of St. Martin CSA discussed the findings and resolved to conduct a survey on the suitability of these strategies in the St. Martin CSA context.

5. Organize for training on Small Enterprise Development (SED) for staff and management committee members.

The programme incorporated new topics in its manual such as “*feasibility studies*” relevant to beneficiaries’ needs. The training was also essential in empowering staff on practical knowledge and skills in management of small enterprises. The training has enormously improved the capacity of staff in working with beneficiaries.

6. Organize follow-up visits to mature groups to address up-coming issues.

The programme emphasized on the need for group members to manage group activities independently as a step towards maturity. To this end, **2** workshops for representatives of groups in the process of maturity were conducted. This opened an opportunity for the programme to spare time to work with upcoming groups.

The growth towards maturity is a slow process. Group independence is greatly influenced by the skills of the leaders and the influx of new members, necessitating programme’s intervention especially with the PLWHAs groups.

Occasional follow-ups to the mature groups were conducted to respond to emerging issues from the groups. The visits were also important in addressing issues related to loan management.

7. Provide savings facility to 1,000 beneficiaries of St. Martin CSA in 3 years.

The programme provided saving facilities to **650** beneficiaries organised in **40** groups (table 7.3).

Out of these, **555** beneficiaries in **34** groups were already accessing other services such as trainings and credit while the remaining **95** beneficiaries in **6** groups were still under formation by the mother programmes.

CPHAADA formed **7** new support groups of PLWHAs while CPPD formed **1** additional group for parents of children with disabilities.

8. Hold monthly loans committee meetings

The loans sub-committee of the programme’s management committee met on monthly basis to assess loan and grant applications throughout the year. From these meetings, the committee advised staff on how to address the challenges experienced in loans and grants management. At times, tools used to assess loan applications were modified during the meetings.

9. Make project follow up on loanees and those given grants to evaluate progress of income generating activities and identify specific technical training needs

To support the beneficiaries to manage their projects better, staff conducted **123** project follow up visits (table 7.5) during which the projects were assessed and advice given. The projects were rated as *successful*, *satisfactory* or *unsatisfactory*. *Successful* means that the project is well managed, sustainable, generating income, and some profits are ploughed back. *Satisfactory* means, the project is generating income but no profits are ploughed back to make it grow. *Unsatisfactory* means the project is neither viable nor sustainable.

The increased number of follow up visits from **106** in the previous period was as a result of the need to follow up beneficiaries who received loans or grants in the past but had not been evaluated. Discussion of the projects progress was encouraged in the groups so that beneficiaries could advice one another on the best practices of managing IGAs. Project follow-up is a key component in the programme as it helps in assessing the IGAs performance and their impact in the lives of beneficiaries. See pie-chart 7.4 indicating investment preferences in projects.

7.4.2. Other Activities

- Staff held weekly meetings to review and plan for programme activities. The meetings were important in keeping the activities of the programme directed towards the achievement of objectives.

- Programme staff in collaboration with Training and Facilitation department, trained a community in a parish outside the target area on “*Community Participation and Involvement*”.
- The programme held a series of harmonization meetings with other programmes of St. Martin-CSA. In these meetings, staff from the different programmes discussed and addressed issues that required attention of both programmes. Joint field visits were also planned to address specific issues of beneficiaries. The programme occasionally held meetings with the accounts department to harmonize operations regarding savings, loans as well as grants management. The meetings were effective in addressing challenges experienced in the past.
- An 8-month pilot project on record keeping was conducted during the period. The purpose was to test on a strategy where beneficiaries who are able to keep records, would empower their colleagues. The project was successful and the programme’s current role is to oversee implementation of the same in all groups.

7.5. Outcome

The beneficiaries made sound investments and most of them successfully repaid their loans. This is attributed to trainings on identification of income generating activities and project planning and marketing. **123** beneficiaries’ projects were followed during the year; **78** of which are successful while **32** were doing well. This raised the income level of the beneficiaries thus impacting positively on their lives.

The saving culture enabled beneficiaries to improve their preparedness to respond to emergencies, for instance, sickness. To this end, **275** beneficiaries made regular savings and developed the culture, which enabled them to respond to emergencies.

Trainings on record keeping improved beneficiaries’ level of decision making as concerns investment and choices.

7.6. Challenges and Recommendations

- Though the programme is also meant to work with parents of children in need of care and protection, this has not been realized. The sister programme, CPSNC is following up the issue to address the challenge.
- Reduced intake of groups from CPPD and CPANV/HR. Through harmonization meetings with these programmes, staff share on the progress made in linking groups to CPSMC.
- Approximately **25%** of groups working with Micro Credit Programme have experienced

challenges in financial management. The programme is intensifying training on financial management and leadership with special focus to group officials.

- Due to increased workload in the programme, the staff are exploring the possibility of visiting less frequently the groups nearing maturity but steady in their activities.
- Increased number and membership of the PLWHAs groups beyond programme’s staff capacity. The programme together with the Programme for HIV/AIDS Alcohol and Drug Abuse as well as the St. Martin-CSA administration are working on ways to consolidate the activities in line with staff capacity.

7.7. Organization

7.7.1. Staffing

- The programme experienced staff reorganization, with one of the programme’s social workers joining the CPSNC and one from CPPD joining the programme. A regular office volunteer recruited in February 2006 left the programme, while a Community Worker Trainee joined in March 2007.
- 2 students were attached to the programme from various learning institutions. The attachments were of mutual benefit.

7.7.2. Networking and Collaboration

- The programme benefited from agricultural and livestock related trainings from the Ministry of Agriculture and a local NGO, Tree Is Life, through application of knowledge and skills gained.
- The programme, improved its awareness level on development matters and approaches used by other institutions. Collaboration with the Ministry of Planning and National Development was particularly important in this area.
- Through harmonization meetings and joint field visits, the programme actively collaborated with other programmes in St. Martin CSA to improve service delivery to the beneficiaries.
- The programme attended workshops organized by collaborators. Participation in these workshops enhanced collaboration with the Ministry of Planning and National Development through the District Development Office. Discussions on poverty related interventions within the district and joint-planning sessions on development of Community Action Plans (CAPs) in selected areas were carried out.

7.8. Future Plans

- Conduct a Participatory Evaluation Process in April 2007.
- Conduct the programmes' strategic planning [April 2008 – March 2011] in the month of August 2007.
- Conduct a survey on the necessity of subsequent loans after the current limit of Ksh 20, 000

The story of Simon's success.

"God has provided low branches for the birds that cannot soar" is a real verse in Simons' life. Simon excelled well in his primary education and secured a chance in secondary school. But as the fate of many children from poor families, he was forced to drop-out for lack of school fees.

In spite of this predicament, Simon had a heart for the less fortunate members in the society and volunteered to offer his gifts to children with disabilities through the Community Programme for People with Disabilities. As a volunteer, he joined a support group for parents of children with disabilities. He assisted them in their primary role of social empowerment of their children. Later the group started working with the St. Martin Community programme for Savings and Micro-Credit to access saving and credit facilities.

Simon success story started in August 2004 when he accessed a small loan of Kshs. 3,000 to start a sheep rearing project through the support group. Soon he started selling some of his sheep and built up capital for a second project. He underwent a two-week training on cake baking and started a small bakery at his home. Today he bakes and sells an average of 1740 cakes a week. In addition he has started a poultry rearing project to add to his income.

Simon is an inspiration to many young people and a sign of hope to the members of his support group. He is able to provide for his family and younger siblings. His greatest achievement is his ability to provide for education needs of his younger siblings. Over and above, he has put a smile in the lives of many children with disabilities. Like Simon we are all called to be 'our brothers keeper' to make this world a better place for all of us.



Simon with programme staff during a visit of his poultry project

ANNEX 1: LIST OF MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE MEMBERS, STAFF AND COMMUNITY WORKER TRAINEES AS AT 31ST MARCH 2007

St. Martin CSA

Trustees

1. Bishop Luigi Paiaro
2. Fr. Borsa Sandro
3. Fr. Gabriele Pipinato
4. Fr. Mariano Dal Ponte

Management Board

1. Irene Wamithi
2. Raphael Kang'ethe
3. John Muthee
4. Jedidah Mwangi
5. Charles Njiiri
6. Benson Maina
7. Gerald Njaakio
8. David Kamanda
9. Emmanuel Githae
10. Lydiah Waiya
11. John Kinga
Sr. Peris Mwaura (in attendance)

Staff members

Directors

1. Fr. Gabriele Pipinato
2. Thomas Kihara
3. James Njoroge

General Co-ordinator

1. Samuel Murage

Secretariat

1. Elishiba Wanjiku
2. Pauline Githinji
3. John Mureithi (on practicum)
4. Margaret Githaiga

Accounts Department

1. Peter Gakunga
2. Stephen Gikonyo
3. Esther Wachira
4. John Maina Githinji
5. James Mbuthia
6. Eunice M. Mutahi
7. Samuel M. Ng'ang'a
8. Mark Watuku (Community Worker Trainee)

Public Relations Department

1. Cecilia Ndegwa
2. Hilda Wachira
3. Claudia Guglielmi (Volunteer from Missionary office of Padua)
4. Joris Obdam (Volunteer from Mission and Youth – Netherlands)

Training and Facilitation Department

1. Nathan Kirwa
2. Gathoni Njenga

Human Resource Department

1. Vacant

Properties Manager Department

1. Joseph Murega

Community Mobilization Department

1. Paul Kariuki
2. Esther Maina
3. Maurice Muthiga
4. David Wanderi
5. Emily Wangari (Community Worker Trainee)

Security Department

1. Thomas Lusimba
2. Joseph Kinyua
3. John Mwaura
4. Salvatore Kariuki (casual)
5. Peter Mbugua (casual)
6. Omari Karigi (casual)
7. Pantaleone Kamau (casual)
8. Robert Babu Munai (casual)

Transport Department

1. Martin Wamugunda
2. Samuel Njagi
3. Peter Gichohi
4. Elijah Maikia
5. Georges Maina (on study leave)
6. Mark Kame (casual)
7. Marcus Gachie (casual)
8. Moses Chirchir (casual)
9. Joseph Ngatia (casual)

Support Staff

1. Janet Mbaiye (On study leave)
2. Alice Wangechi
3. Wilfred Mwangi
4. John Maina
5. Leah Muita
6. Paul Nderitu (casual)
7. Ann Wanjugu (casual)
8. Ann Wangari (casual)

Leather Work Project / Curio shop

1. Annalies van Velden
2. Anthony Kivuva
3. Augustino Alikutepa (part time trainer)

Community Programme for People with Disabilities

Management committee

1. Charles Njiiri
2. Jacinta Kiboi
3. Mary Kiboi
4. Rose Kihuihi
5. Julius Gitonga
6. Francis Kimani
7. George Gathungu
8. David Mbuthia
9. Peter Wakahora.
10. George Githaiga
11. Jane Matu

Staff Members

1. Peter Gichuru (On study leave)
2. Damiana Koki
3. Faith Kanini
4. Mary Kihara
5. Peter Nderitu
6. Monicah Mbuthia
7. Luca Ramigni
8. Josephine Mureithi

9. David Gikonyo
10. Peter Wang'ombe
11. Rachael Wachera
12. Samuel Muiruri (Community Worker Trainee)
13. Joseph Wanjohi (Community Worker Trainee)
14. Tobias Kamau (Community Worker Trainee)

Community Programme for Street and Needy Children

Management Committee

1. Benson Maina
2. Damaris Mwai
3. Mary Wahome
4. Samuel Murage
5. David Kosgey
6. Mary Mundia
7. Eunice Muigai
8. Anthony Wainaina
9. Beth Mureithi
10. Vacant
11. Vacant

Staff members

1. Sr. Mary Mwangi
2. Sammy Nyutu (On study leave)
3. Emma Wamae
4. Agnes Gicheru
5. Sammy Nderitu
6. Priscilla Ndogo (On study leave)
7. Peter Kinyua
8. Titus Ndogo
9. Paul Kiruri
10. Jane Kamau
11. Agnes Karau
12. Catherine Gathundu
13. Simon Maina
14. Carol Gichungi (Ass. Coordinator Trainee)
15. Veronica Njaramba (Community Worker Trainee)

Community Programme for Active Non-violence and Human Rights

Management Committee

1. David Kamanda
2. John Kariuki
3. Joseph Wanjohi
4. Stephen Wainaina
5. Maureen Njagi
6. Leah Murugi
7. Phylis Nyambura
8. Judy Lukio
9. Thomas Kamore
10. Albert Githuku
11. Patronila Oyuga

Staff members

1. Dianah Mueni
2. Paul Mbatia
3. Susan Gathu
4. David Makara
5. Job Kangichu (Ass. Coordinator Trainee)
6. Denis Wanjala (community worker trainee)

Community Programme for Savings & Micro-Credit

Management Committee

1. Lydia Gatiti
2. Margaret Mugo
3. Philomena Kibe
4. Peter Oketch
5. Mercy Wangari
6. Jackson Ndung'u
7. Gerald Njaakio
8. Catherine Kariuki
9. Stephen Waitthaka
10. Esther Muthee
11. Dennis Wanjala

Staff members

1. Windrick Mukoshi
2. Daniel Mutahi
3. Susan Gichohi
4. Charles Mathenge
5. Florence Wambui (Community Worker Trainee)

Community Programme for HIV/AIDS, Alcohol and Drugs Abuse

Management Committee

1. Peter Kangiri
2. Sr. Jane Wachuka
3. Jacinta Mithiga
4. Esther Mwangi
5. Shabaan Ngojangoja
6. Immanuel Githae
7. John Mwangi
8. Veronicah Kanyalu
9. Jane Kinyua
10. Benson Mbutia

Base Group – North Kinangop

1. Peter Wahungu
2. Ruth Ngatia
3. Moses Kamau
4. Bismac Maina
5. Michael Kimani
6. Peter Kang'iri
7. Charles Mathenge
8. Julian Ndegwa
9. Veronica Maragua
10. Maria Goretti
11. Alice Mungai

Base Group – Ng'arua

1. Emmanuel Mwangi
2. Isaac Kigo
3. Magdalene Thuni
4. Benson Mbutia
5. Sophia Chege
6. Grace Muthara
7. John Wamaguru
8. Peter Kariuki
9. Vacant
10. Vacant
11. Vacant

Staff members

1. Thomas Sangoro
2. Julius Ogol
3. Eston Wahome

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 4. Martha Githinji | 5. Catherine Muriithi |
| 5. John Maina | 6. Tabitha Wanjiku Maina |
| 6. Nancy Nyaga | 7. Joseph Njenga |
| 7. Francis Gitonga | 8. Mary ibai |
| 8. Peter Kariuki | 9. Jacinta Kanyoko |
| 9. Mary Kamau | 10. Mary Kamanguya |
| 10. Joyce Wambui | |
| 11. Rachael Wanjiru | |
| 12. Sarah Njeru (<i>Community Worker Trainees</i>) | |
| 13. Henry Kibet (<i>Community Worker Trainees</i>) | |
| 14. Naomi Matama(<i>Community Worker Trainees</i>) | |

Talita Kum Childrens' Home

Management committee

1. Eustace Wacira
 2. Alice Kimemia
 3. Millicent Kairo
 4. Anne Mbiyu
 5. John Kinga
 6. Gervasio Gatero
 7. Charles Gaturuku
 8. Sophia Chege
 9. Rev. Michael Kimundio
 10. Nicetta Njoki
 11. Lukas Ngaruiya
- Sr. Catherine Gathuma (In attendance)

Staff members

1. Sr. Agnes Wamiti
2. Sr. Catherine Mburu
3. Sr. Lucy kaboga
4. Purity Wacuka
5. Loise Wangari
6. Anastasia Nduta
7. Teresa Mwaura
8. Irene Wanjiru
9. Loise Wanjiku
10. Patrick Kimani
11. Daniel Gitahi
12. David Mbaru
13. Rose Ndegwa
14. Ramu Lengewa
15. Grace Nyambura (Regular Volunteer)
16. Joseph Mburu (casual)
17. Richard Muriuki (casual)
18. Anastacia Wangari (casual)
19. Rose Njeri (casual)
20. Stephen Ngunjiri (casual)
21. Francis Irungu (casual)

Staff members who left in 2006/7

1. Ans Van Keulen
2. Lillian Akinyi
3. Peter Ndegwa
4. David Wainaina

Assistant Coordinator Trainees who left in 2006/07

1. Alice Waitthera
2. Dorothy Ouma
3. Anne Wacuka
4. Catherine Kathambi

Regular Office volunteers who left after end of their term in 2006/07.

1. Justina Kilonzo
2. Rhoda Nyamboke
3. Anthony Njuguna
4. Francis Thuku

ANNEX 2: COLLABORATION

St. Martin C.S.A

- Fontana Foundation (Italy): Fundraiser and net worker of St. Martin- C.S.A in Europe.
- Missionary Office of Padua (Italy): Provision of a priest and 2 lay-missionaries, fundraiser.
- Atantemani (Padova and Trento, Italy): Community solidarity group doing awareness creation and fundraising for St. Martin- C.S.A in Italy.
- CMC/PSO (Netherlands): Provision of personnel assistance (2 volunteers: 1 senior, 1 junior position).
- Mission and Youth (Netherlands): Providing youth volunteers.
- Local government: St. Martin- CSA is represented at various forums at the district level: District Development Committee, District Disaster Management Committee, District Anti-Corruption Committee. There is also collaboration with the Municipal Council (Local Authority Service Delivery)
- Nyahururu Catholic Diocese
- Central Rift NGO's Network: St. Martin-CSA is a member.

Community Programme for People with Disabilities

- CUAMM (Italy): major financing partner, provision of physiotherapist. Through financial assistance from OPSA: Home for Disabled in Padua, Italy.
- PAT Italy funds some of the programme's activities.
- Oom Gan Fonds (Netherlands): Funding of operations for children with disabilities.
- Liliane Foundation: sponsoring of individual children.
- The Ministry of Health, Nyahururu District Hospital and various dispensaries in the area of jurisdiction.
- Ministry of Education- District Education Officer (DCE) - Nyandarua & Laikipia, EARC- Ol, Kalou: assessments and referrals to special units.
- North Kinangop Mission Hospital: referrals for ENT and orthopaedic cases.
- Disabled Children's Home in Ol, Kalou: referrals for orthopaedic cases.
- Rural Eye Clinic- Dr. Donato for eye screening and treatment.
- Jaipur (Nairobi Rotary Club) for wheel chairs.
- N.E.C.B.O: referrals for epileptic cases.
- Kikuyu Orthopaedic and Eye Hospitals for orthopaedic cases and eye treatments
- Special Schools- namely;
 - Isiolo School for the deaf
 - Nanyuki Rural Training Centre
 - Wandumbi Special School for the mentally handicapped.
 - St. Lucy Special School for the blind- Meru.
 - Tumutumu School for the deaf.
 - Nyandarua School for the deaf.
 - Nyandarua Rehabilitation and Vocational Training Centre: referral of children for special education.)
- Wamba Mission Hospital for the referral of burns.
- Kijabe Mission Hospital for referral of cases that require specialized treatment.

- Nakuru Hills Special School for the Mentally Handicapped (schooling for the mentally handicapped)

Community Programme for Street and Needy Children.

- Kindernothilfe-Germany: Main funding partner after Cordaid pulled out.
- Cordaid-Netherlands: financed relocation of the Boys Rehabilitation Centre.
- Nyahururu Municipal Council: Collaboration in screening of the children that have been arrested, for joining St. Martin- CSA or other correctional Institutions.
- Nyahururu Law Courts: Committing children to St. Martin-C.S.A
- District Children Officer- D.C.O.: Settling disputes among parents, liasing on behalf of the programme with the courts, referring of rescue cases to the programme.
- In Heaven Eyes,, Kwetu Home of Peace: for exposure visits
- Public School Teachers: keep an eye on programme's children in their school.
- Pandipieri Street Children Center: networking and exchange expertise
- COCESCI, Nairobi: upgrading of programme staff, exchange of expertise.
- Nyahururu District Hospital: treatment of children, waiving of bills.
- Lodokejek and Olmaiso primary schools: admission of boys for schooling.
- Kisima Trust: Sponsorship of children for secondary schools.

Community Programme for Active Non-Violence and Human Rights

- CMC/AMA (Netherlands): Financing partner
- Regione Veneto (Italy): Financing staff salaries.
- Officers commanding Police Station (OCS) of Nyahururu, Ol joro orok and Rumuruti: collaboration in the investigation and intervention of rape and defilement cases as well as domestic violence cases. Assistance in criminal prosecution and watching brief in matters of interest in court.
- Officer in charge of Nyahururu and Rumuruti prison: Unlimited access to beneficiaries in prison and remand was provided. Training of prison wardens by programme.
- Medical Officer of Health (MOH) of Nyahururu: Examination of survivors of violence. Doctors to testify in court when requested. Waiving of medical fees of very needy beneficiaries.
- Catholic Justice and Peace Commission and National Council of Churches of Kenya: civic education, peace building, legal education (justice & peace) and elections violence monitoring.
- Legal Advice Centre (Kituo cha Sheria): legal education, human rights advocacy, and referrals for victims of human rights violation for legal redress.
- International Justice Mission: Legal intervention (through investigation, education

and representation), training on counseling of torture victims and legal rights.

- Nairobi Women's Hospital- treatment and medical checkup of defiled/sexually abused children.
- D.C.O (District Children Office- Nyahururu): Helps in solving family disputes related to child maintenance and custody. Refers Rape and Defilement cases to the programme.
- Chemichemi ya Ukweli (Wellspring of Truth): Active Non-violence Training, Human rights advocacy and peace building.
- Legal Resources Foundation (L.r.F): provisions of paralegal training for community volunteers.
- Child Rights Advisory Documentation and Legal Centre (CRADLE): staff capacity building on issues pertaining to children in conflict with the law and children in need of protection by the law. Referrals.

Community Programme for HIV/AIDS Alcohol and Drug Abuse

- PAT (Italy): major financing partner.
- National AIDS Control Council. Sharing of information.
- Ministry of health: provision of equipment (VCT) and information on HIV/AIDS; referrals of cases (to and fro); waiving of medical bills for needy beneficiaries; provision of volunteer personnel; follow-up of patients on ARVs.
- Catholic dispensaries of Nyahururu, Ng'arua, North Kinangop, Sipili and Ol Moran Catholic Hospitals: referrals (to and fro); use laboratories on VCT; volunteer personnel; provision of office space (NKCH).
- Ministry of education, boards of governors and head teachers of schools; provision of bursaries to needy orphans, partly waiving of school fees, provision of social and emotional support to orphans.
- Private Physicians and pharmacists; referrals (to and fro); provision of discounted services.
- Parish priests: community mobilization; provision of venues and spiritual formation.
- Asumbi Treatment Centre: referrals of chemical dependants
- Nyumbani, Cottolengo and Tumaini children's Homes.

Community Programme for Savings and Micro-Credit

- Co-operative Bank of Padua (BCC-Dell'Alta Padovana): major financing partner.
- Ministry of Agriculture: technical advice to beneficiaries with agricultural projects.
- Tree is life, Nyahururu: Provision of Agricultural training to the beneficiaries.

Talitha Kum Children's Home

- RTAA (Italy): Financing construction
- Fondazione Bambini in Emergenza (Italy): Funding partner