

# Annual report, April 2005 - March 2006



## SAINT MARTIN

Catholic Social Apostolate

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## **Tell the rich to do good**

**Tell those**

**Who are rich in the things of this life**

**Not to be proud**

**But tell them to do good,  
be rich in good works and be generous;  
Let them share with others.**

**In this way,  
they will accumulate treasures  
for the future,  
and win the life that is true life.**

*(1Tim 6:18-19)*

This verse summarizes our activities for the last one year. We went many places, undertook many chores, touched many people and faced many challenges. But there is no better way to describe what we tried to do than to say that we knocked at the doors of the rich and shared this message with them.

Take this doctor from Nairobi for instance. When we brought to him Patrick, a boy with a large cancer in the mouth, he accepted to help and he mobilised a team of colleague doctors to operate the boy free of charge. He then requested one hospital to provide theatre facilities without charging. Together the entire team of doctors sacrificed a Sunday – their only resting day – and spent it at the operation table giving the boy a new lease of life. After this experience, the doctor came with gifts and words of gratitude, to say how happy he was to have been involved. We had no doubt that Patrick would be happy but we were surprised by the great happiness of the doctors in dedicating themselves.

We found many people who have various forms of wealth such as education, health, time, material belongings, a loving heart, and so on, and we asked them to share with the needy. Their sharing performed miracles on the lives of many vulnerable people. We saw children with disabilities taking their first step towards a life of hope, we saw persons who are affected and/or infected with HIV/AIDS beginning a new life, we saw peace crawling into violence-torn homes and witnessed justice and hope entering the lives of many abused and neglected children.

When Jesus visited Zaccheus (Luke 19:1-10) he said, “today salvation has come to this house”. By salvation, he meant the change in the heart of Zaccheus that enabled him to see the poor and those he had extorted money from as different persons. Zaccheus then said

“I will give half of my property to the poor and if I have cheated anybody, I will pay back four times”. By visiting one able person, Jesus saved many poor people from oppression and poverty. He also saved Zaccheus from a state of guilt and self-reproach making him a source of overflowing generosity and love. How happy Zaccheus must have become when the Lord entered his house inviting him to love and share with the poor?

There are many able people who feel unaccepted and unloved. They fear to come out and share because they are unsure that their love will be reciprocated. They prefer to be admired than to be loved. They are afraid that their own weaknesses will be exposed and the public will see how vulnerable they too are. There are also those who see no hope in helping because the problem of poverty seems so enormous and many channels for helping the needy cannot be trusted. As a result, when a trustworthy person comes along and brings them the opportunity to share their love they cannot hide their happiness.

We have been greatly moved by the generosity of many people. Initially we thought that we were the only ones called by God to help others but we have discovered that God has called many others to be even more generous than ourselves. It is not possible to put the witnesses of these people in this report but the works that have been accomplished tell a story of their love. Our hope is that as you read this report you will share our experiences and see what love can do.

.....  
**Fr. Gabriele Pipinato**  
*Director*

.....  
**Ans Van Keulen**  
*St. Martin Advisor*

.....  
**Thomas Kihara**  
*Vice-Director*

.....  
**James Njoroge**  
*Vice-Director*

Nyahururu, 11-06-06

# 1. Introduction

The St Martin year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2006 has been a busy one for the organization. It was characterised by a conscious effort to put on paper many of our experiences and the major principles of our approach. As a result the book 'Sharing talents and resources' was published and circulated to our stakeholders. Writing our experiences has enabled us to consolidate our approach further and to encourage all those involved in our activities to internalise it and put it into practice.

The recently created Community Mobilization Department has been instrumental in working out practical guidelines towards greater community involvement. It made a lot of effort to harmonise community mobilization activities in the different programmes and developed a number of tools to ensure that community volunteers are not left out when beneficiaries are identified and assisted.

A remarkable occurrence this year was the opening of Talitha Kum Children's Home, which admitted the first 20 children in July 2005. Despite the challenges that came with the new engagement, the home was able to start off and to involve the community in an encouraging way.

The administrative structures were further enhanced by the injection of another person from the programmes into the Management. This followed the creation of the position of a 'General Coordinator' to support the Directors in administrative chores and to enhance the performance of the Public Relations Department.

Despite the drawback in the human resource department, which was occasioned by the leaving of the Human Resource Manager, other new departments such as properties management department have continued to do well. As a result the various assets of St. Martin have been cared for in a better way and others put to profitable use. This has seen St. Martin generate appreciable amount of income from its assets.

This year, the sustainability of senior staff has taken a step upwards. Almost all the staff in programme coordination offices and in the management remained in the organization reducing the turnover rate that has been experienced in the past. Measures taken to enhance staff sustainability have started to bear fruit.

This report outlines the activities of the various programmes, showing what was achieved vis-a-vis what was planned. It starts with a chapter on management, which covers the activities of the Departments and then moves to each of the Programmes. Two cases are narrated to elaborate our approach and methodologies.

## 2.1. Infrastructure

### **Office facilities**

The offices of the community programme for people with Disabilities remained in the Talitha Kum Children's Home building through out the year as a temporary solution to the shortage of office space at the main compound. No new offices were constructed.

The renovation and re-construction of Boston House – a commercial building owned by St. Martin in Nyahururu town – started under a volunteer architect. It is hoped that as soon as the building is ready, it will provide a multi-functional space for a curio shop, cafeteria and workshops for leatherwork and curving. It is also expected to provide more offices so that the programme for people with disabilities can vacate the Talitha Kum premises and come closer to the main St. Martin offices.

### **Talitha Kum Children's Home**

The compound and grounds of Talitha Kum Children's Home were levelled and landscaped. Two dormitories were also furnished and the first lot of children (20 in number) was admitted.

### **Flora farm**

The farmhouse at 'Flora Farm', another St. Martin property, has been undergoing full renovation to serve as a training facility for small groups. This will solve the problems that have been encountered in the booking of alternative training venues especially in nearby parishes.

### **Boys' Rehabilitation Center**

The rehabilitation center for boys was relocated from a plot of land owned by the Catholic Diocese of Nyahururu in Chemichemi to a plot owned by St. Martin near Thompson's falls. This was done to allow the Diocese to put the plot into other use.

## 2.2. Transport facilities

A 14-seater van was bought early in the year to replace another van that had been allocated to Talitha Kum Children's Home. A second hand long-chase land rover was also bought at about the same time. Later in the year, one of the old land rovers was given out to dealers with instructions to sell it after its maintenance costs went too high and a pick-up van was bought to replace it. Thus the number of cars available for fieldwork increased to 9 while the number of motorcycles remained at 10 (table 2.1, page 9).

## 2.3. Human resources

### **Management positions**

During the year, some changes were done in the management to ensure smooth transition of administrative responsibilities to local people. The director took a more active role in spiritual formation activities and relinquished part of his administrative duties. The vice-director stepped aside and took the position of St. Martin advisor with the main duty of overseeing the transition. The two Assistant Vice-Directors were appointed Vice-Directors and given the bulk of administrative duties. A new administrative position - that of the General Coordinator - was created which enabled another person to join the management to assist in some of the administrative chores. At the same time, the team of directors refocused on their roles and shared their job descriptions with other staff members to ensure that management activities run smoothly.

### **Workforce in numbers**

As at 31<sup>st</sup> of March 2006, the organisation had a paid workforce of 85 people. Out of these, 73 were permanent staff and 12 were casual workers (table 2.2, page 9 and annex 1). Three senior staff were employed to run the new support departments but one of them, the Human Resource Manager, left at the end of the year. 6 other permanent staff worked at Talitha Kum Children's Home. Two new positions were created, that of a legal assistant in 'Bega-kwa-bega' legal help desk and that of a teacher in St. Rose rehabilitation and rescue center for girls. A former beneficiary of St. Martin's activities was employed as a legal assistant and one staff who had been out studying completed her studies and resumed her duties. Four staff members left the organization for various reasons. Four positions remained vacant as at the end of the year. In summary,

- Left the organization for various reasons: 5
- Left on Study leave: 1
- Resumed after study leave: 1

### **Expatriate workers**

In total, there were 6 expatriate workers in St. Martin during the year under reference. Four of them (1 priest and 2 lay missionaries) were from Padua Missionary Office. One of the two lay missionaries from Padua left when her contract expired. One other expatriate worker sent by CUAMM continued working in the organization. Another two expatriates from the Central Mission Board of the Netherlands (CMC) continued working in the organization: one in the management and the other in the leatherwork project. One young volunteer from Mission and Youth in the Netherlands had his term extended and therefore returned in January to continue his experience. A volunteer architect from the Netherlands who had been overseeing

construction work in the organization left to work elsewhere.

#### ***Trainee positions and regular volunteers***

Six university graduates were attached to the St. Martin programmes in the positions of Assistant Coordinator trainees. The experience gave them a chance to learn about the Organization's way of working and empowered them on coordination skills. Four of them were later employed as assistant coordinators in various programmes.

13 regular volunteers worked in the various programmes during the year. These are young secondary school leavers or graduates of middle level colleges from around Nyahururu, who are offered a one-year experience to serve the needy around their home and gain working experience.

#### ***Volunteer committee members***

6 Management Committees, each consisting of 11 volunteer representatives of the community, managed all programmes and Talitha Kum Children's Home. A Management Board with the same number of volunteers was in charge of the entire organisation. In the Community Programme for HIV/AIDS, Alcohol and Drugs Abuse, 2 additional committees called 'Base Groups' operated under the management committee to take care of regional affairs in the zones where the outreach offices are located. At the end of the period under reference a total of 86 people volunteered at the management level, while 6 positions were vacant (table 2.3, page 9).

Three of the six Management Committees dissolved after their 2-year term of service expired and were reconstituted. These were the committees for the programmes for people with disabilities, street and needy children and savings and micro credit. The committee for Active Non Violence and Human Rights, which had dissolved in March 2005, was also reconstituted during this period. 11 persons were recruited into the committee to replace members who left or opted out in the various committees.

#### ***Sustainability of staff***

A long-term loan scheme established earlier to enable staff acquire land and housing progressed well during the year. The initial piece of land bought for this purpose (a 50 acre plot at Gikingi) was fully allocated to staff members who saved for the scheme and a new piece of land will be sought for the next phase.

## **2.4. Policy developments**

#### ***Policy on community Volunteers***

This policy was discussed and a proposal made to limit the duration of volunteering and specify how and when such volunteers can get legal assistance from St Martin. However these discussions were not conclusive as the views reached were first to be tried on the ground before the policy is amended.

#### ***Personnel Policy for Talitha Kum***

A policy was prepared to direct the recruitment and conditions of service for the staff of Talitha Kum children's Home. Being a separate institution, there was need to put the staff there under the Homes' management committee to ensure that they become more answerable to the committee and not to St. Martin Management. This was meant to enable the committee to take more responsibility over them in anticipation of the expected handing over of the Home to Dimesse Sisters congregation.

#### ***Policy on staff benefits after death***

This policy was amended to stipulate how long-term loans disbursed to staff members would be waived in case of death of such a staff member. It allows the loan to be waived and the property being purchased using such a loan to be handed over to the next of kin.

#### ***Policy on individual retreats***

This is a new policy, developed for the purpose of enhancing spiritual formation for staff members and volunteers in the Management Board, Programme committees and Base Groups. Under this policy, St. Martin CSA pays for the persons to attend individual retreats in recognized retreat centers in the country.

#### ***Policy on new born babies to staff members***

This policy was developed to allow staff members who get newborn babies to get an allowance that enables them to seek good medical services around the time of delivery. It aims at ensuring better health for the staff members, their spouses and newborn babies. This policy also allows fathers of such babies to take a short paternity leave in order to tackle arising issues.

## **2.5. St. Martin-identity**

Since the identity of the organization had been appreciably developed in the past years, a lot of effort was put into disseminating it.

#### ***Identity book***

A book entitled 'sharing talents and resources - An African experience of promoting solidarity in the community' was published. Its contents were derived from the identity handbook, which had been written earlier outlining the Vision, Mission,

Approach, Organisational structure, Biblical basis, and Philosophy of the organization. A lot of effort was made to have as many people as possible get and read this book to understand the organization. Over 800 copies were distributed to community volunteers, management committees and staff and a home page was opened for it in the Website. The book was also put for sale in the Catholic Bookshop - Nairobi and in other bookshops in all English speaking countries of Africa. The St. Martin daily prayer was renamed *community prayer* and slight changes made to embrace the ecumenical nature of the organisation and to include new insights.

### **Induction of new staff and committee members**

Induction courses were organised for new staff and committee members in order to help them internalise the identity St. Martin-CSA. A course on St. Martin Approach was also developed and given to some staff and committee members. 43 visiting groups were inducted into the identity and activities of St. Martin CSA. This time round different churches, organizations and institutions invited St Martin to share on the approach and spirit of our work. 23 churches of different denominations, 7 organised groups and 2 institutions were visited for this purpose.

### **Spiritual formation team**

The spiritual formation team continued to carry out spiritual formation activities for staff, volunteers, and beneficiaries during organized workshops and seminars. The team consisted of 34 members drawn from the staff and committee members. This number was increased from last years 25 to enable the team to be more effective. It was evident that the work of the team had increased motivation among the volunteers and staff to dedicate themselves more to the work. Six retreats were held for the team members who in turn conducted 56 spiritual formation sessions to other staff and volunteers during trainings.

### **St. Martin approach**

The approach of the organization continued to be better understood and implemented during the year. The many challenges faced earlier in its implementation continued to be handled and new lessons were always learnt.

### **St. Martin P.E.P.**

A participatory Evaluation exercise was conducted for the organization during the year. This evaluation was the first of its kind and focussed mainly on organizational aspects such as policy formulation, administrative structures, financial management, and so on. For purposes of objectivity, an external

organization (PREMESA Africa) was asked to facilitate the evaluation. The report is expected to be complete during the next year.

## **2.6. Public relations**

The Public Relations department operated under a one-year strategic plan. The goal was revised to read, *"An enhanced positive image of the organization and increased understanding of the identity of St. Martin among its publics"*.

A new person was appointed to assist in organizing the department and also to help in other administrative chores within the management.

Several promotional materials were prepared including 5000 calendars, 5000 pocket diaries, 500 desk size diaries, 310 T-shirts, and 450 Christmas cards and 2,400 copies of the 4 monthly 'Asante' newsletter. The department updated the list of collaborators and developed a more efficient system of motivating the already existing local well wishers and supporters.

The department was also involved in general awareness about the work of St. Martin-CSA. During this period, awareness was conducted in 21 major churches and 7 organised groups in Nyahururu. 16 church leaders were also invited to St. Martin and inducted into the activities. The department represented the organization in different forums and sat in several government committees.

43 groups of visitors were received by the department during the year. Out of these, 22 were local groups and 21 were from abroad. The local groups were mainly religious groups, civil servants or teams on exposure from other organizations. The department maintained relationships with different collaborating and supporting partners (majority based in Europe), relevant local Government Departments and local non-government organisations working in similar fields (ANNEX 2).

## **2.7. Community Mobilization Department**

This department completed its first year since it was established. The purpose of its creation was to enhance community involvement in all programmes and co-ordinate all issues concerning community volunteers. The year under reference was basically a learning year for the department although a lot of activities were carried out and many achievements made.

The department identified the existing strategies used by the different programmes in community mobilization and worked together with the programme coordinators to develop harmonised working guidelines on community mobilization.

The department directly mobilized the communities to support 32 very needy cases as follows.

- 24 children with disabilities got financial assistance to undergo operations through fund raising,
- Houses were constructed for 4 families of rehabilitated and potential street children.
- Four children had their school fees paid through community contributions

In addition the department was involved in organising and supervising mobilization activities for many other beneficiaries in the different programmes. The department was also involved in the review of the community volunteer's policy, updating of community volunteers database and development of the St. Martin Approach course.

Most of the community volunteers were taken through an induction course during the year to enable them internalise the St. Martin-CSA identity. The total number of community volunteers was 1190 as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2006 up from last year's number of 839. (table 2.3, page 9). These volunteers worked within the community assisting the beneficiaries of their respective programmes. The programmes conducted many volunteers' empowerment courses to equip the volunteers with the relevant skills and attitudes.

Seven Volunteers' Days celebrations were held between late October and mid November 2005, during the St. Martin's week. These events gave the community a chance to celebrate the work of their volunteers and to encourage them.

The amount of donations to St. Martin by the community increased during the year from Ksh 289,000.00 in the previous year to Ksh 492,916.00 in the reporting year. More donations in kind were also received i.e. clothes and shoes, foodstuff, stationery, livestock, free airtime by broadcasting stations, etc valued at Ksh.1,029,115.00 Estimated value of services rendered by volunteers and foster parents was Ksh.9,336,100.00 (Table 2.6)

## 2.8. Capacity building

The department for Training and Facilitation aimed at *increasing the 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.*

The department worked under a one-year strategic plan, which was developed and

implemented successfully. Various training courses were conducted for purposes of capacity building as well as induction into the St. Martin spirit and approach (table 2.4.). A major challenge faced by the department was the poor attendance on the part of the committee members due to engagement in their jobs. The large number of training courses organized by the programmes meant that alternative venues other than the Tabor hill facility had to be sought and this presented a major challenge.

The department also did trainings for external groups such as two parishes of Maralal Diocese (Barsaloy and Lodokejek parishes), church institutions such as the Centre for in-servicing Religious Education Teachers (CISRET) and the two institutes of Tangaza College (Institute of Youth ministry and that of Social ministry). (Table 2.5.). These groups showed interest in the spirit and approach of St. Martin

## 2.9. Income generating activities

The organisation continued to collect rent from leased offices in Boston House. However towards the end of the year the Management board recommended that the offices be used by the programme for People with Disabilities. Since then most of the tenants have vacated the premises. The Curio shop operated behind closed doors, being opened only to St. Martin visitors, because the premise for the shop in Boston house has not been completed. The total income obtained from projects such as Boston House, Curio shop and Agriculture was Ksh.1,091,129.00. Renovation and re-construction of Boston House is underway to provide a curio shop complete with a cafeteria, exhibition room and toilets in order to make the shop attractive for tourists for higher returns.

With the appointment of a Properties manager, other St. Martin assets such as Flora farm and Gikingi farm have been put into agricultural use with appreciable profits. A Dairy project located in the Boys rehabilitation center gave profits amounting to Ksh.60,133.00 during the last six months of the year. This project also provided learning activities for the children under rehabilitation and provided fresh milk to the offices and centers.

Production of leather and wooden artefacts by the Marleen project progressed well during the year. The artisans, some of who are beneficiaries of St. Martin completed a training period and started earning commissions on their work. This improved their lives and motivated them to work harder. The quality of the products was appreciably high and a good number of buyers ordered them in large quantities for resale in Europe.

## 2.10. Finances

### **Sources of income**

During the year under reference, St. Martin-CSA received financial contributions from different partners, totalling to Ksh.27,777,296.00 (table 2.6.). Well-wishers from Europe donated Ksh.14,941,405.00. The beneficiaries themselves raised a total of **Ksh. 1,091,902.00** as own contribution towards the assistance they required, while the community donated Ksh.530,494.00 towards assisting beneficiaries.

### **Expenditures**

Total expenditures for the year amounted to Ksh. 51,937,133.00 (table 2.6.), of which a significant part (Ksh. 11,844,089.00) went into construction work in Boston house, relocation of the Rehabilitation Center for boys, Talitha Kum Children's Home and Thiru farmhouse.

### **Audit**

Last year's financial administration was audited by Costa Luis & Co. and their report will be out soon. A copy can be made available on request.

## 2.11 Future plans

### **Constructions**

- Complete construction work at Flora farm in Thiru and make it operational as a training facility.
- Complete the renovation of Boston House to provide offices for the programme for people with disabilities and a modern curio shop.
- Construct extra rooms and hostels in Talitha Kum Children's Home compound to house volunteers from abroad and visitors.

### **Human Resource Management**

- Recruit a new Human Resource Manager, recruit new staff if vacancies arise, recruit regular volunteers where required, initiate recruitment of new trainees in 2007.
- Recruit new committee members for existing and arising vacancies.
- Induct new staff, trainees, regular volunteers and committee members.
- Facilitate the attachment of students.
- Demarcate and allocate the new farm on long term loan basis for staff sustainability

### **Mission and identity**

- Continue formation process of spiritual formation team.
- Continue with retreats and spiritual formation for staff and volunteers.
- Finalise formulation of core values.

- Organise St. Martin's Week.

### **Training and Facilitation department**

- Organise courses on 'Induction into St. Martin identity', 'St. Martin approach' 'Counselling', 'Leadership and Financial Management' and 'Orientation to the job-market' for regular volunteers and trainees.
- Liaise with all programmes to enable them design high quality courses for volunteers.
- Organise and facilitate workshops for the programmes on 'Participatory Evaluation' and 'Strategic Programme Planning'.

### **Capacity building**

- Sponsor 2 staff members for Diploma courses in Social Ministry, Youth Ministry.
- Continue sponsoring staff members who are still in college.
- Sponsor one staff member for certificate course in Occupational therapy in COMBRA - Uganda

### **Public Relations Department**

- Continue Publishing the 4-monthly newsletter, St. Martin diary (pocket and desk size), and calendar for 2006 and promote the same.
- Enhance the motivation and involvement of local donors, friends, sponsors and supporters.
- Receive local and foreign visitors.
- Increase collaboration and networking with the administration, churches, local government, and other NGOs.

### **Community Mobilisation Department**

- Harmonise and improve recruitment, induction and motivation of community volunteers
- Produce Kiswahili handbook for community volunteers.
- Mobilise communities to support beneficiaries and improve strategies of mobilization.
- Organise St. Martin's Days for volunteers.

### **Income generation**

- Furnish and design curio shop in an attractive way, employ a shopkeeper and open the curio shop on a daily basis. Promote the shop among potential customers.
- Agree on the best way to run and manage the cafeteria and implement it.
- Continue improving the agriculture projects to yield more returns

### **Finance department**

- Facilitate annual audit
- Follow-up functioning financial committee
- Consolidate the positions of senior staff in the accounts department.

## STATISTICS

Table 2.1. Transport facilities as at the end of March 2006

Type	Number
Toyota vans	2
Land rovers	3
Toyota land cruiser (Ambulance)	1
Toyota pick-ups	2
Suzuki	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9</b>
Yamaha/Suzuki motorcycles	10

Table 2.2. Volunteer workers as per March 2006

Type	Number
Management Board	11
Committee members	58
Base group members	17
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>86</b>
Regular volunteers	
CSA	3
CPPD	3
CPHAADA	3
CPANV	2
CPSNC	2
CPSMC	1
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>14</b>
Community volunteers	
CPPD	475
CPHAADA	411
CPSNC	165
CPANVHR	139
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>1190</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1290</b>

Table 2.3. Staff positions as per March 2006, the level, function and numbers.

Level	Function	No.
<u>Management</u>	Director	1
	St. Martin advisor	1
	Vice-Directors	2
<u>Supporting</u>	HR manager	1
	Properties manager	1
	Head Com. Mobil. Dept.	1
	General Coordinator	1
	Accountants	4
	Cashier	1
	Secretaries	2
	Public Relations	2
	Trainers/facilitators	2
	Drivers	5
	Office attendants	2
	Security staff	4
	Gardener /caretaker	2
<u>Programmes</u>		
CPSNC	Co-ordinators	2
	Social worker	3
	House parents	3
	Teachers (centres)	3
	Study leave	1
CPPD	Co-ordinators	2
	Social workers	4
	Physiotherapists	4
CPHAADA	Co-ordinators	2
	Social workers	3
	Counsellors	4
CPANVHR	Co-ordinators	2
	Community lawyer	1
	Social workers	1
	Study leave	1
CPSMC	Co-ordinator	2
	Social worker	2
<u>Projects</u>		
Leather/Curio	Manager	1
	Teacher	1
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>		<b>74</b>
Casuals <sup>1</sup>	Watchmen	5
	Drivers	4
	Gardener/caretaker	2
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>		<b>11</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>85</b>

<sup>1</sup> Among the casuals are 2 positions for socially disadvantaged groups, currently occupied by people with disabilities

Table 2.4. Capacity building in St. Martin-CSA from 01-04-05 until 31-03-06

Period	Course	No. of part	Facilitator
6 <sup>th</sup> – 7 <sup>th</sup> May 2005	Induction new staff & committee members	25	T/F depart
23 <sup>rd</sup> – 24 <sup>th</sup> May 2005	Induction ANV human rights campaigners	15	"
6 <sup>th</sup> – 25 <sup>th</sup> June 2005	Counselling course	10	"
3 <sup>rd</sup> – 4 <sup>th</sup> June 2005	St. Martins approach course	17	"
7 <sup>th</sup> – 8 <sup>th</sup> July 2005	Induction HIV/AIDS community volunteers	8	"
11 <sup>th</sup> – 12 <sup>th</sup> July 2005	Induction ANV human rights campaigners	16	"
14 <sup>th</sup> – 16 <sup>th</sup> July 2005	Orientation on job market for reg. Vols	10	"
19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> July 2005	Induction CPPD volunteer teachers	9	"
21 <sup>st</sup> – 22 <sup>nd</sup> July 2005	Induction HIV/AIDS community volunteers	14	"
27 <sup>th</sup> – 28 <sup>th</sup> July 2005	Induction HIV/AIDS community volunteers	14	"
8 <sup>th</sup> – 12 <sup>th</sup> Aug 2005	Leadership and financial management	19	"
12 <sup>th</sup> – 13 <sup>th</sup> Sept 2005	Induction ANV community paralegals	13	"
15 <sup>th</sup> – 16 <sup>th</sup> Sept 2005	Induction HIV/AIDS community volunteers	22	"
22 <sup>nd</sup> – 23 <sup>rd</sup> Sep 2005	Induction HIV/AIDS community volunteers	18	"
27 <sup>th</sup> – 28 <sup>th</sup> Sept 2005	Induction CPPD teachers	20	"
30 <sup>th</sup> Sept - 1 <sup>st</sup> Oct 2005	Induction new staff & committee members	11	"
6 <sup>th</sup> – 7 <sup>th</sup> Oct 2005	Induction HIV/AIDS community volunteers	18	"
6 <sup>th</sup> – 8 <sup>th</sup> Oct 2005	Counsellors' debriefing	15	"
11 <sup>th</sup> – 12 <sup>th</sup> Oct 2005	Induction ANV community paralegals	6	"
3 <sup>rd</sup> – 4 <sup>th</sup> Nov 2005	Induction HIV/AIDS community volunteers	17	"
24 <sup>th</sup> – 25 <sup>th</sup> Nov 2005	Induction HIV/AIDS community volunteers	22	"
20 <sup>th</sup> – 21 <sup>st</sup> Jan 2006	Team building course	14	"
3 <sup>rd</sup> – 4 <sup>th</sup> March 2006	St. Martins approach course	20	"

Table 2.5 Training/facilitation done on consultancy basis for outsiders by St. Martin T&amp;F department

Period	Course	Target group	No. of particip.
22 <sup>nd</sup> April 2005	Participatory rural appraisal	Tangaza Institute of Social Ministry, Nairobi	21
20 <sup>th</sup> – 23 <sup>rd</sup> October 2005	St. Martin approach in other context	Lodokejek Pastoral Agents Maralal diocese	20
24 <sup>th</sup> – 28 <sup>th</sup> October 2005	Follow up training	Barsaloi parish leaders Maralal diocese	10
31 <sup>st</sup> Oct. – 5 <sup>th</sup> Nov. 2005	St Martin Approach in the Ministry	Tangaza Institute of Youth Ministry, Nairobi	19
2 <sup>nd</sup> March 2006	Induction into the Spirit and Approach of St. Martin	Centre for in-servicing Religious Education Teachers (CISRET)	12

Table 2.5. Training and facilitation of participatory evaluation processes and strategic planning

Period	Course	Prog. / Dept.
26 <sup>th</sup> – 29 <sup>th</sup> April 2005	Strategic planning	CPHAADA
16 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> August 2005	Participatory evaluation process	CPHAADA
14 <sup>th</sup> – 15 <sup>th</sup> Oct 2005	Participatory evaluation process validation	CPHAADA
27 <sup>th</sup> Nov – 3 <sup>rd</sup> Dec 2005	Participatory evaluation process	St. Martin CSA
6 <sup>th</sup> – 10 <sup>th</sup> Dec 2005	Strategic planning	CPSNC
2 <sup>nd</sup> Feb 2006	Strategic planning	P. R. O.
7 <sup>th</sup> – 11 <sup>th</sup> Feb 2006	Participatory evaluation process	CPPD
3 <sup>rd</sup> March 2006	Strategic planning	Community mobilization
11 <sup>th</sup> March 2006	Strategic planning	Talitha Kum

Table 2.6 contributions from the community during the year.

Type of contribution	Amount (Ksh.)
Cash contributions	492,916.00
Contributions in kind	1,029,115.00
Services by volunteers, foster parents, e.t.c	9,336,100.00
Beneficiaries' contribution	1,091,902.00
Fundraising by community for beneficiaries	530,494.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,480,527.00</b>

Table 2.7. Annual financial report for St. Martin-CSA (1<sup>st</sup> of April 2004 until 31<sup>st</sup> of March 2005)

INCOME (KSh.)		EXPENDITURES (KSh.)	
Funding partners			
CUAMM	3,062,203.00	Staff salaries	13,070,364.00
Missionary Office Padua	5,410,000.00	Running costs <sup>1</sup>	12,656,186.00
BCC Alta Padovana	4,923,818.00	Training costs	2,778,126.00
Commune di Trento	1,887,700.00	Direct assistance to beneficiaries (Medical, schooling and legal assistance)	5,433,407.00
CMC/AMA	1,357,003.00		
Mr. Giancarlo Zella	5,175,980.00		
Kindernothilfe	1,062,895.00		
Impressa Solidale	1,913,779.00		
Others	2,983,918.00		
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>27,777,296.00</b>		
Well wishers Europe	14,941,405.00	Constructions	11,844,089.00
Local well wishers	492,916.00	Assets and equipments	4,157,546.00
Beneficiaries' Contributions	1,091,902.00	Others	1,997,415.00
Net Profit from projects	1,091,129.00		
Sale of assets	5,029,640.00		
Others	1,472,481.00		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>51,896,769.00</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>51,937,133.00</b>

<sup>1</sup> Including: fuel and maintenance, meals and accommodation, public transport, telephone/water/electricity, stationary, consumables and maintenance of offices.

# 3. People with Disabilities

## 3.1. Introduction

This report covers the second year of the Programme's 3-year strategic plan, which is being implemented in partnership with CUAMM the main funding partner.

The goal of the programme is: *an increased capacity in the Community that can reduce incidences of disabilities and improve the social, medical and economic status of people with disabilities.*

During the period, the programme strengthened working relations with the community and other stakeholders in the medical and social rehabilitation of people with disabilities (PWDs). Through this collaboration, **87** PWDs were linked to various learning institutions and **71** families of PWDs were assisted to pay hospital bills and meet other needs of their PWDs.

Continued awareness creation and capacity building in the community led to the establishment of **1** special school for mentally handicapped children within an existing public primary school. Another special school for children with hearing impairment is also coming up in yet another public school.

Remarkable participation of community in the rehabilitation process through volunteers and Community rehabilitation workers was evident. This was made possible through a strategy in which programme staff focussed more on empowering and motivating the volunteers and then reduced their involvement in follow-ups and home visits.

## 3.2. Context

The government continued to make medical services more affordable by supplementing the costs of medicine and increasing funding for public hospitals. These enabled some beneficiaries' access health services and improve their health status.

Continued provision of free primary education by the government enabled several children with mild disabilities to join regular schools despite their economically disadvantaged backgrounds. Special units for handicapped children in public schools also benefited from provision of teachers and basic necessities.

Though the government reported appreciable growth in some sectors of the economy, poverty continued to bite in the programmes' target area. The area also experienced drought with massive crop failure in some parts leading to malnutrition of children with disabilities and lack of adequate nutrition for

pregnant mothers. This continued to hinder the rehabilitation process for the beneficiaries. The prevailing rate of unemployment also meant that many of the guardians and parents remained without reliable sources of income.

## 3.3. Objectives

In this chapter, the programme discusses achievements made against each objective. The targets in each objective are for the three-year period.

*Objective 1: 400 People with disabilities will have received maximum medical and social rehabilitation (children and those above 18 years in the programme)*

**87** people with different types of disabilities were maximally rehabilitated against a target of 134 this year (Table 3.1). **24** of them received maximum social integration and joined different learning institutions while **63** achieved maximum rehabilitation through physiotherapy services and surgical operations. Failure to meet the target was because some of the persons under rehabilitation did not progress as fast as expected. Another **721** PWDs are undergoing physiotherapy rehabilitation and **837** others are undergoing the process of social rehabilitation. A total of **251** PWDs have received maximum rehabilitation during the past 2 years.

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

The programme trained **351** community members from different target groups against a target of 355. The trainings were to empower community members with knowledge and skills to enable them to respond to issues of disability in their neighbourhoods. These included **102** parents, **79** church leaders, **92** volunteers, **20** community rehabilitation workers and **58** regular teachers. This was against annual targets of **60** parents, **140** church leaders, **70** volunteers, **25** community rehabilitation workers and **60** regular teachers respectively (table 3.2.). More parents of children with disabilities than expected attended the trainings but the number of church leaders who attended was low due to excessive bureaucracy in some churches. In addition, **49** traditional birth attendants were given a refresher course.

## STATISTICS

Table 3.1. No of PWDs who were maximally rehabilitated through Physiotherapy per impairment against total numbers in the target area.

Impairment	No. of ple	Max. rehab
Orthopaedic	264	33
Burns	64	9
Birth defects	82	7
Neurological	481	7
Sensory	293	1
Mental	182	1
Genetic deformity	24	–
Neuropathies	17	–
Others	238	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1645</b>	<b>63</b>

Table 3.2. Number of PWDs enrolled in learning institutions against the types of institutions.

Type of Institution	No. enrolled
Nursery schools	2
Special units in primary schools	19
Secondary school	1
Polytechnic	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>24</b>

Table 3.3. Numbers and categories of people trained against targets set this year.

Category	Target	No. trained
Parents	60	102
Volunteers	70	92
Church Leaders	140	79
Regular teachers	60	58
CRWs	25	20
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>351</b>

*Objective 3: 30 support groups (20 existing and 10 new) of persons with disabilities or of parents of children with disabilities will have successfully implemented projects for their own benefit or for the benefit of their children with disabilities*

5 new support groups implemented Income-Generating Activities (IGAs) within the period under reference. This makes **18** out of 31 the number of support groups successfully managing income-generating activities.

IGAs implemented in the groups include livestock farming, grocery shops, charcoal selling and general farming. The income generating activities are strategies to empower the parents to achieve self-dependency. The groups continued training on basic entrepreneurial skills and accessed saving and credit facilities through the sister programme for Savings and Micro-credit. (Chapter 7)

*Objective 4: 125 People with Disabilities (PWDs) will have been enabled to enrol in*

*primary and secondary schools or training Institutions.*

**24** out of 42 targeted children with disabilities from financially constrained families were enrolled into learning and training institutions (secondary schools and tertiary colleges) with the help of the programme. Enrolment in learning institutions was determined by the disability of a child, its severity and the age of the child. A larger number of other children were enrolled in primary schools but these did not need assistance from the programme since primary education is free and hence no records were kept. Support to enrol in school was made possible by efforts of the community through Community Mobilization Department, which mobilized parents and community to provide financial and material support to PWDs joining school.

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

**2658** people were reached during awareness creation in churches and schools. Another unquantified number of people were also reached through mass media and in a public meeting organised by local government officials. Awareness was aimed at empowering the community to appreciate People With Disabilities living among them. Topics discussed during the awareness included: definition of disability, types of disabilities, special needs of parents of children with disabilities as well as their children and also Volunteerism in working with people with disabilities.

### 3.4. Activities

#### 3.4.1. Planned Versus Realized Activities

##### **Medical Rehabilitation**

The programme operated 2 physiotherapy gyms and 22 sub O.T. (Occupational Therapy) centers in 8 zones. Activities in these O.T. centers included, provision of physiotherapy clinic services on monthly basis. **1531** treatments to persons with disabilities were carried out by staff in the physiotherapy department giving an average of 128 treatments per month. During the clinics, parents and volunteers were empowered to make simple appliances using locally available materials and to carry out regular exercises on the children. The programme also facilitated referrals of **191** children to various hospitals for specialized treatment and operations over the period.

##### **Social rehabilitation**

The Programme's community volunteers with the assistance of Social Workers (where need arose) carried out **202** home visits to **440** people with disabilities over the period. During the visits, they advised parents/guardians on Activities of Daily

Living (ADLs). As part of the rehabilitation process, they trained parents of children with disabilities on how to make simple aids and appliances using locally available materials.

48 volunteers meetings were conducted to receive reports of volunteers' activities and discuss their experiences in the field. The meetings were a motivation to the volunteers as they created a forum for them to share experiences and learn from each other. Programme staff also used the meetings to encourage the volunteers and disseminate information.

### **Capacity Building**

Training on disabilities was conducted to different target groups within the area of operation. Among the target groups trained during this period were:

- **Parents of children with disabilities.** 5 non-residential seminars were conducted in the community. The seminars were conducted in 2 phases, each phase being 1 day long. 102 parents were trained through these seminars.
- **Church leaders.** 11 seminars were planned for church leaders but only 5 were conducted. This was because of church protocol and bureaucracy levels involved. During the training, participants visited occupational therapy sub-centres to understand the process of rehabilitation.
- **Teachers in primary and secondary schools.** 4 out of the 5 trainings planned were realized. 58 teachers participated in the trainings. One other workshop organized for teachers failed when the teachers requested that it be postponed because it was around examinations time.
- **Volunteers.** 5 out of the 8 planned volunteers trainings were successful. 92 volunteers were trained during these seminars.
- **Community rehabilitation workers.** The single training planned to train the CRWs was successful. A total of 20 out of the targeted 25 CRWs participated.

### **Community Mobilization**

Communities living in neighbourhoods of people with disabilities have been mobilized to assist them. During this period, families of 71 people with disabilities were assisted to pay hospital bills and school fees for the PWDs through community involvement. The Community Mobilization Department managed to organize and conduct 31 major fundraising activities for people with disabilities.

### **Public Awareness**

During the period, awareness on disabilities was done through schools, churches and the radio on various occasions. It was done by

community volunteers, staff and programme management committee members. The following forums were used for awareness:

- **Churches:** Awareness was carried out in 29 churches of different denominations within the target area reaching a total of 1893 people.
- **Schools:** 2 secondary schools and 4 primary schools within the target area were reached. A total of 699 students and 66 teachers were reached in this awareness.
- **Mass media:** 7 radio programmes, each lasting 15 minutes, were prepared and aired by one of the National radios (Kenya Broadcasting Corporation) in two languages, English and Kiswahili. The programmes explained work done by the organization in relation to disabilities briefly explaining causes of disabilities and appropriate responses.
- **Public meeting:** 1 awareness was done in a meeting organized by the government's local administration officers within the target area.

### **Support Groups**

Social Workers visited at least one support group every month. The programme held harmonization meetings with the sister Programme for Savings and Micro-Credit once every quarter to discuss progress and challenges experienced in working with parents in the support group. The support groups provided a forum for group therapy to give parents an opportunity to share experiences on their children with disabilities. Parents in the support groups get encouraged to accept and support their children with disabilities and learn from each other.

The Support groups are linked to the sister programme for Savings and Micro-credit to be trained on basic entrepreneurship skills and to access credit facilities so as to start income generating activities to improve family incomes to meet basic and special needs of their families.

#### **3.4.2. Other activities**

- Inter-programme meetings were held on quarterly basis to harmonize the activities of CPPD and CPSMC in support groups.
- Food donations were received from the communities and distributed to the special units within the target area.
- The Participatory Evaluation Process (PEP) for the programme was carried out in February 2006 and the report is yet to be ready.

### **3.5. Challenges and recommendations**

- Low turn up of church leaders in their seminar. It is recommended that the programme should liaise with Public Relations Department to establish working relationship with church leaders in all denominations in the target area.
- Lack of understanding by some parents on how group projects should directly benefit the

child with disabilities. It was recommended that the programme together with the programme for Savings and Micro-credit create more forums with parents to discuss how income from the projects should benefit the children with disabilities.

- Long process in rehabilitation of some disabilities, hence some parents despair before their children attain maximum rehabilitation. It is recommended that the programme enhances pre-counselling for Parents of children with disabilities to enable them understand the process of rehabilitation. Also create forums for peer groups sharing where parents of children with disabilities can share their experiences and encourage each other.
- Food shortages leading to malnutrition in some parts of the programme's area of operation. The recommendation was to hold meetings with stakeholders (Government officials and other organizations working in the target area) to discuss how to curb the problem.
- Slow utilization of knowledge gained during trainings by some trained groups e.g. teachers have not fully implemented the knowledge acquired in their places of work to assist children with disabilities. It was recommended that the programme organizes refresher courses for teachers and make follow ups in their specific schools to discuss about helping children with disabilities in their schools.
- Limited time for public awareness in different forums e.g. in schools and local administration meetings. The programme should have prior arrangements with the schools and leaders concerned so that enough time is allocated to them.
- Low turn-up of community volunteers for the volunteers' meetings in some areas, hence low submission of feedback reports on home visits. The programme to organize refresher courses for volunteers with an emphasis on volunteerism and spiritual formation

## **3.6. Organisation**

### **3.6.1. Staffing**

There were no major staff re-organizations in the programme within this reporting period. 1 programme staff who was out for studies in physiotherapy re-joined the programme in the capacity of a physiotherapist in August 2005 after completing her studies.

1 rehabilitation worker and an Assistant Coordinator trainee attached to the programme left the organization for different reasons.

The management committee dissolved at the end of its two-year term and was reconstituted. The 11 volunteer members of the committee will oversee the implementation of programme activities for the next 2 years.

### **3.6.2. Capacity building**

In-house trainings were carried out once every month to empower programme staff on management of disabilities. Programme staff and management committee members organized exposure visits to other organizations working with PWDs to share and learn from their experience.

### **3.6.3. Collaboration and Networking**

The programme strengthened collaboration and networking with various institutions dealing with disabilities. Among these institutions were hospitals for medical referrals and specialized treatment and schools and vocational training institutions for enrolment of children. Programme staff organized meetings on quarterly basis with teachers of special units within the target area to discuss the progress of children, challenges experienced in managing disabilities at the units and the way forward. Other stakeholders the programme collaborated with include government departments and media houses. The programme also collaborated with other programmes in St. Martin CSA to harmonize implementation of related activities in the organization and conduct joint field visits in the community. Through this collaboration, the programme shared experiences and got new insights on issues of disabilities.

## **3.7. Impact**

Through surgical operations, many lives have been saved and many smiles restored. **87** people went back into normal life after receiving maximum rehabilitation.

The social status of people with disabilities has greatly improved due to the network of trained people in the community who strongly believe in the potential and ability of the persons with disabilities and who readily integrate them into the society. **24** children who would not have accessed education have been enrolled in school and can now aspire to be persons of high social standing in their communities.

18 support groups have engaged in viable income generating projects through which members get income to enable them to take better care of their children with disabilities. Many more are actively saving with the programme for savings and Micro-credit.

As a result of increased public awareness the programme has screened more children under the

age of 5 years compared to previous years. This makes rehabilitation process of children with disabilities more achievable.

Community mobilization efforts resulted in increased acceptance and support of children with disabilities in the community. e.g. a newly opened special unit within the target area is currently being sustained by the community in terms of foods and clothing.

### **3.8. Future plans**

1. Organize trainings for church leaders, parents, community Rehabilitation workers and Traditional Birth Attendants during project year 3.
2. Continue organizing monthly meetings for parents of children with disabilities in their respective support groups.
3. Continue social work and physiotherapy activities to enhance rehabilitation of PWDs.
4. Continue mobilizing communities for the welfare of PWDs to ensure that they are rehabilitated, reintegrated and enrolled in the learning institutions.
5. Make visits on quarterly basis to the various institutions where PWDs have been enrolled to assess their progress in social integration.
6. Carry out awareness creation activities in institutions and areas, which have not been reached.
7. Work in close collaboration with the Community mobilization department to enhance mobilization of resources in the community towards support of PWDs.
8. Organize meetings with various stakeholders to address issues affecting PWDs in the community.
9. Develop a new strategic plan for the programme for the next three years.
10. Organize teacher training for the zone where the same failed due to wrong timing

## 4.1. Introduction

This reporting period marks the final phase of a 3-year strategic plan of the programme (2003-2006), jointly sponsored by Cordaid-Netherlands and Kindernothilfe-Germany.

The goal of this programme is: *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.*

During the period, the programme was able to successfully rehabilitate and reintegrate **32** street children. In addition **10** children newly arrived in the street were re-integrated with their parents.

One remarkable achievement in the period was the completion of **7** out of the eight cases which had been pending in the law courts involving child abuse through Sister community programme for Active Non violence and Human Rights. The programme enjoyed cordial working relationship with collaborators and other stakeholders on the ground. Communities gave immense support in implementation of programme activities.

## 4.2. Context

During the period the country reported appreciable economic growth in some sectors. However this did not translate to improved standard of living to the majority poor at micro level especially in the programme's target area. Agriculture sector that is the main stay in the area was hard hit by a long spell of drought. This reduced food security in many households and many children went on the streets to look for food.

The Kenyan society like many developing countries is on a transition from traditional norms and institutions to new formal institutions and laws. As a result new challenges have emerged that have found some people ill equipped to handle them. This is witnessed in increased abuse of children, irresponsible parenthood and dysfunctional families. In this scenario children suffer most. They fail to attain optimum growth and develop coping mechanisms often witnessed in deviant behaviours. Thus in spite of programme intervention the number of children in the streets of Nyahururu remains considerably high.

## 4.3. Objectives

In this chapter, the programme discusses achievements made against each objective. The targets in each objective are for the three-year period.

Objective 1: *75 rehabilitated street children permanently removed from the streets of Nyahururu.*

**42** children were rehabilitated and re-integrated back to the community against a set target of 25 children for the year. Out of the 42, 17 were reunited with their parents, 11 were re-integrated with relatives, 4 placed with foster parents and 10 were fresh arrivals and had only stayed a few days in the streets before being taken back home. All the reintegrated children were enrolled in public primary schools and are progressing well in their education. **38** other children are still undergoing rehabilitation in the programme's rehabilitation centers.

Objective 2 (a): *150 parents with potential street children from the targeted problematic areas will have been guided and counselled on responsible parenthood.*

**65** parents against a set target of 50 parents were reached through guidance and counselling. Most of the counselling sessions were done by the programme staff in the office. Most of the parents who received counselling showed significant improvement in the way of bringing up their children.

Objective 2 (b): *80 parents of former Non Formal School children will have been guided and counselled on responsible parenthood and will have acquired entrepreneurial skills.*

**50** parents were counselled on several occasions in the programme's office by staff. 1 group counselling session was conducted for these parents. Follow-up on these parents indicated improved parental responsibility among majority of them.

Objective 2 (c): *150 teachers of public primary schools in the targeted problematic areas will have increased awareness on the causes in schools, making children to run to the streets.*

The programme targeted 50 teachers in public schools for awareness this year. **41** teachers from 3 schools were reached during the awareness raising. Discussion in the awareness included issues of child rights and alternatives to corporal punishment. **42** other teachers from the schools where the programme has reintegrated children received awareness on the special needs of reintegrated children. This was to empower them so that they can guide the reintegrated children appropriately.

## STATISTICS

Table 4.1. Number of reintegrated children and where they were placed

Place of re-integration	No.
Re-united with parents	17
Joined relatives	11
Fresh arrivals returned home	10
Placed with foster parents	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>

Table 4.2. Number of children under rehabilitation in the programme centres as at March 2006.

Centre	No of Children
Rehabilitation centre for boys	15
Drop in centre for boys	14
Rescue centre for girls	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>

Table 4.3. Causes of girl's admission in St. Rose Rescue center against the number for each cause

Causes	Number
Defilement	11
Truancy	5
Child labour	5
Abandonment	4
Child abuse	4
Street girls	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>

Table 4.4. Workshops held for volunteers against number of participants.

Group of volunteers	No. of Particips
Spiritual retreat for volunteers	38
Orientation for Contact persons	24
Follow-up course for Contact persons	22
Refresher course for Com. Vols	11
Teacher counsellors debriefing	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>106</b>

*Objective 3: 50 community volunteers from the targeted areas and 60 contact persons<sup>1</sup> from areas where children have been reintegrated empowered to address problems making children to go (back) to the streets.*

The programme targeted 17 community volunteers and 20 contact persons for this year. 24 contact persons were recruited and empowered through a workshop on causes of children running to the streets and possible

1. Persons identified near the places where reintegrated children are placed and charged with the responsibility of following them up and reporting their progress to the programme.

strategies for intervention. This was to prepare them for their work in the community.

A debriefing workshop for teacher-counsellors from 11 schools was also conducted over this period; 11 teacher-counsellors attended. No community volunteers were recruited during the year because the number recruited in the previous year was too large and follow-up on them needed to be intensified. A follow-up workshop for community volunteers was organised and 11 volunteers attended.

*Objective 4: 130 children formerly from the Non Formal School (NFS) and 50 children from financially disadvantaged families of Nyahururu slums will have received formal education and thus prevented from running to the streets.*

87 children out of the 130 who left the Non Formal School were reported to have consistently attended school. 15 of them sat for Kenya Certificate of Primary Education (KCPE); and their performance was commendable. 5 of them enrolled in secondary school. A collaborating partner – Kisima Trust, has sponsored 2 of them. 53 needy children were identified by community volunteers and assisted with school uniforms, food and counselling. The community volunteers intervened to ensure that these children returned to school in cases where they had dropped off.

### 4.4. Activities

#### 4.4.1. Planned versus realized activities

##### **Street work**

The period under reference experienced a remarkable increase in the number of children living on the streets. Assessment on causes of this increment were attributed to long drought causing food insecurity in many households. With many parents not being able to maintain a consistent food supply, children opted to look for food in the streets. Swoops and arrests carried out by various authorities did not have much influence as the children walked back to the streets after being released.

Activities conducted by programme staff include;

- Regular day and night visits to the streets for counselling and initiating friendship with the street children. Through the street work 20 children were counselled and accepted to join the rehabilitation centres during the year.
- Through the street work 10 new children who had arrived to the streets were counselled and immediately taken back home.
- 117 cases of sick street children were identified and referred for medical care either at the Catholic dispensary or the District General Hospital depending on the severity of their sickness.

- 3 street boys above 18 years were helped to form a support group. The boys started a hand-cart pushing project. They saved Ksh.90 with the programme every week.
- The feeding programme for children in the street continued on quarterly basis.

### **Rehabilitation**

During this period, **22** children were admitted to the drop-in-center (D.I.C). 20 were from the streets while 2 were referred to the programme by the District Children's Officer.

**22** boys showed significant progress in their rehabilitation process and were promoted to the Rehabilitation Center for continued rehabilitation and possible reintegration. **8** other boys previously in the rehabilitation center were reintegrated back into the community.

Activities carried out in the rehabilitation centers included,

- Counseling of individual children done continuously and group counseling done at least once per month.
- Recreational activities such as games to make the children active and motivated.
- Agricultural activities such as farming and livestock rearing.
- Non-formal learning provided by the teachers in the centers.

A total of **38** Children are still undergoing the process of rehabilitation in the programme's rehabilitation centres. **10** of the boys from the rehabilitation centre were enrolled in public boarding schools and only return to the center during school holidays.

During the period 18 boys dropped out from the programme's rehabilitation centers before they completed their rehabilitation process. 3 of them went to other organizations, 3 others went back home and the other 12 went back to the streets. Out of the 12 who returned to the streets, 11 were later readmitted to the centers. As soon as children left the center, their places were taken up by newly admitted children hence the centers were always full to capacity. They dropped out due to various reasons, including:

1. Not wanting to go to school.
2. Some did not want to be re-integrated and wanted to remain in the centers, hence when they were about to be reintegrated they ran away.
3. Their inability to live in an institution with rules and regulations, thus opting for the freedom found in the streets.

During the period under reference, the social workers conducted **69** home visits to homes of children undergoing rehabilitation in the centers. During the visits, staff assessed the

situation of the homes and prepared the parents to receive their children who are about to complete the rehabilitation process.

**102** follow-up visits were made to children previously re-integrated with families. During these visits, they assessed the progress of social integration of these children, family stability and their academic performance in schools.

### **Rescue Cases**

St. Rose Rescue Center for girls received 32 girls during this reporting period. All the girls were referred to the centre as rescue cases by the Nyahururu District Children's Officer (DCO), Nyahururu police station, St. Martin programme for Active Non Violence and Human Rights and members of the community.

Activities carried out in this rescue centre include guiding and counselling to enable these children overcome their traumatic experiences. Other activities included recreation activities to keep them occupied and non-formal learning. Legal support was given by the Sister Programme of Active non-Violence and Human Rights in collaboration with other stakeholders who referred them to the centre.

By the end of the period **27** girls had been reintegrated back to the community and 9 girls are still in the centre; 3 of them were enrolled in a nearby public school to undergo formal education as preparations for reintegration are in progress.

### **Awareness, Guidance and Counselling**

The following activities were carried out:

- 10 awareness-raising sessions were held in 10 different churches. The community was mobilized to assist needy children in their neighbourhood and to identify potential foster/host parents. 21 parents expressed interest in fostering children. 6 of them are still being prepared to understand the concept of fostering.
- The programme in conjunction with the District Children's Officer, Area Education Officer and area chief conducted awareness to parents in 2 schools on parental responsibility, children rights and child abuse. **330** parents were in attendance.

For parents of former Non Formal School (NFS) children, the following activities were done

- 1 Group counselling sessions was held. Issues on parental responsibility and HIV/AIDS were discussed during the session, **18** parents attended.
- **60** Individual counselling sessions were held for parents of the former Non formal school children. These sessions were held at the office and/or at the parent's homes. Issues of domestic violence and challenges of child upbringing were discussed in the sessions.

- 157 home visits and follow-ups were made to monitor the progress of the parents especially on matters of domestic violence and childcare.

#### **Support groups of parents of former NFS children**

- 9 training sessions for the two parents' groups were held. Trainings focused on issues of basic group organization skills and stability. Topics discussed include leadership, bookkeeping and small business enterprises.
- The support groups experienced numerous challenges including inconsistent attendance of meetings by members, poor leadership, instability and internal conflicts. One of the support groups collapsed and was dissolved while the other is still in the process of managing the conflicts it is experiencing with the guidance of programme staff.

#### **Former Non-Formal School (NFS) Children.**

Under the NFS component, the following activities were carried out,

- 134 home visits were made to children of former non-formal school.
- 72 follow-ups were made to the children of the former non-formal school who are in public primary schools. The follow-ups were meant to assess the children's attendance and performance. 87 of them were attending school regularly down from last year's figure of 90. The other 3 had dropped out for various reasons. 15 out of the 87 children sat for the final primary examinations and 5 of them joined secondary schools and one joined a vocational training institute.
- 3 group-counselling sessions for children of the now closed non-formal school were held during school vacations. 78 children participated. Issues discussed during the sessions included child responsibility, building self-esteem, sexuality, drug abuse and HIV/AIDS; other topics discussed included Christian values and social norms.

#### **Community Capacity building component**

Few capacity building courses were organized for various categories of volunteers. This is because the programme was in the final phase and most trainings were done in the first and second year. Regular field follow-ups were done on monthly basis to the trained volunteers to encourage and motivate them.

The following activities were planned and undertaken with contact persons:

- Recruitment of new contact persons in the areas where rehabilitated children had been reintegrated.

- Capacity building workshop for contact persons.

25 contact persons were recruited and 24 of them turned up for the orientation course. A follow-up workshop was also organized for them. The workshops were to empower them to make follow-ups on the reintegrated children in their community. Most of them have sent progress reports to the office on the children they are monitoring.

#### **4.4.2 Other activities**

- The programme participated in "the Day of the African Child" celebrations in collaboration with other children's homes within Nyahururu. The theme was 'African orphan, our collective responsibility'.
- The programme held a strategic planning workshop during which a new 3-year strategic plan was developed.

#### **4.5 Challenges and recommendations.**

- The attendance of parents of former NFS children during support group meetings was low. This low turn out was caused by the parents' drinking habit and don't-care attitude. It was recommended that the programme develops new workable strategies that will act as a pull factor for the parents hence motivate them to participate in group/joint activities
- Most parents in problematic target areas engage in drug/alcohol abuse, this is an impetus for deviance and cause of child neglect. It is recommended that the programme facilitates counselling sessions on drug abuse and appropriate parenthood.
- The trends in the numbers of children in the streets has not shown any reduction, but there have been an influx of young school going boys from the surrounding slums, who have dropped out of school, and resist going back home or joining the rehabilitation centers within Nyahururu town. It is recommended that the programme intensify counselling on the streets using established support groups of children on the streets.

#### **4.6 Organisation**

##### **4.6.1 Staffing**

During the period, the assistant coordinator was sponsored for further studies. He is undertaking a Masters degree in community development. The trainee assistant coordinator was appointed to the position of acting assistant coordinator. 1 social worker left the organization and was replaced. A vacancy was established for a teacher in the rescue center and was also filled.

##### **4.6.2 Networking and collaboration**

The programme collaborated with various stakeholders/partners both within and outside St. Martin.

- In St. Martin the programme worked closely with all programmes and departments of St. Martin CSA in the planning and implementation of the following activities: preparing the new three-years strategic plan, representation of cases of child abuse in courts, training of support groups and volunteers and community mobilisation.
- The programme also worked closely with other stakeholders outside St. Martin who worked with and for children. Through this collaboration the programme was able to share experiences and learn new ideas in working with children in need of care and protection. These stakeholders include government departments such as the Provincial administration, Nyahururu Municipality, District Children's office (DCO), Probation office, Nyahururu police station and the law courts, which gave immense support in managing issues of child rights abuse and violation. The DCO and Probation office committed several children to our centers while the police helped in investigating some of the cases for prosecution in court. The Nyahururu General Hospital and Catholic Dispensary offered medical support to all cases referred to them by the programme.

- Continue with all the above programme components as revised in the new strategic plan.
- Mobilize and recruit new field volunteers.
- Organize forums of exchange between and among community volunteers, teacher counsellors and contact persons.
- Facilitate ecumenical retreats annually for community volunteers, teacher counsellors and contact persons.
- Organize the older boys on the streets into self help groups and provide saving facilities for them.
- Identify vocational training opportunities as well as follow-up children under the same in close collaboration with community volunteers.

#### 4.7 Outcome

The programme has brought permanent change in the life of **32** children who were rehabilitated and reintegrated during the year. All these children are in school and have a stable life. The presence of the programme on the streets of Nyahururu has enabled interception of fresh arrivals so that they are taken back home before they acquire permanent street habits such as sniffing glue.

The programme's awareness activities have improved the situation in nearby schools where violent means of behaviour correction are being abandoned and teachers are establishing closer relationship with their pupils.

Community involvement in identifying and assisting needy children has also grown over time and now many people report cases of child abuse and neglect as soon as they suspect it.

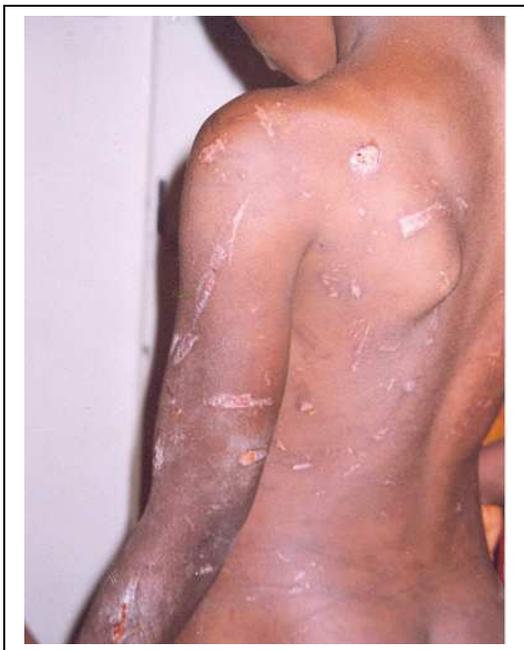
#### 4.8 Future plans



# CASE

There is a wooden table and chair in our center placed in front of the building. Teachers, children and almost everyone who visits the center like to sit and relax on them because of their strategic position. These pieces of rudimentary furniture tell the story of Ken (not the real name).

Ken, the boy who made the furniture is 16 years old. He comes from a very poor family and his only parent - the mother- has a mental disability. Due to the poverty in his family, an uncle offered to live with him and provide his needs. So Ken left home and went to live with his uncle. The uncle pegged his assistance to Ken on tough conditions such as prompt performance of house chores and good performance in school. Little did he know that Ken had learning difficulty – a mental condition that affects learning ability in children.



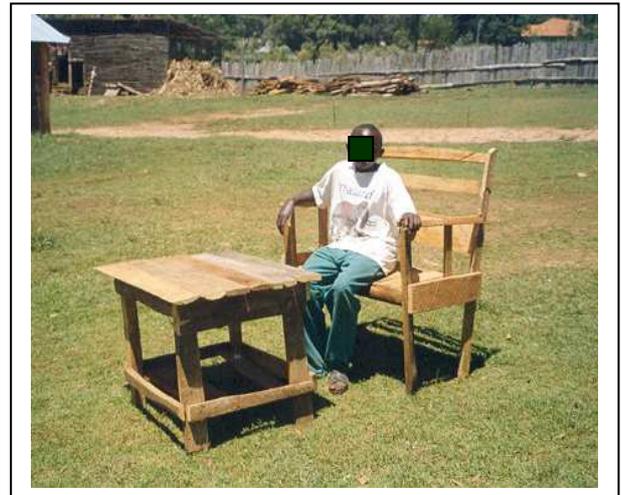
Ken when he came to the Centre, bruised and traumatized.

Ken always took the lowest position in his class. His uncle couldn't take this. He took upon himself an extra task of teaching Ken in the evenings using cruel methods of punishment. For a long time, Ken was physically and mentally tortured. On one occasion, he was severely burnt on the body with a hot iron-rod when he got his assignment all wrong. When he reported to school the following morning, the teachers noticed his pain, took him to hospital and reported the case to the police. The neighbours also were concerned and they brought the case to the area volunteers who worked with the programme to rescue the child and bring him to St. Martin rehabilitation centre.

The Community programme for Active Non-Violence and Human Rights pushed for justice to be done. The police arrested the uncle who

was charged and found guilty of grievously harming Ken. In the center, Ken went through guidance and counseling until he began to heal. He dreaded standing in court to testify against his uncle but with the encouragement of the staff he boldly narrated his ordeal, which left everyone in court in tears.

Ken may never make it in the academic world but he has been a gift to us and has taken us to a higher level of believing in the potentiality of everyone. He has made this table and chair to enrich our lives. It is a sign to us that disadvantaged people like Ken can be the greatest among us and a sign to him that he can excel in technical fields where a bright future awaits him.



A proud Ken relaxes on his armchair and table outside the rehabilitation centre

## 5.1. Introduction

The period under reference forms the second year of a 3-year proposal sponsored by CMC-AMA Netherlands.

The goal of the Programme is to *reduce the number of incidences of violence and increase the community capacity to deal with issues of conflict, injustice and human rights violation.*

During the period, significant achievement towards the goal was made as result of a campaign against domestic violence. The number of cases of domestic violence handled by the programme increased during the year. Other cases where the culprits suffered silently were unearthed by the volunteers depicting a positive change of attitude on issues related to violence in the home. Subsequently the ability of the community to deal with such issues through volunteers increased considerably.

During this period, the programme enhanced and strengthened mutual collaboration with government, non-governmental institutions and local stakeholders. This played a crucial part in the attainment of set objectives, some beyond the targets.

## 5.2. Context

During the period the government conducted a referendum to allow citizens endorse or reject a proposed new constitution for the country. Prior to the referendum, civic education was carried out to enlighten the community about the constitutional provisions on human rights and other matters. This elicited a positive response towards addressing cases of Human rights violations. Emphasis on human rights issues by the current government and subsequent introduction of policies addressing them boosted the work of the programme. As already noted in the last reporting year, such policies like the open door policy<sup>1</sup> in prisons and a unit within police department to cater for women whose rights has been violated made these institutions more receptive to the work of the programme.

The emphasis on counseling as an alternative to corporal punishment in schools enhanced the programmes' working relationship with the targeted schools.

## 5.3. Objectives

The targets, against which achievements are discussed below, were set for a three-year period.

### Objective 1: Legal aid and Counselling

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

During the period, the programme's legal help desk (Bega kwa Bega) handled **78** cases against a target of 40. Majority of these cases involved sexual violence (**28**). Various modes of intervention were used to deal with these cases. These interventions included legal redress, counselling, arbitrations, mediation and referrals (table 1). Counselling was done to cases related to domestic violence and sexual offences.

### Objective 2 (a): Community Capacity Building.

*90 human rights campaigners from the target community will have been empowered to create awareness during 3 campaigns to be undertaken by the programme on issues of human rights violation.*

During the period, the Programme worked with **79** human right campaigners. **11** of them were recruited and trained in the reporting period against a target of 30. Recruitment of a small number enabled the programme to work more towards remotivating the existing volunteers. 73 human rights campaigners were actively involved in planning, organizing and carrying out the year's campaign whose theme was 'Break The Silence Say No To Domestic Violence'. A total of 6,585 people participated in the awareness sessions.

Objective 2 (b): 30 community volunteers will have been empowered through paralegal training to deal with issues of injustice and human rights violations.

A refresher course was conducted for the paralegals and **6** out of the existing 22 paralegals attended. This low turn out reflected a low level of motivation among the paralegals which is being addressed. No new paralegals were recruited this year mainly because challenges met in the organization of legal clinics by the paralegals needed to be addressed first.

### Objective 3: Domestic violence component.

*100 parents at risk of domestic violence from the targeted areas 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, 33 parents at risk of domestic violence from two slums within the target area (Gatero B and Maina slums) were targeted for training. The Programme reached and trained **63** parents (15 men and 48 women). The number of

<sup>1</sup> New policy that allows interested parties such as the press to have access to prisons.

men increased from 3 in the previous year to 15. This is because of the new strategy in which men were allowed to form separate support groups from the women.

## STATISTICS

Table 5.1. Type and number of cases handled by the 'Bega kwa Bega' legal help desk through legal support and/or counselling

Type of cases	Number
Sexual offences	28
Counselling	22
Domestic violence	14
Murder	5
Meritorious <sup>1</sup>	4
Civil	2
Assault	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>78</b>

Table 5.2. Status and number of cases handled by 'Bega kwa Bega' legal help desk.

Completed Cases	No.
Handled through counselling	22
Completed in court	21
Referred to community and collaborators	5
Handled through arbitration	4
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>52</b>
Pending cases	No
Pending in court	16
Under investigation	10
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>78</b>

Table 5.3. Awareness sessions on domestic violence carried out by the trained volunteers per zone during the campaign week, and the total number of participants. The number of trained volunteers and the number of publicity sessions for the campaign are also shown per zone.

Zone	No. of Vols.	No. of sessions	Number of participants
Igwamiti	10	10	1830
Sipili	8	6	1250
Nyahururu	5	4	985
Mairo-inya	12	4	700
Kinamba	16	10	800
Marmamet	22	6	300
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>5865</b>

*Objective 4(a): Institutional violence component.*

*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 a non-violent way.*

<sup>1</sup> Meritorious cases are cases such as land cases which are normally not handled by the programme but because of the level of injustice in a few of these cases, they are still taken up and assisted.

A total of **52** peer counsellors from seven secondary schools (against a target of 3 schools) were trained on peer counselling in a one-week seminar. In addition the programme carried out one-day seminars in each of the seven schools in which an estimated 3000 students attended. The peer counsellors were very instrumental in addressing violence in their schools.

A total of **10** teachers (against a target of 8) from three different schools were trained in a 3-day workshop.

*Objective 4(b): Inmates in 2 prisons will have undergone formation activities and 12 wardens and 12 community volunteers will have been equipped with paralegal, counselling and general social skills to deal with inmates.*

During the period, the Programme targeted Rumuruti Government Prison. **8** prison officers and **4** community volunteers were trained to help in the formation process of inmates through human rights education and awareness. This was against a target of 4 officers and 4 volunteers for the one-year period. Another 8 officers and 3 volunteers from the Nyahururu Government prison completed the third and final phase of paralegals course. The prison officers have taken on new informed approaches with good results but the volunteers are yet to be permitted to work in the prison.

## 5.4. Activities

### 5.4.1. Planned versus realized activities

#### **Legal Aid and Counselling Component**

In this component the programme intervened through counselling, arbitration, investigation and follow up of cases, which were reported in the office. During the period, the most prevalent cases were sexual violence (28), domestic violence (14) and murder (5).

There was increased community involvement in solving some of the cases. Most of the meritorious cases were referred to the area chiefs and to the family, while others were arbitrated by panels consisting of committee members, community volunteers, staff and community leaders. St. Martin's community mobilization department supported the programme in mobilizing volunteers to join the arbitration panels.

#### **Community Capacity Building Component.**

During the period, **11** new human rights campaigners were trained in a 3-day workshop in preparation of the campaign against domestic violence. The volunteers were prepared to mobilize the community to carry out awareness and campaign against domestic violence within their zones.

The programme made follow-ups during mobilization and awareness rising to support the volunteers. In addition, 3 meetings were held with the paralegals to motivate them and encourage them. These meetings however did not bear much fruit and ways are being sought to address the issue of their motivation.

#### **Domestic Violence Component.**

During the period, parents at risk of domestic violence from Gatero B slum were trained on domestic violence and conflict resolution. This was done through a one-day orientation workshop followed by two one-day workshops in a venue close to them. The parents were also trained on group formation after which they formed a support group, which actively participated in the domestic violence campaign in the zone. Programme staff and volunteers made home visits to members of three support groups and two of these groups started saving with the programme for savings and micro credit.

A campaign on domestic violence was carried out in the month of February. Human rights campaigners and programme staff organized meetings with community leaders in 6 zones where the awareness campaigns were organized. Two media houses (Royal media services and People daily) were used to publicize the campaign. Walks and public functions were carried out in the 6 zones during the campaign week and about **5865** people in total attended. Evaluation of the campaign was conducted and the causes of the challenges faced in organizing it were brought to light.

#### **Institutional Violence Component.**

During the period, 52 peer counsellors were trained in a three-day workshop. They were trained on:

- Different aspects of institutional violence
- Sources of institutional violence
- Parties involved in institutional violence
- Alternatives to violence
- Conflict resolution
- Basic skills in counselling and peer counselling.

Follow ups were also done in the target schools. To assist the trained peer counsellors with implementation of their action plans.

Teachers from three secondary schools (Lariak, Mwenje and Leshau) were trained in a three-day workshop on;

- Child rights
- Human rights
- Punishment and alternatives to punishments
- Violence and conflict management in a school set up.

The paralegal training for the 8 prison officers and four community volunteers of Rumuruti government prison was held in three phases. The third phase of the training was held together with Nyahururu prison officers. The planned workshops for the two prisons were completed successfully and the participants fully empowered as paralegals. Some of the topics covered included: Gender and Human Rights, Family Law and Succession, Introduction to Criminal Law, Gender based violence, Civic Education, Basic land law, Conflict Resolution and Management, Basic Child Abuse, Criminal Law and Criminal procedure, Democracy and Governance and Constitution Making among others

#### **5.4.2. Other Activities**

- During the period the programme facilitated a one-day training for a group of 50 Children (Gatirima Catholic Missionary children) on rape and defilement and life planning skills.
- In addition the programme joined the Catholic Justice and Peace Commission in awareness raising during the catholic Lenten campaign week. The theme of the campaign was on respect for human dignity.
- The programme attended the launching of *Caffaso* drop in center for young convicts at Kamiti maximum prison sponsored by prison chaplains.
- The programme represented by the director visited the Legal Resources Foundation to discuss the way forward for the paralegals in the programme.

#### **5.5. Challenges and recommendations**

- Sexual and domestic violence offences were difficult to solve due to the fact that many of the perpetrators were the family's bread-winners. It is recommended that more awareness be carried out to promote preventive measures against sexual violence.
- Survivors of sexual and domestic violence were sometimes afraid to report such matters to the programme or the relevant authorities due to embarrassment or fear of the perpetrators. The community should be involved more in unearthing cases of sexual violence and in curbing domestic violence in homes where risk is high.
- Hearing and disposal of court cases was slow. It is recommended that the programme work closely with the magistrate and court prosecutor to ensure that the cases do not drag for too long. The programme should also intensify follow up of witness and cases in the court.
- Some of the collaborating organizations such as CRADLE and FIDA that initially took up some cases have stopped taking up referral cases. It is recommended that the programme

re-discuss with these institutions to chart the way forward and seek collaboration with other stakeholders.

- Low community volunteers' participation in some areas. This is attributed to a government proposal to hire paralegals on the ground as well as presence of other organizations that give cash tokens to their paralegals. It is recommended that the programme works closely with community mobilization and spiritual formation departments for motivation of these volunteers.
- The programme faced challenges in mobilizing Maina slum parents into support groups and thus they were not trained. It was recommended that new strategies be developed to encourage the parents to form groups.

## 5.6 Organization

### 5.6.1. Staffing

During the period, the community lawyer resigned her position and left the organization after the board instituted investigations into her conduct. The assistant coordinator of the programme was also asked to leave for reasons of low performance. The assistant coordinator's position was temporarily filled by a trainee and a person is currently being sought to replace the community lawyer. However the programme's legal assistant is currently following up all the cases. A volunteer from Netherlands who had previously volunteered in the programme for one year rejoined the programme during the period.

### 5.6.2. Capacity Building for the staff

- During the period, different staff members of the programme attended three capacity building courses internally offered by St. Martin. (Table 2.4) The office regular volunteer attended a **3-week** trauma-counseling course with Liverpool voluntary counseling center in Nairobi. One programme staff attended a course on proliferation of small arms organized by the National Council of Churches of Kenya in collaboration with Safer World and Safer Africa. The community lawyer represented the programme at a national workshop to review paralegal training manual courtesy of Paralegals Support Network.

### 5.6.3. Networking and collaboration

The programme collaborated closely with the other programmes of St Martin CSA and a number of stakeholders within the target area. These included;

- The District Children Offices in Nyandarua and Laikipia district assisted the programme in settling issues of child maintenance and custody and referred sexual related cases to the programme.
- The officers in charge of Nyahururu and Rumuruti prisons supported the training of prison officers on Para legalism by granting them permission to be off duty.
- The police stations assisted the programme in carrying out investigations on the many cases of sexual offences, domestic violence and assault.
- Independent Medical Legal Unit supported the programme in the training of prison officers.

In addition the programme worked with other stakeholders in implementing activities. (Annex 2)

## 5.7 Impact

The number of people coming out to talk about sexual and domestic violence incidences and reporting to the relevant authorities increased. **43** cases were reported compared to 31 in the previous reporting period. This is attributed to awareness created on rape, defilement and domestic violence.

The community capacity to deal with incidences of violence in their areas increased from the reporting period. For instance the community with the help of volunteers effectively handled over **50%** of the cases reported especially meritorious cases. This can be attributed to the introduction of the human rights campaigners to the community leaders and their involvement in awareness raising.

Violence within institutions of learning and the prisons was on the decline. 6 of the 8 of the target institutions did not experience any incidence of violence. This can be attributed to the trainings given to both teachers and the peer counsellors. The principals in these schools observed that since the programme started intervening, notable changes such as dialogue, intervention in time and dialogue between teachers and students has improved. The decrease in incidences of violence in the target schools contributed to improved academic performance in all the 5 schools.

The prisons did not report any major incidences of violence in the reporting year. The trainings and subsequent plan of action with the prison officers have yielded positive results toward proper rehabilitation and reintegration of prisoners in the society through a joint venture between the programme and the institutions. The communities around the prisons are also gradually changing their attitude toward the prisoners. For instance the community around Rumuruti prison contributed towards buying a television set for the inmates.

## 5.8 Future plans.

- Continue following up the cases already in court and take up new ones.
- Organize a course in arbitration, marriage, succession, inheritance and Counselling
- Conduct a 3-day course for community volunteers on issues related to marriage, inheritance and succession
- Plan 3<sup>rd</sup> year campaign with a theme on 'marriage, inheritance and succession'.
- Carry out follow up meetings with volunteers in their respective areas.
- Carry out a 3-day follow-up workshop to student leaders and peer counsellors of Laikipia campus. Followed by an open symposium in the campus.
- Organize peer counsellors symposium for targeted secondary schools.

### CASE

Mwaura (not the right name) was only 15 and in Form one when his parents separated due to perpetual conflicts and fights. His mother went away leaving Mwaura and his siblings with their father. Their father however could not cope with the duty of bringing the children up alone. Often times he neglected them and remained out of home, leaving them hungry and in fear. Mwaura stopped going to school because his father did not pay school fees. Although the family had the ability to keep the children in school, the instability resulting from the separation meant that nobody cared for them.

It is the neighbours who got concerned when they saw Mwaura at home. They talked to the area community volunteer who brought Mwaura to St. Martin. The same volunteer then assessed the situation to see how it could be helped. He brought several other volunteers together and they collaborated with the chief of the area to conduct an arbitration case between Mwaura's separated parents. They invited the mother to come back home where the case was arbitrated and she agreed. After this case, the volunteers organised another arbitration session involving older members of the parents' families. The parents were reconciled and encouraged to join the support groups for parents at risk of domestic violence.

In the support group, they received empowerment on amicable ways of conflict resolution and found a new hope in their marriage. They agreed to utilize their income and assets for the benefit of all, especially the young ones who were still in school. From this income, Mwaura's parents paid part of his school fees arrears enabling him to return to school. He has remained in school to date,

thanks to the volunteers who arbitrated his case, and he is performing well.

The volunteers in collaboration with the programme planned several follow-up meetings with the family, all of which went well. The neighbours were happy with the turn out of the arbitration and they are committed to assist the family whenever they are called to.



A child who had been neglected poses for a photo with his parents, a staff of St. Martin and his neighbours. Volunteers' efforts to unite parents through arbitration always benefits the children.

## 6.1 Introduction

During this reporting period, the programme marked the final phase of the three year project period funded by AES- Italy (July 2002 – June 2005) and started on a new nine months strategic plan (July 2005 – March 2006). This nine months plan was to make the new three-year strategic plan be in line with St. Martin calendar year (April to March)

The programme developed a new strategic plan where the goal was revised to read, “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”. This was in recognition of the importance of involving the community in addressing the needs of the beneficiaries. There was immense contribution by the community volunteers in promoting solidarity around the needs of the beneficiaries.

During the period the programme carried out its participatory evaluation. New realities emerged from the outcome of the evaluation and a number of changes were adopted in the orientation of work and approaches to be used in the new strategic plan.

The Home for HIV positive children named *Talitha Kum childrens Home* admitted the first lot of twenty children. The Home was put under a separate management committee for effective management but with clear guidelines on areas of partnership with the programme.

In response to demand for VCT services the programme trained seven more VCT counsellors among them three volunteers. This enabled same-day services for all clients visiting the centres.

As the programme ended its three-year proposal in June 2005, most of the set objectives had been achieved some beyond target. The programme placed premium in strengthening achievements made especially with community volunteers and consolidated gains made with beneficiaries.

## 6.2 Context.

During the period, there was a short fall in Government supply of HIV anti - bodies’ rapid Elisa test kits, used in the HIV antibody test. This affected the delivery of Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) services. Consequently the programme resulted to purchasing the kits directly from the market to avoid disruption of VCT services. However the government resumed constant supply with adequate stock later in the year.

The government further reduced the cost of antiretroviral (ARVs) drugs from Ksh. 500 to Ksh. 100 per month and increased dispensing points. The programme entered into dialogue with all people living with HIV/AIDS who were accessing ARV drugs through the programme on possibilities of joining the government ARVs programme. The government programme provides comprehensive palliative care other than the drugs. Over time the people living with HIV/AIDS joined the government Antiretroviral Therapy programme.

A church run dispensary, 50 km from St. Martin offices installed a CD4 cell count machine (a machine used to test the level of a specific type of white blood cells called T<sub>4</sub> helper cells in the blood). The test is a requirement before starting ART but could only be carried out in Nairobi, 200 Km away. This increased accessibility of the CD4 cell count to the beneficiaries who hitherto relied on the programme to facilitate the process.

There was widespread drought in the country and many people in the semi-arid areas faced famine. This reduced their access to enough food and adequate diet thereby reducing the effectiveness of ARV drugs on people living with HIV/AIDS and some deteriorated health wise.

## 6.3 Objectives

*Objective 1: 90 pilot Community AIDS Educators (CAEs) will have increased capacity to educate community members and advocate for best practices in prevention and management of HIV/AIDS.*

During the period **80** CAEs were equipped with knowledge and skills through four days residential training. This empowered them to carry out community education and advocacy on HIV/AIDS and related issues.

*Objective 2: Two hundred persons will have been empowered to educate their peers on how to prevent HIV infections and how to live with PLWHAs.*

By the end of the last reporting period, March 2005, the programme had trained **280** community volunteers against a target of 200 for the three years period. During this reporting period the trained volunteers were taken through a revised induction course facilitated in collaboration with training and facilitation department.

*Objective 3: Two hundred (200) people living with HIV/ AIDS in the target area will have received home-based care, continuous counselling and support from the community.*

The programme worked with a total **160** PLWHAs against a target of 200 for the three-year period.

This number remained below target because government services for PLWHAs became cheaper and more accessible meaning that fewer PLWHAs needed the programme's support. During the period, **57** new people living with HIV/ AIDS joined the programme. They received home-based care from the programme through the volunteers and antiretroviral therapy from government hospitals. The programme offered support counselling through individual counselling and group therapy. **29** people living with HIV/ AIDS died during the period.

*Objective 4: Eight (8) self-help groups of people living with HIV/AIDS in the target area will have successfully started activities in support of their members and/or their families in three years time.*

The programme worked with **11** self-help groups against a target of 8 for the three years period. During the period, **1** new group was formed. All the 11 groups received training on how to run and manage a support group, 10 started or continued to save with the sister programme for savings and micro credit. 5 of these groups started or continued to implement income-generating activities. During the period 33 grants worth Kshs. 176,420/= were disbursed to people living with HIV/AIDS.

*Objective 5: 100 orphaned children in the target area will have been placed successfully with relatives, foster parents or elsewhere.*

During the period, the programme successfully settled **31** children with relatives and foster parents against a target of 33. **28** children were placed with relatives through community volunteers and **3** were fostered. The programme did not enrol new children for additional financial support since it was already working with **158** children who received financial assistance against a target of 100 children for the three years period.

*Objective 6: Twenty (20) HIV positive and abandoned children in the target area will have been cared for in a special home.*

During the period Talitha Kum Children's Home opened its doors to the first **20** children. The programme conducted awareness raising in the target area and through community volunteers identified, assessed and prepared children to be admitted in the Home

#### STATISTICS

Table 6.1 Different groups that were given awareness, number of sessions given per group and total number of participants

Groups	No. of sessions	No. of participants
--------	-----------------	---------------------

Primary school	23	5022
Secondary schools	12	3399
Local community	26	2236
Churches	10	724
Other groups	14	638
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>12019</b>

Table 6.2 Services offered to people living with HIV/ AIDS.

Services	No. of sessions (Cumulative)
Medical care	829
Home Based/hospital Care	240
Support group therapy	197
Support counselling	90
No. of PLWHAs	
ARVs(HIV/AIDS management)	257
CD4 cell count (laboratory test)	75
Income generating activities	34

Table 6.3. Number and percentage of clients who turned HIV positive against total number that received VCT services shown per sex.

	VCT clients	HIV+	% of total
Male	965	71	3.7
Female	945	180	9.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1910</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>13.1</b>

Table 6.4. No. of orphans who received assistance from the programme, as per level of education and type of assistance given.

Level of education	Type of assistance	
	Fees	Uniform
Secondary school	105	1
Nursery school	13	29
Primary school	6	1
Other Institutions	3	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>31</b>

## 6.4 Activities

### 6.4.1. Planned versus realized activities

#### *Volunteers' Capacity building*

##### *(a) Community AIDS Educators*

During the period, the programme carried out programme awareness in three Catholic parishes to recruit volunteer community AIDS educators. **96** community AIDS educators were recruited, some from outside the church structure to represent all sectors and reflect the cosmopolitan nature of the community. **90** of the recruited community AIDS educators successfully completed four days residential training. This empowered them to respond to community needs for HIV/AIDS education, information and advocacy.

##### *(b) Existing community volunteers*

During the period all the existing volunteers were inducted into the spirit and approach of St. Martin CSA. This was a new development in the

organization and was not done at the orientation of the volunteers. The volunteers appreciated the induction as it gave them an in-depth understanding of the organization and prepared them for their tasks. A total of **230** volunteers were inducted against a target of 280 volunteers.

### ***Awareness raising and advocacy***

The programme responded to community needs and requests for information, education, advocacy and dissemination of recent research findings on HIV/AIDS and related issues. This was done by volunteer community AIDS educators and staff to different groups of people and sectors in the community and a total of **12,019** people were reached. (Table 6.1)

Most of awareness and advocacy sessions were organized and facilitated by community AIDS educators and community volunteers in collaboration with the programme staff. A general assessment in the target area indicated that most people had crucial basic information on HIV/AIDS but their behaviours, practices and attitudes did not necessarily change in line with this information. As a result the programme through community AIDS educators is identifying behaviours, practices and attitudes that enhance spread of HIV/AIDS and discrimination of PLWHAs in order to address them.

### ***People Living with HIV/AIDS.***

During the period the programme worked with individual PLWHAs and in support groups. They were provided integrated services directly by the programme or in collaboration with others. The community through volunteers offered home-based care that included nursing care ( using the home based care kit), spiritual care, social support and support counselling. In addition, they received medical care through referrals, antiretroviral therapy and laboratory tests. ( table 6.2).

The willingness of volunteers to work with PLWHAs made them to be more accepted in their families and communities. The programme made field follow ups through volunteers and provided additional support. Nationally there was improved and better management of the HIV/AIDS pandemic. At programme level the PLWHAs exuded renewed confidence and hope to carry on with life and appeared composed psychologically to cope with their HIV positive sero status. At community level, in spite of high stigma in some areas, PLWHAs have been accepted and people have come to terms with the reality of HIV/AIDS pandemic.

### ***Voluntary Counselling and Testing***

During the period, St. Martin registered and opened another VCT center in the outstation. This improved VCT service delivery south of the target area. The number of VCT client increased by **22%** from the previous reporting period. This is attributed to availability of more VCT counsellors, registering of the new VCT centre and increased awareness by community AIDS educators. During the period **1910** people received VCT services. Out of these 251 tested HIV sero positive (13 %). More women tested HIV positive than men due to physiological, anatomical, socio-economic and cultural factors (Table 6.3). The HIV prevalence in the 13 registered VCT sites in Nyandarua District stood at 8 %.

### ***Orphans Component***

During the period the programme continued to support children who are orphaned and/or made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS. A total of **158** orphans were supported; 127 with school fees and 31 with school uniforms. The community volunteers took an active role in the identification, assessment and mobilization of human and material resources on behalf of the children. The programme and St. Martin's Community Mobilization Department provided moral and technical support to volunteers in resource mobilization drives. In one of the community initiatives Ksh.120,000 was raised towards orphans school fees. The programme involved other stakeholders for instance schools' Boards of Governors and Constituency Bursary Fund Committees to ensure orphaned children continued with education. Additional support was given to supplement community initiatives. 67% of this support was given to children in secondary schools. This is because of the high cost of secondary school education in the country. (Table 6.4)

### ***Talitha Kum Children's Home***

The home started functioning during the year. Two sisters from the Dimesse sisters congregation were sent to the home to manage it and a committee of 11 volunteers was put in place to oversee the home's management. A one-year strategic plan was prepared by the committee, which also oversaw the equipping of two dormitories and the screening of the first lot of children. Two housemothers, one teacher and a cook were employed after which 20 children were admitted.

During the period, the two Dimesse sisters managing the Home were moved to other working areas and two new sisters were brought in. They were well inducted into the new responsibility. The leveling and landscaping of the compound was completed giving the Home a new face. Various sub-committees within the management committee were constituted. The sub-committees were given the mandate to look into logistics of admission, education, equipments, recruitment of

staff and awareness creation in preparation for the admission of the first group of children.

- Two houses (bedroom, dining, housemothers room and wash rooms) with a capacity of 28 children were fully equipped and furnished.
- Three housemothers, one volunteer and a cook were hired to support the children.
- The education sub-committee organized a one-day workshop for primary school head teachers within Nyahururu zone. They discussed pertinent issues that touch on acceptance and integration of the HIV positive children in the schools. A need was identified to create awareness among pupils and parents.
- Awareness was raised within Nyahururu zone in schools and churches to marshal support for the Home. As a result 60 groups of people visited the Home. Ksh.64,067.00 and tangible goods worth Ksh.540,062.00 were donated to the Home.
- Besides that, invaluable support in form of prayers, genuine concern and love was witnessed in the Home.

The Home experienced a difficult moment after the death of one child. It was not easy to prepare the children for the news and restore hope to the housemothers. The community around was quite supportive during the grieving period and the burial ceremony. The child was buried in the parental home.

The Home plans to admit 20 more children in the next year.

## 6.5. Challenges and recommendations

- High cost of some drugs prescribed to people living with HIV/AIDS e.g. Flocunazole. It is recommended that the medical sub committee of the management looks into the issue and consider stocking some of the very expensive prophylactic drugs through the Catholic dispensaries in the target area.
- Some zones especially the semi-arid areas were badly hit by drought. Some people made it with only one meal in a day. It was recommended to mobilize communities outside the affected areas to provide food and other basic necessities to the affected communities.
- The Nyahururu zone is wide with many beneficiaries and volunteers. The social worker was not able to follow all community volunteers some of whom are still in early formation stage. It is recommended that the programme recruits 2 regular office volunteers in the zone to provide adequate support in the office and in the field.

## 6.6. Organization

### 6.6.1. Staffing

During the period, the two counsellors on seven-month probation were employed to fill existing vacancies and address increased need for VCT services. The trainee assistant coordinators were reshuffled to give them an opportunity to gain a wide range of experiences in different fields. A new trainee was brought in. The assistant coordinator was moved from the programme to serve in the administration and was temporarily replaced by a trainee assistant coordinator. The three regular office volunteers completed their term and three more were recruited. However one of the outgoing volunteers was requested to volunteer for six extra months in light of the changes done in the coordination office.

Two management committee members went to pursue further studies and thus stepped down. One vacancy was filled during the period. The two Base Groups (Ng'arua and North Kinangop base groups) were reconstituted. 10 and 9 members from Ng'arua and North Kinangop Base Groups respectively renewed their commitment to serve for a term of two years. The remaining vacant positions are yet to be filled.

The management of Talitha Kum Children's Home was put under a different committee of 11 members. The Home and the programme management committees held a joint meeting and spelt out 13 steps to be considered while admitting the children in the home. The steps stipulated the role of each committee.

### 6.6.2. Collaboration

The programme worked closely with St. Martin sister programmes and departments and Talitha Kum Children's Home. The Training and Facilitation department supported the programme particularly in strategic planning exercise and participatory evaluation process. The programme had a working relationship with other stakeholders on the ground. (Annex 2). This was through referrals for specialized treatment, exchange of information, capacity building and consultations.

### 6.6.3. Capacity Building

During the period staff, Management Committee, Base Group members and regular office volunteers attended capacity building courses internally offered by St. Martin. Others represented the programme in short courses offered outside the organization. These courses enhanced the programme capacity in service provision and management.

## 6.7. Impact

- The PLWHAs health status and general well-being has improved and more PLWHAs are taking CD4 cell count test to monitor development of diseases. Adherence to antiretroviral drugs is high with positive response.
- The community through volunteers has recognized children orphaned and/or made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS in their midst. More and more children are receiving social, emotional and spiritual support from the community.
- The response on use of VCT services is very positive. The community has been aware of the VCT services and a great number has visited our centers so as to know their status and thus make informed decisions in the future. In particular it has attracted the youths who find St. Martin centers youth-friendly. Many young people are showing positive behaviour change after counselling.

### **6.8 Future plans**

- Start implementing the new three-year strategic plan, April 2006 – March 2009.
- Develop short term and long term plans to implement recommendations made during the participatory evaluation process.
- Identify behaviours, practices and attitudes that enhance spread of HIV/ AIDS and discrimination of PLWHAs, plan and address them through churches, public gatherings, and other organized forums.
- Recruit new community volunteers and community AIDS Educators as proposed in the new strategic plan.

This report covers the 1<sup>st</sup> year of the programme's 3-year strategic plan [April 2005 – March 2008] funded by Banca Di Credito Alta Padovana – Italy.

The goal of the programme is 'an improved socio-economic ability and increased levels of income for the beneficiaries of St. Martin CSA to cater for their special needs'.

During the period the programme worked with **539** active St. Martin CSA beneficiaries. **72** loans worth Ksh **470,000** were disbursed. In this 1<sup>st</sup> year of the strategic plan the programme achieved proportionately more on its objectives than targeted. These achievements have been attributed to capacity building activities facilitated by the programme to the beneficiaries in the groups. The beneficiaries realized that business growth is not only the amount of capital but personal commitment and skills put in a business.

## 7.2. Context

The reforms made in the agricultural sector since inauguration of a new government in 2002 continued to translate to better prices for agricultural products. This influenced positively the profit margins in this sector and most beneficiaries opted to invest in agricultural related projects. However the long dry season experienced in the country from September 2005 to February 2006 adversely affected beneficiaries who invested in agriculture and livestock sector. Most of them lost their investment while others were forced to change their projects. This drought coupled with increased prices for basic household goods also affected the saving pattern of many beneficiaries.

## 7.3 Objectives

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

During the period the programme worked with **539** beneficiaries in 34 groups. Out of these, 424 beneficiaries in 26 groups benefited from various programme services such as trainings, savings, loans and project follow ups. 19 of the groups were from Community Programme of People with Disabilities [CPPD], 5 from Community Programme for HIV/AIDs Alcohol and Drug Abuse [CPHAADA] and 2 from the

Community Programme for Active Non Violence & Human Rights [CPANV/HR]. The other 115 beneficiaries in 8 groups were still under formation by their respective programmes and only accessed saving facilities from the programme.

Table 7.1 Number of beneficiaries working with the programme and their parent programmes.

Programme	Number of Beneficiaries
CPPD	241
CPHAADA	135
CPANV/HR	48
Under formation	115
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>539</b>

**209** out of the total 539 beneficiaries made regular savings. This number increased from 150 in the previous year, reflecting a 39% increase. The amount of money saved during the year was **Ksh. 552,982** reflecting an increase of 28% over the last 1 year. This is attributed to emphasis on the importance of savings during trainings. Out of the 209 clients saving regularly, **60** (29%) accessed loans to implement income-generating activities.

*Objective 2: 20 (5 old and 15 new) groups will have matured<sup>2</sup> through guidance and training to undertake group activities independently from the programme by the end of the project period.*

**14** out of the 26 active groups working with the programme were fully trained on the curriculum in the training manual of Savings and Micro Credit. However only **4** of these groups matured during the year and started undertaking activities independent of the programme. So far 9 groups have matured since the beginning of the project period. The low rate of group maturity results from external factors such as drought that results in failure of agricultural projects. Staff made occasional follow-up visits to the mature groups on request to address any up coming issues. The maturation of old groups gave programme staff an opportunity to take up new groups as well as ample time to guide the upcoming groups. A workshop attended by 33 representatives from 12 old groups was organized to share on progress made by their groups towards maturity and challenges experienced. They also discussed strategies to overcome the challenges identified.

*Objective 3: 200 beneficiaries with regular savings will have accessed loans and grants and successfully implemented income-generating activities (IGAs) by the end of the project period.*

During the period, **72** loans worth Ksh. **470,000** were disbursed (56 were to parents of children with disabilities and 16 to people at risk of

<sup>1</sup> To be prepared means, a group shall have undergone all the trainings in the training manual for Self Help Groups working with Savings & Micro-credit

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

domestic violence) against a target of 67 for the year. This reflected an improvement compared to the 47 loans disbursed in the previous reporting period. The total number of loans disbursed since the beginning of the programme now stands at **156**. 19 of the 72 loans disbursed were fully paid back while the others are being serviced on schedule. Increased borrowing of loans is attributed to continued trainings offered by staff; which has improved beneficiaries' entrepreneurial skills and reduced fear among beneficiaries in managing loaned money. It could also be attributed to the example of others who took loans earlier, have succeeded in their projects and repaid in full hence acting as good role models. 89% of the beneficiaries repaid their loans on time. Incidences of delay and default in loan repayment were minimal and were effectively handled by programme staff in collaboration with the groups. Out of the 72 beneficiaries who took loans, 62% invested in livestock, 24% in small businesses such as dressmaking, small shops and 14% in farming.

Table 7.2. The trend in the number of loans borrowed over the years and the total amount of money borrowed each year.

Period	Amount ( Ksh.) borrowed	No. of loans
Jan 03 - Mar 03	24,000	9
Apr 03 - Mar 04	114,200	38
Apr 04 - Mar 05	240,500	47
Apr 05 - Mar 06	470,000	72
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>848,700</b>	<b>166</b>

In addition, **33** People living with HIV/AIDS received grants worth Ksh 176,420 from the programme to start income generating activities. All the beneficiaries were visited in their projects and showed positive progress. 2 of the PLWHAs died before initiating projects while 2 others did not have visible investment.

## 7.4. Activities

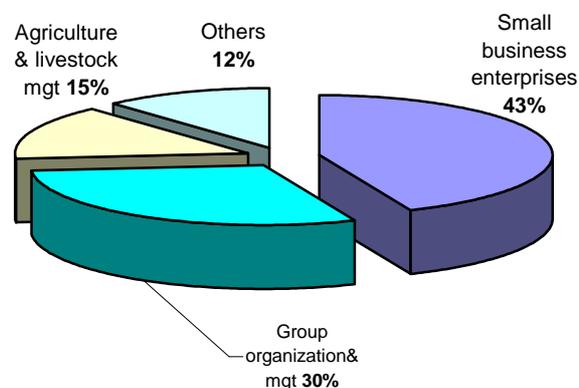
### 7.4.1. Planned versus realized activities

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

The programme worked with **26** groups during the reporting period. This was below the target because the parent programmes had not prepared the other groups enough to hand them over to the programme. 3 groups were referred back to their parent programmes for further guidance while 3 other groups disintegrated.

The programme organized a total of 258 field visits to train the 26 groups it worked with. 232 of these visits were successful. 26 visits were not successful due to various reasons including postponement by either the groups or the programme.

Chart 7.3 Types of trainings conducted by the programme expressed as percentage of total trainings.



Emphasis in trainings was on small business management. This was to empower beneficiaries on aspects of entrepreneurship to manage their projects better. Trainings on group management and organization were aimed at strengthening the functioning of the groups and relationships among members.

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

**34** trainings on Agriculture were organized to various groups in collaboration with 2 main collaborators ('Tree is Life' project and Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development). The trainings focused on poultry management, dairy farming, goat keeping, crop husbandry and disease and pest control. Follow-up visits were made after the trainings, which revealed that implementation was not very successful due to various reasons such as inadequate rainfall. The programme with the collaborators is jointly developing strategies to address this challenge of low implementation.

3. Organize exchange visits

The programme organized **11** exchange visits involving **22** groups. Beneficiaries shared on successes and challenges experienced in their groups. The groups also advised each other on how to address the challenges. In all the visits, there was an opportunity for members who had received a loan/grant to share their experience in managing their projects and the benefits they have gained from them. This was encouraging and motivating especially for those beneficiaries who were afraid of taking loans.

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

During the period, the programme staff and management committee members' organized and visited 3 different organizations dealing with micro-finance. The programme learned and shared experiences with these micro finance institutions. Some lessons learnt during the visit were adopted for instance staff-client record keeping programme and personal client pass book.

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

The training was conducted in April 2005. The purpose of the training was to build the capacity of programme staff on Small Business Enterprises and aspects of business counselling. After the workshop, staff were able to revise the topic on Small Business enterprise in the training manual.

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

Programme staff made occasional field visits to the already mature groups to address up coming issues as well as to conduct training needs assessment. Some of the issues addressed during the visits included leadership, strengthening the group's constitution and small business management.

7. Provide saving facilities to 1,000 beneficiaries of St. Martin CSA in 3 years.

539 beneficiaries accessed the saving facilities in the programme. 424 were from the active groups while 115 were from the groups under formation.

8. Hold monthly loans committee meetings

The programme held all planned loans committee meetings on monthly basis to discuss issues on loan management. In the meetings, members discussed successes and challenges experienced in implementing the grant and loan policy. Recommendations were made to improve on the policy. This also enhanced the loan/grant data collection tools in the programme.

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

106 follow-up visits were conducted to beneficiaries with projects (74 to beneficiaries with loans and 32 to those with grants).

Table 7.4 State of projects undertaken using loans and grants against the number and percentage of the loans /grants given.

State of Project	Loans	Grants	Total
Successful	23 (31%)	12 (37%)	35
Satisfactory	40 (54%)	13 (40%)	53
Unsatisfactory	11 (15%)	7 (23%)	18
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>106</b>

Successful means, the project is sustainable, generating income, the client is managing it well and some profits are ploughed back to the project. Satisfactory means, the project is generating income but no profits are ploughed back into the project to make it grow. Unsatisfactory means the project is neither viable nor sustainable. The follow-ups indicated that 56% of the beneficiaries had records of their projects.

#### 7.4.2. Other Activities

- A series of harmonization meetings were held between the micro credit programme and other programmes of St. Martin. The meetings assessed the progress made and addressed the challenges encountered in working with the self-help groups. Joint approaches were developed to support the beneficiaries to remain focused on their goal.
- The programme staff attended workshops organized by different collaborators in the project area to understand and share on different approaches used. The programme understood how stakeholders affect activities of each other in programme's target area.

#### 7.5. Challenges and Recommendations

- During the period, record keeping remained a challenge to most of the beneficiaries. The programme has already started an 8-months pilot programme on record keeping empowerment starting March 2006. The end-results of this pilot programme will determine the way forward to address this challenge.
- One group working with community programme for Street and Needy Children (CPSNC) disintegrated. The CPSNC programme has developed alternate strategies in their new proposal to address this challenge.
- Some groups from the Community Programme for HIV/AIDS experienced internal conflicts. They fundraised locally from other institutions and could not agree on the use of the funds. It is recommended that the constitutions of these groups be strengthened to address such eventualities. In addition they should be trained on 'methods of conflict

resolution' to enable them address conflicts amicably.

- The long drought spell experienced in some parts of the target area adversely affected income generating projects started by the beneficiaries especially agriculture and livestock projects. It also affected the saving patterns (consistency & amount) of the majority of beneficiaries. It is recommended that beneficiaries be trained on different income generating ventures and advised on diversification of projects.

## **7.6. Organization**

### **7.6.1 Staffing:**

- During the year, the programme advisor, a lay missionary from Padua Italy who had been coordinator of the programme, left the organization after the expiry of her contract. A trainee assistant coordinator was moved to the training and facilitation department and the regular office volunteer left when he found a job elsewhere. 3 students from different learning institutions were attached to the programme at different times for their field practicum.
- The management committee was dissolved and a new one of 11 members reconstituted. Six members from the previous committee renewed their commitment to serve. Management committees are dissolved every two years and reconstituted afresh.

### **7.6.2. Networking and Collaboration**

During the period the programme actively collaborated with 'Tree is Life' a project of the Diocese of Nyahuru, Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Livestock Development to support agriculture/livestock trainings to the groups. The programme also enhanced collaboration with Ministry of Planning and National Development through the District Development Office. Discussions were initiated on poverty related interventions within the district and joint planning sessions were held in selected areas. It also provided forums for sharing with other stakeholders on their activities, progress experienced as well as challenges. Collaborators within the government departments commended the programme's intervention on poverty eradication through Micro-finance.

## **7.7 Impact**

The beneficiaries made sound investments and successfully repaid their loans. This is attributed to trainings on identification of income generating activities and project

planning and marketing which increased their entrepreneurial skills. 106 beneficiaries' projects were followed during the year 35 of which are quite successful and 56 were doing considerably well. This raised the income level of the beneficiaries thus impacting positively on their lives.

The saving culture enabled beneficiaries improve their preparedness to respond to other emergencies for instance sickness. 209 beneficiaries made regular savings and developed the culture, which enabled them to respond to emergencies.

Trainings on record keeping improved their level of decision making on investment choices. Increased networking on agricultural trainings with the Ministry of Agriculture and 'Tree is Life' led to increased awareness of modern improved farming methods for increased production. This will hopefully improve the levels of income for the beneficiaries. As a result the beneficiaries were able to make a small step out of poverty and to have greater hope for the future.

## **7.7. Future Plans**

- Continue with field visits to support groups.
- Organize an impact assessment study in December 2006.
- Organize a workshop for leaders of the newly enrolled groups in June 2006.
- Organize harmonization meetings with other programmes in St. Martin CSA and other collaborating partners.
- Conduct project follow-up visits to beneficiaries with loans and grants.
- Organize exchange visits for the various groups to share experiences.
- Continue providing savings and credit facilities to St. Martin's beneficiaries.

**ANNEX 1: LIST OF MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE MEMBERS, STAFF AND REGULAR VOLUNTEERS AS AT 31<sup>ST</sup> March 2006.**

**St. Martin C.S.A**

**Trustees**

1. Bishop Luigi Paiaro
2. Fr. Borsa Sandro
3. Fr. Gabriele Pipinato

**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. Peter Kariuki
  10. Lydia Waiya
  11. Frank Wanyeki
- Sr. Peris Mwaura (in attendance)

**Staff members**

**Directors**

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

**Advisor**

1. Ans van Keulen

**Secretariat**

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

**Accounts Department**

1. Peter Gakunga
2. Stephen Gikonyo
3. Esther Wachira
4. John Maina Githinji
5. James Mbuthia
6. Eunice M. Mutahi (Regular volunteer)
7. Mary Kamanguya (Regular volunteer)

**Public Relations Department**

1. Cecilia Ndegwa
2. Claudia Guglielmi (Volunteer from Missionary office of Padua)
3. Hilda Wachira (Regular volunteer)

**Training and Facilitation Department**

1. Nathan Kirwa
2. Gathoni Njenga
3. Lilian Akinyi (Trainee)

**General Coordinator**

1. Samuel Murage

**Human Resource Department**

1. Vacant

**Properties Manager Department**

1. Joseph Murega

**Community Mobilization Department**

1. Paul Kariuki
2. Peter Ndiritu (Trainee)

**Security Department**

1. Thomas Lusimba
2. Joseph Kinyua
3. John Mwaura
4. Ramu Lengewa
5. Salvatore Kariuki (casual)
6. Peter Mbugua (casual)
7. Omari Karigi (casual)
8. Peter Wang'onde (casual)
9. Pantaleone Kamau (casual)

**Transport Department**

1. Martin Wamugunda
2. Samuel Njagi
3. Peter Gichohi
4. Elijah Maikia
5. Georges Maina
6. Joseph Lukio (casual)
7. Mark Kame (casual)
8. Patrick Kimani (casual)
9. Simon Githinji (casual)

**Support Staff**

1. Janet Mbaiye
2. Alice Wangechi
3. Wilfred Mwangi
4. John Maina
5. Paul Nderitu (casual)
6. Peter M. Kabau (casual)
7. Ann Wanjugu (casual)

**Leather Work Project / Curio shop**

1. Job Meijer
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. Mary Murage
5. Rose Kihuihi
6. Julius Gitonga
7. Francis Kimani
8. George Gathungu
9. David Mbuthia
10. Peter Wakahora.
11. George Githaiga

**Staff Members**

1. Peter Gichuru
2. Damiana Koki
3. Charles Mathenge
4. Mary Kihara
5. David Wanderi
6. Peter Ndegwa
7. Monicah Mbuthia
8. Luca Ramigni
9. Josephine Mureithi
10. David Gikonyo
11. Rachael Wachera
12. Ann wacuka (Trainee)

#### Regular volunteers

1. Francis Thuku
2. Catherine Wanjiru Mureithi
3. Tabitha Wanjiku Maina
4. Joseph Njenga

#### Community Programme for Street and Needy Children

##### Management Committee

1. Benson Maina
2. Gervasio Gatero
3. Damaris Mwai
4. Mary Wahome
5. Samuel Murage
6. Julius Karanja
7. Grace Mburu
8. Eunice Muigai
9. Grace Wainaina
10. Anthony Wainaina
11. Martha Mwangi

##### Staff members

1. Sr. Mary Mwangi
2. Sammy Nyutu (On study leave)
3. Agnes Gicheru
4. Sammy Nderitu
5. Priscilla Ndogo
6. Peter Kinyua
7. Titus Ndogo
8. Paul Kiruri
9. Jane Kamau
10. Emma Wamae (trainee)

##### Regular Volunteers

1. Grace Nyambura
2. Simon Maina

#### 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. Susan Gathu
3. Esther Maina (study leave)
4. David Makara
5. Paul Mbatia (trainee)

##### Regular Volunteers

1. Justina Kilonzo
2. Joris Obdam (Volunteer from Mission and Youth – Netherlands)

#### 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. Dennis Wanjala
9. Catherine Kariuki
10. Stephen Waitthaka
11. Esther Muthee

##### Staff members

1. Windrick Mukoshi
2. Agnes Karau
3. Susan Gichohi
4. Daniel Mutahi

#### Community Programme for Aids, Alcohol and Drugs Abuse

##### Management Committee

1. Peter Kariuki
2. Francis Maina
3. Margaret Kuguru
4. Charles Mathenge
5. Rose Ndegwa
6. John Komba
7. James Muriithi
8. John Mwangi
9. Rose Kinoti
10. Paul Wachira
11. Jane Kinyua  
Benson Mbuthia (in-attendance)

##### Base Group – North Kinangop

1. Charles Mathenge
2. Peter Wahungu
3. Monica Njohi
4. Moses Kamau
5. George Matu
6. Peter Kangiri
7. Margaret Waruru
8. Bismac Maina
9. Ruth Ngatia
10. Michael Kimani
11. Vacant

##### Base Group – Ng'arua

1. Peter kariuki
2. Emmanuel Mwangi
3. Isaac Kigo
4. Magdalene Thuni
5. Benson Mbuthia
6. Sophia Chege
7. Grace Muthara
8. John Wamaguru
9. Michael Kimani
10. Vacant
11. Vacant  
Mary Waitthaka (in attendance)  
Ann Kariuki (in attendance)

#### Staff members

1. Thomas Sangoro
2. Eston Wahome
3. Martha Githinji
4. John Maina
5. Nancy Nyaga
6. Francis Gitonga
7. Peter Kariuki
8. Mary Kamau
9. Faith Kanini (Trainee)
6. Mary Njau
7. Leonard Miano
8. Paul Mwaniki
9. Jane Muya
10. Ignatius Wang'ombe
11. Sammy Mbugua
12. Mwai Kibiru
13. Ernest Ng'ang'a

#### Regular Volunteers

1. Joyce Wambui
2. Mary Ibai
3. Jecinta Kanyoko

#### ***Talita Kum Childrens' Home***

##### Management committee

1. John Njoroge
2. Alice Kimemia
3. Millicent Kairo
4. Sr. Catherine Gathuma
5. Fr. Simon Mwangi
6. Frank Wanyeki
7. Rose Ndegwa
8. D.C.O – Nzioka (ex officio)
9. George Wainaina
10. Sophia Chege
11. Monica Njohi
12. Nicetta Njohi

##### *Staff members*

1. Sr. Agnes Wamiti
2. Sr. Catherine Mburu
3. Purity Wacuka
4. Loise Wangari
5. Anastasia Nduta
6. David Wainaina
7. Teresa Mwaura

#### Trainees/regular volunteers who left

1. Maxwell Maigo
2. Michael Kariuki
3. Grace Nyambura
4. Peter King'ori
5. Michael Kariuki
6. Hilda Wachira

#### *Staff members who left in 2005/6*

1. Beatrice Gikonyo
2. Peter Ndung'u
3. Joan Kahihu
4. Margaret Ndirangu
5. Patricia Oyuga
6. Sr. Magdalene Mwangi (Talitha Kum)
7. Sr. Anne Wanja (Talitha Kum)
8. Laura di Lenna (Missionary office Padua)

#### Committee Members who have left 2005/6

1. Paul Kariuki (joined as staff)
2. Mary Murage
3. Zakary Onkware
4. Samuel Wanyoike
5. Stephen Waweru

## 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)
- Nyahuru 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, Nyahuru District Hospital and various dispensaries in the area of jurisdiction: TBA practicals, general consultations.
- Ministry of Education- District Education Officer (DCE)- Nyandarua & Laikipia, EARC- OI, Kalou: assessments and referrals to special units.
- North Kinangop Mission Hospital: referrals for ENT and orthopaedic cases.
- Disabled Children's Homes in OI, 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.
- Nyahuru Municipal Council: Collaboration in screening of the children that have been arrested, for joining St. Martin- CSA or other correctional Institutions.
- Nyahuru 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.
- Pendekezo Letu, Rescue Dada, Kwetu Home of Peace: for exposure visits
- District Probation Office: committals of children to St. Martin- CSA.
- 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.
- Nyahuru District Hospital: treatment of children, waiving of bills.
- Lodokejek and Olmason 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 Nyahuru 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 Nyahuru prison: Unlimited access to beneficiaries in prison and remand was provided. Training of prison wardens by programme.
- Medical Officer of Health (MOH) of Nyahuru: Examination of survivors of violence. Doctors to testify in court when requested. Waiving of medical fees of very needy beneficiaries.
- Federation of Women Lawyers in Kenya (FIDA-Kenya): Gender mainstreaming/sensitization, legal awareness, women rights, property ownership, succession and referrals of survivors of domestic violence for counselling and legal redress.

- Kenya Human Rights Commission: Human rights Education and advocacy, civic education, intervention on human rights violation of criminal nature through referrals.
- 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**

- AES (Italy): major financing partner.
- National AIDS Control Council: financing additional activities.
- 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 OI 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
- Save the Children Canada: upcoming collaborator in community mobilization in Kinangop - Rights of Orphaned Vulnerable Children.

### **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