

Annual Report, April 2003 - March 2004



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God chose the weak to shame the strong¹

This annual report is about change. Positive changes that occurred in the lives of the beneficiaries of St. Martin-CSA: change in mental and physical health, social situation, attitudes and many more. Change, however, did not only take place in the lives of the beneficiaries. Many of us, who worked and volunteered in St. Martin-CSA the past year, experienced that in this process of change it is also we, who were transformed. It is those beneficiaries who triggered in us the change.

Like Paul, who is a God given opportunity to St. Martin-CSA. He is a young man with mental retardation and he used to live in the streets. Now he is a gardener in the compound of St. Martin. Through him God gave us the opportunity to change our heart: through relating with him, we had a chance to recognize the privileges we received and to learn to share them with the less fortunate in our community; and, to do it freely. When a child is born in a family, he is the weakest of all. But, this weakness is appreciated and it will never cause the child to be neglected. The weakness of the child is even the reason why love, care and communion in the family will grow. In the same way the weakness of Paul is a God given opportunity to increase love, care and communion in the family of St. Martin-CSA.

We thought Paul was a problem and we were the ones to solve it, but we discovered that he is actually a resource and we are the ones who could benefit. We thought to help him to become a better person, but in reality he is the one who helped us to become better people. We thought he is the weak one and we are the strong, but we realised that he may be the weak one, chosen by God to confuse the strong.

Paul and all other beneficiaries of the different programmes, we consider them the people to whom we need to report to. It is to them that we are answerable. So, we feel it is for them that we prepared this report, knowing very well that none of them will ever read it.

One of the poorest and marginalized persons Jesus met was the Samaritan lady². She was a prostitute, one from a despised community. Jesus asked her a simple question though: "I need you, could you give me some water to drink?" Jesus did not ask her to change neither did he point out her mistakes. Instead, Jesus showed himself in need of her and he asked her to help him. Before leaving the Samaritan lady, Jesus told her: "you will become a fountain of living water for your brothers and sisters....".

We came to realise that we are also in need of our beneficiaries. We discovered that they have a 'living water', which can help our hearts to germinate and give fruits of *solidarity* and *love* that will make everybody happy and get a life worthy to be lived.

During Christmas we received 9 girls who were raped: one of them was a girl with a mental disability, another one was 3 years old. We talked with their parents, counselled them, gave the necessary legal and medical assistance and cried with them.... We will not forget their cry and we would wish the reader of this report to see that behind that number 9, and every number featuring in this report, there are many tears shed together.

How these tears become living water, so precious to us, we are not able to explain. We have not been able to reflect in the pages ahead of you this mystery. And yet it is the most important thing we have experienced. We wish everyone to experience the same and we hope that reading this report would lead to it.

Fr. Gabriele Pipinato
Director

Mrs. Ans van Keulen
Vice-Director

Mr. Thomas Kihara
Assistant Vice-Director

Nyahururu, 10-06-04

¹ From: 1 Cor. 1,27

² From: John 4

1. Introduction

The financial year 2003/4 (i.e. April 2003 until March 2004) brought about many new developments and challenges in St. Martin Catholic Social Apostolate (CSA). The year will be remembered as a year of consolidating programme activities, but also as one in which the organisational and management capacities were successfully strengthened. The growing number of activities in the previous years had made the management demands considerably high.

The increasing number of people involved as volunteers (close to 700) has made St. Martin-CSA to be more a movement than a usual type of organisation. A movement of people, who do not only care about their own well being, but also have an open eye to those in their communities, who face challenges in life.

Close collaboration was fostered with the new government and activities were adjusted to more adequately complement the government's efforts. As one of such adjustments, the Non-Formal School was closed to make financially disadvantaged children benefit from the free primary education, introduced in 2003 by the government.

This annual report outlines the wide variety of activities that St. Martin-CSA undertook in the financial year 2003/4. The report starts with a general chapter on managerial issues, followed by a chapter for each individual programme. Also two cases are presented to illustrate the work St. Martin-CSA did the past year.

2.1 Infrastructure

Office facilities

All activities in the financial year 2003/2004 were undertaken from the existing 3 office buildings: main office in Nyahururu town and the two branch offices in Ng'arua and North Kinang'op respectively.

Two new major construction projects commenced:

- St. Martin – CSA hostel located in Tabor Hill Spirituality centre with 15 self-contained double rooms, a hall and a dining room. This hostel will be exclusively available to St. Martin-CSA groups, thus tackling the problem of lack of accommodation for training. The hostel is expected to be ready by December 2004.
- HIV/AIDS orphans home located at the outskirts of Nyahururu town. This home will host 80 HIV+ and abandoned orphans. The home will consist of: 4 children units (with dormitory, dining and toilets each), a kitchen, infirmary, play hall, offices and stores. The complex also comprises a house for the managing congregation of sisters as well as a chapel and hall for St. Martin-CSA use. The house is expected to be complete by December 2004.

Transport facilities

As transport facilities, 7 cars and 10 motorbikes were available to implement programme field activities. As compared to previous year, one van was disposed, one Suzuki replaced and 4 new motorbikes were acquired. The latter was part of the organisation's strategy to cut down on fuel and maintenance costs of fieldwork.

2.2 Staffing

Permanent staff and casual workers

The total number of permanent staff as per March 2004 was 63 (incl. 2 vacant positions) as compared to 55 last year. During the financial year 2003/2004 the administrative and co-ordinating staff capacity was increased. This was to respond to the growing management demands at the programme and organisational level, while at the same time it was meant to make the leadership at various levels less vulnerable to staff turn-over. As part of this strategy 2 positions of *assistant vice-director* were added to the team of directors, bringing the total number of team members to 4 (see

table 2.2). The two positions were filled through internal promotion. One of the new appointees left the organisation after 5 months, leaving the position vacant up to March 2004. A second move was the creation of an assistant co-ordinator's post in each programme. This meant that 2 new positions were added, since the Community Programmes for Street Children and Savings and Micro-credit were already operating with an assistant co-ordinator. In the Community Programme for Active-Non Violence and Human Rights, the assistant co-ordinator replaced a position for social worker. The finance department was strengthened with an accountant to supervise all activities and improve operations (see table 2.2).

One facilitator/trainer was employed for St. Martin-CSA (see also capacity building).

The number of field staff in all programmes was consolidated, except for the Community Programme for Micro-Credit, where one social worker was added. The Community Programme for Street Children scaled down its number of staff from 13 to 10, due to the closure of the Non-Formal School.

Two former casual workers were employed on permanent basis as per January 2004, while a farm caretaker was employed to manage Flora farm, one of St. Martin-CSA properties.

A total of 7 people continued to work on casual basis, these were mainly watchmen and drivers. Among these was a newly created casual position for a mentally retarded person: assistant gardener. This was done to offer opportunity for such people to fully participate in society, while at the same time to raise awareness to the public that mentally retarded people need to be treated as other people.

The total number of paid workers (permanent and casual) in the year 2003/2004 numbered to 70 (annex 1)

Trainee positions and regular volunteers

Six trainee positions were established at the programme co-ordinating level. Such trainees are given the opportunity to work for 6 months while given on-the-job training. This arrangement works two ways: it offers university leavers the chance to gain working experience and also to experience what it means to work among the poor through St. Martin's spirit. On the other hand it gives the

organisation the opportunity to spot talented people, who can fill vacancies in the future. During this financial year, 1 lot of 6 trainees completed the 6 months. Out of them 5 were employed in the organisation. Following the successful completion of the first lot, a second recruitment was done in February/March 2004 and 6 new trainees are expected to join in April 2004.

There were 10 positions for a regular volunteer³ in the organisation (table 2.3.). At March 2004, 9 volunteers were present, while 6 volunteers left the organisation in the course of the year. Regular volunteers are secondary school leavers, who are given the chance to volunteer for 1 year, while gaining working experience and being prepared to join the job market.

Two seminarians worked fulltime each for 6 months in the Community Programme for People with Disabilities, while on a pastoral attachment.

Other developments in Human Resource Management

A staff appraisal system was developed and introduced. All staff, working in the organisation for 1 year and above, was appraised. The system was found to be very effective in giving positive feedback to the staff and identifying areas of improvement.

A salary structure was introduced by May 2003. This structure streamlined yearly increments and offered opportunities to staff to be promoted to higher grades. Promotion is based on merit and is not done automatically.

A systematic staff induction procedure was introduced in order to allow new staff members, trainees and regular volunteers to be introduced fast into the organisation's identity and procedures of work.

A survey was conducted to identify major motivators and de-motivators among staff. In response to this survey, the Management Board established a task force to work out major strategies that can ensure a high level of staff sustainability. A report from this task force is expected in the course of the next financial year. One of its terms of reference

is to make a comprehensive comparison to other similar organisations in Kenya.

Volunteer committee members

Each programme was managed by a committee consisting of 11 volunteers (community representatives), while the Management Board was giving direction to the organisation as a whole (annex 1). As such, the communities had a direct stake in the management of St. Martin-CSA. These committees met on a monthly basis. In the financial year 2003/4, 3 committees were dissolved as their term in office was expired: Community Programmes for: People with Disabilities, Street Children and Savings and Micro-Credit. At the end of March 2003, 2 were still in the process of re-constitution.

The 2 base groups of the HIV/AIDS programme in Ng'arua and North Kinang'op zones had 20 members: 10 and 10 respectively.

2.3 Policy development

Various policies were developed, passed and effected by the Management Board in the period under reference in order to regulate operations and events in St. Martin-CSA. These included:

- Policy on '*Motivation of community volunteers*', which spells out the ways through which community volunteers need to be appreciated and motivated. The policy emphasizes on non-monetary motivation, such as spiritual formation, recognition and feeling part of the St. Martin-CSA family.
- Policy on '*Motivation of volunteer committee members*'. This policy was based on a survey among committee members. Major motivators, which are included in the policy, are: spiritual formation, technical training, exposure and exchanges, decision-making power.
- The '*Staff loans policy*' spells out the terms and conditions for short-term loans (for emergencies and small projects) and long-term loans (for the acquisition of land and housing). The staff loan provisions are meant as an incentive to the staff.
- The policy on '*Criminal charges preferred against employees*' spells out how the organisation will respond in case of imprisonment of staff (legal assistance, paying of cash bail, etc.).

³ Regular volunteers are people who volunteer in St. Martin-CSA programmes according to a set time schedule and a specified set of duties.

- The 'Policy on staff benefits after death' outlines the financial benefits that are paid to the next of kin, after death of the staff member. This policy was developed to increase the future stability of the staff member's families, particularly in this AIDS era.

2.4 St. Martin's Identity

The financial year 2003/4 saw several activities being undertaken to develop and further strengthen St. Martin's identity.

Through a participatory process, involving staff and volunteer committee members, a vision and mission statement was made. Both focus on the fact that St. Martin-CSA does not aim to directly assist beneficiaries, but that it aims to create a capacity in the community to do so.

Box: Vision and Mission statement

Vision statement:

A just society, in which communities fully involve and care for vulnerable groups of people, through the spirit of love and solidarity thus ensuring integral human development for all.

Mission statement:

To build a strong capacity, in communities of all faiths, that actively implements the gospel of service, by empowering and caring for vulnerable groups of people.

The organisational structure was adjusted in order to visualise the importance of the community. As a result the community volunteers were placed at the top, while the directors, management board and trustees feature at the bottom. This arrangement reflects that the people who matter most are the community volunteers and that the management structure of staff is only there to support the community efforts (annex 2). It symbolises what is part of the St. Martin daily prayer: "the greatest is the one who serves more".

A motto was adopted: 'ONLY THROUGH COMMUNITY' and the same was included in various publications and painted on the gate.

2.5 Public relations

The PR department faced major challenges due to high staff turnover. Eventually an appointment was done through internal promotion.

The department produced a quarterly newsletter 'Asante' and 3 issues saw the light in the year 2003/2004. Also 2 video cassettes were produced with the help of volunteering professionals from Britain and by New People Media Centre. St. Martin-CSA calendars, t-shirts and diaries (pocket and desk type) were produced and widely distributed.

The department represented St. Martin-CSA in various NGO and government meetings and networks. The relationships with district offices, police and prison have considerably improved over the past year.

Closer collaboration was fostered with the parish priests. A booklet was prepared to inform them on the identity of St. Martin-CSA, while also awareness was created during their presbyterian meeting. Individual visits were done to their parishes.

The department will be strengthened from June 2004 with a volunteer from the Padua Missionary Office.

2.6 Community involvement

Community volunteers

In the programmes a total of 511 community volunteers was active in the field. After a process of formation, which included spiritual as well as technical formation, these volunteers represented the programmes in their neighbourhood and were actively involved with the beneficiaries.

Through the management committees, the community was involved at the decision-making level (see 'Volunteer committee members').

In November a St. Martin's week was held, with a volunteers' day in every zone. These days were meant to bring together all volunteers of one zone for a celebration, to focus on the 'spirit of St. Martin and to re-ignite their motivation.

Local fund raising

A major fundraising event ('harambee') was organised within the target area of St.

Martin-CSA for the purpose of constructing the HIV+ orphans home. There was great community contribution and a total of Ksh. 2,5 million was raised.

Throughout the year there was also a generous community contribution in cash (Ksh. 433,219/=) and kind. Latter donations included: food (maize, beans, potatoes and vegetables), clothes, stationery and other consumables, together worth Ksh. 204,575/=.

2.7 Capacity building

Training courses

Training courses were held in order to build the capacities of staff and volunteer committee members (table 2.4.). A course worth mentioning was the '*Training of Facilitators for Organisational Management*'. This course aimed to equip staff at the co-ordinating level with training and facilitation skills, skills on course design as well as with knowledge and experience in using different organisational management tools. The course considerably strengthened the training capacity of the organisation.

Formal training

Two co-ordinators finished their post-graduate diploma on '*Organisation and Management of NGOs*' in Bangladesh in August 2003 and re-joined their programmes while better equipped with programme management skills. A staff member of the Occupational Therapy Department continued with her three years course on '*Physiotherapy*' at the Medical Training College, while a staff member of the Community Programme for Street Children joined Tangaza College in Nairobi for a 2 years diploma course on '*Social Ministry*'. All formal training courses are meant to upgrade the staff in their area of work.

Department for Training and Facilitation

A department was established in February 2004 to organise and facilitate training courses for staff and volunteer committee members. This responsibility formerly was part of the work of the team of directors, but this arrangement was not found practical or sustainable. A trainer/facilitator was appointed through internal promotion and the activities of the department took off well.

2.8. Other activities

The 'Marleen project', aiming at giving beneficiaries leatherwork training for income generation, proceeded through its second year. A new lot of 11 students started the one-year training. Five of them dropped out for various reasons.

Three former students started a leather workshop through which they were able to derive a monthly income. This workshop remained under the teacher's supervision. The produce was sold through the St. Martin-CSA curioshop.

2.9 Collaboration

St. Martin-CSA had close collaboration with partners in Europe as well as with national NGOs and the local administration (annex 3).

The programmes within St. Martin-CSA also closely collaborated, since the problems of the beneficiaries are often interrelated. The Community Programme for Active Non Violence and Human Rights (CPANV&HR), for example, handled cases of rape, child abuse and domestic violence, which were referred by the Community Programmes for Street Children (CPSC) and People with Disabilities (CPPD). On the other hand, the CPANV&HR referred some rescue cases of child rape to the centres of the Street Children, as a place of safety. The same beneficiaries were assisted with anti-retroviral drugs to prevent HIV infection through the Community Programme for HIV/AIDS. Another example of inter-programme collaboration is the Community Programme for Savings and Micro Credit (CPSM), which aims to economically empower the beneficiaries of the other Programmes in Saint Martin. This programme takes in self-help groups formed in the other programmes for disbursements of loans for income-generating activities.

2.10 Sustainability

St. Martin-CSA continued to operate 2 income-generating activities: renting out of the offices and shops in 'Boston House' (St. Martin property) and running of a curio shop. The curio shop moved from the St. Martin-CSA main office to a centrally located shop in Boston House. The shop has been open on request only. In the course of the year 2004, St. Martin-CSA expects to receive

personnel assistance through CMC/PSO in the Netherlands to set up the marketing of the items in the shop and to open the shop permanently for tourists, visitors and residents. From rent and the curio shop, a profit was derived of Ksh. 288,185/= and Ksh. 573,522/= respectively (table 2.5.).

St. Martin-CSA purchased a 10 acres plot, strategically located near the Thomson Falls as an investment. A second plot of 10 acres in the same area was purchased for the construction of the HIV+ orphans home. A 55 acres plot in Gikingi was purchased and divided in small plots. These plots can be acquired by the staff with the help of a long-term loan from St. Martin-CSA and used for settlement. This project was started as an incentive to the staff, who are usually constrained in their personal development. Other properties earlier acquired were maintained, though no major projects were undertaken to develop them further. From agricultural activities in Flora farm (Thiru) and the street children centres produce was obtained worth KSh. 162,850/=. All was used for consumption in the centres.

2.11 Finances

Income and expenditures

St. Martin-CSA received sponsorship during the past financial year from different financial partners, totalling to Ksh. 28,544,716/= (table 2.5). Wellwishers from Europe donated: Ksh. 34,297,632/=

Local contributions were done by local sponsors (Ksh. 433,219/=) and during a major fundraising (Ksh. 2,631,096/=). Beneficiaries contributed Ksh. 968,515/=.

Total expenditures amounted to Ksh. 62,988,679/=. Part of this, was made in form of investments: Ksh. 24,624,500/= (such as land).

Financial procedures

With an additionally employed accountant, a new division of roles and tasks in the Department was made to improve on effectiveness and efficiency.

The finance department shifted to different computer software that could accommodate the growing financial demands of the organisation. This caused a major breakdown in information flow for the

duration of a few months, which was restored later during the year. An external audit was done and this will be repeated annually.

2.12 Future plans

Constructions

- Complete construction of hostel in Tabor Hill, furnish it and start using.
- Complete construction of Orphans' Home, furnish and equip and start working with the sisters' congregation for managing the home.
- Renovate and expand the house in Flora farm (Thiru) for accommodating small groups for training/meeting.

Human Resource Management

- Appoint an additional member to the team of directors to fill the existing vacancy. Provide for induction and on-the-job training.
- Prepare a handbook for staff members and one for community volunteers, addressing issues of mission/philosophy, community-based approach, structures, policies etc.
- Prepare a report on the findings of the task force on staff sustainability.
- Induct new staff, trainees and regular volunteers.
- Develop an induction course for committee members.

Financial department

- Complete the inventory to facilitate the production of balance sheets.
- Implement the auditor's recommendations to improve systems of work.

Mission and identity

- Organise retreats and spiritual formation for staff and volunteers.
- Set core values for the organisation through participatory approach.
- Organise St. Martin's Week.

Training and Facilitation department

- Make a strategic plan for the department.
- Organise courses on 'Report Writing', 'Data management', 'Impact assessment, TOT for Self-Help Groups (refresher)', 'Counselling', 'Leadership and Financial Management', 'Orientation on the job-market (for regular volunteers/trainees)'.

- Organise and facilitate workshops for the programmes on 'Participatory Evaluation' and 'Strategic Programme Planning'.

Capacity building

- Continue sponsoring the 2 staff undertaking diploma courses on 'physiotherapy' and 'social ministry'.
- Send one staff member for diploma course on 'occupational therapy' and additional staff member for 'social ministry'.

Public Relations Department

- Induct new staff member from the Padua missionary office.
- Complete strategic plan for department.
- Publish a 4-monthly newsletter, St. Martin diary and calendar for 2005 and promote the same.
- Promote local donations, through the system of 'friend', 'supporter', etc.
- Promote the video cassettes.
- Receive local and foreign visitors, trainees and students on attachment.
- Increase collaboration and networking with the local government, administration, churches, other NGOs.

Income generation

- Induct new staff from CMC/PSO.
- Employ a shopkeeper and open the curio shop on a daily basis.
- Start promoting the marketing of products from the curio shop and leather workshop.
- Develop strategies for making Boston House property more profitable.

Statistics

Table 2.1. Transport facilities as per March 2004

Type	Number
Toyota vans	2
Land rovers	3
Toyota landcruiser (ambulance)	1
Suzuki	1
TOTAL	7
Yamaha/Suzuki motorcycles	10

Table 2.3. Volunteer workers as per March 2004

Type	Number
Committee members	60
Base group members	20
Regular volunteers	
CSA	2
CPPD	4
CPHAADA	2
CPANV	1
Community volunteers	
CPPD	216
CPHAADA	252
CPANVHR	30
CPSC	13
TOTAL	600

Table 2.2. Staff employed as per March 2004, the level, function and numbers.

Level	Function	Number
<u>Management</u>	Director	1
	Vice-Director	1
	Ass. Vice-Director (1 vacant)	2
<u>Supporting</u>	Accountant	2
	Ass. Accountant	2
	Cashier	1
	Secretary	1
	Ass. Secretary	1
	Public Relations O.	1
	Trainer/facilitator	1
	Transport officer	1
	Driver	3
	Office attendant	2
	Security staff	3
Gardener	1	
Farm caretaker	1	
<u>Programme</u>		
	CPSC	
	Co-ordinator	1
	Ass. Co-ordinator	1
	Social worker	3
	House parents	3
	Teachers (centres)	2
	Study leave	1
	CPPD	
Co-ordinator	1	
Ass. Co-ordinator	1	
Social workers	5	
Physiotherapists (1 vacant)	4	
Study leave	1	
CPHAADA		
Co-ordinator	1	
Ass. Co-ordinator	1	
Social workers	3	
Counsellors	3	
CPANVHR		
Lawyer/co-ordinator	1	
Ass. Co-ordinator	1	
Community lawyer	1	
Social workers	1	
CPSMC		
Co-ordinator	1	
Ass. Co-ordinator	1	
Social worker	2	
SUBTOTAL		63
Casuals	Watchmen	3
	Drivers	3
	Gardener	1
TOTAL		70

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

Period	Course	No. part.	Facilitator
5-24 th of May 2003	Counselling	18	St. Martin-CSA
29 th of July 2003	TOT for Self-Help Groups (refresher)	15	St. Martin-CSA
30 th of July 2003	Mentoring and coaching	14	St. Martin-CSA
19-23 rd of August 2003	Leadership and financial management	18	St. Martin-CSA
9-12 th of September 2003	Training of Trainers of Self-Help Groups (phase I)	20	St. Martin-CSA
14-17 th of October 2003	Training of Trainers of Self-Help Groups (phase II)	20	St. Martin-CSA
21-24 th of October 2003	Training of Facilitators for Organisational Management (phase I)	25	St. Martin-CSA
17-21 st of November 2003	Training of Facilitators for Organisational Management (phase II)	25	St. Martin-CSA
18-01-03 until 18-08-03	Postgraduate diploma: 'Organisation and Management of NGOs'	2	BRAC Bangladesh 'Global partnership'
Sept. 02 until Aug. 05	Diploma 'Physiotherapy'	1	Medical Training College Nairobi
Aug. 03 until July 05	Diploma 'Social Ministry'	1	Tangaza College Nairobi

Table 2.5. Annual financial report for St. Martin-CSA (1st of April 2003 until 31st of March 2004)

INCOME		EXPENDITURES	
Funding partners		Staff salaries	7,416,190.00
CUAMM	6,780,957.00	Running costs⁴	8,542,823.40
AES	5,675,353.70	Training costs	2,353,354.00
Missionary Office Padua	3,976,227.00	Direct assistance to beneficiaries (medical and schooling)	2,962,862.00
Manos Unidas	3,362,853.00		
BCC-Dell' Alta Padovana	3,096,000.00		
Cordaid	1,910,660.00		
Kindernothilfe	1,245,278.65		
CMC/AMA	1,037,387.60		
Others	1,470,000.00		
SUBTOTAL	28,544,716.95	Constructions	15,265,369.00
Well wishers Europe	34,297,632.00	Assets/equipments	24,624,500.00
Local well wishers	433,219.00		
Contributions beneficiaries	968,515.00		
Net Profit from projects	861,707.00		
Local fundraising (harambee)	2,631,096.00		
Sale of vehicles	2,030,000.00		
Others	1,837,178.00	Others	1,823,581.15
TOTAL	71,614,063.95	TOTAL	62,988,679.55

⁴ Including: fuel and maintenance, meals and accommodation, public transport, telephone/water/electricity, stationary, consumables, maintenance offices.

3. People with Disabilities

3.1. Introduction

This report covers the final year of a 3-year project phase, which was done in collaboration with CUAMM, the main funding partner. The programme over this period was able to uplift the quality and standard of life of children with disabilities. This was possible through the assistance and involvement of community in the target area (part of Laikipia and part of Nyandarua districts.). With the presence of a new government, the programme was able to mobilize children with disabilities to attend and integrate in regular schools and in government run special units.

Another significant achievement was the recruitment of community volunteers especially in Ng'arua zone. On networking and collaboration the programme received various services from civil society organizations. For instance Jaipur Foot project donated wheelchairs and artificial legs to our beneficiaries. In its work, the programme continuously engaged all community members regardless of religious and cultural background.

In an effort to reach more beneficiaries, the programme decentralized awareness raising venues and was thus able to reach more parents/guardians of children with disabilities

3.2. Context

On the political front, the country had a new government and leadership in place. The government implemented policies on free primary education (FPE) and a Disability Act 2004 was passed. With the free and compulsory primary education, children with disabilities (CWD's) were able to access primary education in formal schools. At the same time, the special units attached to the regular schools and catering for children with special needs received some funding from the government. The political climate generally in the target area and the country at large was much better, resulting in more fruitful collaboration, cooperation and dialogue. The rights of people with disabilities were now getting more advocacy and lobbying from local, regional, national and even international forums. More, however, is required to ensure that the United Nations standard rules on equalization of opportunities are adhered to and implemented.

The community also showed a more positive attitude towards CWD's in the target area by, for example, participating in rehabilitation

activities (physiotherapy exercises, meeting the cost of special aids, appliances and where possible footing the cost of medical bills). The stigma associated with disabilities has reduced considerably as various religious faiths and cultures have made it their duty to support CWD's. Also, there was plenty of harvest over the period as well as fair prices for farm produce, which enabled the beneficiaries to cater for basic needs of children with disabilities. Unfortunately, some of the beneficiaries had not engaged on farming activities owing to previous year's crop failures and poor pricing of produce. However, most beneficiaries still remain economically challenged since they have not fully adjusted to the prevailing conditions

3.3. Objectives

The Community Programme for People with Disabilities achieved most of the objectives set for the programme in the past one year.

Objective 1: 400 disabled children of the targeted area will have been physically rehabilitated in 3 years time.

A total of **320** CWD's were maximally rehabilitated by the end of the third year (table 3.1). The figure constitutes all the children from the target area as from the beginning of the project period. This is against the 400 targeted CWD's. **504** CWD's are still under rehabilitation and in touch with the programme on regular basis.

Objective 2: 600 Parents, 400 church leaders and 200 volunteers of the targeted area will have increased awareness of proper management of disabilities in 3 years time.

The number of parents to be trained was targeted at 200 for the period under reference and the programme was able to reach **160** (table 3.2.). Initially the training venues were centralized hence some parents could not attend. This was the main reason as to why the number fell below the target for the year.

It was very difficult for the programme to reach the church leaders especially of a few protestant churches who view St. Martin C.S.A. and by extension its programmes with suspicion due to religious beliefs.

STATISTICS

Table 3.1 Number of rehabilitated children divided per type of disability

Pathology	Number
Cerebral Palsy	29
Birth defects	16
Spina bifida	7
Deformities	37
Speech impairment	5
Learning difficulties	8
Visual impairment	15
Burns	14
Mental retardation	37
Hearing impairment	24
Epilepsy	23
Delayed milestones	11
Painful joints	7
Hydrocephalus	7
Osteomyelitis	7
Microcephalus	1
Polio	6
Hemiparesis	14
Multiple disabilities	8
Fractures	3
Other	44
TOTAL	320

Table 3.2 Number and type of participants that benefited from awareness raising

Target Group	No. of partic. in 3 rd year	TOTAL	Target for 3 years
Parents	160	455	600
Church Leaders	106	266	400
Volunteers		216	200
Com. Rehabil. Workers	33	96	75

Table 3.3 Medical rehabilitation: type of operation and number of children

Name Of Hospital	Type Of Operation	No. Of Children
Kijabe	General Surgery	2
Kijabe/Bethany	Hydrocephalus /Spina Bifida	6
Kikuyu	Orthop. Surgery	15
Wamba	Face Surgery	5
Nazareth	Cleft Lip/Palate surgery	3
North Kinangop	Cleft lip/Palate surgery	19
North Kinangop	Orthop. Surgery	19
North Kinangop	Hand Surgery	3
TOTAL		72

On awareness to community volunteers, the programme achieved 108%. Among of the 216 reached, are the Community Rehabilitation Workers (CRWs). A total of 75 CRWs were targeted for in-depth training , while the programme managed to train 96.

Objective 3: 20 support groups of parents of disabled children in the targeted area will have successfully implemented a project in support of their children in 3 years time.

The programme had formed 28 parent support groups in the target area by the end of the 3 years. 24 groups were also enrolled in the Community Programme for Savings and Micro-credit (CPSM). Out of these groups, individual members of 11 groups already received loans and were saving constantly, while an additional 4 groups were already far in the preparation of the same. The other groups are still under formation by the CPPD social workers. The groups are implementing income-generating activities such as poultry keeping, sheep rearing, and horticulture farming among others. The groups are also having merry-go-rounds activities.

Objective 4: 150 Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) will have been trained on safe deliveries in 3 years time.

A total of 52 TBA's were trained against a target of 50 for the third year. This brings the total number of TBA's trained to 170 for the whole project period. The trained TBA's were active in the community and submitted returns of their activities to the programme. They have been able to prevent some disabilities and identify others at birth.

3.4 Activities

3.4.1 Planned versus realised activities

Medical Rehabilitation

The programme operated with seven (7) Occupational Therapy (O.T.) centers and sixteen (16) sub-centres within the target area. Two (2) of the subcentres (Karaba and Karandi) were started in the third programme period. The physiotherapy provided its services to all the centers and subcentres on a monthly basis. Through the department children with various disabilities were referred to different hospitals and institutions for operations and provision of special aids (table 3.3.). A total of 72 children were operated in the third year (period under reference).

Social Rehabilitation

The social department reached a total of 1740 CWD's through home visits over the 3 years. In these visits they followed up the parents to ensure they continue attending physiotherapy clinics, continue doing exercises as advised, make and use the required appliances and teach the children activities of daily living (ADL's).

Training

A total of 160 parents increased awareness on various disabilities over the period. Cerebral palsy being the most prevalent disability in the target area recorded the highest number of trainings at 20% of all trainings on disabilities.

In all trainings an input was given on ways of strengthening the community based approach. Among all the recruited community volunteers, a few very active ones were selected and given a deeper training on disabilities. These became the CRW's. After the successful completion of the three-phase training, they practised voluntarily in the field for a period not less than five months after which a graduation ceremony was held. They received certificates and badges for easier identification in the field and as a form of motivation. Over the period, the CRW's and other field volunteers submitted returns (reports of activities in the field mainly home visits to CWD's) to the programme office on a monthly basis.

Training for Traditional Birth Attendants

The trainings were held for practicing TBA's. the villages, especially in areas where is difficult to reach health facilities. Over the period, the programme trained 6 groups Two (2) of these (5th and 6th group) completed the training during the period under reference. A total of 52 participants were trained. They also worked in the field for at least five months before graduation. In the field the TBA's were expected to offer advice to expectant mothers on the importance of attending pre- and post-natal clinics, nutrition, cleanliness, safety measures e.t.c. Where possible they accompanied the mothers to maternity wards and in case of emergencies, carried out the deliveries themselves. To do this, the TBA's were provided with delivery kits.

The aim of the programme in training the TBA's is to prevent incidences of disabilities before and during deliveries. The trained

TBA's submitted the activities reports to the programme on monthly basis.

Awareness raising component

Awareness creation was conducted in various churches (Catholic & Protestant) by the Management committee members, field volunteers and some staff members. As reflected under the objectives, awareness was created to a total of 106 local church leaders from different denominations. The church leaders hold key positions and responsibilities in their churches and therefore useful in reaching the community. Emphasis is laid on empowering them on disabilities, types of disabilities, roles of church leaders and community-based approach. Over the period under reference, a total of five (5) different awareness-raising sessions were held, mainly from June to August 2003. Twenty-three (23) teachers from government schools (primary and secondary schools) increased awareness of disabilities through a three (3) days course. They covered similar topics as the church leaders. The teachers were empowered to take special consideration of the rights of CWDs in schools, to prevent abuse and marginalization and to offer all the necessary support.

Support groups

As indicated above under the objectives, a total of 28 parent support groups were working with the programme. Constant follow-up was done to the groups by the programme and the sister programme CPSM.

The CPPD followed the groups to ensure that there are regular meetings of parents to share on their CWDs, strengthen each other emotionally and psychologically. At the same time, the groups are guided on group formation, leadership, making of a constitution and preparation for members for an income generating activity to be able to provide for the special needs of CWDs. After this, the groups so formed were handed over to the CPSM for savings and loan provision. Issues like over-reliance on the programme, drop outs of members, lateness in attending meetings were discussed. In some groups the loan policy under the CPSM was a heavy subject.

3.4.2 Community Mobilization Department. (CMD)

The department was established during the 2nd project period. Though not covered in the project proposal, it was established to meet some of the challenges encountered by

the programme. The main activities of the department were:

- To enhance the community-based approach.
- To mobilize community in providing financial assistance for CWDs especially for schooling and medical attention.

This was a new initiative, increase community participation in providing and caring for CWDs by the community members themselves.

3.4.3 Other activities

- Mobile clinic facilitated by Kikuyu PCEA Orthopaedic rehabilitation centre in which 23 children benefited.
- 83 beneficiaries benefited from a mobile clinic facilitated by the Italian Orthopaedic doctors.
- The Rural eye clinic treated 68 beneficiaries.
- Muthengera, Lariak and Kwanjora special units benefited from playgrounds equipments. There were 2 slides, 3 swings, and 2 seesaws to be used for exercises and sports.
- Seven (7) boys with physical disabilities were enrolled in Nanyuki Rural training centre for a ceramic course.
- The programme organized the inter-departmental in-house capacity building on various aspects of disabilities. On a few occasions external facilitators were invited.
- CWDs from Muthengera, Kwanjora and Lariak units visited Nakuru National Park for an exposure visit.
- Considerable community contributions in form of food donations were received from the community and distributed to both the special units and other needy children. This was as a result of numerous awareness-raising sessions during Sunday church services.
- Volunteers' day celebrations were held in different zones of our target areas.
- Two (2) meetings of the programme and the special unit teachers was done.
- 3 groups of TBAs, parents and CRWs have been taken to visit the Ol kalou disabled home, and different special units within the target area. This was meant to give them first hand exposure to the disabilities and as a refresher on the trainings done.
- 23 wheelchairs were donated by Jaipur foot project.

- The programme collaborated for the first time with Heart to Heart Foundation through referrals for cardiac conditions.
- A strategic planning meeting was held to plan for a new three years phase. A funding proposal was prepared, to be submitted to potential funding partners.
- CPPD and CPSM social workers held a meeting to harmonize issues of PSGs
- 6 beneficiaries were taken to Nazareth hospital in Nairobi for cleft lip/palate operations. 3 of them were operated.
- The programme conducted a feasibility study at the remote Luoniek area of Ol Moran parish to establish the prevalence of disabilities for possible intervention.

3.5 Constraints and Recommendations

- Lack of specialized doctors especially Neurologists, speech therapists, Paediatricians, and Urologists. It is recommended to start networking with medical organizations such as Christian Medical Fellowship, Moi Referral Hospital in Eldoret and the Heart to Heart Foundation.
- Networking and collaborations was affected by the attitude of other organizations towards the community-based approach as practised in St Martin-CSA. It is recommended to encourage other organizations to visit St Martin-CSA and get hands-on experience on the approach.
- Low involvement of church leaders in undertaking activities for CWD. There was need for increased awareness and to decentralize the same.
- Parent support groups were affected by the loan policies administered by the CPSM and hence low collaboration. Recommend to streamline and harmonize the 2 programme approaches.
- Some TBAs and CRWs did not submit their monthly reports. There is need to organize refresher courses for them to remind them of their roles and commitment and to motivate them.
- Some parents were not cooperative and fail to take full responsibilities for their CWDs. It is recommended to have more follow-up visits and invite the parents for refresher courses on disabilities.
- There was inadequate feedback from churches after awareness was raised. There is need for an immediate follow-up after the awareness creation. Follow-ups need to be planned in advance.

- There were some inactive volunteers. It is recommended to intensify follow-ups by social workers and to involve volunteers more actively to enhance their level of responsibility.
- There were low contributions from the community, especially towards hospital bills and school fees in special schools. It is recommended to keep on encouraging the community to adopt the community-based approach and to participate in fundraising.

3.6. Organization

3.6.1 Staffing

The programme is currently running with 11 staff, 3 regular volunteers attached to offices (1 kinamba and 2 in Nyahururu) and 1 seminarian. During the period, a Coordinator was promoted to Assistant vice Director and was replaced immediately by an interim coordinator, while the vacancy was later filled through internal promotion. An assistant coordinator trainee attached to the programme left and was replaced with an interim one. One social worker for Ng'arua office was recruited to replace a deceased social worker.

An Italian physiotherapist, who had been in the programme for 2 years, left and was replaced by another physiotherapist from CUAMM. The management committee and the administration appraised all the staff members. This was meant to help them improve on their performance. They also choose each a mentor.

3.6.2 Capacity Building

Over the period various trainings and courses were held to upgrade the competence of staff. A staff member is still pursuing physiotherapy training at the Kenya Medical Training College in Nairobi. She joined the training in the previous period.

3.6.3 Collaboration

The programme recognized and appreciated the importance of networking and collaboration in bringing synergy, higher impact and in reducing the transaction cost of activities by involving many actors and stakeholders. Along side other collaborators the CPPD worked with (see annex 3):

- Ministry of Health – the Nyahururu district hospital provided a referral point for our beneficiaries on general health. It also provided facilitators for TBA trainings and the necessary facilities for

their practical. The hospital was very helpful in assisting our very needy children by waiving their medical expenses.

- Ministry of Education: - they have assisted the beneficiaries through assessment in their Education Assessment and Resource Centre (EARC) at Ol Kalou and subsequent placement in special units attached to regular schools.
- Kenya Association for the Welfare of Epileptics (KAWE): - this is the mother organization to two community-based organizations (CBOs: KECBO & NECBO) that are active around. KAWE has assisted in the formation of the CBOs, provided training for the volunteers and provided services and guidance to them.
- Jaipur foot project: the project has been resourceful in the provision of wheelchairs and artificial limbs (prosthesis) to the programmes beneficiaries.

3.7 Future Plans

The programme having finished the first project period of 3 years, shall embark on the second project calendar of another 3 years from 2004 – 2007. In light of this, the CPPD will continue with some activities and start new ones. The programme shall specifically tackle the following:

- Implement the new programme proposal document (refer 'proposal for funding to CUAMM Italy' April 2004 – March 2007)
- Recruit office volunteers.
- Motivate field volunteers through refresher courses and exposure, involvement at field levels, providing tokens e.g T-shirts, diaries etc.
- Decentralize training venues and come up with new training methodologies.
- Find more specialists for different disabilities.
- Explore more avenues for vocational trainings.
- Enhance Community Based Approach through empowering further the Community Mobilisation Department.
- Organize training and exposures for staff and committee especially targeting community based organizations.
- Refresher courses for already trained TBAs
- Increase awareness on disabilities to the general public through more lobbying and advocacy.

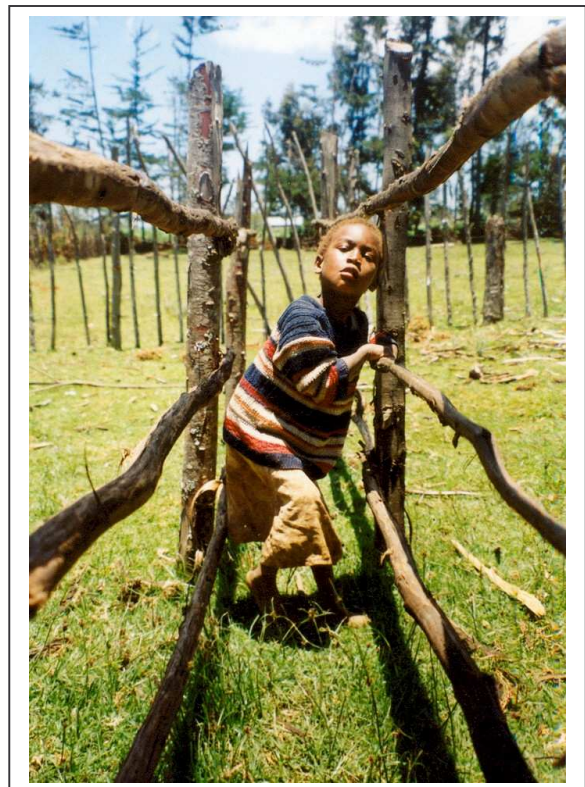
Blace Muthee was born in 1997, as the fourth child in the family. He resides in Kiandegge, a rural village 12 kilometers from Nyahururu town. Blace was born premature and had a low birth weight, 1.75kg. In addition, he was diagnosed with Cerebral Palsy hemiplegia, a condition in which one side of the body is weak. As a result of this, Blace's development delayed from gaining head control to walking. His life continued to be unpromising and out of disappointment and shame, the parents started showing a negative attitude towards the boy. The father was working in a far place, so the mother was burdened with the care for Blace, in addition to the care and full responsibility for the other children.

The mother had been advised to take Blace for physiotherapy exercise at the Nyahururu General Hospital. She did this for a short time but became disappointed with the outcome and decided to abandon it after all. A few years later, one of the community volunteers of the programme, Ann Muya, came across Blace. She was greatly touched by the plight of Blace and directed the mother to one of the CPPD's sub-centres for regular physiotherapy exercises. Blace was screened and officially became one of the programme's beneficiaries. The mother initially followed the appointments as recommended by the O.T. and the social workers would follow the child's progress back at home. But, soon the social workers faced difficulties since the boy's mother did not see immediate improvement in the boy and she became quite reluctant to take Blace for the regular clinic, which in turn forced the OT team to make home visits. Later on, Blace was issued with a wheelchair that would greatly enhance his mobility and allow him continue with life like other normal children.

After the mother was persuaded to follow the clinic, Blace started to practise standing. The untiring volunteer continued to visit Blace at home and constructed a parallel bar for him, using locally available materials and the boy gained courage of walking from one end to the other.

As the staff and volunteer tried to brighten the future for Blace, others were doing completely the opposite and it was a big surprise one day to visit the home and meet the parallel bar having been destroyed and the materials used as firewood. The programme, however, did not despair and the incidence even gave the staff and volunteer more vigour to try as much as possible to uplift Blace's life. More home

visits were made and it was tried to involve more members of the family as well as the community at large, to participate in the boy's rehabilitation process. His uncle took the initiative of re-constructing the parallel bar and once again Blace was able to stand on his feet and walk. This time he had added more enthusiasm and in few days he started walking, soon even without requiring the support of the parallel bar. He now refused to use the wheelchair since he felt that he could really walk without support. Blace is still under rehabilitation, but happy to see that he is becoming like the other children. Currently he is practising squatting and is being trained on toileting as well as being prepared to join nursery school in year 2005. Impressed and obviously happy with the progress of the child, the mother joined a parent's support group. In this group she is able to share her experiences in living with a disabled child and learn from the other. She has also engaged herself in saving and micro credit for income generating activities through the group and expects to be able to uplift the family's life as well as that of Blace.



4.1 Introduction

This annual report covers the period from 1st April 2003 to 31st March 2004. This period under reference forms the first year in this second 3-year phase (2003-2006). In this programme period we will be working with two development and funding partners: Kindernothilfe and Cordaid. The former agreed to fund the programme for 1 (one) year while the latter is providing the funds for 2 (two) years.

The main aims of the programme are as follows:

- Rehabilitation of already existing street children in Nyahururu and its surrounding areas.
- Awareness raising and guidance and counselling in schools and slums to prevent street children influx.
- Community capacity building of contact persons and community volunteers.
- Non-formal education targeting destitute children who are potential street children.

In the period under reference (April 2003 – March 2004) the programme was able to successfully rehabilitate 21 street children. Returning them back home immediately saved 9 new arrivals to the streets. This makes a total of 30 children successfully reintegrated.

With the introduction of the new government policies that regard free primary education and the removal of children living on the streets, it became inevitable for the programme to conduct a strategic planning workshop to be able to face the new changes that appeared. Several adjustments in the programme were seen as a result, e.g. the closure of the Non Formal School, reshuffling of staff and other changes in approach in that the programme not only deals with children living on the streets but also with other vulnerable children e.g. abused children, children from economically and socially challenged backgrounds.

4.2 Context

The one-year period under reference goes almost concurrently with the first year of the new government administration. The new government came up with new policies, regarding street children and with free primary education. Free and compulsory primary education was a great success so far and many children greatly benefited from it. This included a

great majority of the children that were previously in the programme's Non-formal school. On the other hand, the policy that regards the removal of children from the streets of the various urban centres is far from being achieved. Initially, tremendous effort was made by the government to remove children from the streets of the various urban centres, but one year along the line, children have returned to the streets in considerable numbers. This can be highly attributed to the approaches that the government used in addressing this issue. It was more confrontative than participatory, as it did not address the root causes that make children live on the streets.

HIV/AIDS in the target areas (Laikipia West and Nyandarua Districts) continued to devastate families at an alarming rate. Orphaned children are left with their aged grandparents who can hardly take care of the said children. In some cases, these children have tested HIV positive. These orphans often become school dropouts. Due to hunger, desperation and lack of care, they end up in the streets. The programme currently has two children both HIV positive.

4.3 Objectives

In this chapter, the objectives as defined in the proposal for a 3-year period, are discussed against the achievements.

Objective 1: 75 rehabilitated street children, permanently removed from the streets of Nyahururu in 3 years time.

On rehabilitation, the programme targeted to rehabilitate 25 children for this one year. In the period under reference, the programme re-integrated **30** children back to the community (table 4.1.). Out of these 30, 9 were fresh arrivals and only stayed a few days before being taken back home. 31 children are still in the centres and in the process of rehabilitation (table 4.2.).

The boy in the rehabilitation centre for girls is HIV+ (positive) and was taken back from his foster parent, who expressed inability to stay with the child any further. Presence in the girl's centre was felt to be the best alternative, since the boy frequently falls sick and the teachers in that centre are better placed to take care of the boy. Meanwhile the HIV/AIDS programme is in the process of constructing a HIV positive orphans' home.

STATISTICS

Table 4.1: Successfully rehabilitated children during the year under reference, their place of reintegration and numbers

Successfully reintegrated children	No. of children
Reunited with parents	10
Joined Relatives	7
Placed with foster parents	3
Fresh arrivals	9
Host parent	1
TOTAL	30

Table 4.2: Street Children still under rehabilitation as per March 2004

Type of centre	No. of children
Drop in centre for boys	13
Rehabilitation centre for boys	9
Rehabilitation centre for girls	8 + 1 boy
TOTAL	31

Table 4.3: Number of volunteers per target area (trained and untrained)

Area	No. of volunteers
Maina	4
Mwireri/Ngomongo	1
Manguo	8
Nyahururu	-
TOTAL	13

Among the boys in Drop In Centre (D.I.C.), 10 were committed by the children's court in Nyahururu in an exercise by the Nyahururu local authorities to remove children off the streets. The boys committed to D.I.C are those of 15 years and below. All the older boys in the streets who were taken to government rehabilitation centres like Gitathuru, Nakuru juvenile centre and Kamiti Youth Correction centre are back on the streets of Nyahururu.

In the period under reference, all successfully rehabilitated children joined formal schools. The children were doing well and were either placed in the classes they dropped out from or one class behind.

During the period under reference, 13 children ran away from the centres before finishing the rehabilitation process. This can be attributed to the reduced vigour of the authorities in removing children from the streets. Some ended up in the streets while others went to their homes or moved to other neighbouring towns. Still others got readmitted back to the centres.

Over the same period 4 children, earlier reintegrated to the community came back to the centres. Three were girls; one was placed with relatives while two had been fostered and the other was a boy placed with his grandmother. The girl who had been placed with relatives is now undertaking a tailoring course at a polytechnic in Nyahururu while still residing at the center. She is to be placed in the halfway house for girls. One of the fostered girls found another foster home after differences arose between the previous foster parents over her. The other fostered girl, sent away over misconduct, is still in the center and a way forward is being sought out for her. The boy who was placed with his grandmother faced problems of neglect from her.

Objective2a: 150 parents with potential street children from the targeted problematic areas will have been guided and counseled on responsible parenthood in 3 years time.

In the one-year period, the programme targeted 50 parents. In the same period under reference 20 parents were reached through guidance and counseling. 18 of the parents were women leaving only 2 men. These are parents who were identified with the help of community leaders (that were trained in a one-day workshop) while some were identified by the programme staff while in the field.

Objective2b: 150 parents from the non-formal school will have been guided and counseled on responsible parenthood and will have acquired entrepreneurial skills in 3 years time.

The programme targeted at providing guidance and counselling to a number of 50 parents in this period. A number of **80** parents of non-formal school benefited from guidance and counselling. Two self-help groups of parents from the Non-Formal school are saving with the Community programme for Savings and Micro Credit.

Objective2c: 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 in 3 years time.

Four schools; Maina primary (10 teachers), Gikingi primary (7 teachers), Kimaru primary (14 teachers) and Muthengera Primary (14 teachers) schools were reached. A total of **45** teachers participated in one-day workshops in their respective schools. An additional **20** teachers from areas, where rehabilitated children were re-integrated, were helped to understand the main causes of children running to the streets.

Objective3: 50 community volunteers from the targeted areas and 60 contact persons from areas where children have been reintegrated will have been empowered to address problems making children to go (back) to the streets.

17 community volunteers and 20 contact persons were targeted for this one-year. In the period under reference, **8** community volunteers and **15** contact persons were recruited and trained to address problems making children to go to the streets and on the best possible ways in which they can intervene. The programme identified and contacted 25 contact persons but only 15 turned up for the workshop. Similarly, 13 community volunteers were recruited but only 8 turned up for the workshop. All 13, however, are working for the programme (table 4.3).

In the same period under reference, further recruitments were done whereby 32 community volunteers and 20 contact persons were identified. The areas, where these recruitments were done, fall under the plan for the second year in the programme period. Their training is also to be done within the same period.

Objective4: 200 children from financially disadvantaged families of Nyahururu slums will have received non-formal education and as such prevented from running to the streets.

With the introduction of free primary education and the consequent closure of the NFS, rigorous follow-ups were made to the former NFS children who were now enrolled in formal schools. A total **128** children were reported to have consistently attended

classes and sat for both their mid-term and end-term examinations as of March 31st 2004. The teachers of the schools where these children were enrolled in were talked to in order to keep a close observance on them. 4 teachers from four different schools were recruited as contact persons and are set to included in the next contact persons workshop planned for in the second year of the programme period. This will go a long way in assisting and ensuring that these children are properly settled in school. Follow-ups were also made on their parents to stress to them the importance of their children taking advantage of the free primary education. The 11 children who could not fit in the formal schools mainly due to age and learning difficulties, the programme identified their various interests and abilities and worked with their parents and guardians in coming up with best ways to help them. One boy among the 11 started a bicycle repair course by apprenticeship. 4 other children were helped to identify courses that they would be willing to take and the programme is working with their parents/guardians for them to start learning through apprenticeship. Several artisans in Nyahururu were approached by the programme and talked to and some expressed willingness to assist.

4.4 Activities

4.4.1 Planned versus realised activities **Street work**

Despite the enthusiasm and the changes that were felt in the beginning of the year 2003 with the introduction of the new government's policy to remove children from the streets, the situation in Nyahururu town seemed to have reversed. For quite some time, day street work could not be conducted as children in the streets used to hide from the authorities and therefore it was hard to locate them. For that reason night visits were more reliable since the few remaining children felt safe with the fall of dusk. Day visits were intensified towards the end of the year, due to the increasing number of children on the streets.

Rehabilitation

The Drop In Centre (DIC) for boys and the girl's centre continuously received children and prepared them for the future. During this period under reference, the numbers of children at the D.I.C continued to be high due to large intakes as a result of the sporadic swoops done by the authorities in Nyahururu (Municipal council askaris) to rid the streets of street children. Individual children's objectives

were put into consideration. Emphasis was on child centred planning. Each child was assisted to understand his/her weaknesses better and in making appropriate decisions. All decisions were made involving the child to ensure the best interest of the child. During the period under reference, the social workers were able to make 43 home visits and 75 follow-up visits to children already placed with families.

Visits were also made to their schools and these helped in identification of contact persons who could assist the social workers in making follow-ups on these children. Social workers, housefathers/mothers, teachers in the rehabilitation centres, co-ordinator and committee members (when available) met fortnightly to look into the progress of the children and discuss their future prospects.

Visits to potential foster parents were also done. In this period, 11 foster parents were identified and visited.

Awareness, guidance and counselling component

In the period, Maina, Gikingi, Kimaru and Muthengera primary schools were targeted and reached. In these schools, the programme did:

- 1-week counselling course for the teacher counsellors of the school (10 teachers participated).
- 1-day follow-up workshops in the schools for all teachers, focussing on the problems making children to go to the streets and how to prevent.

For parents, the following was done:

- 1-day training for community leaders to identify needy parents (15 leaders).
- Special focus on Kwanjiku village: 1-day workshop for all parents. Close follow-up to 4 very needy families (8 visits were done to the village).

Non Formal School

With the closure of the school on 8th August 2003 following the changes that arose from the free primary education policy, follow-ups on the 128 former NFS children continued to ensure the children who joined formal schools still attended classes. The various schools that these children joined were visited by the social worker allocated the task of follow-ups of NFS children. Their teachers were talked to and any arising issues such as absenteeism, misconduct, uniforms and academic performance were addressed. 45 school follow-ups and 253 homevisits were conducted.

Community capacity building component

For community volunteers the following activities were planned and undertaken:

- Awareness raising in churches to identify community volunteers.
- Conducted a community volunteer workshop to prepare them to intervene in the community in assisting potential street children.

For contact persons the following activities were planned and undertaken:

- Recruitment of contact persons in the areas where rehabilitated children have been reintegrated.
- Capacity building of contact persons done through the contact persons course.
- The contact persons helped in addressing all matters concerning the child in their area.
- They counselled parents and the child where need be.
- They created awareness in the community and /or school on the special needs of child or the family.
- They helped in re-integrating fresh arrivals back to the community.

4.4.2 Other activities

- The social workers of the programme attended sessions at the children's court to take children committed by the court to the programme.
- The programme staff held several meetings with boys in the streets who were above 16 years to work out ways in which they could be assisted by the programme to start small income generating activities.
- 4 programme staff and 4 committee members made an exposure visit to two government rehabilitation centers.
- A zero grazing unit constructed early in 2002 availed of 3 cows, a heifer and 2 calves. The unit was used to educate the children, while it also provided them with milk.
- Awareness was conducted in churches (2 catholic and 9 Protestant). The impact was good with the Christians donating food and clothing and some accepting to become community volunteers.

4.5 Constraints and recommendations

- There was a gradual return of boys back on the streets despite the earlier government swoops. There were also

occasional new comers, of whom some were below 16 years. It is recommended to intensify street work to assist the young ones and look into ways of working with the local authorities in relation to the street children problem.

- The number of rescue cases admitted in the centres is gradually increasing especially of sexually abused girls and abandoned children (these not being street cases). It is recommended to find ways of addressing the issue of child molestation.
- Some reintegrated children still showed problematic behavior when at home with some coming back to the centers (4 such cases recorded). It is recommended to work closely with contact persons and community volunteers to follow-up these children.
- Some children, still in the centre, were rehabilitated and could not be fostered or taken to relatives and parents because of their age. It is recommended to put them in local boarding polytechnics and find willing families to host them during holidays.
- Some community volunteers and contact persons were not active enough hence not making the necessary follow-ups. It is recommended to work out ways of getting them more involved and motivated to assist in the follow-ups.
- There were unrealistic expectations concerning assistance that the programme could give to natural parents, relatives and foster parents. It is recommended to provide clear information on parents' responsibilities and that of the programme.
- Some members of Self Help Groups (SHG) of the NFS parents are not active enough hence pulling back the active members. Ensure that the other members take charge to keep the groups running and work out ways to motivate the parents in the SHGs.

4.6 Organization

4.6.1 Staffing

The programme ran with employed staff as well as volunteers. There were a number of changes and re-organisation of staff in the period under reference. The assistant co-ordinator was promoted to become co-ordinator in another programme, while the

assistant coordinator trainee was appointed to replace him.

The closure of the non-formal school necessitated laying off one teacher and the cook. One teacher was employed as an additional social worker to closely follow the former Non-Formal School children in their new schools. The remaining 1 teachers could be retained in the programme through reshuffling and filling up a vacancy. The position of teacher in the girls centre was abolished, since the girls, being not street children but rescue cases, could be attending the nearby formal school while residing in the centre. The teacher could be absorbed elsewhere in the organisation.

4.6.2 Collaboration

- *Nyahururu Municipal Council*
The Municipal council over the period continued to remove children from the streets of Nyahururu. The programme continued to work with the council in screening the children to be taken to different correctional institutions. Children below fifteen years continued to join our centers having been committed there in association with the law courts.
- *Nyahururu Law Courts*
This continued to evolve to be an important area of collaboration. Besides committing children from the streets, other children (mainly rescue cases such as children facing neglect and mistreatment by parents, defiled and raped cases) were referred to the programme as a place of safety as the court cases proceeded.
- *District Children Officer – D.C.O.*
The office assisted in settling disputes among parents, offering guidance and counselling to parents and children and liaising on behalf of the programme with the courts. The children's officer worked with the programme by bringing rescue cases of children facing defilement, rape or other 'parental responsibility' related difficulties.
- *District Probation Office*
In line with the government's commitment to remove children from the streets, the programme continued to liaise with the above office to admit some of these children into its rehabilitation centres. Some had totally refused to join our centres. These children were placed under our care by court committals.

- **Chiefs**
The programme was assisted by the chiefs to ensure parent's commitment to the children. Some parents were made to attend children's office summons by their intervention. The chiefs also organized and participated in creating awareness and community mobilization to help needy children.
- **Public School Teachers**
They continued to rehabilitate and to counsel the integrated children if admitted in their schools. Individual teachers assisted in providing lunch for hungry children who could not learn. Since the introduction of free primary education by the new government, the public schools absorbed 128 children from our non-formal school some of whom never had school uniform. The programme conducted a training workshop on counselling and alternatives to punishment to some primary school teachers to help in checking school dropouts.

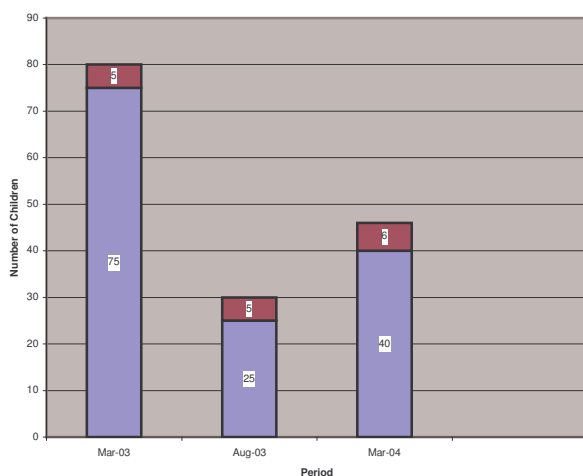
(See also Annex 3)

4.6 Impact

Goal: To reduce the number of children in Nyahururu town.

A head count done by the end of August 2003 indicated that 30 children were found to be living in the streets of Nyahururu (figure 4.1.).

Figure 4.1. Number of Children in the Streets of Nyahururu Town



The number of the children in the streets as per the end of this year under reference was 46, a majority being above 17 years. This

however is an increase compared against the number of August 2003, which saw a marked reduction in the numbers of children in the streets following the advent of a new government administration and its policy to remove children from the streets. The younger children, among those forcefully removed, were committed to the programme. The increase of late is due to the return of most the children who were taken to the various government rehabilitation institutions. These boys did their time (between 4-6 months) and came back to the streets. This time round they showed no fear of the authorities since they knew they had "served their sentences". The authorities on the other hand seemed frustrated by the events and did little to make changes. However, they still conduct sporadic swoops arresting the unsuspecting children and then later release them.

4.7 Future plans

The programme plans to undertake the following in the remaining period of this three-year programme period.

Rehabilitation component:

- Continue to rehabilitate the children, currently in the centre, place them with parents, relatives and foster parents, conduct follow-ups to them and admit new ones.
- Mobilize the communities through the church network for identifying suitable foster parents.
- Organise courses for community volunteers and foster parents.
- Design strategies to rehabilitate street children above 15 years.
- Involve children in extra curriculum activities to expose their different talents and abilities.
- Involve the children more in agricultural and animal husbandry activities for educational and sustainability purposes.
- Organise courses and exposures for teachers and house parents to improve on the rehabilitation process.
- Conduct in -servicing of all teachers.
- Target other groups for awareness (i.e. politicians), policemen, and matatu operators.
- Continue recruiting community volunteers and contact persons from the community to assist the programme.

Awareness, Guidance and counselling component:

- Intensify awareness raising in public primary schools targeting teachers.
- Intensify the guidance and counselling of slum parents with potential street children.

Community capacity building component:

- Continue recruiting volunteers from the community to assist the programme as well as contact persons.

5.1 Introduction

During the period under reference, the programme completed a 1-year pilot project, which was funded by CMC/AMA from Netherlands. In the pilot project, a legal help desk was established and a community lawyer was recruited to manage it. 30 community volunteers were recruited and trained on para-legalism. These volunteers were to assist the programme in conducting human rights education and to assist in investigations into cases of human rights violations as well as making interventions where necessary.

In this period, the programme was also able to raise awareness on Active Non Violence and Human Rights to church leaders, local Chiefs, security persons, youth out of school, youth leaders, secondary school teachers and students as well as parents at risk of domestic violence.

Following the completion of the pilot project, the programme conducted a Participatory Evaluation Process and made a new 3-years strategic plan.

5.2 Context

The pilot project year coincided with the first year of a new government in Kenya. The new government initiated efforts to redress past human rights violations and to curb continuing ones. It called upon the citizenry to support these initiatives by making reports to relevant authorities. The recruitment of community volunteers to conduct human rights education and monitoring was thus very timely. The increase in reported cases is therefore a consequence of the government effort and the community's response to its appeals.

5.3 Objectives

The programme achieved almost all its objectives in the year under reference.

Objective 1: 75 parents at risk of domestic violence in the target area will have increased awareness of proper conflict resolution in the context of the changing lifestyle

In the period under consideration, the programme managed to train **89** parents at risk of domestic violence. This was more than the targeted number of 75. Most beneficiaries of these trainings so far were

women because in most cases they are the victims and thus show more interest to the trainings than men (Table 5.1)

Objective 2: Institutions of learning at risk of violence, teachers and students will have been trained on the ways of preventing and controlling violence

The programme targeted to train 3 secondary schools at risk of institutional violence and 1 university campus. During the period under reference, the programme completed training courses in the 4 institutions. (Table 5.2)

Objective 3: 10 youth out of school groups will have increased awareness on basic legal issues and on how to solve violence

ANV & HR aimed at training 10 youth out of school groups on the year under reference. The Programme managed to train 11 groups with a total of 464 participants (Table 5.3).

Objective 4: 100 stakeholders dealing with emerging issues of justice and peace will have increased awareness on basic legal issues and on how to prevent and control violence (In 1 year's time).

During the year, the programme planned to train 100 stakeholders in justice and peace. The programme managed to train 86 in 2 workshops (Table 5.4)

Objective 5: 30 Community volunteers will have been empowered on how to deal with issues of justice, peace and human rights.

During the period under reference, 28 community volunteers were trained on para-legalism.

Objective 6: 50 survivors of human rights violation will have been assisted through counselling and/or legal aid.

A total of 144 cases were received in the Bega kwa Bega office in the one-year period. Twenty-four (**24**) cases were successfully assisted through legal aid and completed, while thirty-four (**34**) cases completed counselling, making a total of fifty-eight (**58**). Some of the cases that completed counselling, have their legal case still pending. Thirty-six (36) cases were referred to other organizations and/or government departments, while thirty-nine (39) cases are still being investigated by the programme staff and the police. Twelve (12) cases are still pending in court (Table 5.5).

STATISTICS

Table 5.1: No. of participants in training sessions on domestic violence, conducted for parents in slum areas

Place	Men	Women	TOTAL
<i>Orientation Seminars</i>			
Maina Siberia		15	15
Gatero		19	19
Jikaze Group		34	34
Kijiji Group	9	4	13
Kwama Group	4	21	25
<i>Follow-up trainings</i>			
Maina	2	16	18
Gatero		28	28
Jikaze Goup		34	34

Table 5.2: Training sessions conducted in institutions of learning and number of participants

Place	Students	Teachers
<i>Orientation Seminars</i>		
Mwenje Mixed	350	3
Gatero girls	350	2
Laikipia mixed	350	2
<i>Basic Workshops</i>		
Leshau Boys	550	3
Egerton University	60	
<i>Follow up Trainings</i>		
Leshau Boys	500	5
Mwenje Mixed School	350	2

Table 5.3: Training sessions conducted for the youth groups

Group	Locality	No of participants
Nyakiambi	Kinamba	26
Kapkatet	Kinamba	41
Gatero	Marmanet	24
Gathanje	Igwamiti	23
Karuga	Igwamiti	22
Masika	Marmanet	33
Nyahururu	Nyahururu	68
Kaptito	Kinamba	38
Milimani	Kinamba	78
Ngarua	Kinamba	79
Igwamit	Igwamiti	32
TOTAL		464

Table 5.4: Training sessions conducted for stakeholders for justice and peace

Stakeholders	No. Trained
Church/parish leaders	39
Youth group leaders	27
Admn/security personnel	5
Self help group leaders	30
Total	86

Table 5.5: Type and number of cases handled by Bega kwa Bega legal support

Type Of Cases	No. of Cases Handled
Civil	3
Rape/defilement	21
Criminal	19
Domestic violence	41
Accident	27
Labour	9
Land	24
TOTAL	144

Table 5.6: Progress with cases handled by Bega kwa Bega legal support

Status of the case	Number of cases
Completed through legal support	24
Referred to other organisations	21
Under investigation	36
Pending in court	12
Cases lacking merit (file closed)	38
TOTAL	144

5.4 ACTIVITIES

5.4.1 Planned activities versus realised activities

Domestic Violence Component

The approach adopted by the programme was that of facilitating a process in which the parents were equipped with methods of solving the problems non-violently. Orientation seminars on active non-violence were conducted to the parents and these were useful forums for sharing experiences, finding ways out and for mutual encouragement.

The groups will in future conduct awareness on issues of violence and human rights violations to their fellow parents and even

intervene in cases of domestic violence and human rights violations including rape and incest.

Initially the programme did not intend to train the parents on self-help group formation, however after some time it was established that there was an immediate need to also economically empower these groups. A three-day economic empowerment workshop was conducted for leaders of the different self-groups in the target area and 5 self help groups were formed by the parents. These groups were trained and 2 are already saving with the Savings and Micro Credit Programme of St. Martin.

The trainings for this component were done as follows:

- One-day orientation seminars and follow-up seminars were conducted on ANV to the various groups within the target community (table 5.1).
- Two 3-days basic workshops on ANV were conducted to the various group leaders and those who showed a lot of initiative.
- Home visits were carried out for individual counselling and guidance and to find out the impact of the trainings.
- Arbitration and reconciliation sessions were held in the office.
- Representation of battered women and intervention to stop the vice were done, where such cases were reported to the office. (8 cases were successfully prosecuted while 13 cases were counselled, mediated and reconciled)

As a result of these trainings, cases of domestic violence are increasingly being reported. Many parents trained, reported reduced incidences of violence as they could now resolve their conflicts through dialogue and consultations.

Institutional Violence Component

The programme set out to try and change the attitude of both teachers and students towards conflict.

This was done by:

- Mobilizing teachers and students to actively support the spread of non-violent conflict resolution.
- 1 orientation seminar and follow-up training were conducted to each of the targeted institution on Human Rights and non-violent conflict resolution.
- 2 basic workshops were held for peer counsellors: 1 for secondary students

and 1 for university students. Counselling skills were also imparted during the workshop.

- 1 3-days basic workshop was held for secondary school teachers.

A total of 10 one-day trainings, 1 basic workshop for teachers and 2 peer counsellors' workshops were conducted for this objective. The trainings in the institutions have greatly contributed to the prevailing peaceful learning atmosphere in the target institutions. The peer counsellors are already assisting their fellow students to overcome challenges without necessarily succumbing to frustrations and violence. Most students in the institution are more aware of the futility of violence in conflict resolution.

Youth Out Of School Component

In this component, the Social Workers identified and trained youth groups and formed new ones where they did not exist. The youth groups were trained as follows:

- Training on Active-Non Violence and Human Rights (during 1-day seminars).
- Training on and formation of Self-help groups to help the youth come together as well as get a source of income.

The trained youths have been active in their different groups in sensitising the community and fellow youths on non-violent methods of conflict resolution.

Stakeholders Of Justice And Peace Component

The programme managed to mobilize and train justice and peace commissioners, political party leaders and youth leaders. The stakeholders of justice and peace have been of great assistance to the programme especially in conducting awareness to the churches and communities they come from.

Community Capacity Building Component

28 community volunteers were mobilized and then they were given 1 month paralegal training in 3 phases. After the training the paralegals were introduced to the community and are currently assisting the community in reconciliation and arbitrations as well as giving legal advice to members of their community.

Monthly meetings were held by paralegals together with the staff and only those cases that were complicated were referred to the Community Lawyer.

Legal aid and Counselling Component

The programme managed to attend to the following cases:

Civil Cases

Five cases (5) of a purely civil nature were reported. Two (2) did not have any merit and therefore not handled. One (1) was already in court by the time it was reported. Appropriate action was taken in two of the cases. One is still proceeding in court and the last case was handled after the relevant authorities were made involved.

Rapes And Defilement

21 rape/defilement cases were reported to the office. 6 of these cases went to court. Judgment was delivered in one case. The accused was given a sentence of ten years imprisonment with seven strokes of the cane and five years police supervision after the imprisonment. One case was referred to another organization while 13 are being investigated for possible prosecution.

Labour Cases

There were nine (9) cases reported. Four were successfully handled while five (5) could not be followed for lack of supporting documents

Land Cases

24 land cases were reported to the office. Legal advice was given in eight (8) cases while 5 cases were referred to other organizations/advocates. Arbitration was successful in two cases while in nine (9) cases no legal merit could be established.

Criminal Cases

The programme actively participated in the Defense of David Makara Ngure together with one of its networking partners the I.J.M (International Justice Mission). The programme is representing clients in 3 cases. Sixteen (16) cases were referred to the police for investigation and prosecution.

Accident Cases

27 cases were reported. In 14 cases no supporting documents were supplied and the files were closed. Arbitration was successful in one case. Two (2) cases were already overtaken by time. One case was referred and 9 cases are still pending

Family Cases

41 cases, arising mostly out of domestic disputes and child maintenance, were

reported. 7 cases were referred to other organizations/advocates. 6 cases needed legal advice, which was given. 2 cases were settled by arbitration. 26 cases are still being handled.

5.4.2 Other activities

- A 1-week Participatory Evaluation process was conducted, involving all major stakeholders as well as partners from networking organisation. Data were collected in the field and a report is in progress. This report will give a true picture of the impact the programme had in the community.
- A 4-days strategic planning workshop was conducted, involving staff and committee members. A funding proposal for 3 years was submitted to CMC/AMA Netherlands for consideration.

5.5 Constraints and Recommendations

- Some training courses were not done and others had to be re-scheduled. Reason was that: during the period they were meant to take place, most of the participants were busy in their farms (during the rainy season) as most of them depend wholly on farming for their livelihood. As a result they failed to attend the organised trainings. It is recommended that trainings be organized during the time when people are not very busy in their farms.
- Some cases brought to the office were very needy and required financial intervention. However, the programme did not have a policy to guide on how money should be spent on client cases and how the community-based approach could be best applied. This made handling of such cases difficult since their success also required financial involvement. The programme committee however, came up with a sub-committee, which was to look into the issue and come up with a policy guiding the programme on how to use budget money on clients. The programme committee also agreed on the programme having provision for such cases in its budget.
- There was increased workload to the programme staff and this affected the programme's effectiveness and efficiency. The workload was caused by very many cases being reported by the community, which all had to be listened to and screened. Many of such cases did

not have merit or felt beyond the scope of the programme. The community believed that the programme should always be in a position to meet their expectations, and did not understand that there are particular types of cases that the programme does not deal with. They also had the notion that the programme should not just serve the poor but also everybody who presents their case. It was recommended to raise more awareness on how the programme operates.

- Some programme staff were out of the office attending courses (counseling and paralegal courses). As a result some activities that had been planned for did not materialise, such as some home visits to parents earlier trained on domestic violence at Maina and Gatero villages. It is recommended that more home visits should be organized by the programme staff to compensate for those that were not carried out.
- Some intended trainings of particular target groups did not work out because mobilization was not successful, e.g. touts and hawkers in Nyahururu town. This was due to the nature of their work, which demanded them to be working all the time from morning to evening. It was recommended that, the programme be more aggressive in mobilizing them, work closely with their leaders to help in the mobilization and involve the matatu head offices.
- Mobilization of security officers was also difficult because the officers were not co-operative and were reluctant to be involved with any programme work, especially human right issues. Also their working schedule hampers participation as they remain continuously on duty. It is recommended that a better rapport be made with the police force so that they can understand about the programme's goal, intentions and way of working.
- Major changes occurred in the programme staffing, due to 2 staff being promoted to other positions. The new staff took time to catch up with the work. It is recommended to the administration to look into the issue and if possible to maintain the staffs that are already serving the programme.

5.6 Organisation

5.6.1 Staffing

In the period under reference, the programme co-ordinator was promoted to the position of Assistant Vice-Director. A recruitment was done twice, but no suitable candidate was found. The community lawyer was appointed as acting co-ordinator. In addition, out of the trainees being on attachment in the programme, one was appointed assistant-co-ordinator, while a second one was appointed assistant community lawyer. This set-up made a continuation of activities possible. One of the programme social workers was promoted to the position of trainer/facilitator in St. Martin-CSA. This position was not re-filled, since the assistant community lawyer and assistant co-ordinator could take over his duties, together with the remaining social worker.

5.6.2 Collaboration

The programme closely collaborated with the local government:

- Officers Commanding Police Station (OCS) of Nyahururu and Rumuruti: They collaborated in the investigation and intervention of rape and defilement cases as well as domestic violence cases. They also assisted in criminal prosecution and watching brief in matters of interest in court.
- Officer in charge of Nyahururu prison: Paralegal and ANV training was done to some prison wardens. Unlimited access to beneficiaries in prison and remand was provided.
- Medical Officer of Health (MOH) of Nyahururu: Provided examination of survivors of rape and defilement as well as survivors of violence. Doctors came to court to testify when requested. The medical fees of very needy beneficiaries were waived.

The programme also collaborated and networked with other organizations dealing with human rights, peace building, gender issues and legal advice in Kenya for referrals and exchange of expertise (see annex 3).

5.6.3 Capacity Building

Programme staff members and committee members participated in the training courses provided by St. Martin-CSA (see also

Management, table 2.4). In addition some staff participated in programme specific courses (table 5.6).

Table 5.6: Training courses provided to the staff and volunteers:

Type of training	Period	Participants	Facilitator
Paralegal training	April 03 Aug 03 Oct 03	1 assistant Coordinator 1 social worker Committee Members	Legal Resource Foundation
Juvenile Justice workshop	Nov 03	Coordinator	CRADLE*

to create awareness during campaigns to be undertaken by the programme, on issues of human rights violation.

- Students in 8 secondary schools and 1 university campus at risk of institutional violence and 24 teachers from the same institutions will be trained on ways of preventing and controlling violence.
- Inmates in 2 prisons will undergo formation activities and 12 wardens in the same institutions will be equipped with paralegal skills and empowerment to deal with inmates.

5.7 Impact

The year 2003 was the pilot year of the project in its new set up with the Bega Kwa Bega legal desk and engagement of community volunteers as paralegals. Even though the results of the evaluation process were not yet available as per March 2004, the programme was able to get some information on the impact of the project in other ways. For example, the number of cases of human rights violations (e.g. cases of rape) that were reported to the programme, clearly increased over the period, indicating an increased level of human rights awareness in the community. In addition, quarterly reviews and assessments through home and field visits, indicated an impact of the training among parents and youths experiencing domestic violence. Beneficiaries of such training also visited the office to narrate their practical experiences on the application of ANV methodology and to seek further advice.

5.8 Future plans

The programme planned a three year strategic plan (2004-2007) and aims at achieving the following in that period:

- 100 parents at risk of domestic violence in targeted area will increase awareness on proper conflict resolution and given skills on economic empowerment through self help groups' formation.
- 120 cases of human rights abuses will be dealt with successfully through counseling and/or legal aid.
- 90 human rights campaigners from the targeted community will be empowered

6.1 Introduction.

During the reporting period (April 2003- March 2004) the programme was in its mid-term implementation year of the three-year proposal that is funded by AES-Italy as well as the one-year proposal that was funded by the NACC. These proposals were running concurrently to reduce the spread of the menace of HIV/AIDS. The report covers the three zones (Nyahururu, Ngarua, North Kinangop zones).

6.2. Context

The year noted a remarkable support of the HIV/AIDS by the World Health Organisation who funded in full the Anti Retro Viral (ARV) drugs project in Kenya. The funding enabled the government to put in place a programme for a number of infected to have access to affordable ARVs. The programme was run by the government in Provincial hospitals where an individual could access the drugs at 1,000/= a month. This was a clear improvement from the previous cost that was about 7,000/= per month. The above costs exclude some mandatory tests to be performed before onset of drug use and monitoring. A number of 9 PLWAs from the programme managed to access the drugs, as from February 2004.

The government also passed some laws that would offer the infected and affected protection with special regards to discrimination as well as gross violation of their human rights. These laws will go a long way to de-stigmatise the disease.

The local community proved that they have untapped resource. This period (October and November 2003) they donated funds for the HIV/AIDS orphans home. They were able to raise an astounding amount of 2.3 million Kenya shillings in 3 fund raising co-ordinated by the programme (5/10/03 Ndunyu Njeru, 9/11/03 Ngarua, 30/11/03 Nyahururu). This was a major activity in the reporting period.

6.3. Objectives

Objective 1: Twenty [20] anti HIV/AIDs clubs will have been empowered to educate their peers on how to prevent HIV infection and how to live with PLWHAs in three years time.

The programmes targeted 7 anti HIV/AIDS clubs each programme year.

In the reporting period (April 2003 - March 2004), 7 anti- HIV/AIDS clubs were formed, 2 in Nyahururu, 2 in North Kinangop and 3 in Kinamba zone. Combined with previously formed clubs, the programme had 13 clubs in operation. The programme expects more clubs to be formed later in the year.

Objective 2: Three hundred [300] persons [200 Volunteers and 100 representatives from different groups] will have been empowered to educate their peers on how to prevent HIV infection and how to live with the PLWHAs

In the reporting period, the programme completed the 4-phase training programme of 107 volunteers. Combined with previously trained ones, the programme avails now of 254 volunteers, who are active in the field. Fifty (50) representatives were trained on HIV/AIDS information in the period under reference, bringing the total number of trained group representatives to 126.

Objective 3: Six hundred [600] PLWHAs in the target area will have received Home Based Care [H.B.C] continuous counselling and support from the community in three years time.

In the reporting period the programme expected to offer the above services to 200 PLWHAs. In the reporting period, 101 people tested positive in the 3 offices. Out of these new PLWHAs, only 36 received H.B.C and continuous counselling. Others did not want to be assisted, fearing that their status would be known outside. Combined with earlier taken in PLWHAs, the programme assisted a total of 95 PLWHAs, who received H.B.C and continuous counselling. However, an additional 27 PLWHAs died in this period while receiving these services, making a total of 122. The counselling sessions were done in the office, counselling room, during home visits and school visits by trained office staff and committee members.

Objective 4: Eight [8] self-help groups of the PLWHAs in the target area will have successfully started activities in support of their members and or their families in three years time.

The programme's target for the reporting period was to have formed 3 Self-Help Groups (S.H.Gs). 8 Self Help Groups were formed: 6 S.H.Gs in Nyahururu, 1 in Kinamba and 1 in North Kinangop zone. All groups received training on formation and

organisation of a self-help group. 18 members from 2 groups (New life, Upendo) received grants and are ready to start Income Generating Activities.

Objective 5: One hundred [100] orphaned children in the target area will have been placed successfully with relatives, foster parents or elsewhere in three years time.

In the reporting period 34 orphans were to be identified and successfully placed with relative or foster parents. 50 new orphans were reported and were successfully placed with the relatives. Combined with earlier identified orphans, in this 3 years phase, who continued receiving assistance, the programme assisted 166 orphans. It should be noted that the programme also continued to work with the orphans that were identified in a previously implemented pilot project, bringing the total of continuously assisted orphans to 249.

Objective 6: Sixty [60] HIV+ orphaned and abandoned children in the target areas will have been cared for in a special home in three years time.

The project is in progress as the construction of the home started. The project is partly funded by A.E.S. and the community, while additional funding is being sought. There was a delay in the implementation due to technicalities, which resulted in the location being changed from North Kinangop- Nyandarua District to Nyahururu in Laikipia District. It is expected that the home will be ready to start its operations by the end of the year, 2004.

6.4 Activities

6.4.1. Planned versus realised activities

Awareness raising component.

The programme organized and facilitated 2 training courses for (potential) HIV/AIDS club patrons with a total of 42 participants. These patrons were provided with HIV/AIDS information and were trained on how to set-up and guide a club. Also 14 members of a secondary school health club were trained, while 1 refresher course was organised for an anti-HIV/AIDS club. All 13 clubs were involved in awareness raising to their peers as well as in other awareness raising activities.

Follow-up of clubs were done by the social workers to ascertain and encourage them to

educate their peers, both for the in-school clubs as well as for the out-of-school youth.

The programme itself conducted awareness-raising sessions in institutions as well as to the general community. Through these activities the programme was able to reach a total of 16,166 people in the period under reference (table 6.1). Note that most of the clients that approached the office for Voluntary Counselling and Testing (V.C.T.: 813 sessions were done, table 6.3.) do so after attending HIV/AIDS awareness.

STATISTICS

Table 6.1: Number of sessions and participants in awareness-raising to different target groups

Categories	No. of sessions	No. of Participants
Primary schools	17	2,740
Secondary Poltechnics	12	2,523
Churches	2	71
Local Community	46	6,521
	34	4,341
Total	111	16,166

Table 6.2: Trainings for volunteers and group representatives in the year under reference

Type of training	No. of sessions	Total no. of participants
<i>Volunteers</i>		
Home-based care	5	89
Self-help group formation	3	83
TOT on HIV/AIDS information	3	112
Orphans identification	3	83
<i>Group representatives</i>		
Training of trainers	3	50

Table 6.3: Assistance to beneficiaries

Activities	No. of sessions
Voluntary Counselling Testing	813
Continuous Counselling	113
Home visits	281
Counselling on drugs	9
TOTAL	1,216

Training of Trainers (T.O.T)

These are representatives from different groups (church groups, youth groups). In the reporting period 50 were trained on HIV information (in 3 sessions), and as such empowered to create awareness to their communities (table 6.2.).

Community Volunteers

These are the backbone of the programme since they work at the grass root level. They are recruited in churches during awareness. In order to effectively perform their duties they are trained on various fields: Home-based care, HIV/AIDS information, self-help group formation and identification of orphans. In the period under reference 19 training courses were done (table 6.2.).

PLWHAs Component.

The clients were identified after V.C.T result, while some of them were referrals from other centres. In this component the staff were able to carry out 281 home visits. These were an opportunity for the programme to monitor the progress of the clients as well as identify needs to improve their health, i.e. counselling, food etc.

The community volunteers, with assistance from programme staff, carried out Home Based Care, Continuous counselling (113) and mobilised the community to assist the PLWHAs (table 6.3.). The programme continued to give therapy to a group of PLWHAs -WANAVINYALA -once per month as well as medical attention (they contributed a small amount toward the same).

In the period under review the programme was able to acquire 3 types of Anti retroviral drugs. Combivir was used for prevention of HIV infection after exposure (as in rape, hospital staff). This drug was provided to beneficiaries of the Bega-kwa-bega. Triomune 30 & 40 were acquired for PLWHAs who have prescriptions from doctors.

Orphan component

Volunteers in their jurisdiction identified orphans. This is made possible through provision on the same. Orphans were helped to remain in their homes as a priority or stay with relatives, host families or foster parents. The programme in conjunction with guardians, community and ministry of education ensured that the orphans continued with their education.

The programme also made sure that these children received adequate medical attention, while home and school visits were carried out for follow up as well as for counselling and moral support to the families.

HIV + Orphans home component

Three fund raisings were organised in the programme's operation zones. In North Kinangop the harambee was held on 9/10/03 presided by the Vicar General and 320,000/= was raised. In Ng'arua zone the fund raising was presided by His Lordship the Bishop of Nyahururu diocese and was raised about 320,000/=. The main fund raising was held on 30/11/03 in Nyahururu, which was presided by the Pope's representative in Kenya, His Excellency Apostolic the Nuncio, where Ksh.2,3 Million shillings was raised (total of all the 3 zones).

6.5 Constraints and Recommendations

- ARVs are still expensive and some willing beneficiaries cannot contribute towards the same. It is recommended to continue with mobilisation of community and relatives (where applicable) to support them in form of pledges.
- With the provision of the ARVs some tests are mandatory (CD4, Liver and Kidney function), which also require funds and moreover are not available in Nyahururu. An additional test, 'Viral load count', is not being done due to very high costs, although the same test is important to monitor the clients' progress and to show if the client is developing a resistance to the prescribed ARV. It is recommended to identify ways of accessing the Viral load count in order to save on the future expenses as well as lives in case of resistance to the drugs.
- In some families all people (parents and children) are infected which makes the access to ARVs difficult.
- Slow rate of formation and maturing of self-help groups through which PLWHAs can access grants for income-generation.
- Low contribution by the guardians and community for fees payment to educate the orphans. It is recommended to continue to mobilise community to contribute for the fees.
- In Nyahururu and Ng'arua Some people fail to take the test after counselling stating the reason being that they don't trust any other centres.
- Infection rate has risen in Nyandarua despite intervention through awareness

and counselling. It is recommended to liaise with District Aids and Sexually Transmitted Infections Control Officer (DASCO) why the infection rate in on the rise and develop appropriate strategies to lower it.

- Involvement of some management committee members in programme activities was low. It is recommended to re-motivate the less active members through meetings with the members identified.
- Access to new information on HIV/AIDS is difficult due to high costs of internet connections as well as poor exchange of information nationally. It is recommended to register the programme with the national body that consists of all registered Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and Non Governmental Organizations to access the information during their seminars, trainings and meetings.

6.6 Organisation

6.6.1 Staffing

During the period under review the programme made use of a trainee in programme co-ordination for a period of 6 months. After his departure another trainee was employed to take up the post of assistant-co-ordinator. The programme also recruited 2 regular volunteers (1 in Kinamba and 1 in Nyahururu). This was due to the increased workload to the existing staff as well as to improve the efficiency of the service delivery in the programme.

An acting coordinator (deployed by stood in for the coordinator when he was away for studies up to August 2003).

6.6.2 Collaboration

The programme worked in close collaboration with government and church institutions:

- 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 and Ng'arua and North Kinang'op Catholic Hospital: referrals (to and fro); use of 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 fees, provision of social and emotional support to orphans; provision of teachers for TOT training and anti-HIV/AIDS youth club patrons.
- Private Physicians and pharmacists: referrals (to and fro); provision of discounted services.
- Parish priests: community mobilization; provision of venues.
- National AIDS Control Council: provision of funds and capacity building.

The programme was also involved in networking with other organisations for streamlining, consultations, referrals and information exchange (see annex 3).

6.6.3 Capacity building

Several trainings were carried out for both staff and volunteers to build their capacity in managing the programme and implementing programme activities (see Management, table 2.4). The co-ordinator completed his post graduate diploma on 'NGOs leadership and management', in BRAC Bangladesh.

Three members of staff and two community volunteers attended a 3 weeks course on Voluntary Testing and Counselling, which will allow them to conduct the VCT to clients.

6.7 Future plans

General:

- A new 3-years strategic plan and proposal will be written.
- Start operating a Voluntary Counselling and Testing centre.

Awareness raising component:

- Volunteers from Ng'arua zone will be trained on 'Training of Trainers (TOT) on HIV/AIDS information' and 'Orphans identification'
- Volunteers in Marmanet zone will be trained on 'Home Based Care' and 'Self Help Group formation'.
- Programme and HIV/AIDS awareness-raising will be done in OI Moran, Marmanet and Ndunyu Njeru.
- Community volunteers will be recruited in OI Moran, Marmanet and Ndunyu Njeru.

PLWHAs component

- The community will continuously be mobilised to assist the infected and affected.
- The existing self-help groups of PLWHAs will continuously be monitored and guided to ensure that the projects started will be beneficial to them.
- PLWHAs will be assisted to access ARVs.
- Continuous counselling, Home Based Care and formation of Self Help Groups for the PLWHAs will be continued.

Orphans component

- Complete the orphans home for the HIV + orphans that is under construction.
- Furnish and equip the home.
- Identify abandoned HIV+ orphans that need admission in the home.
- New orphans will be identified and support (medicare, education and placement) will continue to the 249 registered in the programme.



Nancy Njoki Kihato is a 37 years old HIV positive mother of one child, who is currently living positively with the infection. She is a field Agricultural Officer with Tree is Life, a reforestation project of Nyahururu Diocese. Today Nancy supports orphans and other vulnerable children to the best of her ability. Nancy was married to Mr. Joseph Njeru and in 1992 their union was blessed with a son, Ben. They were living in Nyeri when the husband disappeared and she decided to go back to her parent's home. In 1999 she was informed that her husband died the year before, suffering from TB. Nancy decided to go for an HIV/AIDS test in the year 2000 and discovered to be HIV positive.

When Nancy started working in Nyahururu, a friend introduced her to St. Martin-CSA. She joined the programme in 2002. She was given information on HIV/AIDS, counselled and introduced by the programme to a support group of people Living with HIV/AIDS, which she readily agreed to be part of. She was very happy to join this group of people like her with whom she could share her experiences freely. She said it was through the sharing that she received hope. "I saw there was still a life to live and I got the courage to live it fully". She decided even to share with her entire family her status, and this helped her in accepting herself.

Since then, Nancy has taken any opportunity available to give talks on HIV/AIDS to people in North Kinangop, her home area, where

she has helped a lot of them to know their status.

The community and her family are supporting her very much. Since 2003 she has been put on Anti-Retroviral drugs, which she now gets through the programme on a cost-sharing basis every month.

Nancy's ambition is to give her family education and a place to settle. Now her family is composed of 9 people: she and her child; 5 orphans (from a brother and a sister's death) and a single parent sister with her child. She also supports 9 other orphan relatives in North Kinang'op.

She is able to support her big family with the help of the Self Help Group, with which she shares ideas on IGA's (Income Generating Activities) and of the community that purchases the seedlings from her tree nursery.

The love she receives from the family, the community, colleagues in Tree is Life and from Saint Martin, helps her to accept her status. Nancy now appeals to the community to take information on HIV/AIDS more seriously and act appropriately to reduce the spreading of the disease.

7.1 Introduction

Savings and Micro Credit is the last-born Programme and its goal is the *economic empowerment of the beneficiaries of the other programmes of Saint Martin CSA*. This reporting year marks the second year of operation of the programme. During this period the programme increased its client base and area of operation.

The number of clients increased from 372 to 544 (32%) and the savings of the groups increased from 113,160 to 256,733 (56%). The Self Help Groups, the programme is working with, are 20 (16 from the Community Programme for People with Disabilities (CPPD), 1 from the Community Programme for ANV and Human Rights (CPANV&HR), 3 from the Community Programme for HIV/AIDS, Alcohol and Drugs Abuse (CPHAADA)), while at the beginning of April 2003 these were 12. The number of loans disbursed, raised from 9 to 47 in the period under reference (table 7.1 and 7.2).

Capacity building was key to success of the programme in savings and loan management. 190 training sessions were conducted to the beneficiaries in their respective groups.

The programme had a high staff turn over but adverse effects of the same were minimised, and much work was done.

It is still too early to do an impact assessment, but this is expected to be done in the coming year.

7.2 Objectives

The Community programme for Savings and Micro-Credit managed to fully attain some of the objectives it planned during the past year, while others were partly attained.

Objective 1a Nine (9) new support groups of the Community Programme of People with Disabilities (CPPD) will have been well prepared to access credit by 31-03-2004.

During this period, the programme successfully prepared 7 new CPPD support groups out of the total of 9 support groups which were handed by the CPPD programme. The programme organized a series of trainings in these groups to build the capacity of members to successfully undertake their income-generating activities. One group Ol-jabet was taken back by the

CPPD programme due to some leadership problems it was experiencing, while one group Ol-Moran still needed more time to be prepared. This group exhibited signs of low commitment and instability. The programme is in the process of designing new strategies to enable it work and overcome the challenges it is facing with this group. Of the 7 well-prepared groups 2 groups already accessed credit while the other five are in the processes.

Objective 1b Forty (40) CPPD parents from 9 already well established support groups and fifteen (15) from 9 new groups will have received a loan for an income generating activity by 31-03-2004.

Thirty (30) parents out of the targeted 40 from the old CPPD groups received loans in this reporting period. While 8 from the new CPPD groups benefited from the loan. The loans issued out were to support these parents initiate various income-generating activities. Follow-up visits by our programme staff indicated that majority of these parents invested in projects like poultry keeping, potato planting & selling, vegetable growing and goat rearing, many of these projects were successful while some of the loanees faced problems either with their disabled children or families in general which interfered with the progress of their projects.

Objective 2a Three support groups of People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) will have been prepared to save regularly by 31-03-2004.

There was increased collaboration with the HIV/AIDS programme to prepare the PLWHA support groups. The programme worked with 3 groups but was offering savings facilities to 4 PLWHA support groups.

Objective 2b Nine PLWHAs will have received a grant for an income generating activity by 31-03-2004

The programme in collaboration with the HIV/AIDS programme disbursed a total of Ksh 40,565 to 18 PLWHAs to initiate income-generating activities. The PLWHAs were from 2 CPHAADA groups i.e. Mairinya Upendo and New Life. The PLWHAs invested the grant in various projects including milk & vegetables selling, goat rearing, poultry keeping, groceries and kiosk business

Objective 3 Three groups of parents with potential street children will have been prepared to save regularly and use their savings for loaning each other by 31-03-2004

The programme worked with 2 groups of parents of potential street children i.e. Mwireri and Maina. Work with these parents was adversely affected by the closure of the Non-Formal School in August last year, making it not easy for the programme to continue working with the parents. As a result the Street Children programme social workers took over the responsibility of following up and re-organizing these groups. By March 2004, the groups were saving regularly and it is expected that they will be able to enrol in the micro-credit scheme in the future.

STATISTICS

Table 7.1 Loans repayment as at 31/03/2004

Loans fully paid back	27
Delaying clients	3
Defaulters	0
On time	17
Total loans disbursed	47

Table 7.2 Loans disbursed from the beginning of the Programme

Type of beneficiary	No.	Amount
CPPD Parents	31	93,200
CPPD Volunteers	14	42,000
Parents of Non Formal School	2	3,000
TOTAL	47	138,200

Table 7.3 Types of Income Generating Projects, undertaken with the help of a loan

Description	Number
Small business (Selling shoes, kerosene, milk, etc.)	5
Charcoal	3
Poultry	13
Farming (potatoes, carrots, cabbages)	11
Kiosk	3
Rearing cows	5
Rearing sheep	7
TOTAL	47

The programme worked with one group of parents at risk of domestic violence from the CPANV&HR. This group experienced

various problems such as lack of commitment of members, leadership, inconsistency in savings, etc. There is hope that the group will be refocused to solve the conflicts and improve its performance.

7.3. Activities

7.3.1 Planned activities versus realized activities

Activity: Train 9 new CPPD support groups and 3 groups of parents of potential street children once per month on group organization for loaning, loan policy, loan management, project planning, financial record keeping, group vision goals and objectives through individual group visits.

The programme organized and facilitated trainings sessions in the CPPD groups on essential skills such as leadership, constitution, financial record keeping and minutes keeping. Members of the groups were also trained on group organization for loaning, loan policy, loan management and project planning. The programme also organized follow-up visits, while also training on resource mobilization and management was done. Group therapy sessions were done to some groups to enable them resolve some internal conflicts.

The trainings to the groups of parents of potential street children were done in collaboration with the parents' social worker of street children programme. Due to the experience reported earlier on closure of the Non-Formal School (NFS), the programme only provided a savings facility for two groups of parents of potential street children: Maina & Mwireri. These groups were visited once a month by the social worker of the street programme.

The programme also worked with an ANV group in OI-kalou. The group was found too large and it experienced some organizational difficulties, inconsistency of members' in-group meeting attendance, inconsistency in saving and leadership problems. The programme however supported the group in managing some of its conflicts and there were signs that the group is the process of recovering from these conflicts and soon its members will start benefiting from the loan scheme

Activity: Develop a training manual for the trainings mentioned above.

The programme staff developed the training manual 'Training manual for SHGs working with Micro-credit' that is currently being used by staff to conduct the above-mentioned trainings.

Activity: Organize exchange visits for the 9 new CPPD support groups and 9 old CPPD support groups

The programme managed to organize and support exchange visits for all the 9 old CPPD groups. The exchange visits were very rich in sharing of group experiences in terms of successes and challenges. The groups also gave each other advise on how to overcome the challenges they are facing. In some exchange visits, there was an opportunity to visit projects of those who had received loans. Where this was not possible, the members who had received loans shared with the others their experiences and it was very encouraging. No exchange visit for the new CPPD groups was organized as the groups still required more time for internal trainings on basic group management skills but hopefully these exchange visit will be planned in the 1st quarter of the next programme year.

Activity: Make follow-up on loanees to: Evaluate progress on income generating activity; identify specific technical training needs and loan repayment.

The programme made several project follow-up visits on majority of the loanees as well as groups of the CPPD. During this visits project progress was discussed and areas of difficulty identified for future training. Technical trainings on agriculture were organized and were facilitated by the local agricultural extension officers through collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture. The follow-up visits also revealed two pertinent issues of concern that many of our clients do not keep records of their activities and the programme took this as an area to be followed closely. The Social Workers were assigned this responsibility to retrain the groups on record keeping as well as guide and ensure all clients keep records. Also revealed was that some members diverted the loans to other use other than the purpose for which they had applied the loan for, so there was need to remind members to constantly follow their project plan or if there is ardent need to change the project, they should inform the office in writing. (7 loanees changed their projects).

Two members of the Maina group of parents of potential street children received a loan in February 2003, but the follow up on the two loanees by the staff went on up to the month of September 2003 due to problems in the loan repayment. The programme realized that the members of this group, although very willing to receive loans they were not prepared to manage a small income-generating project.

Activity: Organize annual two-day workshops for the leaders of 9 old CPPD support groups (May 2003) and 9 new CPPD support groups (September 2003).

Both the 2 workshops were organized in May and in September respectively. The workshop in May was well attended by representatives from 8 of the 9 old CPPD groups. The participants shared on their groups' experiences & progress, trainings received and experiences with the loans. Through these sharing the programme was able to identify training needs of the groups. In September the workshop was also well attended. 6 out of the expected 8 new CPPD groups sent representatives. The workshop focused mainly on empowering these new groups on the basic principles of micro-credit to enable them identify with the programme more. They showed enthusiasm in receiving the loans and shared on various ways they could utilize it. A follow-up in the groups to asses the impact of the trainings revealed that the groups that had sent representatives in the workshop had a higher understanding of micro-credit and to date they have adopted a good working system while those that never attended have taken too long a period to harmonize their working systems.

Activity: Hold monthly loan committee meetings to assess loan application forms and monitor repayments.

The loans committee has been meeting monthly as planned to assess new loan and grant application forms. During this reporting period the committee approved 38 new loan applications and 18 grant applications. The programme staff in collaboration with the management committee developed the terms of reference (TORs) for the loans committee. These TORs govern the loans committee in the execution of their duties.

Activity: Make home visits to group members to assess economic status, understand their specific problems and assess their projects

Programme staff conducted home visits to all the old and new CPPD support groups. The home visits granted the programme staff an opportunity to interact with the parents more freely to create solidarity and assess their socio-economic status. Data gathered from these home visits revealed that:

- 83% of the clients are women
- They have an average of 6 children per family
- 64% of them have primary school education and 13% are illiterate
- 15% have no land and no livestock.

Interaction with most of the clients through home visits revealed that they are willing to take loans and initiate small income generating activities to enable them generate and increase household income.

During this reporting period the programme conducted home visits to parents of potential street children Maina. The visits were useful since the staff was able to discuss with them their problems. The home visits revealed that most of parents are very poor. They live in rental houses and do not own land. They depend mainly on casual work (Kibarua) to survive.

The programme organized home visits to PLWHAs in only one support group (Mairo-inya Upendo) that has worked with the programme for a relatively longer period.

Activity: Assist the Community Programme for HIV/AIDS, Alcohol and Drugs Abuse (CPHAADA) with ideas to form and organize the PLWHA support groups.

The programme shared with CPHAADA several times on how best to form and organize the PLWHA support groups. The CPHAADA thus organized 4 groups, which are currently working with the programme. However, all these groups face many challenges in terms of the health status of the clients, which is affecting membership and their irregularity to attend group meetings. The programme also assisted CPHAADA to come up with a medical policy for disbursement of medical funds and a grant policy to guide the disbursement for the grants.

Activity: Run a savings facility to the PLHWA support groups.

The programme opened an account for four PLWHA support groups; Mairo-inya Upendo, Wanapenda Maina, New Life and Faith

group. The groups have shown commitment in savings and to date the total savings for these groups is Ksh. 18,525/=

Activity: Train 3 PLWHA support groups on group organization for receiving grants, project planning, and financial record keeping through individual group visits.

The programme conducted trainings on group organization, importance of savings, and project planning to 3 PLWHA support groups. These trainings were geared at improving the stability of the groups and empowering the PLWHAs with basic planning and managerial skill to enable them receive grants, start and manage various income generating activities.

Activity: Develop a policy for giving grants in conjunction with CPHAADA.

The programme in collaboration with the CPHAADA developed and revised the policy to make it more responsive to the situation of the PLWHAs. The policy governed the programme in disbursement of 18 grants to PLWHAs during this period

Activity: Identify organizations with similar approaches and specific expertise and find ways of collaborating with them.

The programme identified some organization with similar approaches especially in micro-finance and is establishing way of improving collaboration. The collaboration has not been perfected to a great extent as majority of these organizations relate with the business community in urban and peri-urban centers while this programme serves the rural poor that are not a target of these Micro Finance Institutions. In attempt to enhance collaboration the programme organized exposure visits to 2 Micro Finance Institutions, i.e. Homabay Argiculture and Environment Programme and K-Rep Nyahururu. Other efforts were made in this period but all were not successful due to communication problems, e.g. The Diocese of Machakos and Western Region Christian Community Services. However this collaboration enabled us get partners with whom to share on issues of Micro-finance

Activity: Develop knowledge in the programme on small enterprise development, working with extreme poor, sustainability and community-based approach.

The programme tried to establish a library on Micro-Credit through which staff can access knowledge on Micro-Credit. The programme has also acquired 3 videotapes on micro-credit from the Grameen Bank and a local Micro Finance Institution. This audio-visual documentation on micro-credit has given the staff an insight on micro-credit.

Activity: Identify opportunities for exposure visits and organize for the same.

The programme made efforts in attempt to identify organizations and support exposure visits to the same. A sub-committee of the management committee and staff was set for this purpose. The committee has conducted pilot visits to Micro-finance institutions and recommended that the programme takes time to organize well exposure visits that would be helpful to the committee and staff of the programme.

Activity: Make a long-term strategic plan for the programme and recommendations for future development (formation of a separate organization) June 2003.

The programme conducted its Strategic programme-planning workshop in June 2003 through which it developed its 1-year strategic plan. The plan guided the programme in the implementation of its activities. However some key aspects in the plan such as the expansion of our client base to include non-beneficiaries of St. Martin and the recruitment of community volunteers was not achieved as they were found not well responsive to the development of our programme.

7.3.2 Other activities

- The programme hosted representatives of the Donor bank from Italy-Padua in February 2004. During their stay they accompanied the staff for field visits/training to enable them gain insight in the work we do and the type of beneficiaries we serve.
- The programme organized and participated in a series of meetings with other programmes of St. Martin to harmonize its working relations. This enabled the programme to gain support from the other programmes in mobilization of members in the support groups.

7.4 Constraints and Recommendations

Some of the constraints that the programme experienced during this reporting year include:

- The work with the parents of potential street children and parents at risk of domestic violence was a challenge. The Social Workers in the street programme put much effort and it is expected that this situation will improve and that the parents will find ways of making their life better economically. The ANV group hopefully will improve with close monitoring and guidance.
- There were many new staff members in the programme and a change in co-ordinator. It is recommended to retain the current staff for a reasonable duration.
- The work with the PLWHAs will be delayed if the other groups are not ready to receive grants. Hopefully more collaboration with CPHAADA to work for the benefit of this people.
- During the 4th quarter of this reporting period, the programme experienced a low commitment among majority members, poor attendance & lack of punctuality in groups' meetings/trainings. This resulted in low savings by most of the groups. It is recommended to seek support from the Social Workers of CPPD, CPHAADA and CPANV&HR to support us in the mobilization of members in these groups.
- The programme discussed with some of the groups on the registration with the Ministry of Culture and Social Services, but most of them showed dependency on St. Martin because they'd like us to do it for them
- During the period it was realized that there is need to check frequently the savings of the groups, because in several occasions the database figures on the total savings by groups are different from the records in the group passbooks.

7.5 Organization

7.5.1. Staffing

During this reporting period the programme witnessed a staff re-organization, with a majority of the current staff joining the programme during the period. The coordinator did not renew her contract with

the organization and as a result the assistant co-ordinator was promoted, while the trainee on attachment in the programme was appointed the assistant. This arrangement ensured a smooth handing over. The services of the newly employed social worker were terminated during probation, due to unsatisfactory performance and a new recruitment was done. A second social worker was recruited later during the year to assist in the growing amount of fieldwork. During the period under reference there were 2 people on attachment, for one and three months respectively.

7.5.2 Networking and collaboration

The exposure visits to Homabay and K-Rep were efforts towards networking though follow-up towards collaboration was not successful mainly because of the difference in our working methodology and the type of beneficiaries being served. It is envisaged to establish networks with other organizations that serve the same type of beneficiaries as we serve.

The programme also collaborated with the Agricultural Extension Officers in Nyandarua District and signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Ministry of Agriculture.

The programme is also a member of the District Poverty Eradication Team of Nyandarua District.

7.6 Future Plans

- Conduct a Participatory Evaluation Process in May 2004.
- Develop a 3-year programme proposal in August 2004.
- Identify opportunities for exposure visits and organize for the same to organizations with similar approaches.
- Assess and take in 11 new groups (4 from CPPD, 2 from HIV, 3 from ANV and 2 from Street children programme)
- Conduct trainings to 21 old groups (16 CPPD, 4 ANV & 1 CPPD) to build the capacity of members in this support groups to be entrepreneurial and initiate IGAs.
- Facilitate the maturation and weaning of 4 old CPPD groups to enable this groups undertake their own activities with little support from the office.
- Organize harmonization meetings with other programmes of St. Martin to enable the programme serve its clients better

ANNEX 1: LIST OF MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE MEMBERS, STAFF AND REGULAR VOLUNTEERS

St. Martin CSA

Trustees

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

Management Board

1. Irene Njeri Wamithi
2. Raphael Kang'ethe
3. Jervasio Gatero
4. Paul Kariuki
5. Fr. Peter Mbaaro
6. Stephen Waweru
7. John Kariuki
8. David Ndegwa
9. John Mwangi
10. Sr. Magdalene Wanjiru Mwangi
11. Rev. Wainaina

Directors

1. Fr. Gabriele Pipinato
2. Ans Van Keulen
3. Thomas Kihara

Sectetariat

1. Elishiba Wanjiku
2. Pauline Githinji

Accounts Office

1. Peter Gakunga
2. Stephen Gikonyo
3. Esther Wachira
4. John Maina
5. James Mbutia

Public Relations Office

1. Cecilia Ndegwa

Security Department

1. Thomas Lusimba
2. Joseph Kinyua
3. John Mwaura
4. Salvatore Kariuki (Casual)
5. Ramu Lengewa (Casual)
6. Lawrence Mwangi (Casual)

Drivers

1. Martin Wamugunda
2. Martin Kiguru
3. Samuel Njage
4. Peter Gichohi
5. Joseph Lukio (Casual)
6. George Maina (Casual)
7. Elijah Maikia (Casual)

Support staff

1. Janet Baiye
2. Alice Wangeci
3. Alfred Mwangi
4. John Maina
5. Paul Nderitu

Community Programme for the Disabled Children

Management Committee

1. Francis Thuku
2. Paul Kariuki
3. Jane Matu
4. Jacinta Wanjiku Kiboi
5. Charles Njiiri Wamathai
6. Mary Kiboi
7. Titus Ndogo
8. Peter Wakahora
9. Mary Murage
10. Julius Gitonga
11. Peter Wamae

Staff Members

1. Raphael Kariuki
2. Peter Ndegwa
3. Mary Kihara
4. Rachael Wachera (study leave)
5. Peter Gichuru
6. Paola Casoli
7. Monica Mbutia
8. Charles Mathenge
9. David Wanderi
10. Josephine Mureithi
11. David Gikonyo
12. vacant

Regular Volunteers

1. John Mureithi
2. Francis Thuku
3. Tobias Kamau
4. Mary Wanjira

Community Programme for Street Children and Non-Formal school

Management Committee

1. Benson Maina
2. Jervasio Gatero
3. James Mwangi Njoroge
4. Rachael Wanjiru
5. James M. Ndegwa
6. Jacinta Gatiba
7. Damaris Njeri Mwai
8. Mary Wahome
9. Joseph Mwangi
10. Samuel Murage
11. Julius Karanja

Staff Members

1. Sr. Mary Mwangi
2. Sammy Nyutu
3. Agnes Gicheru
4. Priscilla Ndogo
5. Paul Mbutia
6. Samuel Ndiritu
7. Peter Kinyua
8. Jane Kamau
9. Joan Kahihu

10. Titus Ndogo
11. Peter Ndiritu (study leave)

Community Programme for Active Non-Violence and Human Rights

Management Committee

1. John Kariuki
2. James Ndun'gu
3. Joseph Wanjohi
4. Zackary Onkware
5. Phylis Nyambura
6. Leah Ndiritu
7. Maureen Njage
8. Judy Wanjiku
9. Sammy Wanyoike
10. David Kamanda
11. Albert Mwangi Githuku

Staff Members

1. Philip Lumumba
2. Diana Mueni
3. Esther Maina
4. Susan Gathu

Community Programme for HIV/AIDS Alcohol and Drug Abuse

Management Committee

1. John Mwangi Wainaina
2. Fredrick Kiguru Mwangi
3. Lucy Marietta
4. Margaret Kuguru
5. James Mureithi
6. Benson Mbuthia
7. Ann Kariuki
8. Charles Mathenge
9. Mwai Kibiru
10. Cecilia Njoroge

Base group members Ng'arua

1. Peter Kariuki
2. Benson Maina
3. Emmanuel Mwangi
4. Mary Waithaka
5. Ann Kariuki
6. Isaac Kigo
7. Grace Wanjiru Muthara
8. Joseph Waiganjo
9. John Wamaguru
10. John Kibuthu

Base group members North Kinangop

1. Peter Wahungu
2. Moses Kamau
3. Peter Kangiri
4. Dismas Maina
5. Charles Mathenge
6. Monica Njohi
7. George Matu
8. Sr. Pascalia Chemtai
9. Margaret Waruru
10. Amos Ngatia

Staff Members

1. Thomas Sangoro
2. Catherine Njuki
3. Eston Wahome
4. Martha Githinji
5. Francis Gitonga
6. John S. Maina
7. Peter Mwaura Karanja
8. Nancy K. Nyaga

Regular Volunteer

1. Winnie Gitau
2. James Ndicho

Community Programme for Savings and Micro-Credit

Management Committee

1. Margaret Wambui Mugo
2. Nderitu Macharia
3. Stephen Waweru
4. Mary Muthoni Njau
5. Peter Oketch Olongo
6. Leonard Miano Mwangi
7. Ignatious Wan'gombe Ndiritu
8. Waithera Njogu
9. Agatha Thuo
10. Paul Mwaniki
11. Jane Muya

Staff Members

1. Laura Di Lenna
2. Windrick Mukoshi
3. Agnes Karau
4. Susan Gichohi

Staff members who left in 2003/4

1. Rahab Bwire
2. Duncan Jalenga
3. Mary Munyi
4. Mark Kame
5. Paola Martinelli
6. Peter Messo
7. Alice Wagaki
8. Joyce Omondi
9. Francis Mugo

Trainees/regular volunteers who left in 2003/4

1. Joseph Njenga
2. Peninah Wanjira
3. Willard Sigei
4. Jonathan Kiringa
5. Simon Njiru
6. Margaret Wang'ombe
7. Eliud Murage
8. Ezekiel Mungai
9. Simon Maina



ANNEX 3: LIST OF COLLABORATORS

St. Martin-CSA

- Fontana Foundation (Italy): Fundraiser and networker for St. Martin-CSA in Europe.
- Missionary Office of Padua (Italy): Provision of a priest and volunteer, fundraiser.
- Atantemani (Italy): Community solidarity group doing awareness creation and fundraising for St. Martin-CSA in Italy.
- CMC/PSO (Netherlands): Provision of personnel assistance (1 volunteer).
- Local government: St. Martin-CSA is represented at various forums at the district level: District Development Committee, District Disaster management Committee, District Anti-Corruption Committee. There is also collaboration with the Municipal Council (Local Authority Service Delivery).
- Nyahururu Catholic Diocese
- Central Rift NGO's Network: St. Martin-CSA is a member.

Community Programme for the Disabled Children

- CUAMM (Italy): major financing partner, provision of physiotherapist.
- Liliane Foundation: sponsoring of individual children.
- The Ministry of Health, Nyahururu district hospital and various dispensaries in the area of jurisdiction: TBA practicals, general consultations.
- Ministry of Education - District Education Officer (DEO)- Nyandarua & Laikipia, EARC - Ol'kalou: assessments and referrals to special units.
- North Kinangop Mission Hospital: referrals for ENT and orthopaedic cases.
- Disabled children's Homes in Ol'kalou: referrals for orthopaedic cases.
- Rural Eye clinic- Dr,Donato for eye screening and treatment
- Jaipur (Nairobi Rotary club) for wheel chairs
- K.A.W.E.: referrals for epileptic cases.

Community Programme for Street Children and Non Formal School

- Cordaid (Netherlands)/Kindernothilfe (Germany): main financing partners.
- Nyahururu Municipal Council: Collaboration in screening of the children that have been arrested, for joining St. Martin-CSA or other correctional institutions.
- Nyahururu Law Courts: Committing children to St. Martin-CSA.
- District Children Officer – D.C.O. Settling disputes among parents, liaising on behalf of the programme with the courts, referring of rescue cases to the programme.

- District Probation Office: committals of children to St. Martin-CSA.
- Chiefs: summon difficult parents and assist in awareness creation and mobilisation.
- Public School Teachers: keep an eye on programme's children in their school.
- Pandipieri Street Children Center (networking and exchange expertise)
- Cocesci, Nairobi: upgrading of programme staff, exchange of expertise.
- Nyahururu District Hospital: treatment of children, waiving of bills.
- St. Gerald Boys Centre (Mweiga): referral.
- National Children in Need network: capacity building.
- Correctional centres: Kirigiti, Gitathuru, Nakuru Children's remand for referrals to programme.

Community Programme for Active Non-violence and Human Rights

- CMC/AMA (Netherlands): financing partner
- Officers Commanding Police Station (OCS) of Nyahururu and Rumuruti: collaboration in the investigation and intervention of rape and defilement cases as well as domestic violence cases. Assistance in criminal prosecution and watching brief in matters of interest in court.
- Officer in charge of Nyahururu prison: Unlimited access to beneficiaries in prison and remand was provided. Training of prison wardens by programme.
- Medical Officer of Health (MOH) of Nyahururu: Examination of survivors of rape and defilement as well as 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 counseling and legal redress.
- Kenya Human Rights Commission: Human rights education & advocacy, civic education, intervention on human rights violation of criminal nature through referrals.
- Catholic Justice and Peace Commission & 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.

- Chemchemi ya Ukweli (Wellspring of Truth): Active Non-violence Training, human rights advocacy and peace building.
- Legal Resources Foundation (L.R.F.): provision 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
- Hope for African Children Initiative: 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 and Ng'arua and North Kinang'op Catholic Hospital: referrals (to and fro); use of 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 fees, provision of social and emotional support to orphans; provision of teachers for TOT training and anti-HIV/AIDS youth club patrons.
- Private Physicians and pharmacists: referrals (to and fro); provision of discounted services.
- Parish priests: community mobilization; provision of venues.
- Asumbi Treatment Centre: referrals of chemical dependants.
- Oyugis Integrated project: exchange of expertise.
- Child Welfare Association Nyahururu

Community Programme for Savings and Micro-Credit

- Co-operative Bank of Padua: major financing partner.
- Ministry of Agriculture: technical advice to beneficiaries with agricultural projects.

ANNEX 4: LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADL	Activities of Daily Living		
AES	Amici dell' Esprito Santo (Friends of Esprito Santo, Italy)	NKCH	North Kinangop Catholic Hospital
AMA	Adviescommittee Missionaire Activiteiten (Advisory board Missionary Activities Netherlands)	OT	Occupational Therapy(ist)
ANV	Active Non-Violence	PEP	Participatory Evaluation Process
ARVs	Anti Retro Viral drugs	PLWHA	Person/People Living With HIV/AIDS
CBO	Community Based Organization	PSG	Parents Support Group
CMC	Centraal Missie Commisariaat (Central Mission Board Netherlands)	PSO	Vereniging voor Personele Samenwerking met Ontwikkelingslanden (Netherlands)
CPANV&HR	Community Programme for Active Non-Violence and Human Rights	PWD	Person With Disability
CPPD	Community Programme for People with Disabilities	SHG	Self Help Group
CPSC	Community Programme for Street Children	TB	Tuberculosis
CPSM	Community Programme for Savings and Micro-Credit	TBAs	Traditional Birth Attendants
CPHAADA	Community Programme for HIV/AIDS Alcohol and Drug Abuse	TORs	Terms Of Reference
CRWs	Community Rehabilitation Workers	TOT	Training Of Trainers
CSA	Catholic Social Apostolate	VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
CUAMM	Collegio Universitario Aspiranti Medici Missionari (University College for Missionary Doctors)		
CWD	Child(ren) with Disability		
DIC	Drop in Center		
DO	District Officer		
DC	District Commissioner		
EARC	Education Assessment Resource Centre		
ENT	Ear Nose and Throat		
FIDA	Federation of Women Lawyers		
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome		
HBC	Home Based Care		
IGA	Income Generating Activities		
KAWE	Kenya Association for the Welfare of Epileptics		
KNH	Kenyatta National Hospital		
MOH	Ministry of Health		
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding		
NACC	National Aids Control Council		
NFS	Non-Formal School		