



Nawiri
Child Development Programme

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**NAWIRI CHILD DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
FY22 ANNUAL PROGRAMS AND SPONSORSHIP REPORT**

PERIOD: JULY 2021 TO JUNE 2022

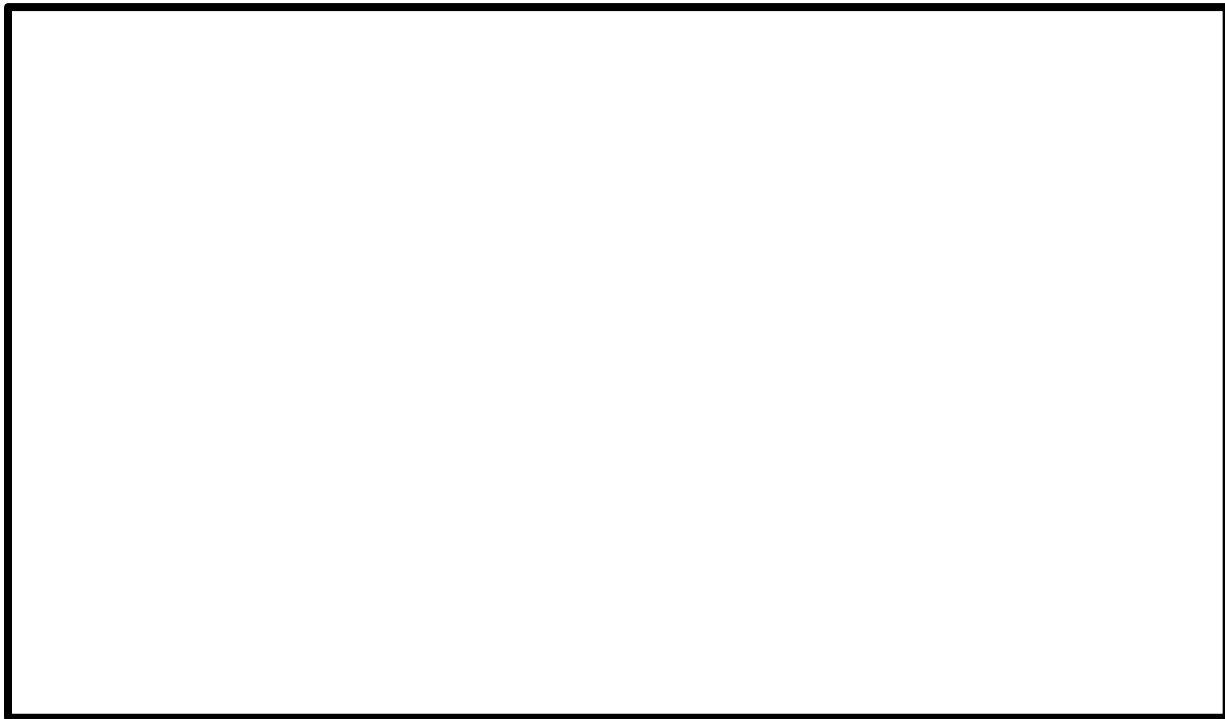


Fig 1: The learners, teachers, Nawiri Staff & Board, Western Region Program Manager, the Ministry representatives and other stakeholders present posing for group Photo at Mwangaza Girls dormitory during grand opening ceremony.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acronyms and Abbreviations	3
Executive Summary	5
1.0. Introduction.....	6
1.1. Background and Context.....	6
1.1.1. Topography	6
1.1.2. Demography	7
1.1.3. Economic Status	7
1.1.4. Religion and Culture.....	8
1.1.5. Enrolled and sponsored children.....	8
1.1.6. Target Programme Participants.....	8
1.1.7. Programme’s Management and Staffing.....	8
1.2. Program Description.....	9
2.1. Healthy and Secure Infants.....	10
2.2. Educated and Confident Children.....	13
2.3. Skilled and Involved Youth.....	14
2.5. Food Security and Livelihoods.....	15
2.4. Disaster Risk Reduction/Emergency Response and Preparedness.....	18
2.6. Child Protection and Participation	21
2.7. Advocacy, lobbying and policy influencing	24
2.8. Capacity Building Activities.....	25
2.9. Sponsorship Relations and Communications.....	26
2.10. Monitoring and Evaluation.....	27
3.Grants and Non-Sponsorship Programs (NSPs).....	29
4.0. Challenges and Successes	33
4.1. Challenges.....	33
4.2. Successes	33
5.Best Practices and Lessons Learnt	34
5.1. Best Practices.....	34
5.2. Lessons Learnt	34
6. Recommendations.....	35
Annexes	36

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACC-Assistant County Commissioner
AMREF-African Medical Research Foundation
ASAL-Arid and Semi-Arid Land
B4WE-Be proactive for Women Empowerment
BVA-Budget Versus Actuals
CDP- Child Development Programme
CHV-Community Health Volunteer
CMDRR-Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction
CO-Country Office
CRS-Catholic Relief Services
CYA-Children and Young Adolescents
DAC-Day of the African Child
DCC-Deputy County Commissioner
DFC-Designated Fund Certificate
DRR-Disaster Risk Reduction
EAPC-East African Pentecostal Church
ECDE-Early Childhood Development and Education
FM-Frequency Mode
FY-Financial Year
IYC-Infant and Young Child
LFS-Leaner Friendly School
LP-Local Partner
LS-Life Stage
M&E-Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO-Non Governmental Organization
NSP-Non Sponsorship Funds
OVC-Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PLWs-Pregnant and Lactating Women
PP1-Pre-Primary 1

PP2-Pre-Primary 2

PPMEL-Participatory Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

PSO-Programs and Sponsorship Officer

SME-Small and Medium Enterprises

SNV-Netherlands Development Organization

SR-Sponsor Relations

USAID-United States Agency for International Development

USD-United States Dollar

WASH-Water Sanitation and Hygiene

WFP-World Food Programme

Executive Summary

This report highlights all the major activities that were undertaken by Nawiri Child Development Programme in the period between July 2021 and June 2022. It has six sections which contain reports of different thematic areas.

Section 1 shows the background information and the context of the Programme and it highlights the area of coverage as well as the topography of the implementing sites and other information about the locality of the Programme. Section 2 which is divided into 10 sub sections highlights the major achievements in the three Life Stages, LS 1, LS 2 and LS 3 and in the thematic areas of livelihoods and food security, disaster risk reduction and emergency, child protection and participation, advocacy, lobbying and policy influencing, capacity building, sponsorship relations and communication as well as monitoring and evaluation. Section 3 portrays the NSP funds we received in FY22 and how we spent them. Section 4 focuses on the successes of the successes and challenges we faced in FY22 and how we overcame. Section 5 looks at lessons learnt and best practices while Section 6 is more on recommendations we made that will if put in place, we will be able to achieve better results in FY23.

1.0. Introduction

This section will cover the background and context information as well as the program description.

1.1. Background and Context

Nawiri Child Development Programme is a Non-Governmental Organization registered with the NGO Coordination Board. It was created in 2017 where 4 CBOs namely: Isiolo Development Project, Archer's Post Childcare Centre, Marsabit Child and Family Programme and Maikona Child and Family Programme merged and formed the NGO. Its mission is to create sustainable solutions that protect and advance the rights and wellbeing of children and young adults. Its main office is situated in Isiolo town, Central location in Tullu Roba village.

1.1.1. Topography

Nawiri Child Development Programme runs life changing programs targeting children, youths, families and communities covering the three counties of Isiolo, Marsabit and Samburu.

Isiolo County is a county in the former Eastern Province of Kenya. Its population is **268,002** (2019 census). Isiolo County will be the first county to be developed as part of the Kenya Vision 2030 program. Its capital and largest town is Isiolo. Other upcoming urban centres are: Garbatulla, Modogashe, Kinna, Merti and Oldonyiro

Marsabit County is a county in Kenya, covering a surface area of **70,944** square kilometers, it is the largest county in Kenya. Its capital is Marsabit and its largest town Moyale. The county has a population of **459,785**

Samburu County is a County in the former rift valley Province of Kenya. It covers an area of **21,065** km² in northern Kenya where the Samburu, Turkana and many other tribes live. The county has a population of **310,327**. It stretches north from the Waso Ngiro River to the south of Lake Turkana and also includes Mount Kulal which lies just east of Lake Turkana.

Generally, this region forms parts of the Arid and Semi-Arid counties characterized by low rainfall of between 300-500 mm per year, and experiences temperatures ranging from 12°C to 28°C. The common vegetation is shrubs and acacia trees which thrive well in arid areas.

The soil is mostly sandy and saline and has a low water holding capacity, making it difficult for communities there to engage in agricultural activities. The summers are short, warm, and mostly cloudy and the winters are short, comfortable, dry, windy, and partly cloudy. Over the course of the year, the temperature typically varies from 60°F to 85°F and is rarely below 56°F or above 88°F

1.1.2. Demography

The **population** of Isiolo County as per Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (2019) was **268,002** with 52% **male** and 48% **female**. The county has an annual population growth rate of 4.65%. Isiolo town where the programme covers has the largest **urban population** of 38% of the county's population.

Marsabit County has a population of 459,785 with 53% of the population being male and 47% female. The average household size in Marsabit is 5.8 with a population density of 6 people per Km². The age distribution is 0-14 years 47%, 15-64 years 50% and 65+ years 3%. The county has an average household population of 77,495 as per 2019 Kenya population census.

According to the 2019 Census, Samburu County has a population of 310,327 people with a population density of 15 people per Km² and average household size of 4.7. The age distribution is 0-14 years 50.6%, 15-64 years 46.4% and 65+ years 3%

1.1.3. Economic Status

Livestock rearing is the backbone of the three Counties's economy. The majority of people are nomadic pastoralists who mainly keep cattle, camels, sheep and goats. These animals are mainly sold to the Kenya Meat Commission as well as traders from Nairobi and other neighboring towns especially during droughts. Beekeeping is also a major economic activity.

Despite the harsh climatic conditions, some areas have recently started growing crops in effort to fight starvation. Drought-resistant crops such as millet, sorghum and certain species of maize are grown in areas such as Lpartuk, Poros and Malaso.

Tourism is also a major source of revenue to Isiolo and Samburu people, with some of the residents being employed in the county's safari lodges and others working as tourist guides. The county's main attraction sites offer a thriving market for Samburu artifacts such as beads, necklaces and bracelets.

About 80% of the people of Marsabit County are nomadic pastoralists, 10% are small scale farmers and about 7% are business people, with the rest being salaried employees mainly working with the government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Some of the NGOs providing employment opportunities in the county include the World Food Programme (WFP), Action Aid, World Vision and the Kenya Red Cross.

Other economic activities in the county include salt mining, gemstones mining, sand harvesting and fishing.

1.1.4. Religion and Culture

In these counties most of the residents are either Muslims or Christians. Close to 34% of the people are Christians, 47% are Muslims, while 19% adhere to other religions. Among the ethnic groups, men are traditionally responsible for taking care of animals, while women are tasked with taking care of their children and performing day-to-day chores in the home. They are also responsible for the construction (weaving) of portable grass huts for their families.

Boys usually accompany their fathers to the grazing fields, while girls are supposed to help their mothers at home mainly by gathering firewood and fetching water. Over the years, the communities have adopted elements of the modern world such as formal schooling and employment. About 40,000 students are currently enrolled in the county's 126 primary schools, with another 1,100 attending high schools.

1.1.5. Enrolled and sponsored children

The sponsorship component of program has enrolled 3,293 children out of whom 2,334 are sponsored while 959 are yet to be assigned to sponsors. The Sponsor Relations department is in process of targeting more active sponsorship, while retaining the active sponsors through quality and timely correspondences for the sake of constant communication between the child and their respective sponsor.

1.1.6. Target Programme Participants

The Programme targets deprived, excluded and vulnerable children aged 0-5, 6-14 and 15-24 years and their families with the aim of supporting their development without any bias towards the general socio-economic performance of the community. Subsequently, we serve our target beneficiaries in the context of the communities to which they belong using the child as our center of interest. To this end the larger community also forms the indirect focus through sustainable community development and resilience approach. Indeed, some of the program services that we render eventually benefit the larger community, though initially undertaken in the context of the targeted-enrolled children and their families.

1.1.7. Programme's Management and Staffing

To fully achieve our desired goal of effective and efficient implementation of the programs, the organization deployed 11 staffs. They include 4 Programme Officers in charge of Programs and Sponsorship, 1 Sponsor Relation Coordinator, 1 Admin Assistant Officer, 1 Finance and Administration Officer, 1 Program Coordinator, 2 Day and Night Security guards and 1 Driver. To enhance smooth running of the SR department, the organization works closely with 26 parent volunteers who assist children in sponsor child communication through receiving and responding to mails by linking the community to the site offices. The organization has a Board of Management composed of 5 members who are selected by the caregivers at the zonal level and serve for a renewable term of 3 years.

1.2. Program Description

In FY22, we had planned to address the following challenges:

1. Prolonged drought affecting children, pregnant and lactating women, families and communities
2. Food insecurity in the communities we are supporting and malnutrition among children being supported by Nawiri CDP
3. Youth unemployment affecting majority of the youths supported by Nawiri CDP
4. Low levels of academic performance among children supported by Nawiri CDP
5. Limited knowledge of child protection issues among stakeholders such as the children, youths, caregivers, teachers, community members among others.
6. Caregivers sources of livelihoods highly affected by drought in all sites
7. Reduced access to clean and safe water and sanitation facilities by our target communities in all sites.

The strategies we had put in place to address the above challenges included:

1. Resource mobilization to locate as much financial resources as possible to address drought and emergency related issues.
2. Disaster risk reduction strategies through training of community members on adaptation measures.
3. Partnerships and networking to broaden our base in order to address the above challenges.
4. Capacity building of our stakeholders in order to increase their capabilities to develop home grown solutions to problems.

In doing the above, we planned to collaborate and network with the following agencies:

1. The County Governments of Isiolo, Marsabit and Samburu so as to get the needed approvals and assistance when carrying out our interventions.
2. County Governments Technical Working Groups/County Steering Groups in getting the technical advice on areas such as WASH, ECDE, Child protection etc.
3. National Government Administration Officers esp. DCCs, ACCs, Children Officers, Chiefs among others to assist in mobilization of community members and in doing community entry,
4. Development Partners such as WorldVision, World Food Program, We World, SNV, CRS, USAID Nawiri, Compassion Kenya Projects to collaborate and carry out joint activities and in resource mobilization.

2.0. Achievements

2.1. Healthy and Secure Infants

The following were the major outputs for Life stage 1 and the achievements we had:

Output 1.1.1: Improved water access and sanitation among the households Karare & Archers

L10 - 02: Water improvement for Karare community (water 1 kiosk and piping extension to Loruko pry and community) - Marsabit

L10 – 03: water storage reservoir tanks (10,000 liters) installed Gima and St peters-community water points - Marsabit

L10 - 10: Construction 3 water kiosk & handing over of Lorubae water Project – Archers Post

The most significant contribution that Nawiri had in the life of the Programme Participants in LS1 in FY22 as far as addressing access to safe water were as follows;

- Construction of water Kiosk, animal trough and elevated tank of 10,000 litres and fencing of Gamura Community borehole for the Communities that benefits over 213 households in Maikona
- 800 households and 350 school learners supported through water improvement for Karare community (water 1 kiosk and piping extension to Loruko pry and community) in Marsabit
- Replacement of a hand pump at Lolgerded borehole in Archers Post with a solarized pump that enabled more than 1000 community members and over 2000 animals have enough water on a daily basis.
- Construction of a water kiosk at Lasero community.
- Handing over of Lorubae water project at Archers Post and Bangole Water Project in Marsabit with over 482 households and 2 primary schools benefiting with water.



Newly constructed water Kiosk, animal trough and elevated tank of 10,000 litres including fencing of Gamura Community borehole in Maikona, Marsabit County.



Bangole Solarized system in Marsabit



Community members next to Lorubae water kiosk in Archers Post

Additionally, Nawiri Child Development Programme supported by ChildFund Kenya distributed Solvatten kits to **444 (116 Male and 328 Female)** households. The said households were from Marsabit County. The beneficiaries were identified through the existing structures and special consideration was given to vulnerable families living off grid.

The beneficiaries were trained on safe water system component, what Solvatten is, how the system works, advantages of solvatten over the other water treatment methods and the frequently asked questions about Solvatten and on the safety and maintenance of the kits were answered.



A supported child with the caregiver with the Solvatten kit that was given

Output 1.1.1: Children supported with adequate nutrition

Activity: 1: Installation and equipping of Shambani Greenhouse - Isiolo

Nawiri Child Development Programme installed and equipped a greenhouse at Shambani Primary school which will benefit **77 (40 boys & 37 Girls)** PP1 & PP2 learners and **310 (150 Boys & 160 Girls)** learners from the same primary school respectively.



Photo of the greenhouse at Shambani Primary School

2.2. Educated and Confident Children

Output 1.2.1: 50 children in primary schools supported with solar lanterns.

L20 - 02: Children supported with solar radio with lights

In Maikona, 50 children were supported to acquire solar lanterns with FM radio which enabled them to listen to educational programs hence improving on academic performance.



Some of the children and their mothers posing with the solar lanterns

Output 1.2.2: Children supported to access health care-medical referrals

Nawiri Child Development Programme in FY22 managed to support a sponsored child (a Girl), through facilitation of transport from Maikona Health Centre to Kalacha Sub County Referral Hospital for Medical checkup and treatment.

L20 – 03 45 Desks provided to 3 schools from Saku Sub County of Marsabit County.

Nawiri Child Development Programme, in FY 22 managed to procure and distribute 45 Covid 19 friendly desks to three Primary schools in three wards of Saku Sub-County of Marsabit County. The said schools have an enrolment of **950 boys and 1126 girls**, which total to **2,076** children.



Output 1.2.1: Children and young adolescents (CYA) aged 6-14 years learn and live in safe schools and communities and participate in championing for the fulfilment of their

I Pupils using the purchased desks by Nawiri CDP

Activity -1: Completion of fence and gate at Marsabit Primary School

The organization in FY22 supported Marsabit Primary school by completing the fence and erecting a gate which is benefiting **692 learners (375 Boys & 317 Girls)**. This ensure that learners are protected from unauthorized intruders or vandals and reducing cases of truancy.

Activity -2: Constructions of double door pit latrines at Chalbi and Ledrekesi Primary schools

Nawiri Child Development Programme recognizing how clean and safe toilets can help improve sanitation in school managed to support 2 primary schools namely; Ledrekesi and Chlabi that benefits **120 children (97 Girls & 23 Boys)** in construction of double door pit latrines.

Output 1.2.2: CYA are confident and have a sense of belonging at school, at home and in the community.

Activity -1: Provision of bursary to 400 OVC children.

293 children (162 girls and 131 boys) from various secondary schools, technical institutions and tertiary levels of education have been supported through burasry awards to help them academically able, and well-motivated students to develop to their full potential. Lack of school fees is a perennial problem to students from low socio economic households. The prime purpose of bursary was to cushion households from rising impact of poverty, unstable economy and the devastating effects of drought, conflict and Covid 19 pandemic. This portrayed that the organization was committed to ensuring that students from less privileged families had access and completed their education through bursary allocation in FY 22.

2.3. Skilled and Involved Youth

Output 1.3.1: Support youth groups to access tools for work and build linkages with SMEs.

L30-02: Furnishing of Archer post youth Resource centre with furniture's

The resource centre was equipped with chairs and tables, to use as conference hall at a subsidized fee to the community as well as meeting place for youths to discuss issues affecting them.



The resource centre that was equipped with chairs and tables

Youths and tailoring groups training in Maikona and Archers Post

60 youths (30 in Maikona and 30 in Archers Post) were trained on entrepreneurship, business development and groups dynamics (formation and management) in Maikona and Archers Post with the aim of enabling them learn how to establish, run and manage businesses. The trainers were government officials in the Department of Trade, Industry and Enterprise Development.



The youths undergoing the training in Maikon

2.5. Food Security and Livelihoods

Output 1.1.2: Children supported with adequate nutrition

L10 -09: Restocking to 100 enrolled families in Archers

In response to Covid-19 disruption of people’s livelihoods as well as the effects of drought where there was food insecurity among our caregivers, we supported 100 (90Women, 10 Men) enrolled families with galah goats. The aim of the program was to improve the economic capacity of the family and enhance food security through sales of the galah goats and their products. This intervention promoted household food security and enhanced self -reliance among the beneficiaries in the long run.



Purchase and distribution of 20 Cows in Isiolo and Archers Post through NSP for Livelihoods support

20 cows were purchased through NSP and distributed to 20 caregivers (10 in Isiolo and 10 in Archers Post) in the month of June 2022 to enhance their livelihoods. The boran heifers were bought with the aim of giving milk to households after they give birth hence promoting good health to children from drinking the milk and income generation through selling of the same.

The caregivers who got the cows were carefully selected during zonal parents’ meetings where minutes were written and the most vulnerable caregivers were the ones selected. The cows were then vaccinated, dewormed and marked for easy identification.



Photos showing different activities during the distribution of the 20 cows

2.4. Disaster Risk Reduction/Emergency Response and Preparedness

Output 1.4.1: ECDE centers supported with food items during emergency

F01 - 01: 10 ECDE centres supported with food supply

Due to recurrent and vicious cycle of drought and famine in the area, the organization in FY22 supported 10 ECDE centres (each 5 centres from Isiolo and Marsabit implementing sites) with assorted food like bags of Beans, fortified vegetable cooking oil, bags of unimix and bags of rice during the quarter ending benefiting **1,034 children (620 Boys and 414 girls)**. The support was an effective intervention which tackles important nutrition deficiencies impacting on child development and learning abilities which are commonly found among children of ECDE-school going age and in addition to improving child nutrition and learning at ECDE centers.



Photo of ECD Children enjoying food they got from our distribution

Marsabit Conflict intervention (200 PLWs supported through assorted food supply)

Since insecurity remained a major challenge in Marsabit causing displacement, loss of lives and interruption of learning in schools. Nawiri Child Development Programme, with support from ChildFund Kenya in FY22 managed to procure and distribute food to PLWs who had lost livestock in Marsabit tribal attacks. The 200 families were supported with rice, beans, vegetable cooking oil and maize across the 8 zones of Marsabit Implementing site.



F01-01: Cash transfer and food supply for drought affected families from Marsabit and Isiolo Counties

In view of the drought situation, Nawiri Child Development Programme supported drought affected families from Marsabit and Isiolo Counties with cash transfers reaching **340 families (290 Women & 50 Men)** and **320 PLWs** with assorted food supply like 100 bags of rice @ 25kg, 50 bags of beans @ 50 Kg, 49 bags of Maize @500 Kg and 24 cartons of fortified cooking oil of each 1 litre to increase household food security. This response was therefore designed to address the prolonged drought situation in the counties by addressing the most immediate humanitarian needs as identified across the various sectors including food, nutrition and health. The intervention put smile on the faces of children from 660 families who were on the verge of imminent food shortage and hence starvation which would have led to acute cases of malnutrition in children living within the community. It thus sustained food security levels amongst the community in the short run as other coping strategies are sought by the community.

Output 1.4.1: Drought/Conflict affected families supported with food items and cash transfers during Emergencies



As part of preparation to scale up emergency interventions, Nawiri CDP through ChildFund Kenya (NSP: Kenya Drought Fund – New Zealand) got support to combat the severe effects of the drought/conflict on children and their families in February 2022 which saw **210** (47 Male & 163 Female) affected families through cash transfer, **280** (59 Male & 221 Female) families through supply of food stuffs and support 1 CSG meeting of **40 Pax (32 Men & 8 Ladies)**. This response was therefore designed to address the worsening drought situation in the

county by addressing the most immediate humanitarian needs as identified across the various sectors including food, nutrition and health.

Subsequently, to improve the well-being and dignity of families affected by heavy rain in Maikona, North Horr Sub County of Marsabit County, **158 (23 Male & 135 Female)** families affected were supported through unconditional cash transfer. This followed the very heavy rainfall accompanied with winds which killed hundreds of weak livestock's and destroyed property of many families in satelight villages especially at Darade of North Ward and Hurri Hills of Maikona Ward. This saw over 400 people losing hundreds of livestock that led to abject poverty compounded by resource constraints and perennial hazards in the county that has constrained the capacities of these communities to effectively respond to emergencies and cope with any type of shocks.



Building of a house for a Caregiver-Fabiola Lenyakopira

Another significant success story in FY22 was building a house for one of our caregivers. Fabiola Lenyakopira lost her 2 children following a fire tragedy in May 2021. We intervened by building a two rooms house which was completed by end of June 2022 using emergency funds.



Fabiola outside her house (June 2022)



Fabiola and Nawiri CDP's team outside her house during a field visit in June 2022

2.6. Child Protection and Participation

Between September 27th -30th, the Program Coordinator and the Child Protection Contact Person for Nawiri Child Development Programme attended a 3-day workshop on online sexual exploitation and abuse, organized by CO. The main objective was to train the participants about crimes committed using information technology on sexual exploitation and others forms of abuse of children.

Additionally, in the same quarter **27 (16 Men and 11 ladies)** members of the school board of management from Isiolo were trained on good leadership and governance. Notably, emphasizes was made on the importance of learner friendly school (LFS) to improve quality standard by addressing all elements that influence the well-being and the rights of the learners while improving other school functions in the process. The BOM should contribute to educational development in schools, despite the expectations on the BOM regarding their effectiveness.

Child protection training for Champions and CHVs

The primary goal of child protection is keeping the child away from dangers by removing immediate threats and then assessing the risk of continuing abuse or neglect. All children have a right to be protected from harm and have their welfare promoted, wherever they are and wherever they are. Anyone who works for an organization that comes into contact with children has a responsibility to keep them safe and promote their wellbeing. Thus, during the quarter ending, in the month of October, Nawiri Child Development Programme have managed to train **23 (16 Men & 7 Ladies)** as Child protection champions/Community health Volunteers from Isiolo for 2 days on child safe-guarding policies. The trained child protection champions and CHVs were able to disseminate the knowledge to the community and hence increase capacity of the community members to safeguard children rights and act swiftly in case of any violations of their rights.

C10-01: Local Area Advisory Council meeting supported

Additionally, in FY22, in efforts of advocating for child rights and strengthening community-based child mechanisms the programme supported 1 meeting of Locational Area Advisory council from Maikona location where the issues affecting children are discussed and action plan drawn to address myriad of child protection issues affecting children in their living environment. The organization facilitated lunches while **B4WE (Be proactive for Women Empowerment)** supported by AMREF Kenya, an organization that also champions child rights facilitated transport reimbursement during the meeting. The meeting was attended by **26** Participants (**24 Male and 2 ladies**).

Vulnerable girls from Mwangaza primary school Supported

In the efforts of enhancing girl child education in Isiolo County, the programme supported girls admitted in the newly constructed dormitory with personal effects like metal box, track suit, sanitary towels, books, basin, and buckets. This was to create a conducive and friendly environment for girls facing child protection issues in the area. During the launch its was noted that unreported cases of Sexual gender based violence

have been happening in the area with little efforts from the government and other actors in resolving the matter. The facility is housing 25 girls not only from Mwangaza primary but also from the nearest schools.

Participation in the Day of the African Child

On 16th June of every year, the International Day of the African Child is celebrated. In FY22, Nawiri CDP supported in the celebrations where each of the 4 sites participated in the celebrations which were organized in conjunction with other developmental partners. In Marsabit, a joint celebration was conducted at St. Teresas Girls in Marsabit town. In Archers Post, the celebrations were done at EAPC Child Development Centre while in Maikona, the celebrations were done in collaboration with other agencies at the Meetings stadium while in Isiolo, the celebrations were done at Oldonyiro where a number of like-minded agencies participated. Over 1000 of our enrolled children participated together with caregivers and community members. This year's theme was: Eliminating harmful practices affecting children: Progress on Policy and Practice since 2013 and the participants got an opportunity to explore on the needed strategies to eliminate all harmful practices and advance the realization of children's rights in Africa.



Photos of Children participating in the Day of the African Child in June 2022 in Maikona



Photos of Children participating in the Day of the African Child in June 2022 in Archers Post

2.7. Advocacy, lobbying and policy influencing

Output 1.5.1: Community Based Child Protection Mechanism Supported.

Activity -1: child Protection and advocacy workshop supported.

At the end of FY 22 in quarter III, Nawiri Child Development Programme facilitated 2 staff members attend child protection and advocacy workshop organized by ChildFund Kenya with the aim of increasing Knowledge and skills of handling and responding to all forms violence against children living within the organization of coverage.

2.8. Capacity Building Activities

Output 1.4.2: 30 CMDRR committees trained on early warning as TOTs

F01 -02: CMDRR committees trained on early warning as TOTs –Marsabit

In FY22, the organization managed to train **35 (11Female and 24 Male)** CMDRR committees from Marsabit on early warning as trainers of trainees, because in recent years, the direction of global development has shifted from poverty reduction to disaster risk reduction.



The participants developed resource maps in three Wards of Saku sub county where drought, conflict and floods are common hazards affecting communities of Marsabit County.

2 members of the staff from organization (Program Coordinator & M&E/Programs officer) attended a 3 days training on Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction (CMDRR) organized by CO at Naivasha Hotel Panorama for 4 days. The training objectives were to: develop a shared understanding of the concepts, principles and practices of disaster risk reduction specially the Four Minimums of CMDRR, demonstrate the use of selected tools in facilitating the Four Minimums of the CMDRR process such as participatory disaster risk assessment (hazard, capacity and vulnerability assessment) and participatory planning, community organizing for CMDRR, monitoring, evaluation and learning (PPMEL), conduct hands-on participatory exercises on risk assessment and formulation of DRR measures at the community level and develop understanding of strategies towards sustaining CMDRR in a community.

2.9. Sponsorship Relations and Communications

Objective: Strengthen and enhancement of lasting relation between the child and the sponsor by the end of June 2022.

Outcome: Increased sponsor retention

E01-01: Letters responded to as per required standard.

With the aim of improving on the quality and timely child sponsor correspondences, in FY 22, a total of 9,783 letters were responded and sent to individual sponsors. This made sure that all sponsors are informed of the current affairs of their children. The LP has a total enrolment of 3,355 children out of which 2,333 are assigned to sponsors relating 69.54%. The sponsor relation team enhanced sponsor service indicators to improve on services rendered to donors. Plans were put in place to ensure all children who are not sponsored children are available in the system for proximity substitution during over age departures. This was meant to avoid losing sponsors as well as maintaining the quota. Sponsor retention increases chances of enough resources to implement developmental activities in the area.

DFCs Disbursements

In FY22, we disbursed DFCs to a tune of Ksh 6,721,932.24. These funds were sent via Mpesa and the funds were used by the caregivers to purchase basic commodities especially food items.

2.10. Monitoring and Evaluation

E02-01: Coordinating committee review meeting held-Quarterly

In FY22, 3 coordinating committee review meeting were conducted. The meetings were attended by 5 members of the board (3 men and 2 ladies) and 8 members of the staff (3 Ladies and 5 gentlemen's). The main aim of the meetings was to review the program achievements, challenges and planning in the entire year.

E02-02: Monthly Staff meetings conducted

The importance of staff meetings in every organization cannot be underrated. Staff meetings are crucial to successful running as employees are briefed and motivated to be more productive during such assembly. A meaningful communication is an imperative key feature in the success of an organization. To a very great extent, the organization success depends on how well the employees and employer(s) can relate, hence the need for clear communication. Running a business involves the organization making new decisions, setting targets that could be monthly, formulating and implementing new policies that will help in goal achievement which requires the involvement and cooperation of the employees working as a team. In the entire FY22, we conducted monthly staff meetings with others being done on a quarterly basis together with the board members.

E02-03: Area Monitoring Visits conducted

To track implementation and outputs systematically, and measure the effectiveness of programmes, the LP area staff visited the implementing sites for Nawiri Child Development Programme throughout in FY22 to oversee the program implementation. Therefore, visits for the quarter ending was done as planned and integrated with other ongoing activities to help manage the logistical costs.

E02-05: 1 Semi-annual Financial Management workshop conducted

To enhance and ensure the planned activities for the Fiscal year 22 are posted correctly in quick books and in improving effectiveness and efficiency in financial management, in the same quarter ending the Finance officer attended a five days' workshop conducted by country office scheduled in the month of July 2021.

During the end of quarter, I, in the month of August 2021 on 25th and 26th, the LP staff did review of the organization policies for realignment and understanding. Moreover, the Program Coordinator and M&E officer also trained the members on project Cycle Management/organization Capacity Assessment area of focus & overall local partner performance rating following the training supported by ChildFund Kenya during the month of June at Machakos- Maanzoni Lodge.

E02-11: ECD reflective workshop for staff and caregivers

Responsive parenting - This is a means of encouraging parental interaction with children while responding to child needs and rights. Caregiver well-being involves giving priority to respond to caregivers' physical and psychosocial requirement while implementing responsive parenting program for children. Therefore, for IYC to realize age-appropriate development milestones and well-being improvements (i.e. improvements to their overall physical, cognitive, and social-emotional development status) and for them to be protected in homes and community environments, the organization facilitated the training for LP staff and caregivers at Nanyuki for 4 days with support from CO. The main objective of the training was to learn revised LS1 responsive & protective parenting program model sessions. The training was as well aimed at creating awareness on new developments in rolling out the model including new tools and guidance materials. The training was participated by **9** people (**3 men and 6 ladies**)

E02-09: FY 22 Global M&E survey and participation training

The primary driver for the M&E System is to improve management practices and program quality across the organization, including the Country Offices and Local Partners. During the quarter under review 2 LP staff attended FY 22 Global M&E training conducted by ChilFund at Naivasha Hotel Masada which aimed at improving the capacity of the staff on Global M&E platform development and tools for data collection.

Review of governance and management systems of local partners working with ChildFund

In FY22, LP staff and members of the board also participated in the proposed review of the local partner to provide an in-depth status of their operations, governance and management systems and structures after the consolidation of the CBOs conducted by **Mindset Business Solution**. The purpose of the review was to assess and draw lessons and experience from the current performance of the LP and provide practical recommendations of how to improve governance and management systems and structures to be more efficient and effective in delivering quality programs and sponsorship interventions of the deprived, excluded and vulnerable children, their families and communities.

3.Grants and Non-Sponsorship Programs (NSPs)

This table is to be completed for every active grant and NSP, not exceeding 1.5 page each

Name of Project / NSP	Emergency Response to Drought crisis in Isiolo/Marsabit Counties (Maikona and Archers Post Implementing Sites)
Name of Donor	ChildFund NSP
Implementation Period	October 2021
Project Value (KSH/USD)	USD 10,000 (Ksh 1,041,829.78)
Strategic Focus	Drought mitigation
Geographical Coverage	Maikona and Archers Post
Project Goal	To support 340 households affected by drought in Maikona and Archers Communities through cash transfers to improve food Security.
Project Objectives	<p>Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting the zonal committee meeting for beneficiaries' identification. • Compiling the list of beneficiaries for validation • Processing the bulk payment • Monitoring of the progress in the field and evaluating to access impact • Reporting. <p>The planned activities were implemented as planned.</p>
Achieved project outputs	340 households affected by drought in Maikona and Archers Communities supported through cash transfers to improve food Security.
Key Achievements	
The 340 selected households each got Ksh 3000 sent to their Mpesa as had been planned	
Key Challenges and mitigation	
During identification of beneficiary, the zonal leaders noted that the number of drought affected families are far much more than the number reached by the support, and they agreed to participate in stakeholders' meetings in informing partners on the gaps that need to be addressed.	
Lessons Learnt	
The lessons learnt from the cash transfer program were drawn from quantitative and qualitative assessments. In particular, quantitative techniques were used to critically review the design characteristics of the program. Cash seems to be a very useful response mechanism;	

however, it is sensitive and operationally high risk. Technical expertise and careful analysis of the local market are definite prerequisites.

Best practices

Long term interventions which make a community resilient and food secure with or without humanitarian aid are needed among the communities supported by the Programme.

Name of Project / NSP	Kenya Drought
Name of Donor	ChildFund New Zealand
Implementation Period	February 2022
Project Value (KSH/USD)	Ksh 2,000,000 (USD 17,700)
Strategic Focus	Food Security and Drought Mitigation
Geographical Coverage	Marsabit
Project Goal	To improve food security for 390 households in Marsabit Conty
Project Objectives	<p>The intervention was expected to give the following benefit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved household food security and reduced impact of drought, • Decrease in malnutrition, • Improved livelihoods built on sustained resilience • Reduced resource-based conflict
Achieved project participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 210 households affected by drought/conflict in Marsabit County (Saku Sub County) supported through unconditional cash transfers to improve food Security. • 280 households affected by drought/conflict in Marsabit County (Saku Sub County) supported through food supply too increase access to nutritious food. • 1 CSG meeting supported
Key Achievements	
<p>We were able to send Ksh 4000 to 210 households as we had planned in Marsabit which amounted to Ksh 851,550 (including Mpesa charges) and distributed food worth Ksh 875,000 to 280 households. This improved food security in the area as well as enabling the households affected by both drought and conflict access food.</p>	
Key Challenges and mitigation	
<p>Key challenges included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Money sometimes went to inactive Mpesa numbers which necessitated our reversal and sending to the right numbers. 	

- The insecurity in the area derailed food distribution as some villages were out of bounds and people were running away. We however used security officers who aided in food distribution.
- During identification of beneficiary, the zonal leaders noted that the number of drought/conflict affected families are many and therefore, they had difficult time in identifying the suitable beneficiary for cash transfer and food stuffs.
- Shortage of water in some areas reported where after receiving the food, mothers went to fetch water where they stayed for over 4 hours.

Lessons Learnt

One lesson learnt is that children are particularly affected by drought, which deprives those who are already more likely to be vulnerable of their rights to food and nutrition, education, water, and protection. Drought and displacement affect in particular the younger children, who are totally dependent on adults for survival, the children of poor mothers and female-headed households, and vulnerable out-of-school adolescents. Many households’ resort to harmful coping strategies during drought, including extreme forms of on- and off-farm (heavy) child labour, such as harvesting river sand for cash, migrating with livestock, and even child sexual exploitation.

Another lesson learnt is that drought coupled with conflict is significantly influenced by social systems and by cultural values and practices, since these determine access to, ownership of, and control over resources and the benefits accrued from those resources.

Best practices

Long term interventions which make a community resilient and food secure with or without humanitarian aid are needed among the communities supported by the Programme.

Name of Project / NSP	NSP#22M019-CF Real Gift (GOLAH)
Name of Donor	ChildFund Kenya
Implementation Period	1st April 2022 to 30th May 2022 (2 months).
Project Value (KSH/USD)	Ksh 616.980 (USD 5423.95)
Strategic Focus	Livelihoods Intervention and Economic Empowerment
Geographical Coverage	Isiolo and Archers Post
Project Goal	To improve household resilience through strengthening of livelihood initiative and economic empowerment.
Project Objectives	The main objective of the intervention was to improve livelihood initiative among targeted households in Nawiri Child Development Programme. This was to be achieved by

	provision of cows as a livelihood initiative to drought/conflict affected enrolled families.
Achieved project participants	20 caregivers (10 from Isiolo and 10 from Archers Post) were each given a Boran heifer which was dewormed, vaccinated and branded.
Key Achievements	
The cows were purchased as planned, they were vaccinated by veterinary officers from the County Government of Isiolo, branded for ease of identification and distributed to the selected caregivers. The selection was done at the zonal levels and hence only the most vulnerable caregivers were given. Each caregiver also got 4 bales of hay from the same intervention to feed the cows before they were taken to the grazing fields.	
Key Challenges and mitigation	
Key challenges included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every caregiver wanting to be considered to get a cow. However, the PSOs and the zonal leaders explained that it was imperative to consider only the most vulnerable caregivers. • Due to drought, there was the challenge of lack of feeds hence the cows were being herded by a herder for 5 days before distribution day who was paid Ksh 1000 per day from funds in the intervention. The caregivers were also given hay to use before the cows were taken to grazing feeds. • Theft of livestock is common in Isiolo and Archers Post and branding of the cows was done so that they can be easily identified making rustlers fear stealing them. 	
Lessons Learnt	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper selection of beneficiaries is necessary where mechanisms to explain the criteria for selection should be made clear to everyone for each person to get satisfied with who is to be selected. • Prior plans are needed to reduce unnecessary costs during purchase and distribution of livestock. 	
Best practices	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deworming and vaccination of livestock as a necessity before distribution to keep away diseases. • Branding of animals is significant in making them easy to identify. 	

4.0. Challenges and Successes

4.1.Challenges

- Prolonged drought led to overstretching of resources meant for program interventions within the area of coverage leading the organization to focus on relief based activities to curb drought effects other than focusing on development oriented activities.
- Poor ECDE attendance in some sub counties due to lack or delay of supplementary feeding from the government.
- Migration of pastoralists to areas where they can get water and pasture for their livestock led to school dropout as children tend to join their families.
- Insecurity threat in Marsabit County that has led many internally displaced and people living in fear.

4.2.Successes

Throughout FY22, we were able to spend Ksh 48,133,312.66 in programs and sponsorship as illustrated in the above sections and we look forward to doing more in FY23 for the empowerment of children, youths, families and communities.

5. Best Practices and Lessons Learnt

5.1. Best Practices

- Formation of strategic partnerships worked well as we were able to achieve a lot through collaboration with stakeholders from both government and non-governmental agencies.
- Caregivers economic empowerment also enabled us to have long lasting solutions to problems rather than relying on humanitarian aid all the time.
- Involvement of the children and their families in our programs yielded great fruits as through their involvement, we were able to address their most felt needs and they were able to learn and own up the initiated projects.
- Close monitoring of activities led to their completion on time and as planned.

5.2. Lessons Learnt

- In view of the numerous potential threats to girls, there is need for concerted efforts by the society and all stakeholders to promote the rights of girls by strengthening such initiatives like creating rescue centers/ dormitories for them.
- Due to common prevalence of water-related complications among the pastoralist communities there is a dire need to help promote access to safe and clean drinking water for communities who live in arid and semi-arid areas (ASAL). It is also imperative to sink boreholes near settlements which experience shortage of and have to move to far places to get access to water.

6. Recommendations

- Enhance strategic partnerships in FY23 for better and improved programming.
- Enhance resource mobilization so as to raise the 20% of our budget from the community and other sources for better programming.
- Conducting needs assessment of the children, families and communities before any project is initiated so as to be addressing their most felt needs.
- Conduct benchmarking programs in FY23 where some children/youths, caregivers, board members and staffs visit other Programmes and learn on what they are doing so that they can borrow ideas and implement in their area.

Annexes

1. Most Significant Change stories

Identify 4 very good and strong case stories of individuals, households, children from life stage 1 to 3, child protection, sponsorship DFC, DRR and livelihoods, NSPs and Grants and use the template below to write stories, be very descriptive and elaborate. Include good photos.



NAWIRI
CDP-MSC.pdf

2.Total Annual Reach Estimation Report

Please read the guidance document before completing the excel sheet attached. If you used media e.g. radio show, ask the station for its audience reach data estimates



Nawiri CDP Total
Annual Reach Estimat

3.Finance and Budget Versus Actual Performance

Complete the burn rate, BVA, SR template below and attach. If you are implementing NSP include an extra sheet for BVA



1450009 Nawiri CDP
Budget Vs Actual As a

4.External and Internal Audit Actions

Complete the excel document showing progress against all audit finding actions in FY21 and FY22 done/completed, in progress or incomplete.

The audit issues addressed in FY22 were:

- **Late surrender of staff advances**-The management ensured the compliance of the internal controls as regards staff advances which is to be adhered to within the stipulated time frame
- **Incomplete staff files, unsigned contracts and unspent leave days**- Management ensured that there is staff balancing roster as regards staff going on leave. The management also ensured complete files for each staff with necessary documentaries. All the contracts for staff have been signed and up to date.
- **Completion of children's' files** -Compliance with the Child sponsorship standard operating procedure have been put in place as well as ensuring all files be updated in compliance with ChildFund requirements.

5.Photo Gallery

Provided as an attachment together with this report.