



ADS Eastern
Secure Livelihoods

ANNUAL REPORT 2017-18

A YEAR OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

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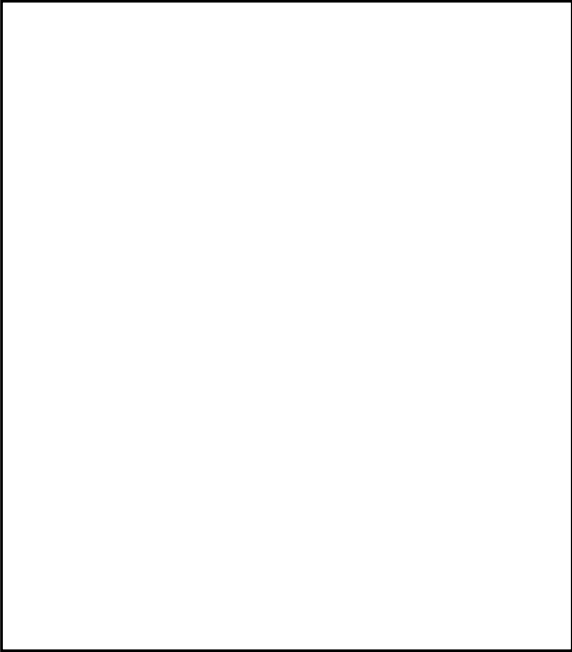
Who we are



Anglican Development Services Eastern (ADSE) is the development arm of the Anglican Church of Kenya (ACK), Dioceses of Machakos, Kitui, Makueni and Garrisa DMA with its headquarters at Wamunyu, Machakos. Administratively, these Dioceses fall under Machakos, Kitui, Makueni, Garrisa Counties respectively. ADSE has had operations in these counties since 1987 as Ukamba Christian Community Services (UCCS) until 2014 when it rebranded to Anglican Development Services Eastern (ADSE). The vision of the organization is to empower communities to enjoy secure and sustainable livelihoods.

Guided by our 5 year strategic plan (2015-20), our developmental goal is to facilitate communities to realize secure livelihoods characterized by adequate food supply, potable water, stable incomes, good health, and resilience to climate change, child protection, and Mainstreaming issues of disability, HIV/Aids and gender. Our strength lies in our community based expertise, our independence and neutrality and use of participatory processes based on Christian principles. We work to improve living conditions as partners in development, and in response to disasters. We persuade decision-makers to act at all times in the interests of vulnerable people. As a result we enable healthy, safe and stable communities, reduce vulnerabilities and strengthen resilience.

Foreword



Esther Musili
DIRECTOR

Project Locations



Our impact at a glance



Community capacity development

8CBOs, **4**child protection committees, **17**ward climate change adaptation committees formed and equipping with governance and leadership skills



Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

5sand dams, **13** water tanks, **7**water ponds constructed, **9135** people and **4934** school children accessing portable water at reduced distances, **1,500**community members and school children reached hygiene and sanitation service



Food Security

8245 smallholder farmers reached with agricultural enhancement technologies
42 crop demonstrations established
2134households affected by floods supported with food items
45 households supported with non-food items



Climate Change and Environmental Conservation

County climate change regulations passed and **Ksh. 202 Million (89 M Kitui County, 103 M Makueni County)** committed to finance climate change mitigation
21 groups trained on advocating for climate change
5tree nurseries established
92,500tree seedlings planted
340energy saving stoves constructed
376 km of terraces laid



Child Protection

4child protection committee formed and strengthened at community level
8Child Protection Clubs formed in schools
38child abuse cases reported to children's department and the police

Our projects Strategies and Achievements



Community-Based Organizations



(WCCACs). Over the period, ADSE has built the capacity of 8 CBOs, 4 child protection committees, 17 ward climate change adaptation and planning committees by equipping them with governance and leadership skills to be able to lead the communities well. Led by the communities themselves, different activities are undertaken to help communities gain the knowledge, skills and resources they need to sustain and thrive; even in the face of potential setbacks. The community structures are useful in ensuring projects ownership and sustainability.

ADSE Eastern believes in participatory methodologies and works with new and existing organized community structures to reach out to the community. These include Self Help Groups (SHGs), Community Based Organizations (CBOs), Child protection Committees (CPCs) and Ward Climate Change Adaptation Committees

Food Security

Agriculture is the engine of economic growth in Kenya, and a valuable source of income for the majority of Kenyans. Majority of households in the lower eastern counties of Kenya derive all or part of their livelihoods from the sector, and it accounts for almost 100% of their livelihood. Less than 20 percent of the land in this region is arable, and maximum yields have not been reached in these areas, leaving considerable potential for increases in productivity. Most farmers work without modern seeds and technology or adequate financial or extension services.

In the financial year 2017/18, ADSE supported more than 3,700 households to embrace new ideas and farming practices as part of the Integrated Soil Fertility Management (ISFM) project. The ISFM project was focused in 4 target sub-counties in Makueni county (Kibwezi east, Makueni, Mbooni and Kaiti), and in four main value chains including sorghum, green grams, pigeon peas, and cowpeas. The ISFM project activities also linked the producers to markets, improved input supply, increased access to financial and business



development services and facilitated more efficient business practices and farmer-friendly policies that contributed to a growing national economy. As a result of the intervention there has been a 75 percent overall adoption among the beneficiaries of the project. The yield potential of the target value chains has also increased with doubling yields per acre of land.

Over the period, a further 3,500 small holder farmers have been trained on different agricultural production enhancement technologies under the Integrated Food Security programme (ISFP). The project is aimed at promoting integrated initiatives to combat food insecurity for sustainable reduction in poverty and hunger. The project



was implemented in three project areas in Kitui County (Itoleka, Kiomo, Mutulu locations), three areas in Makueni County (Kaitithi, Kithungo, Kiangini locations) and one area in Machakos County (Kwawango location). The farmers have been trained on agricultural technologies such as good agricultural practices, post-harvest management, efficient water utilization and labor saving technologies, crop and livestock pests, disease control, animal feeds conservation, improved agricultural inputs and credit access. These farmers have been trained using different methodologies such as on-farm trainings, workshops, use of demonstration farms and field days. There has been an overall adoption rate of at least 80 percent of the target beneficiaries and an average of 45 percent increase in crop and livestock production. This has positively contributed to improved food

security and incomes among the target beneficiaries. constrained by a variety of factors including insect pests that reduce yield directly by attacking crops and fruits, or indirectly by passing on viral diseases. Most fruit growers are smallholders who often lack access to effective pest and disease control tools, forcing them to rely on synthetic insecticides which are most ineffective and environmentally unfriendly.

In the financial year 2017/18, ADSE supported 1,045 mango growers to adapt proven IPM technologies and classical biological control to manage fruit flies in Kitui, Machakos and Makueni Counties under the Integrated Biological Control Applied Research Programme (IBCARP). The mango farmers have been trained on and exposed to integrated pest management (IPM) packages for mango fruit flies, including: baiting and male annihilation techniques; biological control with bio-pesticides and parasitoids; cultural control through field sanitation and minimal use of pesticide in localized bait stations of spot spray. At least 1300 start-up kits have been distributed to mango growers in the target areas. Adoption of the packages is estimated at more than 70 percent among smallholder mango growers in the target areas. As a result, there is reduction in yield losses and on the huge expenditure incurred by farmers to purchase pesticides. The health and environmental risks associated with the use (and misuse) of chemicals has also been mitigated. Overall, the IPM strategies has increased the market competitiveness of mango fruit from the region and, as a result, elevated the income and livelihoods of people involved in the value chain.



security and incomes among the target beneficiaries.

Horticulture is among the valuable value chains in lower eastern and offers one of the most important opportunities for income generation, employment creation, addressing food security needs and providing women with economic opportunities in rural areas. However, the horticultural sector is significantly



Water and sanitation

Kenya is classified among the most water scarce countries in the world. This fact, coupled with more frequent cycles of severe weather and depleting natural resources, is making water less available for agricultural and domestic use, especially in the country's arid and semi-arid regions. Working with communities, private sector and county governments, ADSE is expanding access to water for human, livestock, environmental and agricultural use and improving sanitation and hygiene among rural households and school children in lower Eastern Kenya through construction of sand dams, installation of water tanks for schools, rehabilitation of masonry water tanks, and excavation of farm ponds among other interventions.



These efforts are reaching households, schools children and livestock. To maximize benefits and reach those in greatest need, water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) activities are integrated with other programs including agriculture, environment, governance, child protection, health and nutrition.

Climate change and environmental conservation

Kenya, like any other developing country is hard hit by the negative impacts of climate change. This poses a dual challenge to international climate policy: firstly, to mitigate climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions, thus avoiding climate change on a scale that cannot be managed, and secondly to support individuals and ecosystems in adapting to the consequences of climate change such that unavoidable impacts of climate change can be managed. Both strategies (mitigation and adaptation) further presuppose that developing countries and emerging economies have access to international climate finance. Conserving natural resources is a basic requirement for sustainable development and improving the quality of human life. To reverse the trend towards resource degradation, there is need to give greater priority to ecological principles. The livelihoods of the people in the

Over the period ADSE was able to construct five sand dams at community level, thirteen water tanks in primary schools and seven water ponds at demonstration farms. From these water structures, 9135 people and 4934 school



children have access to water at reduced distances for domestic, livestock use, agricultural production and income generating activities. At least 1,500 community members and school children have been reached with basic hygiene and sanitation services and messages through sensitization forums/meetings conducted in different areas. These interventions have led to increased number of households using ventilated improved pit latrines from 64% to 97%. ADSE has also promoted hand washing practices through training community health workers (CHW), and equipping them with hygiene kits to continue training the community. As a result, about 70 percent of households in ADSE project areas have installed hand washing facilities at their homesteads. These initiatives have reduced incidences of diseases in the areas with the most recent survey showing that 62 percent of households reported to have not suffered to any illness related to water borne diseases for the last one year.



arid and semi-arid lands of Kenya are highly dependent on natural resource sectors that are extremely vulnerable to climate change. The arid and semi-arid lands account for 80 percent of the country's land area and climate variability has led to significant economic losses and increased food insecurity.

During the year 2017/18, ADSE supported the county



government of Kitui to develop and pass climate change regulations that will allow the county government to allocate part of their budgets to climate change mitigation and provide an environment to help them gain access to funding available from national and international climate funds. The Regulations also enabled the county to establish climate change governance structures that oversee implementation of climate change initiatives across the sectors. As a result, the county government of Makueni, which was the first to pass the regulations in 2015, has committed 1% of its annual budget for 2017/18 fiscal year translating to Kshs 89M to support climate change mitigation measures in the county. The county government of Kitui on the other hand has allocated a maximum of 1% of its fiscal year 2018/19 budget translating to Kshs 113M to climate change mitigation in the county.



Climate change advocacy was a central theme in ensuring community and county governments take climate change with a lot of weight. Twenty-one groups were trained on advocating for climate change issues through folk songs, folk dance, poem, theatre, public speaking, social and print media. Key areas of advocacy include charcoal burning, sand harvesting, and general conservation of water catchment areas, tree planting, drug abuse and alcoholism and general healthy living.

ADSE has been involved in promoting climate smart

technologies among rural communities, fostering community organizational development and supporting political and policy change processes in partner counties in order to prepare them to face the challenges of climate change. These initiatives are aimed at demonstrating how both climate change mitigation and adaptation measures can generate economic, social and environmental benefits. Since climate change is a cross-cutting issue, of relevance for all aspects of society and community development, ADSE pursues participatory and cross-sectoral approaches which involve a large number of different actors including community members, county governments, national government representatives at the local levels and other NGOs.

Over the period ADSE, in partnership with Kenya meteorological services (KMS), has been involved in supporting the County governments of Makueni and Kitui to finalize their Climate Information Service Plans (CISPs) which guide access and use of climate-relevant information. ADSE has also supported partner counties in systematically incorporating climate risks in their planning and decision-making processes, e.g. within the framework of their County adaptation plans (CAPs). Together with KMS, ADSE has been involved in the dissemination of climate information advisory services tailored to specific Counties and wards through climate information intermediaries trained at community



level. This information is very useful as it helps community members to plan their activities well.

ADSE has promoted environment and natural resource management initiatives at community level through promotion of energy saving technologies such as construction of energy saving stoves, tree planting and soil and water conservation. As a result, five tree nurseries have been established and 92,501 tree seedlings planted at schools, homesteads, hills and public places thus enhancing environmental conservation measures. Community Resource Persons (CORPs) have been trained on the construction of energy saving stoves and laying of terraces and have been able to construct 340 stoves at household level and institutions and have laid 376 km of terraces at individual farms.

Response to flooding

Excessive flooding is one of Kenya's most catastrophic natural disasters. The government has put in place flood management strategies and contingency planning systems which enable stakeholders in development to respond to disasters. The March to May 2018 (MAM) seasonal rainfall at some stations, such as Narok, Eldoret-Kapsoya and Makindu, was the highest recorded in the last 50 years, according to the Kenya Meteorological Department. The rainfall caused a lot of floods in different areas in the country. An estimated 800,000 people were affected, according to the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCs). This included an estimated 300,000 who were displaced, nearly 100 injured and approximately 200 died. The Counties in Kenya most affected by flooding included Garissa, Isiolo, Kisumu, Mandera, Marsabit, Narok, Samburu, Taita-Taveta, Tana River, Turkana, Wajir and West-Pokot, according to the National Disaster Operational Centre.

During the year, ADSE in partnership with other stakeholders allocated Ksh. 3.8M to support life-saving response to people affected by floods in Garissa and Makueni Counties. The response included provision of food and non-food items and coordination of the response plans with other partners to achieve the humanitarian Minimum standards. In Makueni County, 134 households affected by floods were supported with food items, each getting 50 kilograms of maize, 15 kilograms of beans and 2 litres of cooking oil in Kiangini location. A further 45 households were supported



with non-food items, each getting one blanket and one mattress. As a result, community members whose farms had been washed away by the floods were able to have food which saved them from hunger and those whose houses and items had been washed away were able to sleep better as a result of the non-food items given to them. In Garissa County, 2000 households were supported with food items, each with 10 kilograms of Rice, 2 kilograms of beans and a further 1000 households were sampled out and received 2kgs of Ujimagi litres in Sankuri and Raya Locations.



Child protection

Child protection is the protection of children from violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect. Article 19 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child provides for the protection of children in and out of the home. ADSE recognizes that the protection of children is crucial to their survival, health, and wellbeing. Unfortunately, thousands of children in rural areas in Kenya are exploited, abused and are victims of violence. Every day, children are forced to work on farms, on the streets, as prostitutes, casual workers or domestic help. Abuse, exploitation and violence usually occur in private but is only revealed over time when their consequences such as children uneducated, unhealthy and impoverished are noticed. Their rights to health, education, nutrition and leisure are compromised and they become vulnerable to exploitation in their efforts to survive without any adult care. Thus, concerted efforts must be made towards realizing the rights of children. There is need for support and safety nets for children that will ensure their rights are protected and minimize their exposure to exploitation.



In the year 2017-18, there were four functional child protection committees in Itoleka, Kithungo, Mutulu and Kiomo locations. The child protection committees had been trained by the county children department on organizational development for better governance and sustainability. The CPCs have recorded 38 cases which they have been



able to link with the children's department and police for referral.

Eight Child Protection Clubs have been formed in schools to facilitate operation of issues dealing with children. Together with the schools boards of management, parents and the children's department they were able to review the child protection procedures to guide the operations when dealing with children.

Impact stories

Devolved Climate Change financing – A case of Makueni County

Makueni County is mainly Arid and semi-arid and suffers prolonged droughts from time to time. It is characterized by extreme rainfall variability.

Makueni County passed County Climate Change Fund (CCCF) Regulations in September, 2015, being the first County to have a legal document on climate change work in Kenya. The legal framework has enabled the County to access a seed money by DFID-UK through Christian Aid and ADSE for Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience. The Structures created under the policy are Six Ward Climate Change Planning Committees, a County Climate Change Planning Committee, a County Climate Change Fund Board (CCCFB) and a County Climate Change Steering Committee (CCCTC). The structures have both state and non-state actors for control e.g. the CCCF Board is chaired by a non-state actor. These make decisions right from the ward committees on the use of climate change fund for increased ownership and accountability. The CCCF guide climate change operations within the county and many actors have a reliable structure to mobilize and utilize resources effectively and efficiently.

The County agent in the project is Anglican Development



The Governor (Centre), Executive Committee Member for Water, Irrigation and Environment (left) and the then Anglican Church Bishop (right) during press release on County Climate Change Fund Regulation



Services Eastern (ADS-Eastern), working in partnership with the County Government of Makueni and Kenya Meteorological Services. Through this partnership nine projects were done to completion as per the prioritization by the community through Participatory Vulnerability Capacity Assessment (PVCA). These include two Earth dams, five Sand dams, one Rock Catchment and one water pipeline distribution. These have reduced distances to water sources, the cost of water and available water for household use and micro

irrigation. Hygiene and sanitation has also improved since the latrines and bathrooms have been constructed at the water structures sites.

In partnership with the Kenya Metrological Services, eight hundred and sixty one Climate Information Intermediaries were trained to receive, interpret and disseminate climate information across the communities for timely decision making. This has led to reduced agricultural loses and informed decision making on farm enterprises.

Floods hit the dry land communities in Makueni

Kalekye Kingoo is a widow aged 67 years. He lives with her last born son who has 5 children. The son is a casual laborer at Kiangini and his wife divorced him two months ago. So generally Kalekye takes care of the 5 school going children who were left back by their mother. Kalekye has 2 acres of land where she had planted maize, beans, green grams and cowpeas. Due to the heavy rains the farms which were along Kikuu river were washed away, which rendered her hopeless.

Worried Kalekye explains, “this is my house where I have lived for many years. It is a temporal house which is not strong. During the rains, we woke up to pool of waters inside the house.”



“Before ADSE gave us relief food, we were going for days with no food. Am really aged and weak but I was left with responsibility to take care of my small grandchildren when my daughter in law went back to her father’s home. Life has not been easy. The rains have really washed away our farms and one side of my house has really weakened. It can fall anytime. My 2 goats, toilet and farm inputs like jembes, plough and pangas were all washed away” Kalekye says.



← Kalekye receives her share of 50kgs maize, 15kgs beans and 2 litres of cooking oil

Restoring life among the floods stricken nomadic community in Garissa

Ms Fatuma is the first wife to Ismail Ibrahim from Sankuri location, Garissa County and they have been blessed with eight children. Fatuma has lived together with her family in a “Manyatta” (traditional house) for four years now. They rely on livestock and farm products for their daily living. The milk and meat products from the livestock and goats are a source of food and they sell the surplus to get some money to buy food supplements, clothing and other basic



necessities. They also depend on the farms along river Tana for fruits, maize, beans and other produce, which they use for household consumption and sale to the nearby market. “The life has been smooth over the years as we could afford food for the household and money to cater for school fees and other basic needs” Fatuma Says.

It was until the onset of the 2018 long rains last month when all went loose, their farm was submerged with water after river Tana broke its banks and the canals could not hold the huge volumes of water. The water spilt in their farms, washing away the planted crops and fruit trees which they relied upon. “We usually depend on these during this season since our livestock are taken to far places for grazing due to lack of pasture in this zone within the period. Over the last 2-months we have been



depending on our few goats left behind for food and sale to get some income, they are almost getting finished! Access to food for our little children is a challenge, initially, they could go to the farm, feed on fruits, but now, it’s a struggle to feed them considering our big family setting” Fatuma Narrates

A disaster was declared in the area by the government and ADSE decided to respond to the floods “Since its ADSE first time to be here, we really appreciate the support for the food items. We have been asking for support over the period, but government has not yet responded. This food will take us through the next few weeks as we ration our household intake, but more priority will be to the children to feed first. We are sure it will improve on the wellbeing of the children” Fatuma says, as she smiles.

IPM intensifies mango production in Machakos, Kitui and Makueni

Mr. Peter Ngovi is a mango farmer in Mukunuku Village, Iveti location, Kathiani Sub-County, Machakos County. He has over 300 mature mango plants in his orchard. Mr. Peter has been into mango business for 10 years and his target has been to produce 1000 mango pieces per tree translating to 300,000 mango pieces per season. However this has been a challenge due to Mango fruit fly infestation leading upto 80% loss even after investing KES 12,000 per week on pesticides.

Mr Peter, is one of the beneficiaries of the ADSE IPM project funded by EU through icipe, who have been selected by ADSE as model farmers, with their farms serving as fruit fly IPM learning sites. icipe fruit fly integrated pest management packages (IPM) include: use of fungi-derived bio-pesticides; baiting and male annihilation techniques; biological control with parasitoids; cultural control through field sanitation; minimal use of pesticide in localized bait stations of spot

spray, and proper post-harvest treatment to provide and assure quarantine security. The packages are aimed towards reducing yield losses and the huge expenditure incurred by farmers to purchase pesticides. They are also intended to mitigate the health and environmental risks associated with



the use (and misuse) of such chemicals. Overall, the IPM strategies should increase the market competitiveness of fruits from Kenya and, as a result, elevate the income and livelihoods of people involved in the value chain. As a result of trainings from ADSE IPM project, Mr Peter has realized a 60% increase in mango production in the first year, 70%

in the second year and 75% in the third year. This has translated to a significant increase in returns from the sale of the mangos. Again he has reduced the use of pesticide as fruit fly control method and this has led to production of fruits without chemical residues, as well the cost of the pesticides reduced by 60%.

Green gold harvest despite scanty rainfall in Makueni County in Kenya

For many years farmers in Makueni County have experienced diminishing crop yields partly due to scanty rainfall but also as a result of exhausting of major nutrients in the soil after growing the same type of crop in the same portion of land. Many farmers in the region were also reluctant to use fertilizers as they believed it would contaminate their soil.

Elizabeth Munyoki and her husband Martin have been growing maize and beans on a six-acre piece of land for many years but each time the crops failed due to inadequate rainfall, they would be left hopeless with no food to feed their seven children and if at all they harvested the produce would be very little per acre due to the low soil fertility. The couple depends solely on their farm to clothe, feed and educate their children and the shortage of rainfall would put a big strain on the family including their social life



It is not until 2014 when Anglican Development Services Eastern (ADSE) with the support from AGRA started working with her group Kasau Ka Kyunyu Hope when she was trained with her group of 21 members on integrated soil fertility management (ISFM). They were trained on growing drought tolerant crops, improved seeds and combination of both organic and inorganic fertilizers to increase their farm productivity.

But Mrs Elizabeth Munywoki a mother of seven school going children is not worried by the adverse climatic conditions as she has already harvested her crop of 3 acres green grams 800 kgs and 2 acres sorghum 1,300kgs. She was linked to the market and was able to sell the 700kgs of green grams at Ksh 70,000 (\$ 700 USD) and 1000 Kgs of sorghum at 33,000 (\$330). There is more of the crop still in the farm and she estimates that she will reap up to Sh45, 000 when the crop is sold.

The shift to the growing of sorghum and legumes and the adoption of ISFM practices have changed their fortunes. Elizabeth has enough food for her family and from the sales of the produce she has managed to pay school fees for her children and one is currently in the University. Elizabeth and her group members have also been able to buy solar lamps for lighting in the homes and they no longer use kerosene lamps.

Elizabeth says as a woman she has benefitted a lot from the growing of legumes and has also diversified and bought chicken which she rears to supplement the family income. She urges other farmers to learn and adopt the new farming practices in order to thrive. The transformation that the project has had on the Munywoki family is evident in the hundreds of chicks that Elizabeth is now rearing in her chicken coop at home. She used capital from the proceeds of the crops to diversify into chicken farming.

She has one last wish from the people who helped transform her life; that the project be rolled out to other regions in order to alleviate poverty and hunger borne out of ignorance and a desire to cling to outdated societal practices.

Community reaps richly from water catchment

Kyawango location in Machakos County being part of the arid and semi-arid lands of Kenya normally receives inadequate rainfall worsened by effects of climate change. John Muasa Kimeu is a beneficiary of Kwa Mukuli sand dam which was constructed in the year 2016. The need to construct a sand dam at the area was as a result of the scarcity of water. Initially water used to dry up immediately after rains forcing the community members to walk for long distances in search of it for domestic use and animals. A lot of time which could be used for other beneficial activities was taken to access clean portable water.

John had a passion for growing vegetables and he used to dig wells on then rocky riverbed which would dry immediately the rain season was over. The vegetables could not endure the scorching sun and therefore could not grow to maturity leaving him in financial crisis since farming was his only source of income for his family. His passion to



succeed in farming continued without much success until when Anglican Development Services Eastern came and together with the community constructed a sand dam just close to his farm. John participated in the construction of the sand dam together with other community members and his family offered to give some piece of land for sand dam extension. This was a great intervention for John together with the other community members as they could now access water at closer proximity.

John put a quarter of an acre under tomatoes for irrigation using the water from the sand dam and the tomatoes thrived well. After harvesting, he sold the tomatoes in the local market and obtained 20,000 shillings with which he purchased a money maker water pump and dug out a shallow well adjacent to the sand dam. With now steady income John plans to continue with his work since water is now available and in plenty. He plans to acquire and install a drip irrigation kit for enhanced irrigation in his farm. He plans to also extend the area under tomatoes production and incorporate other vegetables and fruits like onions and watermelons. He also plans to revive his livestock trading business which had stalled due to shortage of funds and start a grocery shop for his wife. More than 250 households have benefited from the sand dam water with 6000 livestock and 2000 wildlife.

John thanks Anglican Development Services Eastern much for the good work they are doing in the communities to improve people's livelihoods like his.

Partnerships



ADSE works with partners who share similar passion and vision to help the most vulnerable communities to achieve quality, secure and sustainable livelihoods. These include individuals, institutions, governments, corporations, faith communities and more. In executing its mandate ADSE also aspire to the highest levels of best practices and accountability to its partners.

“We thank you all who have believed in our mission and potential to transform the lives of vulnerable communities. The achievements enumerated in this report might not have been realized without your financial resources, technical advice, time and prayers. We are grateful.” Esther Musili, Executive Director



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