



MAJI NA UFANISI
(Water and Development)

Annual Report and Accounts 2011



© **MAJI NA UFANISI** (Water and Development)
Annual Report & Accounts 2011

First published in 2012 by:

Maji na Ufanisi (Water and Development)

P.O. Box 58684, 00200

Nairobi, Kenya

Tel: +254 20 4947000

Fax: +254 20 4947300

Mobile: +254 726 939309

E- mail: mnu@majinaufanisi.org

Website: www.majinaufanisi.org

Produced with support from:

Chritian Aid and Cordaid

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means (electronic, mechanical, photocopy, recording or otherwise) without written permission of the publisher, except for brief quotations in books and critical reviews.

Layout, design and printing by:

Tonaz Ltd., Nairobi - Kenya

Tel:+254 20 2316299

Mobile: +254 722622864

Email: info@tonaz.co.ke

Table of Contents

List of Figures	iv
Acronyms and Abbreviations	v
Message from the Chairperson	vi
Foreword by the Executive Director	viii
Executive Summary	x
1.0 Introduction	1
2.0 Highlights of Key Programme Areas and Achievements	7
3.0 Outstanding Events of 2011	22
4.0 Lessons Learnt	24
5.0 Staff Pictorial	27
6.0 Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2011	31



List of Figures

Figure 1:	The logo of the CSUDP Campaign	8
Figure 2:	One of the new sanitation blocks. This one is in Mathare	9
Figure 3:	New and rehabilitated sanitation blocks in Njathaini Primary	10
Figure 4:	The sand dam in Kativani	10
Figure 5:	Hon. Margaret Wanjiru speaks during the official launch of the resource centre in Kibera	12
Figure 6:	A tree planting activity at Ondiri Swamp	13
Figure 7:	The procession during the World Environment Day Celebrations in Nairobi	14
Figure 8:	The Water Thematic Group of KCCWG meet at the MnU Boardroom	18
Figure 9:	Pupils from Morrison Primary recite a poem during a behaviour change outreach activity	19
Figure 10:	A section of the staff during the governance training and team building	20
Figure 11:	A screenshot of the current MnU website	21
Figure 12:	The UN HABITAT Executive Director during his visit to various MnU projects in Soweto East, Kibera	22

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ANEW	– African Civil Society Network on Water and Sanitation	KLA	– Kenya Land Alliance	UNICEF	– United Nations Children's Fund
ASALs	– Arid and Semi Arid Lands	KWAHO	– Kenya Water and Health Organization	WASH	– Water Sanitation and Hygiene
AWSB	– Athi Water Services Board	LLDF	– Local Leaders Development Forum	WES	– Water and Environmental Sanitation
CBO	– Community Based Organization	MnU	– Maji na Ufanisi	WICC	– Women in Crisis Centre
CCN	– City Council of Nairobi	NCWSC	– Nairobi City Water and Sewerage Company	WSS	– Water Supply and Sanitation
CORDAID	– Catholic Organization for Relief and Development Aid	NEMA	– National Environment Management Authority	WRMA	– Water Resources Management Authority
CSO	– Civil Society Organization	NGO	– Non-Government Organization	WRUA	– Water Resource Users Association
CSUDP	– Civil Society Urban Development Programme	NMDT	– Ngua Mlambo Development Trust		
CWfs	– Clean Water for Schools	Sida	– Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency		
EoS	– Embassy of Sweden	SIWI	– Stockholm International Water Institute		
HMCS	– Hungarian Maltese Charity Service	SWAP	– Sector Wide Approach		
IPs	– Implementing Partners	UNDP	– United Nations Development Programme		
IWRM	– Integrated Water Resource Management	UN HABITAT	– United Nations Centre for Human Settlements		
KEWASNET	– Kenya Water and Sanitation Network				



Message from the Chairperson

Water supply and sanitation provision has direct effects on the health as well as on economic and social well-being of people. Safe drinking water and decent sanitation facilities promote the health status of urban residents, helping to reduce the prevalence of water-related diseases such as cholera, typhoid and diarrhoea.

The water sector reforms currently underway in Kenya have been a response to a sector in crisis; a sector overwhelmingly characterized by inefficiencies, inadequate infrastructure, poor management and a confusing array of legal and institutional frameworks. In addition, the sector has suffered from poor governance, manifested in high levels of corruption, a lack of clarity of roles and responsibilities, and a lack of transparency and accountability by service providers, coupled with the exponential growth of Kenya's urban centres has put increasing pressure on current utilities thus affecting services to new areas.

It is in this context that the Kenyan government launched a water sector reform program. This reform has been driven by a new Water Policy (1999) and a number of strategies, of which the most important legal milestone was the enactment of the Water Act

2002 which became effective on 18th March 2003. There is now an enabling legislation which provides for the separation of water resources management and development from water services delivery. The new constitution will further be a basis for reforms in this sector.

The above mentioned reforms have seen the water sector attracting increased funding as evidenced by the larger budgetary allocation, the adoption of a Sector Wide Approach (SWAP) and the preparation of an interim Sector Investment Plan, with the support of development partners under the Joint Assistance Strategy.

Despite these reforms and huge sector support, most of the residents in urban informal settlements lack basic necessities like clean water supply, adequate sanitation and drainage. It is against this background that Maji na Ufanisi (MnU) structures its interventions towards improvement of the quality of life of the disadvantaged.

In 2011, MnU continued its work in improving access to water and sanitation by constructing water points alongside toilet facilities in informal settlements and providing water to communities in Arid and Semi Arid Lands of Kenya. The capacity

of communities in these areas was also improved to enable them to manage the facilities and their immediate environment as well as improve their advocacy skills to enable them demand for better services from the Government. A lot of work has also been done with regard to advocacy, research and internal capacity development.

The above stated work was made possible by the collaboration and goodwill of MnU's partners, the most important being the communities who live in the targeted areas as well as the development partners who made the initiatives possible. The strategic partnerships that MnU has developed have addressed the organization's needs and have contributed to the technical know-how such as partnerships with the water service boards and the water service providers.

MnU is hosting the Civil Society Urban Development Programme (CSUDP) which has been designed and anchored on the current Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) strategy for cooperation with Kenya that runs between 2009 and 2013. It is hoped that through the CSUDP, key improvements in various sectors that touch on urban development

will be achieved. Of note is an urban policy for Kenya and the promotion of pro-poor urban interventions as well as upholding the rights approach to basic service provision.

Finally, I would like to thank the MnU Board of Directors and Staff for the achievements that were made in 2011. It is my hope that 2012 will be a better year as we implement our Strategic Plan.



Jane Delorie,
Chairperson
Maji na Ufanisi

Foreword by the Executive Director

2011 marks the 14th year since the establishment of Maji na Ufanisi (MnU). The successes of the organization over the years show the determination and hard work that has been put in by staff and the leadership. Most importantly, these successes are attributed to the commitment and trust shown by the communities we serve as well as the confidence of our funding partners. This rapid growth is also a testament of the credibility of the growing and felt relevance of MnU. Indeed, in the years of its existence, MnU has built a reputation as an effective organization which is capable of achieving tangible and sustainable results under challenging conditions.

In this period, MnU has grown to unprecedented levels, most notably acquiring the stature of a leader in Water and Sanitation; the recognition and awards that MnU has received is evidence to this. Since 2010, MnU has been hosting and coordinating the Civil Society Urban Development Programme (CSUDP) while for a period of over seven years MnU was hosting the African Civil Society Network on Water and Sanitation (ANEWS) and this enhanced advocacy and networking at the national, continental and global levels.

One of MnU's greatest strengths lies in its ability to build effective partnerships. Indeed the success of the organization's fund raising efforts and the growth in geographic scope has been possible because of its ability to forge sustainable partnerships. These partnerships have allowed MnU to extend its scope of work as it is able to access skills and resources from other organizations and make them available for community projects. It is worth noting that in 2011, MnU was able to forge new partnerships such as with the University of Denver and the Hungarian Maltese Charity Service. These new partnerships bring to MnU new opportunities that will see the organization expanding the delivery of service.

In 2011, MnU was able to reinvigorate the Local Leaders Development Forum (LLDF) which is popularly known as the Chairmen's Forum. This is a vital component of the community empowerment work that is the backbone of MnU's activities. Indeed, in 2010 the Chairpersons of the various CBOs that MnU has worked with over the years, requested to have a forum that will provide a platform for them to share experiences. The LLDF was thus born and it expanded its scope to not only the CBOs in the Nairobi area but to other organizations that MnU has worked with

in areas such as Makueni, Garissa and Taita Taveta. It is hoped that the LLDF will grow to become a key advocacy platform for water and sanitation in the Counties.

The last seven years has seen MnU operating from its offices on Theta Lane, off Lenana Road and in mid 2011 the organization moved to new office premises to enable all of its programmes to be located under one roof. As ealier stated, MnU has been hosting and coordinating the Civil Society Urban Development Programme (CSUDP) which has been operating from a separate office on Ngong Road. This move would therefore see MnU and CSUDP being located in the same office block.

Finally, I would like to thank all our partners for the confidence they have shown in MnU and for their continued support as we

strive to make a difference particularly among the poorest of the poor in Kenya. MnU plans to foster on with the same spirit of focus and excellence to implementing the many exciting projects and initiatives that were developed in 2011.



Prof. Edward Kairu,
Executive Director
Maji na Ufanisi

Executive Summary

This annual report covers progress attained by Maji na Ufanisi (Water & Development) in 2011. The period under review marks the second year of implementation of MnU's 3-year Strategic Plan (2010-2012). The MnU Strategic Plan goal is to improve the quality of life of the disadvantaged people through participatory, innovative, pro-poor water and environmental sanitation solutions. This report therefore presents an overview of the organization, programme areas and achievements, outstanding events in the year, key lessons learnt in the implementation of projects and presents the audited financial statements for the year ended 31st December 2011.

MnU is a membership based water and sanitation Kenyan Non-Governmental Organization (NGO). MnU started its operations in 1998 and since then has gained expertise in building the capacity of grassroots communities and institutions to analyze and address their development concerns and in particular, those dealing with water and sanitation. MnU's vision is 'an empowered just society' and its mission is 'to improve the quality of life of the disadvantaged through participatory innovative pro-poor Water and Environmental Sanitation solutions.'

In 2011, MnU moved from its residence along Theta Lane in Hurlingham to its current offices located at the Methodist Ministries Centre on Oloitoktok Rd in Lavington. This enabled the

CSUDP secretariat to move in with MnU. This change is expected to improve cross learning in the organization and further improve overall effectiveness and efficiency in terms of coordinating service delivery.

During the period under review, MnU implemented projects in the following programme areas: Integrated Water and Environmental Sanitation; Hygiene Education and Promotion; Slum Upgrading Initiatives; Environmental Management; Networking and Representation; Community Mobilization; Research and Advocacy; Cross-Cutting Issues; Organizational Capacity Development and Civil Society Urban Development.

The water and environmental sanitation programme saw the implementation of water and sanitation projects in 2 schools and 5 villages of Nairobi's informal settlements namely; City Carton in Eastlands; Mathare; Kianda, Silanga and Kambi Muru villages in Kibera. Construction of stone-lined drains to cater for storm water was also carried out in 2011.

In the period under review, hygiene education and promotion was carried out in City Council of Nairobi (CCN) schools namely: Njathaini Primary School and MM Chandaria Primary Schools. In these schools, Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) clubs were established.

In the environmental management programme, MnU was able to promote community water resource management through Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) principles, and in particular, the mapping of the riparian region of the Athi catchment area where Water Resource User Associations (WRUAs) were identified. In addition, the training of the Onkaru WRUA was carried out and a major tree planting drive was launched at Ondiri swamp which saw no less than 2000 seedlings being planted around this important wetland. The environmental management programme also saw climate change adaptation initiatives being championed by MnU such as the installation of rainwater harvesting infrastructures in two public schools in Nairobi, namely Njathaini and MM Chandaria Primary Schools and the lobbying for the passing of the Climate Change Bill.

MnU invested a lot of efforts in up scaling networking and representation activities with a view to influencing policies and service delivery and at the same time positioning MnU as a leader in Water and Environmental Sanitation (WES) in Kenya. MnU staff participated in local, national, regional and international forums which provided a platform for the organization to showcase its innovations and learn new ideas. At the national level, the World Water Day celebrations in Kisii, the World Environment Day celebrations in Nairobi and the Global Handwashing Day celebrations in Nakuru were organized and attended by MnU. At the international level, the High Level World Water Day Meeting

at the UN Headquarters in New York as well as the 17th Session of the Conference of Parties (COP 17) in Durban, South Africa among many others had participation from MnU.

Using a two pronged approach to advocacy, linkages were established with Government and quasi-government agencies. MnU used opportunities like stakeholders' consultations and clean up campaigns to foster these linkages. Furthermore, the year saw active representation of the organization in advocacy forums and conferences. These included participation in the ANEW activities and World Water Day activities among others. At the local level, MnU carried out community trainings with a view to enhancing community capacity for advocacy in order for them to participate fully in policy analysis, dialogue and integrity monitoring. The organization continued to invest in community empowerment and this saw community capacity building sessions being carried in many fields ranging from leadership, conflict management, hygiene promotion, advocacy and HIV and AIDS. Further to this, MnU organized its new look Local Leaders Development Forum (LLDF) geared towards sharing progress, review and planning future actions. With regard to research work, research was carried out in various informal settlements to document key challenge areas and development initiatives that have been introduced by various actors.

In the mainstreaming of HIV and AIDS, More than 77 campaigns on counseling and testing for HIV were undertaken in Mukuru,



Kangemi, Kibera, Kiambiu and Kamukunji. WASH club members in schools were also trained, this was carried out in three City Council of Nairobi (CCN) primary schools in Nairobi. HIV and AIDS mainstreaming was also carried out for the staff of MnU.

MnU undertook to strengthen internal capacities and this entailed strengthening the systems as well as the human resource component, the Finance and Administration and the Programmes departments were enhanced in this respect. Furthermore, capacity building of staff on several critical areas such as MnU policies, project planning and management was carried out to enhance performance and productivity. With regard to communication, MnU revamped its website to make it more vibrant and interactive; furthermore, pages on various social media were introduced. The resource centre at MnU saw more people utilizing the materials in the collection and utilization of Water Supply and Sanitation (WSS) materials. Finally, MnU developed and improved its fundraising strategy to support its core and programme activities.

The outstanding events of 2011 are presented in this report. These events include visits by key people, participation in key conferences and seminars, participation in internationally recognized days and the move to new office premises. Furthermore, the report provides a detailed account of the lessons learnt during the implementation of various programmes, projects and activities in the reporting period.

Finally, the audited financial statements for the year ended 31st December 2011 are presented in this report. The key organizational financial information, report of the Board, a statement of Director's responsibilities, report of the independent auditor, balance sheets, income and expenditure accounts, statements of changes in funds, and cash flow statements are provided.

1.0 Introduction

Maji na Ufanisi (MnU) is a membership based Kenyan water and sanitation Non-Governmental Organization (NGO). MnU started its operations in 1998. Since then, the organization has gained expertise in building the capacity of grassroots communities and institutions to analyze and address their development concerns and in particular, those dealing with water and sanitation.

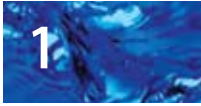
MnU partners with communities, government departments, research institutions, Community Based Organizations (CBOs), universities, schools, NGOs and other like-minded organizations to achieve its goals and objectives. MnU has over thirteen years experience supporting CBOs and local level NGOs to reach the neediest and most vulnerable groups in Nairobi's informal settlements, small towns and rural areas of Kenya. MnU works with these organizations to establish basic Water and Environmental Sanitation (WES) capabilities within the communities and to improve their ability to sustainably access and manage these important economic resources.

MnU has extensive experience in community organizing. The organization invests a lot of effort in building social capital, which is crucial for the successful implementation and sustainability of community development projects. MnU employs

community mobilization to achieve genuine democracy as well as representative, fair leadership, responsible and collective management of community assets in the Water and Environmental Sanitation (WES) sub-sector.

MnU is in the process of implementing its Strategic Plan 2010 - 2012. This Strategic Plan's goal is to improve the quality of life of the disadvantaged people through participatory, innovative, pro-poor water and environmental sanitation solutions. The strategy has four main objectives, these are:

- To demonstrate and stimulate the scaling up of community access to suitable, innovative and sustainable, water and environmental sanitation (WES) solutions
- To enhance the capacities of marginalized communities, peer organizations and selected local authorities and agencies in addressing WES challenges
- To optimize synergies between MnU and peer organizations with a view to influencing government policies and progressively improving the responsiveness of public service delivery institutions and development partners to citizens' demand for integrity in the WES sector



- To enhance the capacity of MnU to implement its programmes effectively through WES research, documentation and dissemination

MnU has grown and achieved great recognition in the WES sector. Consequently, MnU has been called upon on many occasions, to provide leadership in a number of important areas nationally, regionally and globally. For instance:

- The Civil Society Urban Development Programme (CSUDP) framework was created and Sida entered into an agreement with MnU to host the CSUDP.
- UN Habitat in partnership with the Government of Kenya has been working with MnU as the implementing agency for the Kenya Slum Upgrading Programme (KENSUP) in Nairobi.
- The City Council of Nairobi (CCN) entered into a partnership with MnU whereby MnU was to develop water and sanitation facilities for public use in the Central Business District of Nairobi and its peri-urban areas.
- UNICEF contracted MnU to rehabilitate water and sanitation services in CCN primary schools, particularly those adjacent to slum areas.
- Several important funding bodies in Kenya (such as Ford Foundation and the Community Development Trust Fund) designated MnU as the Grant Manager for different consortia which brings together Kenyan NGOs working in different development areas.

- The African Civil Society Network on Water and Sanitation (ANEWS) secretariat was based at MnU for over seven years, where it was overseen by the Executive Director of MnU.
- The Executive Director of MnU was the first Chairman of the Kenya Water and Sanitation Network (KEWASNET) which is a national network that brings together NGOs working in the water and sanitation sectors in Kenya.
- Finally, the Executive Director of MnU has been on numerous international Water and Sanitation Advisory boards, including: Splash (an EU Water Initiative); Africa Working Group of the European Union; RiPPLE (a DFID funded WSS research programme based in Addis Ababa); member of the Steering Committee for the AfricaSan; water consultant for the World Bank; director within the Water and Sanitation Action Group of Rotary International as well as the 2009/10 Country Water Resources Chair within Rotary District 9200 (made up of 5 countries within Eastern Africa).

1.1 Mission and Vision of Maji na Ufanisi

MnU's vision is 'an empowered just society' and its mission is 'to improve the quality of life of the disadvantaged through participatory innovative pro-poor Water and Environmental

Sanitation solutions. The organization upholds the following core values:

- Integrity
- Professionalism
- Equity
- Equal Opportunity
- Empathy

1.2 The Board of Maji na Ufanisi

MnU is guided by a Board of Directors which is made up of non-executive independent members, who are professionals from various fields. In 2011, the members of the MnU Board of Directors were:

- Jane Delorie - The MnU Chairperson
- Eng. James Murage – Water and Sanitation Expert
- Mary Matu – Public Health Expert
- Elijah Agevi – Housing Expert
- Prof. Edward Kairu – Secretary to the Board and Executive Director of MnU

1.3 The Staff at Maji na Ufanisi

MnU is driven by highly competent and committed staff that includes: climatologists, administrators, researchers,

environmentalists, social scientists, information scientists, and community and youth organizers; this team is backed by an equally enthusiastic support staff. As at the end of 2011, MnU had the following staff members:

- 1) Prof. Edward Kairu – Executive Director
- 2) Steve Kariuki – Finance and Administration Manager
- 3) Janet Magera – Head of Programmes
- 4) George Wasonga – CSUDP Programme Coordinator
- 5) Lucy Ndiho – CSUDP Research and Advocacy Officer
- 6) Judy Ndiba – Monitoring and Evaluation Officer
- 7) Fred Ogolla – CSUDP Monitoring and Evaluation Officer
- 8) Veronica Machira – CSUDP Information and Communication Officer
- 9) Robert Magori – Information Education and Communication Officer
- 10) Toni Wanga – Office Administrator
- 11) Diana Waituika – CSUDP Programme Secretary
- 12) Jeremiah Mugambi – Environment Officer
- 14) Esther Waikuru – Senior Community Development Officer
- 15) Anthony Wachira – Senior Community Development Officer
- 16) Henry Murage – CSUDP Programme Accountant
- 17) Paul Muriithi – Senior Accountant
- 18) Paul Mutua – Accountant
- 19) Anne Muthoni – Community Development Officer

- 20) Philip Lentek – Community Development Officer
- 21) Faustin Ounoi – Community Development Officer
- 22) Philip Bundi – Youth Officer
- 23) George Nyapanga – Accounts Assistant
- 24) Anthony Nderitu – Senior Driver
- 25) James Mbuthia – CSUDP Programme Driver
- 26) Joyce Kingarua – Receptionist
- 27) Rachel Nduta – Hospitality Assistant
- 28) Rodgers Wanyonyi – Junior Hospitality Assistant

1.4 Interns and Volunteers at Maji na Ufanisi

MnU endeavors to provide experiential training opportunities for graduate students undertaking their research work in water and sanitation as well as internship opportunities for undergraduate students. In 2011, the following students carried out their internship at MnU:

1. Margaret Nyawira - Egerton University
2. Esther Wambui - Daystar University
3. Joyce Gathua - Kenyatta University
5. Daniel Murage - Daystar University
6. Agnes Muia – Kenyatta University
7. Naomi Maina – Catholic University of Eastern Africa

8. Lucy Wairimu – Catholic University of Eastern Africa
9. Kevin Kombo – Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology
10. Courtney Dehn-Gurbacki - McGill University
11. Brianna Rowe - McGill University
12. Kelly Sharp - McGill University
13. Sarah McKenna - McGill University
14. Andrew Martin – McGill University
15. Anna Jeffery – McGill University
16. Maya Ranganath – McGill University

1.5 Partners of Maji na Ufanisi

As an NGO working towards improving the quality of life of the disadvantaged, MnU recognizes that this is a great task and hence the need to partner with others who share the organizations' vision and values. These include: peer NGOs, government agencies, research institutions, corporations, foundations or individuals.

The building of strong partnerships locally, nationally and internationally ensures the cross-sectoral support and knowledge-sharing necessary for strong, high quality projects and programmes. At the same time, it allows MnU to avoid duplicating existing efforts and affords the organization the ability to lend its support to groups or projects and to complement the work of other organizations.

MnU's partners in 2011 are outlined below:

1.5.1 Development Partners

In 2011, MnU's development partners included: The Embassy of Sweden (EoS), CARE, United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UN-HABITAT), WaterCan EauVive, Christian Aid, Catholic Organization for Relief and Development Aid (CORDAID), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Rotary Club of Nairobi and the Hungarian Maltese Charity Service (HMCS).

1.5.2 Corporate Partners

In 2011, MnU's corporate partners were: East Africa Breweries Limited (EABL) Foundation, APA Insurance Ltd, and Coca Cola Africa Foundation.

1.5.3 Government Agencies and Departments

In 2011, the government agencies and departments that MnU worked with are: Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation, Ministry of Housing and Settlement, Office of the Deputy Prime Minister and Ministry of Local Government, National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), Athi Water Services Board (AWSB), Coast Water Services Board (CWSB), Nairobi City Water & Sewerage Company Ltd (NCWSC), City Council of Nairobi (CCN), Municipal Council of Mombasa and Mombasa Water and Sewerage Company.

1.5.4 Peer Partners

MnU's peer partners are African Medical and Research Foundation (AMREF), Practical Action, Pamoja Trust, Shelter Forum, Kenya Water for Health Organization (KWAHO), Kenya Environmental Sanitation and Health Organization (KESHO), Kenya Land Alliance (KLA), Riruta Environmental Group (REG), Umande Trust, WASH United, Economic and Social Rights Centre (Hakijamii), K Rep Development Agency and the National Cooperative Housing Union (NACHU).

1.5.5 Local Level Partners

MnU's local level partners are either local level Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Community Based Organizations (CBOs) or Self Help Groups (SHGs). In 2011, they included Ngua Mlambo Development Trust (NMDT), Kaaveta Self Help Group, Kiambiu Usafi Group, Kiambiu Youth Group, Umbrella Youth Group, Kiambiu Youth Network, Kwa Muhoro Group, Nzui Group, Toplife Group, World Mission Group, Kikenye Group, Soweto East Community, Soweto Usafi Group, Soweto Youth Group, Laini Saba Youth Network, Laini Saba Usafi Group, Ndiwa CBO, Mashimoni Kambi Muru Usafi Group, Kaptagat Usafi Group, Waruku Youth Group, Kangemi Community Development Forum, Waruku Community Development Project (WACODEP), Sisal Youth Group, Dynamic Group, Matopeni Youth Group, Buru Buru River Bank, City Carton Youth Network, Nairobi Central Business Hawkers Association (NCBHA), Arise and Shine

Women Group, JolleyLand Group, Twaweza Mathare 3A Group, Faulu Self Help Youth Group, Vision Sisters Working Sisters Group and Woman Kind Kenya.

1.6 Regional Representation

Until mid-2011 MnU was housing the Secretariat of the African Civil Society Network on Water and Sanitation (ANEW) and the Executive Director of MnU was the chair of this Africa-wide water and sanitation network. He is currently serving as a Board member.

One of the primary roles of ANEW is to influence the water and sanitation policies of the different African governments.

ANEW is perfectly placed to leverage MnU's experiences and networks in fulfilling its role as the African Secretariat. In this regard, a dynamic national chapter of ANEW, in Kenya, the Kenya Water and Sanitation Network (KEWASNET) was initiated and is carrying out work of vital importance in the country.



2.0 Highlights of Key Programme Areas and Achievements

During the reporting period, work plans for 2011 were developed, planning meetings were held with communities and action plans developed. This guided the implementation of the various projects funded by the following donors: Embassy of Sweden, Cordaid, Christian Aid, UN Habitat, WaterCan, Hungarian Maltese Charity Service (HMCS), APA Insurance Ltd. and Global Fund (Care International).

Herein are MnU's key programme areas and achievements in 2011.

2.1 The Civil Society Urban Development Programme (CSUDP)

The Civil Society Urban Development Programme (CSUDP) is a programme that has been designed and anchored on the current Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) strategy for cooperation with Kenya that runs between 2009 and 2013. SIDA entered into an agreement with MnU in support of the implementation of the CSUDP.

The CSUDP's mission is 'to facilitate equitable and sustainable urban development through improved management; access to

basic services; governance; and coordination, particularly for the urban poor'.

In 2011, the CSUDP in its efforts to generate factual information on urban initiatives being undertaken by Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), carried out a survey which mapped and profiled 943 CSOs working within 15 urban centres in Kenya namely: Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, Nakuru, Eldoret, Thika, Embu, Nyeri, Malindi, Naivasha, Kericho, Kakamega, Machakos, Garissa and Kitui. Consequently, the findings of this survey were packaged into a database that can be accessed through www.csudp.org/csodatabase and published in a publication titled 'Positioning Civil Society Organizations in the Urban Agenda – Kenya' which was unveiled in July 2011.

Furthermore, the CSUDP launched an urban campaign in fifteen (15) towns of Kenya under the slogan 'Whose Town Is It Anyway?' The urban campaign is aimed at stimulating community passion in shaping the urban areas as envisaged in the current constitutional dispensation. The campaign acknowledges the critical role that Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) play from their positions of proximity to communities coupled with their ability to engage with

government initiatives and policy makers. Through this campaign, CSUDP envisages a coordinated platform for constructing dialogue and advocacy necessary in influencing the final shape and form of the National Urban Development Policy that is currently being drafted through the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister and Ministry of Local Government.



Figure 1: The logo of the CSUDP Urban Campaign.

In the reporting period, the CSUDP introduced a Knowledge Management and Sharing Platform. It is envisaged that this platform will facilitate sharing of information and knowledge among stakeholders in the urban sector including CSUDP, its implementing partners and other urban development agencies. This platform is located through the CSUDP website on www.csudp.org or directly on <http://196.200.27.243:8080/xmlui/>.

Finally, in 2011, CSUDP continued supporting its Implementing Partners (IPs) which are Haki Jamii (Economic and Social Rights

Centre), National Cooperative Housing Union (NACHU), Pamoja Trust, K Rep Development Agency and Umande Trust. The IPs are on course with delivering the programmes demonstration projects under the three programme pillars: Coordination; Basic Services; and Policy. Some of the demonstration projects include: mortgage financing for the urban poor that is being implemented by K Rep Development Agency and policy advocacy on human rights in urban development by Hakijamii. Other demonstration projects are the biocentres that are pioneered by Umande Trust and the water and urban agriculture models introduced by Pamoja Trust.

2.2 Integrated Water and Environmental Sanitation Programme

The objective of this programme is to improve access to safe water and decent toilet facilities. This is achieved through the installation of decent sanitation facilities and water kiosks for the urban poor; consequently, storm drains are constructed in these disadvantaged areas to curb flooding. It also targets the rehabilitation of toilets and water facilities in public schools that ideally serve the “slum” population. Furthermore, this programme addresses the supply of water and introduction of innovative water systems in rural areas.

During the reporting period, ten areas were assessed for suitability and five sanitation facilities were earmarked for construction. Community water and sanitation projects were implemented in Kibera (Kianda, Kambi Muru and Mashimoni), City Carton, and Mathare. All these were new areas and

therefore a lot of time was taken to mobilize the groups so as to obtain community good will and eventually acquire space for construction. Storm drains were also constructed in the vicinity of these facilities to control flooding and ease waste management around the sanitation facilities. In addition to the community facilities, two schools, Chandaria and Njathaini Primary Schools benefited from rehabilitation of their water and sanitation facilities and an additional block for girls and a urinal for boys added in Njathaini Primary School. Incinerators were also built in these schools to promote better waste handling.



Figure 2: One of the new community sanitation blocks (this one is in Mathare)

Alongside the physical structures, trainings were undertaken to build the capacities of the groups to maintain the facilities sustainably. Some of the topics included but were not limited to: leadership skills, participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E), constitution making, financial management and operation and maintenance (O&M) of facilities.

As MnU endeavours to expand its coverage to the entire country, in 2011, one community water kiosk was constructed in Nyaguku, Sameta Division of Kisii. This kiosk was a partnership between MnU and the Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI), together with Bosigi Nyaguku Water Project Self Help Group. This was Cordaid and MnU's contribution to the National World Water Day Celebrations. Other partners such as MWI sunk a borehole through which the kiosk was connected, the Municipal Council of Gucha provided support with respect to kiosk plot allocation and licensing, while the Gucha district social development officer trained the group members who will manage the water project. This involvement of local government and social development departments has enhanced sustainability of the project. It is hoped that the water kiosk will provide water to no less than 2000 people in this area.

In the reporting period, MnU established a working partnership with the University of Denver to have MnU oversee their projects in Kibera. Initially, Rotary International through local partners put up eight sanitation facilities in the Silanga Village of Kibera slum, unfortunately, these facilities were either poorly maintained or the



Figure 3: New and rehabilitated sanitation blocks in Njathaini Primary

Community Based Organizations (CBOs) running them ran into problems thus making the facilities not achieve their intended purpose. To compound this problem, since the facilities were constructed in 2008, they have never had water. MnU in association with the University of Denver thus agreed to revive the Silanga Water Sanitation Project under an initiative named Kibera Working Group to address the water and sanitation needs of the people, in the Silanga Village, in the informal settlement of Kibera. The initiative has a clear pro-poor focus and is intended to generate desirable outcomes that have a lasting effect on the poor. This initiative bore fruit in 2011 as the facilities were rehabilitated and connected to water thus enabling the community to finally enjoy water and sanitation access.

In 2011, MnU with an aim of improving the livelihoods of people living in rural and small towns sought to improve access to water in Kativani, Kambu Village in the newly established Nzau District, through the construction of one sand dam and one well together with the promotion of hygiene behavior change amongst

the residents. Therefore in 2009, this project was started but due to technical challenges only the sand dam was completed in the same year. In the month of August 2011, MnU commenced work on Kativani Phase II which saw the construction of the water well fully fitted with a manual hand pump, as well as repairs being undertaken on the apron of the dam. This project had a lot of support from the community members and the Ministry of Water and irrigation.

With all the work that MnU has undertaken to improve the water and sanitation access particularly in the informal settlements of Nairobi, the need is still dire and the interventions are still very much in demand. Unfortunately, the need for adequate housing tends to override the need for sanitation facilities in the informal settlements due to congestion. This has therefore meant that obtaining space for construction is getting harder and communities are being forced to buy off structures to pave way for sanitation



Figure 4: The sand dam in Kativani

structures. This has created major challenges with regard to the issue of community contribution especially when dealing with new groups that have no other sources of income.

2.3 Hygiene Education and Promotion Programme

The hygiene education programme seeks to promote hygienic behavior/practices in a bid to avert related water and sanitation diseases that are responsible for poor health in the informal settlements.

This programme predominantly targets children who come from the informal settlements; these children are unable to access schools with good sanitation facilities, but have to make do with poor facilities in public schools. With a view to making improvements for the school going children, MnU has interventions in the public schools particularly those located adjacent to the informal settlements.

It is a known fact that since the establishment of Free Primary Education (FPE) by the Government of Kenya (GoK), there has been a great influx of school going children into the Kenyan public schools. Unfortunately, little or no structural adjustments were made to these schools; there is therefore great pressure on the existing public schools.

Regrettably, the expansion of the schools and more so water and sanitation facilities has not been in tandem with the above cited demographic explosion. Annually, the government provides for all the other amenities for schools (stationery, tuition fees) and a

meager KES. 8 (≈ 0.1 USD) per child to cater for water and sanitation per year. This cannot sustain a decent water and sanitation program in any institution.

In 2011, MnU was able to work in two public schools: Njathaini and Chandaria Primary Schools and in addition to the new toilet blocks that were constructed, old ones were rehabilitated. Consequently, MnU spearheaded hygiene education and carried out the formation of Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Clubs in the two schools and trainings for both the teachers and students.

Furthermore, the capacities of school heads, teachers, non teaching staff and club representatives to operate, maintain and manage the schools water supply and sanitation systems were enhanced through training.

2.4 Slum Upgrading Initiatives

In a bid to improve the general welfare of communities in informal settlements, MnU carries out activities beyond water and sanitation provision. These slum upgrading initiatives are vital as they complement the WSS activities as they work towards a common goal which is mainly to improve the living conditions of slum residents.

In 2011, slum upgrading activities were carried out on the 3.2Km road in Soweto East, Kibera. The final works on this road were carried out such as paving a 500 metre section that was not completed in 2010. It is expected that this road will directly serve 80,000 households in Kibera but will indirectly serve the entire settlement as it is a main access road.

The resource centre constructed in 2010 was officially unveiled in 2011 by the Assistant Minister for Housing, Hon. Margaret Wanjiru. The facility is now operational and is serving the disabled, the youth and the general populace. The cyber cafe was furnished with the support of the UN Habitat and like-minded well wishers. There are plans to do more resource centres in other informal settlements.

In 2011, the Women in Crisis Centre (WICC) was established in Kibera. This facility was set up together with the sanitation block at the Kianda Site and they will both be managed by the Vision Sisters Group. The WICC plans to reach out to victims of gender based violence from Kibera, while at the same time providing capacity building services to the residents of this settlement (mainly women); entrepreneurial and IT skills will be taught.



Figure 5: Hon. Margaret Wanjiru speaks during the official launch of the resource centre in Kibera

2.5 Environmental Management Programme

The objective of this programme is to promote environmental sustainability through integrated natural resource management. This programme promotes community water resource management through Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) principles. The programme also tackles the issue of climate change by promoting adaptation mechanisms in Kenya.

In promoting community water resource management through IWRM, MnU through the help of the Water Resource Management Authority (WRMA) was able to map the riparian region of the Athi catchment area and carry out identification of Water Resource User Associations (WRUAs) in 2011. In addition, three WRMA sub catchment visits were carried out in Nairobi sub-region, Muran'ga sub-region and the Athi catchment regional office in Machakos. Eventually, Onkaru WRUA in Kiambu was identified as the suitable WRUA to work with. One transient walk was carried out at Ondiri Swamp, Nyongara and Kabuthi springs for a technical ecosystem assessment prior to the general transient walk with the larger WRUA community. Finally, the training of the Onkaru WRUA was carried out and a major tree planting drive was launched at Ondiri swamp which saw no less than 2000 seedlings being planted around this important wetland.

In promoting climate change adaptation, meteorological information was collated and used to train 120 people selected from five informal settlements on climate change and the changing climatic patterns. Furthermore, MnU carried out the installation of



Figure 6: A Tree Planting Activity at Ondiri Swamp

rainwater harvesting infrastructures in two public schools in Nairobi, namely Njathaini and MM Chandaria Primary Schools.

Additionally, MnU organized training for Community Based Organizations (CBOs) with an objective to increase the level of awareness of the urban informal settlement communities, regarding climate change and its negative effects on water and sanitation, and to introduce alternative energy sources to the community. The groups that were trained include Ushirika wa Usafi Group, Waruku 2 Progressive Youth Development Organization, Kiambiu Youth Group, Ndiwa CBO, Faulu Self Help Group, Sisal Youth Group, Soweto Youth Group, Soweto Usafi Group and Mashuu Group. These groups were taken through various energy saving technologies that can be employed at the household level especially for cooking purposes. Some of the technologies include: The fireless cooker, the cookit device, as well as energy saving stoves such as Jiko Kisasa and the Rocket Stove.

As MnU's contribution to the Climate Change Bill, it provided an opportunity for residents of informal settlements to provide input into this Bill. It is worth noting that MnU is the lead organization in the water thematic group of the Kenya Climate Change Working Group (KCCWG) which is spearheading this Bill. MnU organized forums whereby the contents of the Bill were discussed with the residents of the informal settlements and input provided for the same.

In the reporting period, MnU imparted teachers in disadvantaged schools with conservation skills. It is a known fact that teachers play an important role not only in imparting knowledge but also in acting as agents of positive change in the society. For this reason, MnU chose to work with teachers from 4 schools in promoting environmental advocacy. The Training of Trainers (ToT) brought together 20 primary school teachers from 4 public schools namely: M.M.Chandaria, Mathari, Kariobangi North and Njathaini, which are all located adjacent to Nairobi's informal settlements.

In the reporting period, environmental conservation was promoted among pupils in two schools through the establishment of environment gardens. As part of a process to integrate environmental education in the formal education, MnU has taken to both training and demonstrating environmental conservation among the pupils through establishment of environmental gardens in schools. This will nurture the spirit of conservation among the youth. The environment gardens were established in Njathaini and Chandaria primary schools.

MnU organized and participated in the World Environment Day Nairobi Province celebrations in close collaboration with the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA). The MnU Mazingira Network football team participated in the day's football tournament while the WASH clubs from MM Chandaria and Njathaini Primary Schools presented poems and skits during the celebrations. The work carried out by the mazingira network (an environment network of youth from Nairobi's informal settlements) earned them the recognition of NEMA's executive director who expressed the need to utilize the network in NEMA's future environmental sensitization activities.

Finally, MnU recognizes the importance of sports in building capacities both in individuals and communities that enable them to participate effectively in socio-economic development. Sports



The procession during the World Environment Day Celebrations in Nairobi

are also an important vehicle for information dissemination on matters of national interest. In this regard, MnU organized a sports outreach event with the aim of improving environmental advocacy among the youth from Nairobi's informal settlements in Kabete and involved youth from Mukuru, Kaptagat and Waruku. The District Environment Officer (DEO) of Marigat/Samburu County gave the youth a talk on environmental management before the football tournament took place.

2.6 Networking and Representation

It is increasingly becoming clear that successes in achieving desired changes will come from concerted efforts of all development partners, a good example of this is the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs); if they are to be attained and particularly the target on water and sanitation, there is need for active synergies. To this end, MnU has over the years been creating linkages with like minded Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and strengthening working relations with the relevant local authorities and the national bodies that are tasked with the role of providing access to water and sanitation.

In 2011, MnU worked closely with the following partners: Relevant Ministries (water, housing, hygiene and sanitation, planning, environment), NEMA, Water Resources Management Authority (WRMA), Nairobi City Water and Sewerage Company (NCWSC), City Education Department of the City Council of Nairobi (CCN) and the National Aids Control Council (NACC).

As part of a process to continually engage and network with other players in the sector so as to synergize in a bid to improve service delivery, MnU has sustained active participation in existing forums such as the Inter Agency Coordinating Committee (ICC). The ICC is a committee that was constituted by the Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation. It brings together NGOs, private sector and government agencies involved in the provision of water, sanitation and hygiene matters in the country. It is mandated with the duty of planning (National Action Plans), advising the government and implementing projects where the government is short handed. This is expected to reduce the finger pointing that has characterized relations in the past and promote effective programs implementation and good coverage. The ICC has 8 working groups (Hygiene, Water, Waste Management, Advocacy and Networking, School Hygiene and Sanitation, Research and Documentation, Resource Mobilization and Household Water Treatment). In the reporting period, quarterly ICC meetings were held and MnU was represented.

In the reporting period, MnU was involved in the Kenya Water and Sanitation Network (KEWASNET) meetings where the main discussions were around the efforts being made to reduce corruption in the water sector. KEWASNET was founded in August 2007 to enable CSOs involved in the water and sanitation sector (WSS) to work in a coordinated manner. MnU was among the founding members of this network.

In the reporting period, MnU was actively involved with the activities of ANEW. ANEW is a continental networking body of

African Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) involved in the field of sustainable water management, water supply and sanitation. ANEW promotes dialogue, learning and cooperation on water and sanitation issues in Africa and provides a platform for sharing and coordinates the activities of its members. The most notable event that took place in the reporting period was the Annual General Meeting (AGM) which was held in Kigali, Rwanda. The General Assembly elected Mr. Leo Atakpu from Nigeria to chair the Board of ANEW. Mr. Atakpu took over from Prof. Edward Kairu, the Executive Director of MnU who had been the Chairperson of this autonomous Africa-wide platform for a period of 7 years. Prof. Kairu will continue serving in the ANEW Board as a member. MnU had been hosting ANEW's secretariat for 7 years prior to mid-2011.

Kenya is a signatory to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Kyoto Protocol. In this regard, the 17th Session of the Conference of Parties (COP 17) took place in Durban in December 2011. MnU was able to send representatives to this important climate change meeting. MnU is the lead organization in the Water Thematic Group under the Kenya Climate Change Working Group (KCCWG). KCCWG is a forum that brings together Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), donor partners, government departments and agencies working on climate change in Kenya for the purpose of creating synergies and harmony to address Climate Change in the country. In this COP 17 meeting, several key and important issues were agreed upon, including an agreement to negotiate a new and more inclusive

treaty and the establishment of a Green Climate Fund. A number of specific commitments agreed in this meeting indicate that previous decisions on financing, technology and Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) are moving to implementation.

Other networks that MnU has been involved with in 2011 include: Global Water Partners (GWP) and the Kenya Land Alliance (KLA)

2.7 Community Mobilization Programme

This programme aims to instill appropriate capacities among communities for the effective design, implementation and management of community development initiatives. Community mobilization underlies MnU's activities and hence it is core to all the programmes.

The key guiding principal of MnU is to build the capacities of the local communities to the point that they are able to proceed and sustain their activities and indeed other activities beyond the initial project life. To achieve this, MnU undertook the following trainings in 2011: Constitution Making /review, Leadership Skills, Basic Financial Management skills, Operation and Maintenance, Gender training, Advocacy skills and Basic environmental Management skills.

In the reporting period, the Local Leaders' Development Forum (LLDF), commonly referred to as the Chairmen's Forum was held. The LLDF is a round-table meeting between MnU staff and chairpersons of grass root implementing partners which are mainly

local-level Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and Youth Groups. These organizations predominantly work in urban informal settlements such as Kibera, Kiambiu, Matopeni and Kaptagat and in Arid and Semi Arid Lands (ASALs) of Kenya such as Taita Taveta, Garissa and Makueni. The main purpose of the LLDF is to provide a sustainable learning forum for promoting innovative pro-poor water and environmental sanitation (WES) solutions. During the meeting held in 2011, an important organ that shall be used to coordinate the activities of the groups was introduced; this organ is an umbrella body that is run by elected representatives.

It is hoped that the LLDF apart from being a forum for sharing experiences among the local leaders will in the future be a focal point to agitate for desired change in WES and to influence decisions at the county level.

2.8 Research and Advocacy Programme

The objective of this programme is to provide new information and guide thinking with a view to influencing government policies and progressively improve the responsiveness of public service delivery institutions and development partners to citizens' demand for integrity in the WES sector. Notably, MnU has over the years, developed networking relations with its key partners for effective programme implementation. Working with the local government in the key areas of operations, water boards, water companies, CCN, KENSUP, NEMA and other CSO partners in WES has placed MnU in a

key position in the WES sector as a key stakeholder and advisor for the sector.

In 2011, MnU concentrated its efforts in promoting clean water and sanitation and environmental protection as a basic human right, this is in line with the Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) that is the focus of sustainable development. To achieve this, staff members were trained in HRBA so as to be more effective on the ground.

In the last one or two years, the threat of evictions has been felt largely all over the country especially in MnU's areas of operation (the informal settlements/slums). In this regard, MnU was actively involved in the development of the Evictions Guidelines. The organization recognizes that people must be moved away from lands marked for public utilities such as road reserves, markets, railway lines and the riparian zones. It is however important to do this in a humane way that will put the people's welfare first. Alongside the eviction guideline, MnU as a member of KLA has been pushing for the effective and quick implementation of the National Land Policy as it is the core of most problems both in the rural and urban set up.

In the reporting period, MnU was actively involved in the drafting of the National Urban Development Policy (NUDP). The development of the NUDP is coordinated by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister and Ministry of Local Government (ODPM&MOLG) and involves a wide array of stakeholders ranging from government ministries and departments, research and

learning institutions, private sector and CSOs. Owing to MnU's experience in water and environmental sanitation especially in the urban areas, it was invited to join the Social Infrastructure and Services Thematic Group and in particular the Health Sub-Thematic Group (this group had the Ministry of Lands, Ministry of Education, University of Nairobi and Urban Slums Basic Education Campaign). In this health sub-theme, MnU was responsible for coming up with the key issues that formed the chapters on Environmental Health, Water, Sanitation and Housing in relation to urban development.

Climate change is an issue that is increasingly becoming difficult to ignore and MnU has been actively involved in developing the climate change policy in Kenya through the national coalition on climate change commonly known as the Kenya Climate Change Working Group (KCCWG). In particular, MnU led the water thematic group in developing regulations around the water sector and as earlier reported, lobbying for the passing of the Climate Change Bill.

As a key stakeholder in the sanitation sector, MnU has been working closely with the Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation. Under this partnership, MnU successfully coordinated the Hygiene Technical Working Group that looks at the issues of hand washing and particularly plans the annual global hand washing events. In 2011, MnU lobbied for the increase in the level of funding allocated for sanitation in public primary schools from KES.8 per child to KES.36. The working group was also able to carry out promotion of re-usable sanitary pads for schools in the Arid and Semi Arid Lands (ASALs) and this was promoted as a sustainable model in disadvantaged areas.

In 2011, MnU through its work in the water sub-sector was made a permanent member of National Organizing Committee (NOC), a committee that has been constituted by the Kenya Government to coordinate the World Water Day events at the national level. This is an important policy influencing platform as it brings together all the key players in the water sector.

Internationally, MnU worked closely with ANEW in Africa and the World. ANEW is behind the high level African Ministerial Conference on Water (AMCOW) that brings together all the African Ministers in the water sector that have signed the Abuja Declaration of 2002 to improve the water sector in Africa. The key issue that was discussed in 2011 was increasing the financing for water in the government budget lines.



Figure 8: The Water Thematic Group of KCCWG meet at the MnU Boardroom

In 2011, MnU embarked on ways to improve its effectiveness in delivering its output through research carried out by staff. In this regard, MnU was involved in purchasing of key publications to equip its resource centre for the purposes of enhancing good report writing skills and majorly assisting those undertaking research works or carrying out policy analysis/advocacy. The new publications will ideally assist in realizing MnU's objective of enhancing the capacity of MnU to implement its programs effectively through water and environment sanitation (WES) research, documentation and dissemination.

In the reporting period, MnU staff carried out a detailed research on various informal settlements where the organization implements some of its development programs. It is envisaged that the research will be published thus providing vital information on the key development concerns in Nairobi's informal settlements. The research will be beneficial to all stakeholders in the development sector and especially those tackling urban development.

2.9 Cross cutting Issues

MnU since its inception has been working with the informal settlements to address issues of water environment and sanitation. Increasingly, over the years the issues of HIV and AIDS have arisen as a challenge to development work. It is against this background, that MnU has been utilizing existing community structures to promote uptake of counseling & testing and also to advance behavior change messages. Therefore, in 2011, MnU through the Global

Fund (GF) project has reached out to communities in informal settlements to increase uptake of HIV testing. During the reporting period, sensitization activities were carried out in sites where the organization works; more than 500 campaigns on HIV and AIDS awareness, counseling and testing were undertaken with 41,385 youths in Mukuru, Kangemi, Kibera, Kiambiu and Kamukunji being reached. Creative and youth friendly strategies like drama, sports, talks, and plays were employed in order to attract the attention of the youth and achieve maximum impact.

In the reporting period, WASH club members in schools were also trained with the expectation of furthering the sensitization activities on HIV and AIDS to public primary schools. The trainings focused on behaviour change geared towards reducing prevalence of HIV and AIDS among primary school children. This was carried out in three CCN primary schools in Nairobi namely: Shadrack Kimalele, Kariobangi North and Morrison Primary Schools.

Finally, the staff of MnU was taken through several HIV and AIDS trainings geared at providing them with vital lessons of how to combat and prevent the spread of HIV and AIDS at a personal/family level. Conjunctively, MnU staff was trained in ways to effectively mainstream HIV and AIDS into their day to day to work. It is hoped that a MnU HIV and AIDS Workplace Policy can be developed in the coming year so as to guide staff in effectively mainstreaming HIV and AIDS.



Figure 9: Pupils from Morrison Primary recite a poem during a behaviour change outreach activity

2.10 Organization Capacity Development

In MnU's quest to ensure that its vision, mission and strategy is upheld by all staff, in the reporting period, the organization carried out internal staff trainings and reviews to particularly strengthen programme organization. Trainings were done on project planning and reporting in line with the strategic plan and on the strategy itself. In this regard, several communication and publicity activities were implemented; systems were put in place to manage document and disseminate information while promoting MnU's mission, success stories and activity progress. Furthermore, the development of an M&E system was introduced, this system is central in documenting the activities of the organization and

developing an organizational databank necessary for decision making and planning.

Most of the key staff recruited in December 2010 reported in January 2011. The first two months of 2011 were thus utilized in inducting the new staff, reallocating duties, and interpreting systems and procedures. Further to this, a more detailed governance training was carried out in June 2011 with respect to issues like Financial Management policy, Human Resources Management policy, Procurement policy, Communication and M&E strategies and HIV/AIDS at the work place. This was training aimed



Figure 10: A section of the staff during the governance training and team building

to ensure that staff understood the policies and apply them and also to cater for the new staff who had not been trained on the same. Coupled with this, team building was done to strengthen unity in pursuance of organization goals.

In the reporting period, non finance staff were trained on project management. In particular, during the first quarter of 2011, the programmes staff were trained on project management covering such issues as implementing activities in line with the spirit of the strategic plan, M&E and report compilation.

In order to sustain good financial management, the organization strictly applies the Finance, Procurement & Assets and the Human Resource policy manuals that were reviewed in 2010. This is expected to continue with timely reviews to support and to accommodate the expected growth of the organization in the next five years. The accounting software installed has proved effective in ensuring that proper books and records are kept while timely and appropriate reports are produced. In the reporting period, an upgrade was made to this system to ensure even greater effectiveness.

In the reporting period, four Board meetings to discuss and review progress in the implementation of the organization strategy based on set targets were carried out, organizational progress and governance matters was also discussed.

A key aspect that has come out of the implementation of the MnU strategies is the need to revitalize information collection and dissemination. There is therefore need to promote understanding,

goodwill and support for the organization's vision, mission and programme. This shall be effectively achieved through a communication strategy and in 2011, the process of drafting this strategy was introduced; it is envisaged that this document will introduce strategically planned communication activities to foster the achievement of MnU's mandate.

In line with promoting MnU's vision, mission and its strategies to its key stakeholders, the organization has been working on improving its web presence and this has led to the revamping of the MnU website and providing information on social networks. In 2011, MnU developed an interactive dynamic website (www.majinaufanisi.org) that incorporated a Content Management System (CMS) which has many features that were lacking in the previous website. This new website has allowed greater feedback and interactive engagement with MnU target audiences. Further to this, MnU introduced pages on various popular social media. It is a known fact that social media is the current medium when reaching masses and will be the next big frontier in marketing. Its with this knowledge that MnU is now connected on Twitter, Facebook , Flickr and You Tube ([A screenshot of the Maji na Ufanisi website homepage. The header features the organization's logo, which consists of three stylized human figures holding hands, and the text 'Maji na Ufanisi'. Below the header is a navigation menu with tabs for 'Home', 'About Us', 'Programs and Services', and 'Contact Us'. The main content area includes a large image of a group of people, a section titled 'Innovative Approaches and Models' with a right-pointing arrow, and a 'Welcome to Maji na Ufanisi' section with introductory text. A video player is visible on the right side of the page, showing a play button and a video thumbnail.](http://www.</p></div><div data-bbox=)

Figure 11: A screenshot of the current MnU website

twitter.com/majinaufanisi and www.facebook.com/majinaufanisi).

The aim of these communication tools is to enable proper flow of information and effective communication with partners and collaborators.

3.0 Outstanding Events of 2011

3.1 Visits by Key People

In 2011, quite a number of dignitaries paid a visit to MnU and MnU project sites. Most notable of these visitors was the newly appointed Executive Director of UN HABITAT, Dr. Joan Clos and the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Lisa P. Jackson.

These two dignitaries were able to see MnU's development initiatives in informal settlements in Nairobi. In particular, the access road to Soweto East, sanitation facilities, stone-lined drains and the resource centre that were implemented by MnU in Soweto East of Kibera were visited.

The WaterCan team of organizational staff, board members and supporters visited Kenya for a study tour. This tour took them to different partner sites in Kisumu and Nairobi. In Nairobi, the WaterCan team was able to visit two of Maji na Ufanisi project sites: Kiambiu Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene Project (KESHO) project in Kiambiu and the CWfS project at Kinangop North Primary School, Nairobi

Finally, in the reporting period, MnU hosted 38 students from McGill University on a study tour of various water and sanitation

projects in Kibera. On further partnership engagements, McGill requested MnU to accommodate some of these students as interns. Consequently, a total of eight students took their internships at MnU.



Figure 12. The UN Habitat Executive Director (right) during his visit to various MnU projects in Soweto East

3.2 New Partnerships

The reporting period saw several new partnerships being entered into by MnU. MnU was able to partner with several new development partners of note is the collaboration with the University of Denver (DU) and the Hungarian Maltese Charity Service (HMCS). These two partners were able to support water and sanitation projects in Silanga and Kambi Muru respectively, in the Kibera informal settlement.

At the local level, MnU was able to revive old partnerships with grassroots level NGOs such as NMDT in Voi and Womankind in Garissa. It is hoped that through these renewed partnerships, MnU will be able to carry out even more activities in the rural areas and especially in the Arid and Semi Arid Lands (ASALs).

3.3 Participation in Key Meetings and Conferences

In the reporting period, MnU continued having active participation in water and sanitation forums at national and international levels. Apart from the partner meetings that took place throughout the year, MnU participated in the 2011 National Water Conference in Nairobi (MnU took part in the Water Sector Exhibition with an aim of creating awareness about MnU activities) and the AfriSan Conference in Kigali, Rwanda (which was convened by ANEW).

Further to this, MnU took part in the High Level World Water Day Meeting at the UN Headquarters in New York, the 17th Session of the Conference of Parties (COP 17) that took place in Durban, South Africa, the Global Water Experts Meeting (organized by

Project Interchange) in Israel and the Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI) Meeting in Pretoria, South Africa.

3.4 Celebration of Internationally Recognized Days

In the reporting period, MnU was able to organize and participate in internationally recognized days. MnU took part in the organization of the national celebrations for the World Water Day (WWD) that took place in Kisii as well as the Global Handwashing Day (GHWD) in Nakuru. MnU also took part in the organization of the Nairobi Province World Environment Day (WED) celebrations. Notably, the organization of these celebrations was carried out in conjunction with relevant government ministries and departments as well as other like minded CSOs.

3.5 Move to New Office Premises

In the reporting period, MnU was able to move from its office premises on Theta Lane, off Lenana Road to the Second (2nd) Floor of the Methodist Ministries Centre on Oloitokitok Road in Lavington. MnU had been at the premises on Theta Lane for a period of seven years.

The move to new office premises is relevant to MnU as it enables all its programmes to be located under one roof. Since 2010, MnU has been hosting and coordinating the Civil Society Urban Development Programme (CSUDP) which has been operating from a separate office on Ngong Road. This move would therefore see MnU and CSUDP being located in the same office block.

4.0 Lessons Learnt

The implementation of the different projects in 2011 brought to the fore a myriad of successes but also challenges. The following are the lessons that were learnt in the course of tackling these challenges.

a) Community Participation

Community participation at all levels of project implementation is key if success is to be achieved. The involvement of the communities should start from the point of identifying the need to finding the solution and sustaining the outcomes.

b) Partnerships

The concept of working alone is no longer viable. Partnering with key government partners and the local government is important. Linking communities to stakeholders such as CCN and NCWSC is no longer optional but the way to work.

c) Youth in Organized Groups

The existence of organized and focused youth groups is a useful vehicle in rallying the youth to take control over the resources and the decisions that affects their lives. There is notable change in behavior of the youth involved in environmental matters. Generally, this has significantly contributed to the improvement of the living

condition and security in informal settlements; this has been substantiated by the local authorities who currently do not have to deal with theft by the youth (especially those in organized groups), but have to deal with community members found dumping waste indiscriminately and arrested by the youth.

d) Gender Empowerment

Research and experience confirm the importance of gender equality and equity, not only as a fundamental human right, but also an essential element in poverty reduction, improvement of living standards, sustainable economic growth, and effective and accountable governance. This therefore drives MnU policy in all of its development interventions and in all stages of the project cycle; for instance, the women in the community were involved in the construction work alongside the men. Women were also given team leadership and project management responsibilities therefore promoting their economic and social empowerment. Evidently, more women are in the groups' leadership.

d) Social Enterprise Approach

It is widely acknowledged that joblessness, lack of information and peer pressure influences delinquency such as crime and abuse of drugs by the youth. Projects targeting the youth offered investment

knowledge (entrepreneurship trainings) and capital (income from working in the projects). These initiatives continued to grant youth employment and positive interactions forums among themselves, with leaders and role models. Consequently, there is substantial decrease in the level of vices and more so drug abuse amongst the youth involved in project activities. Indeed, a remarkable trend has been noted by the local leadership where former drug abusers are now counselors of their former peers.

e) Need for Social Capital Building and Agreements

Social mobilization, although a protracted process, has been instrumental in the smooth running of operations in all projects. A lot of time is spent in mobilizing and informing residents about their roles in the projects, before actual implementation begins. MnU has learnt that the process of accompaniment and journeying together with CBOs is very important in enhancing sustainability, but, this has to be more structured to add value. This is not a one-off activity as may be envisaged but a continuous process throughout the project cycle. The communities require continuous guidance on problem identification and prioritization, community resources identification and utilization as well as gender issues. Such trainings should therefore be considered when budgeting. Furthermore, agreements and codes of conduct should also be agreed upon before works begin to avoid conflict.

f) Effective Community Organization Structures

A good community organization structure is a major boost to successful community project implementation, especially when it puts community members at the core. Such a structure gives mandate and legitimacy to a group to represent the communities. In all projects, the executive committees and project committees were very instrumental in space identification, monitoring of community participation and supporting MnU in averting external threats to projects. In planning, ample information shared with the community representatives trickled down to residents making involvement of residents more beneficial.

g) Physical Construction and Community Motivation

The impact of a project is not dependent on the completion of its physical infrastructure and capacity building programmes. The impact of various projects was already being felt not only monetarily, but socially in terms of behaviour and attitude change. Besides, physical construction of facilities acted as a motivator of community participation in poor urban communities. There is always a wait-and-see attitude by the residents since many other organizations have in the past created high expectations without meeting them.

h) Community Contribution

Where communities are contributing labour and even monies to pay for meeting venues there is a greater sense of ownership and responsibility.

i) Space as a Key Challenge in Slum Upgrading Activities

Space acquisition continues to be one of the greatest challenges facing implementation of key MnU projects. The process of acquiring space for construction of facilities or other social amenities in urban slums usually takes a long time (typically several months). Whenever planning of interventions is being carried out, it is important to take into consideration the time it takes to acquire space, and sometimes the socio-economic/cultural dynamics involved in this.

j) Infrastructure Development Interventions as a Focal Point

The MnU projects have increased social cohesion amongst neighbours who did not know each other prior to the project implementation. Physical construction of facilities acted as a motivator of community participation in poor urban communities.

This cohesion helps in many ways such as decreasing instances of crime. Furthermore, these projects acted as a focal/entry point for other interventions such as electricity supply and savings and credit schemes.

m) Collaborations Among a Wide Range of Stakeholders

Integration of regulatory and society-based non-regulatory tools and approaches yield better results. Furthermore, where a project is governed by a project committee, and decisions implemented by a secretariat, the committee should concentrate on strategic decisions while the secretariat is given full mandate to take and implement operation decisions. Afterwards, the governing committee would establish performance indicators to ensure the secretariat compliance with the project strategic plan and managing project results.

5.0 Pictorial of Members of Staff



Prof. Edward Kairu,
Executive Director



Janet Magera,
Head of Programmes



Steve Kariuki,
*Finance & Administration
Manager*



George Wasonga,
*C SUDP Programme
Coordinator*



Esther Waikuru,
*Senior Community
Development Officer*



Fred Ogolla,
*CSUDP Monitoring and
Evaluation Officer*



Judy Ndiba,
*Monitoring and
Evaluation Officer*



Anthony Wachira,
*Senior Community
Development Officer*

PICTORIAL OF MEMBERS OF STAFF (CONT'D)



Lucy Ndiho,
*CSUDP Research and
Advocacy Officer*



Diana Waituika,
CSUDP Programme Secretary



Toni Wanga,
Office Administrator



Jeremiah Mugambi,
Environment Officer



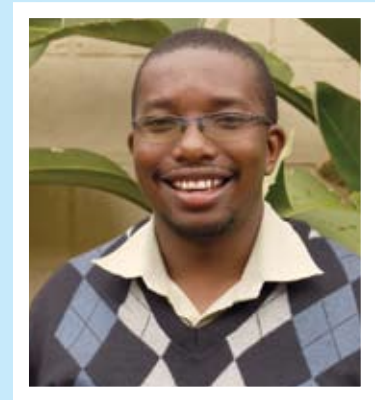
Paul Muriithi,
Senior Accountant



Paul Mutua,
Accountant



Henry Murage,
SUDP Programme Accountant



Robert Magori,
*Information Education and
Communication Officer*

PICTORIAL OF MEMBERS OF STAFF (CONT'D)



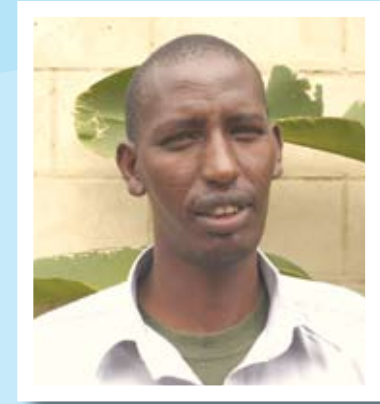
Philip Bundi,
Youth Officer



Anne Muthoni,
*Community
Development Officer*



Faustin Ounoi,
*Community
Development Officer*



Philip Lentek,
*Community
Development Officer*



George Nyapanga,
Accounts Assistant



Veronica Machira,
*CSUDP Information and
Communication Officer*



Joyce Kingarua,
Receptionist



Rachel Nduta,
Hospitality Assistant

PICTORIAL OF MEMBERS OF STAFF (CONT'D)

30



Rodgers Wanyonyi,
Junior Hospitality Assistant



Anthony Nderitu,
Senior Driver



James Mbutia,
CSUDP Programme Driver

“The successes of MNU over the years show the determination and hard work that has been put in by staff and the leadership.”



MAJI NA UFANISI
(Water and Development)

Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31 December 2011

Table of Contents

Organization's information	32
Report of the Board	33
Statement of Director's responsibilities	34
Report of the Independent Auditor	35-36
Balance Sheet	37
Statement of Financial Activity	38-39
Statement of Changes in Funds	40
Cash Flow Statements	41
Notes to the Financial Statements	42 - 56



ODALO K. S. & COMPANY
Certified Public Accountants (K)
P.O Box 4920 – 00100 NAIROBI



Organization's Information

Members of the Board of Directors

1. **Ms. Jane Delorie** Chairperson
2. **Mr. Elijah Agevi** Member
3. **Ms. Mary Matu** Member
4. **Mr. James Victor Wokabi Murage** Treasurer
5. **Mr. Edward Kairu** Executive Director
& Secretary
to the Board

Registered Office and Place of Business

Methodist Ministries Centre,
Oloitokitok Road, Lavington
P.O. Box 58684 -00200 NAIROBI

Auditors

Odalo K. S & Company

Certified Public Accountants (Kenya)
P. O. Box 4920 - 00100 NAIROBI

Bankers

Standard Chartered Bank Kenya Limited,

Yaya Centre Branch
Nairobi

Barclays Bank of Kenya

Hurlingham Branch,
Nairobi.

Report of the Board

The Board has pleasure in presenting their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2011, which shows the state of affairs of the organisation.

Activities

Maji na Ufanisi (MnU) is a Kenyan membership based Non-Governmental Organization (NGO). MnU started its operations in 1998 and since then has gained expertise in building the capacity of grassroots communities and institutions to analyze and address their development concerns and in particular, those dealing with water and sanitation. MnU's vision is 'an empowered just society' and its mission is 'to improve the quality of life of the disadvantaged through participatory innovative pro-poor Water and Environmental Sanitation solutions.' MnU implements projects under the following key programme areas: Water and Sanitation Access; Hygiene Education and Promotion; Slum Upgrading Initiatives; Environmental Management; Community Empowerment; Advocacy; Research and Communication; and Organizational Capacity Development.

MnU partners with communities, government departments, research institutions, Community Based Organizations (CBOs), universities, schools, NGOs and other like-minded organizations to achieve its goals and objectives. Over the years, MnU has carried out activities in most urban informal settlements as well as supplementing city council efforts in public schools, particularly those adjacent to the informal settlements.

Since 2010, MnU has been hosting the Civil Society Urban Development Programme (CSUDP). CSUDP is an innovative urban intervention programme that is hinged on the Embassy of Sweden (EoS) Strategy (2009-2013) for cooperation with Kenya. CSUDP facilitates equitable and sustainable urban development through Implementing Partners (IPs) who have demonstration projects in various urban areas around Kenya.

Results

The results for the year are as set out on pages 38.

Board Members

This is as shown on page 32.

Auditors

Messrs. Odalo K. S. & Company, Certified Public Accountants (K) who was appointed auditors during the year has expressed their willingness to continue in office.

By order of the Board.



Secretary

28th March 2012

Director's Responsibilities on the Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2011

34

The Directors are required to prepare financial statements of the Maji na Ufanisi (MNU), for each financial year, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the organization as at the end of the financial year and of its operating results for the year under review. It also requires the Directors to ensure that the organization keeps proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy its financial position. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Organization.

The Directors accept responsibility for the annual financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards and in the manner required by the regulatory body of NGO'S. The Directors are of the opinion that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the financial affairs of the organization and of its income and expenditure account. The Directors further accept responsibility for the maintenance of accounting records, which may be relied upon in the preparation of financial statements, as well as adequate systems of internal financial control.

Nothing has come to the attention of the Directors to indicate that the organization will not remain a going concern for at least the next twelve months from the date of this statement.



Chairperson

Date 28/3/12



Secretary

Date 28/3/12



Board Member

Date 28/3/12

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of Maji Na Ufanisi (MNU)

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Maji Na Ufanisi, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2011 and income statement for the year ended 31 December 2011, statement of changes in funds and cash flow statement for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes as set out on pages 40 to 56.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and for such internal controls as the directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our professional judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we considered the internal control relevant to the organization's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of

the company's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respect the financial position of the Maji na Ufanisi as at 31 December 2011 and of its financial performance and Cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the NGO's Co-ordination Act.

Report on Other Legal Requirements

As required we report to you, based on our audit, that:

- i) We have obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
- ii) In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Organisation, so far as appears from our examination of those books; and,
- iii) The Organisation's statements of financial position and income statement are in agreement with the books of account.



Odalo K.S. & Company

Certified Public Accountants (Kenya)


Nairobi

28th March 2011


Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2011

	Note	31.12.11 KES	31.12.10 KES
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property , Plant and Equipments	2	14,542,399	14,668,040
Intangible Assets	3	1,068,049	1,366,873
		15,610,448	16,034,913
CURRENT ASSETS			
Accounts Receivable	5	36,806,061	6,066,362
Partner Balances	6	6,066,416	6,374,422
Cash and Bank Balances	4	122,541,715	102,797,303
		165,414,192	115,238,087
		181,024,640	131,273,000
TOTAL ASSETS			
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES			
FUNDS			
Asset Funds		16,292,435	15,802,290
Project Funds	8	134,915,719	91,877,517
General Funds		3,109,679	3,652,550
		154,317,833	111,332,357
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and Other Payables	7	26,706,807	19,940,643
		26,706,807	19,940,643
		181,024,640	131,273,000
TOTAL FUNDS AND LIABILITIES			

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 28th March,2012 and signed on its behalf by:



 Executive Director



 Chairperson

Statement of Financial Activity

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2011

	DESIGNATED FUNDS	ASSET FUNDS	GENERAL FUND	31.12.11 TOTAL	31.12.10 TOTAL
	KES	KES	KES	KES	KES
GRANT INCOME					
Cordaid	11,300,626			11,300,626	15,070,500
Christian AID	3,050,000			3,050,000	8,510,800
UN Habitat	3,253,965			3,253,965	17,994,211
Watercan	-			-	2,456,850
APA Insurance	263,175			263,175	-
SIDA - MNU	52,071,383			52,071,383	42,084,642
SIDA - CSUDP	176,376,530			176,376,530	107,346,575
Prem Chandbhai Foundation	12,500			12,500	-
Denver University	2,300,201			2,300,201	-
Wash United					150,600
Coca Cola - Olimpic Primary	-			-	2,688,125
Coca Cola - Laini Saba	-			-	1,700,000
Global Fund	9,809,564			9,809,564	10,218,800
Hungarian Maltese	1,109,105			1,109,105	-
International Development & Relief Foundation - IDRF	395,634			395,634	374,000
IFS Workshop	-			-	80,080
	259,942,683	-	-	259,942,683	208,675,183

38

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY (CONT'D)

	DESIGNATED FUNDS	ASSET FUNDS	GENERAL FUND	31.12.11 TOTAL	31.12.10 TOTAL
	KES	KES	KES	KES	KES
Exchange Gain			6,099	6,099	10,033
Dividend income from Muthurwa Hawkers			365,000	365,000	
Sale of fixtures and fitting			918,235	918,235	-
Interest Income			11,612	11,612	74,026
(Loss)/Gain on Asset Disposal		(111,746)		(111,746)	284,727
	-	(111,746)	1,300,946	1,189,200	368,786
TOTAL INCOME	259,942,683	(111,746)	1,300,946	261,131,883	209,043,969
EXPENDITURE (Notes 13-19)	211,472,723		1,843,817	213,316,539	147,335,770
NET INCOME	48,469,961	(111,746)	(542,871)	47,815,344	61,708,199
Funds to acquire fixed assets	(5,196,559)	5,196,559		-	-
Funds to acquire intangible assets	(235,200)	235,200		-	-
	(5,431,759)	5,431,759	-	-	-
Depreciation (Notes 2)		(4,295,843)		(4,295,843)	(4,488,626)
Armotization (Notes 3)		(534,024)		(534,024)	(683,437)
NET MOVEMENT OF FUNDS	43,038,202	490,145	(542,871)	42,985,476	56,536,137
FUND BALANCE AS 1.1.11	91,877,517	15,802,291	3,652,550	111,332,358	54,796,221
FUND BALANCE AS 31.12.11	134,915,719	16,292,436	3,109,679	154,317,834	111,332,358

Statement of Changes in Fund Balances

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2011

40

	DESIGNATED FUNDS KES	ASSET FUNDS KES	GENERAL FUNDS KES	TOTAL KES
At 1 January 2010	48,800,047	2,427,683	3,568,491	54,796,221
Income	208,675,183	284,727	84,059	209,043,969
Operating Costs	(147,335,770)			(147,335,770)
Funds for the purchase of Fixed Assets	(16,211,633)	16,211,633		-
Funds for the purchase of Intangible Assets	(2,050,310)	2,050,310		-
Depreciation Charge		(4,488,626)		(4,488,626)
Armotization Charge		(683,437)		(683,437)
At 31 December 2010	91,877,517	15,802,290	3,652,550	111,332,357
At 1 January 2011	91,877,517	15,802,290	3,652,550	111,332,357
Income	259,942,683	(111,746)	1,300,946	261,131,883
Operating Costs	(211,472,723)		(1,843,817)	(213,316,539)
Funds for the purchase of Fixed Assets	(5,196,559)	5,196,559		-
Funds for the purchase of Intangible Assets	(235,200)	235,200		-
Depreciation Charge		(4,295,843)		(4,295,843)
Armotization Charge		(534,024)		(534,024)
At 31 December 2011	134,915,719	16,292,435	3,109,679	154,317,833

Cash Flow Statement

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2011

	Note	31.12.11 KES	31.12.10 KES
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net movement of funds		42,985,476	56,536,137
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation		4,295,843	4,488,626
Armotisation		534,024	683,437
Gains on disposal of property and equipments		111,746	(284,727)
Operating surplus before working capital changes		47,927,090	61,423,473
Increase/(Decrease) in accounts receivables		(30,739,699)	(4,258,681)
Increase in partner balances		308,006	713,814
Increase in trade payables and accruals		6,766,163	7,185,487
Cash generated from operations		24,261,560	65,064,092
Net cash generated from operating activities		24,261,560	65,064,092
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property and equipments		(5,196,559)	(16,211,633)
Purchase of Intangible Assets		(235,200)	(2,050,310)
Proceeds on sale of property and equipments		914,611	579,189
Net cash used in investing activities		(4,517,148)	(17,682,754)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		19,744,412	47,381,338
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		102,797,303	55,415,965
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF YEAR	4	122,541,715	102,797,303

Notes to the Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2011

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with and comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are prepared in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs). The financial statements are presented in the functional currency, Kenya Shillings (KES) and are prepared under the historical cost basis of accounting.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. It also requires directors to exercise judgement in the process of applying the Organisation's accounting policies. Although these estimates are based on the directors' best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may differ from those estimates.

Accounting policies 1(f) and 1 (g) below on 'critical accounting estimates and assumptions' and 'critical accounting judgements' highlight the areas that involve a higher level of judgement, or where the estimates or assumptions used are significant to the financial statements.

(b) Critical Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

In the process of applying the Organisation's accounting policies, directors make certain estimates and assumptions about future events. In practice, the estimated and assumed results would differ from the actual results. Such estimates and assumptions, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below:

Property, plant and equipment

Directors make estimates in determining the depreciation rates for property, plant and equipment. The rates used are set out in the accounting policy for property, plant and equipment.

These estimates are continually evaluated and are based on

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the prevailing circumstances.

The organisation measures its property, plant and equipment at cost.

(c) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the organisation and the revenue can be reliably measured.

The following specific criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

i) Revenue from donor grants

Revenue is recognised on receipt.

ii) Interest income

It is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and the interest rate applicable.

(d) Taxation

Current taxation

No tax has been provided as funds received are grant incomes that are not subject to taxation.

(e) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Organisation has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Provisions mainly relate to leave accrual.

(f) Property, Plant, Equipment and Depreciation

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

Items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated on the reducing balance basis to write down the cost of each asset to its residual value over its estimated useful life as follows;

Office equipments	12.5% p.a
Motor Vehicles	25.0% p.a
Furniture and fittings	12.5% p.a
Computers and IT equipments	33.3% p.a

(g) Intangible Assets

Intangible Assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

(h) Project and Designated Funds

These funds represent unutilised funds and are available for use in subsequent periods.

(i) Foreign Currency Transactions

Monetary assets and liabilities expressed in foreign currencies are translated into Kenya Shillings at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Transactions during the year in foreign currencies are translated at the rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. Gains and losses on exchange are dealt with in the income statement.

(j) Retirement Benefits Costs

The Organisation operates a defined contribution retirement benefits scheme for its employees.

The assets of the defined contribution scheme are held in a separate trustee administered fund, which is funded by contributions from the company, at a rate of 12.5% of the basic salary of each employee.

The Group also contributes to a statutory defined contribution pension scheme, the National Social Security Fund (NSSF). Contributions are determined by local statute and are limited to KES 200 per employee per month. The Group's contributions to the

above schemes are charged to the income statement in the year to which they relate.

(k) Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are recognised in the financial statements when, and only when, the organisation becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

On initial recognition, the financial instruments are measured at fair value plus, in the case of a financial instrument not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial instrument.

The Organisation's principal financial instruments include trade and other receivables, bank and cash balances and trade and other payables.

(i) Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are carried at their original invoiced amount less an estimate made for allowances for credit losses based on a review of all outstanding amounts, on an account by account and portfolio basis, at the year end. Allowances for credit losses are written off in the year in which they are identified as irrecoverable.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

A provision for impairment is made when there is objective evidence (such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor) that the Organisation will not be able to collect all of the amounts due under the original terms of the invoice. The carrying amount of the receivable is reduced through use of an allowance account. Impaired debts are derecognised when they are assessed as uncollectible.

(ii) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash equivalents include short term liquid investments which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash, net of any outstanding overdrafts.

Cash and cash equivalents are measured at amortised cost.

(iii) Accounts payable

Accounts payable are non interest bearing financial liabilities and are carried at amortised cost, which is measured at the fair or contractual value of the consideration to be paid in future in respect of goods and services supplied by the suppliers, whether billed to the Organisation or not, less any payments made to the suppliers.

(vi) Impairment and uncollectibility of financial assets

The Organisation assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

2. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2011	Motor Vehicles	Furniture & Fittings	Office Equipment	IT Equipment	Total
	KES	KES	KES	KES	KES
Cost					
At 1 January 2011	9,750,000	3,481,264	4,163,634	6,493,091	23,887,989
Additions	3,900,000	302,277	606,000	388,282	5,196,559
Disposal	(680,000)	-	(784,408)	-	(1,464,408)
At 31 December 2011	12,970,000	3,783,541	3,985,226	6,881,373	27,620,140
Depreciation					
At 1 January 2011	2,586,886	1,224,148	1,469,607	3,939,309	9,219,949
Disposal	(340,000)	-	(98,051.00)	-	(438,051)
Charge for the year	2,680,779	319,924	314,452	980,688	4,295,843
At 31 December 2011	4,927,664	1,544,072	1,686,008	4,919,997	13,077,741
Net book values					
At 31 December 2011	8,042,336	2,239,469	2,299,218	1,961,376	14,542,399
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010	Motor Vehicles	Furniture & Fittings	Office Equipment	IT Equipment	Total
	KES	KES	KES	KES	KES
At 1 January 2010	2,694,738	2,150,474	1,818,791	3,027,091	9,691,094
Additions	9,070,000	1,330,790	2,344,843	3,466,000	16,211,633
Disposal	(2,014,738)	-	-	-	(2,014,738)
At 31 December 2010	9,750,000	3,481,264	4,163,634	6,493,091	23,887,989

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

	Motor Vehicles KES	Furniture & Fittings KES	Office Equipment KES	IT Equipment KES	Total KES
At 1 January 2010	1,802,733	901,702	1,084,746	2,662,418	6,451,599
Disposal	(1,720,276)	-	-	-	(1,720,276)
Charge for the year	2,504,429	322,445	384,861	1,276,891	4,488,626
At 31 December 2010	2,586,886	1,224,148	1,469,607	3,939,309	9,219,949
Net book values					
At 31 December 2010	7,163,114	2,257,116	2,694,027	2,553,782	14,668,040

3. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Cost

At 1 January 2011	2,050,310
Additions	235,200
At 31 December 2011	<u>2,285,510</u>

Amortization

At 1 January 2011	683,437
Charge for the year	534,024
At 31 December 2011	<u>1,217,461</u>

Net book values

At 31 December 2011	<u>1,068,049</u>
---------------------	------------------

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

4. CASH AND BANK BALANCES

	31.12.11 KES	31.12.10 KES
Petty Cash Imprest - MNU	31,513	31,513
Petty Cash Imprest - CSUNDP	30,000	30,000
Barclays Bank - Account no 229815 - Main	14,926	14,926
Barclays Bank - Account no 3541059 - Sida	1,009	1,009
"Barclays Bank - Account no 1041223 - Global Fund"	3,398,965	405,039
Standard Chartered Bank - Account no.8702028628100 - USD	(8)	(6,050)
Standard Chartered Bank - Account no.0102028628100 - Current	1,348	373,889
Standard Chartered Bank - Account no.0102028628101 - CDTF	918,991	1,336,044
Standard Chartered Bank - Account no.0102028628103 - CSO-SIDA	88,021,742	63,775,295
Standard Chartered Bank - Account no.0102028628104 - MNU-SIDA	19,199,412	28,841,698
"Standard Chartered Bank - Account no.0102028628106 - CORDAID"	1,274,635	867,123
"Standard Chartered Bank - Account no.0102028628105 - Watercan"	24,420	41,280
"Standard Chartered Bank - Account no.0102028628107 - Christian Aid"	2,111,121	3,125,785
"Standard Chartered Bank - Account no.0102028628108 - UN Habitat "	(3,820)	-
"Standard Chartered Bank - Account no.0102028628209 - Un-Restricted"	534,755	27,485
Standard Chartered Bank - Account no.0152028628100 - Savings	6,982,705	3,588,649
Standard Chartered Bank - Account no.2802028628100 - Sterling Pounds	-	343,618
	122,541,715	102,797,303

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

5. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	31.12.11	31.12.10
	KES	KES
Deposits	1,014,550	292,550
Prepayments	2,170,418	2,208,652
Staff Imprests	833,490	1,002,554
Staff Advances	265,322	286,320
Staff Loans	286,663	286,663
Other Debtors	1,243,686	-
Implementing Partners Balance	30,991,932	1,989,623
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	36,806,061	6,066,362

6. PARTNER BALANCES

Transfer from project balances	6,374,422	7,088,236
Reciepts	(444,850)	(1,303,938)
Expenses	136,844	590,124
Net Due to ANEW	<hr/>	<hr/>
	6,066,416	6,374,422

7. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Trade Payables	13,099,181	6,548,476
Other Payables	5,272,305	5,272,305
Staff Imprests	121,438	112,888
Staff Advances	28,059	13,050
Payroll Liability	7,640,458	7,448,558
Withholding Tax	545,365	545,365
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	26,706,807	19,940,643

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

8. PROJECT FUNDS

Expenses			01/Jan/11		Receipts
	KES	KES	Fixed Assets		31/Dec/11
	KES	KES	KES	KES	KES
Cordaid	4,140,680	11,300,626	6,756,270	(78,100)	8,606,936
Christian Aid	(429,435)	3,050,000	949,664	(3,900,000)	(2,229,098)
UN Habitat	(4,568,230)	3,253,965	3,276,775	-	(4,591,040)
Rotary Club of Kenya	(1,107,272)		-	-	(1,107,272)
Watercan	1,248,135	-	122,038	-	1,126,097
Other	(1,354,573)			-	(1,354,573)
IFSWorkshop	989,433			-	989,433
Inkomati	(134,574)		-	-	(134,574)
Ford Foundation	5,843		-	-	5,843
Anew	51,023			-	51,023
UNICEF	7,513			-	7,513
APA Insurance	-	263,175	255,310	-	7,865
SIDA - MNU	23,873,195	52,071,383	61,490,246	(967,637)	13,486,695
SIDA - CSUDP	64,204,435	176,376,530	125,567,485	(334,700)	114,678,780
Ripple Effect	219,216			-	219,216
Prem Chandbhai Foundation	-	12,500	7,103	-	5,397
Wash United	10,228			-	10,228
Denver University	-	2,300,201	2,097,413	-	202,788
Coca Cola - Olimpic Primary	1,629,330	-	23,700	-	1,605,630

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

	01/Jan/11	Receipts	Expenses	Fixed Assets	31/Dec/11
	KES	KES	KES	KES	KES
Coca Cola - Laini Saba	524,267		-	-	524,267
Global Fund	(1,929,206)	9,809,564	6,342,677	-	1,537,680
OXFAM	629,591			-	629,591
Hungarian Maltese	-	1,109,105	3,769,688	-	(2,660,583)
IDRF	60,083	395,634	393,032	-	62,685
CDTF	1,358,006		421,322	-	936,684
EABL Foundation	2,488,235			-	2,488,235
French Embassy	(38,406)			-	(38,406)
	91,877,517	259,942,683	211,472,723	(5,280,437)	135,067,041

NB: The negative opening balance in the Global fund account was due to human resource expenses that were charged to the fund in 2010 but the funds to cover the cost came in 2011

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

9. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Organisation's principal financial instruments comprise cash and cash equivalents, receivables and payables. These instruments arise directly from its operations. The Organisation does not speculate or trade in derivative financial instruments.

The Organisation's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk, liquidity risk and operational risk. The directors review and agree policies for managing these risks.

The board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Organisation's risk management framework. The Organisation's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. Risk management is carried out by the management under policies approved by the board of directors. Management identifies, evaluates and manages financial risks in close co-operation with various departmental heads. The board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and investment of excess liquidity.

MARKET RISK

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market variables such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity prices. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposure within acceptable levels, while optimizing on the return on the risk.

i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the future profitability and/or cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in the market interest rates.

The Organisation has no borrowings and is therefore not exposed to interest rate risk.

ii) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk arises from future investment transactions and recognized assets and liabilities. The company's policy is to record transactions in foreign currencies at the rate in effect at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange in effect at the balance sheet date. All gains or losses on changes in currency exchange rates are accounted for in the income statement.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

The Organisation operates locally in Kenya and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from donor funds received in foreign currencies, primarily with respect to the US dollar and Sterling Pound. When these are translated may result in exchange losses or gains depending on the movement of the exchange rates.

iii) Price risk

Price risk arises from the fluctuation in the prices of the commodities and services that the Organisation deals in. Purchase prices are determined by the market forces and other factors that are not within the control of the Organisation.

CREDIT RISK

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The largest concentrations of credit exposure within the company arises from deposits held with various service providers, prepayments and cash and cash equivalents held with banks. The Organisation places significant amounts of funds with recognized financial institutions with strong credit ratings and does not consider the credit risk exposure to be significant.

LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Organisation will encounter difficulties in meeting its obligations from its financial liabilities. The Organisation's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the company's reputation. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash. The organisation therefore ensures prompt reporting to donors. This ensures quick disbursement of grant funds.

OPERATIONAL RISK

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the company's processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behaviour. Operational risks arise from all of the organisation's operations.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

The organisation's objective is to manage operational risk so as to balance the avoidance of financial losses and damage to the organisation's reputation with overall cost effectiveness and to avoid control procedures that restrict initiative and creativity.

The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of controls to address operational risk is assigned to management. This responsibility is supported by the development of overall organisation's standards for the management of operational risk in the following areas:

- Requirements for appropriate segregation of duties, including the independent authorisation of transactions.
- Requirements for the reconciliation and monitoring of transactions.
- Compliance with regulatory and other legal requirements.
- Documentation of controls and procedures.
- Requirements for the periodic assessment of operational risks faced, and the adequacy of controls and procedures to address the risks identified.
- Requirement for the reporting of operational losses and proposed remedial action.
- Development of contingency plans.

- Training and professional development.
- Ethical and business standards. Risk mitigation, including insurance where this is effective.

The organisation's objective is to manage operational risk so as to balance the avoidance of financial losses and damage to the organisation's reputation with overall cost effectiveness and to avoid control procedures that restrict initiative and creativity.

10. EMPLOYEES

The average number of employees for the organisation during the year was 18 (2008: 24).

11. COMPARATIVES

Where necessary, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation in the current year.

12. INCORPORATION

The Organization is domiciled and registered in Kenya under the Non-Governmental Organization Co-ordination Act since 1997.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

13. MNU Administrative & Office Expenses

	CORDAID	APA	WATERCAN	CHRISTIAN AID	GLOBAL FUND	UN HABITAT	Relocation	Denver University	Mutharwa Hawkers	COCA-COLA OLIMPIC PRIMARY	SIDA - MNU	SIDA - CSUDP	CDTF	Hungarian Maltese	Prem Chumbhai Foundation	IDRF	31.12.11 TOTAL	31.12.10 TOTAL
	KES	KES	KES	KES	KES	Kshs	KES	KES	KES	KES	KES	KES	KES	KES	KES	KES	KES	KES
Rent				-			500,000				972,000	870,000					2,342,000	2,010,000
Utilities	96,293			-	47,325	27,289		34,862			183,491	234,108	-	30,018			653,386	380,073
Telephone	56,538			-	3,270	27,094	221,604	7,253			213,185	159,281		4,389			692,614	472,508
Security	15,428			-	-	8,468		8,468			23,142			13,952			69,458	139,523
Office Supplies	34,700					-					2,648	14,254					51,602	6,735
Internet Access	104,400		34,800	34,800	34,800			37,975			203,204	312,820					762,799	724,756
Website Costs												1,642,580					1,642,580	56,000
Software maintenance											430,928	228,688					659,616	106,800
Stationery	46,562				2,213			61,870	201,750		376,680	565,123		40,645			1,294,843	1,458,792
Printing											48,990	1,095,327				100,400	1,244,717	-
Repairs and Maintenance	85,415						920,463				2,405,425	2,924,320		25,250			6,360,874	2,306,128
Magazines and Publications											264,060						264,060	695,400
Audit Fees												1,192,500					1,192,500	590,740
Legal Fees								4,317			629,600						633,917	15,300
Local Transport	144,730				10,380	74,840		16,260			137,695	344,958	6,950				735,813	523,360
International Travel																	-	10,348
Forex																	-	-
Board Meeting & AGM Expenses	188,650										20,906						209,556	39,315
Postage & Deliveries	6,465							4,200			5,084	18,895					34,644	23,235
Office Hospitality	99,549		13,988			16,820					103,015	147,485					380,857	454,531
Bank Charges	20,613		13,650	11,758	6,984	36,582		7,527		23,700	73,566	96,944	10,582	1,000	2,103	17,532	322,541	266,200
Photocopying Cost																	-	-
Meals and Incidentals																	-	190
Interns Allowance																	-	-
Office Insurance																	-	-
Honoraria																	-	-
Relocation Allowances																	-	-
Registration/Work permit															5,000		5,000	-
Meeting Expenses								2,005			358,275	107,507					467,787	134,488
Penalties																50,000	50,000	-
Safety and First Aid																	-	-
Garbage Removal	2,630													400			3,030	-
Computer Related Services	27,120																27,120	28,130
Terminal Dues																	-	-
Subscriptions and Registrations	1,000										23,096						24,096	12,500
	930,092	-	62,438	46,558	104,972	191,093	1,642,067	184,738	201,750	23,700	6,474,991	9,954,789	17,532	115,654	7,103	167,932	20,125,410	10,455,052

14. Vehicle Running Costs

Fuel & Lubes	6,500										428,962	241,693					677,155	431,664
Maintenance	53,550			90,100							507,369	191,620					842,639	573,721
Licences and Insurance	249,934										178,801	204,995					633,730	324,230
Parking, Car Wash	41,446											970		140			42,556	18,630
	351,430	-	-	90,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,115,132	639,278	-	140	-	-	2,196,080	1,348,245

15. Personnel Costs

Staff Salaries & Benefits	3,304,193			813,006	1,953,878	-					19,088,755	23,807,252					48,967,083	43,173,379
Medical								623,482			1,554,059	1,552,764					3,730,305	3,230,131
Recruitment Costs																	-	2,793,850
	3,304,193	-	-	813,006	1,953,878	-	-	623,482	-	-	20,642,814	25,360,016	-	-	-	-	52,697,388	49,197,360



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONT'D)

16. Capacity Building

	CORBAID	APA	WATERCAN	CHRISTIAN AID	GLOBAL FUND	UN HABITAT	Relocation	Denver University	Muthurwa Hawkers	COCA COLA - OLMPIIC PRIMARY	SIDA - MNU	SIDA - CSI/P	CDTF	Hungarian Maltese	Prem Chandhrai Foundation	IDRF	31.12.11	31.12.10
	KES	KES	KES	KES	KES	KES	KES	KES	KES	KES	KES	KES	KES	KES	KES	KES	TOTAL	TOTAL
Community Training	490,028	-	-	-	47,600	-	-	-	-	-	1,636,114	1,921,185	-	-	-	-	4,094,927	17,001,265
Community Mobilisation	228,746	-	-	-	3,187,513	-	-	-	-	-	470,040	774,390	-	-	-	-	4,660,689	4,764,790
Youth Training	-	-	-	-	357,559	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	357,559	2,111,961
Exhibitions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,720
Proposal Writing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	190,820	-	-	-	-	-	190,820	76,960
Institutional Development	256,973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	148,500	1,022,640	-	-	-	-	1,428,113	613,792
Community Meetings	878,896	-	-	-	73,140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	952,036	2,345,292
Cleanup Expenses	84,272	-	-	-	532,065	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	403,520	-	-	-	1,019,857	2,440,111
Baseline Survey and Mapping	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,737,712	723,962	-	-	-	15,737,712	9,975
Exchange Visits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	270	-	-	-	724,232	628,539
	1,938,915	-	-	-	4,197,877	-	-	-	-	-	2,445,474	20,179,889	403,790	-	-	-	29,165,945	30,037,405

17. Project supplies

Water Tank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	169,800
Road Works	-	-	-	-	-	3,085,682	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,085,682	18,180,204
Storm Water Drain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	690,635	-	-	-	-	-	690,635	-
Sanitation Block	107,590	210,450	59,600	-	-	-	-	1,289,193	-	-	29,909,720	-	-	3,650,694	141,000	-	35,368,247	20,037,490
Local Urban Forum Programme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,317,606	-	-	-	-	30,317,606	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,400	-	-	-	-	41,400	-
Commissioning Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,104
Sustainable Neighbourhood Programme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	441,705
Tools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150
	107,590	210,450	59,600	-	-	3,085,682	-	1,289,193	-	-	30,600,355	30,359,006	-	3,650,694	-	141,000	69,503,570	38,850,453

18. Monitoring and Networking

Networking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,830
Consultancy	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,000	8,576,627	-	-	-	-	8,601,627	4,150,834
Calenders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	249,400	-	-	-	-	249,400	-
Monitoring	120,050	44,860	-	-	85,950	-	-	-	-	-	190,480	6,014,974	-	3,200	84,100	-	6,543,614	2,750,934
	124,050	44,860	-	-	85,950	-	-	-	-	-	211,480	14,841,001	-	3,200	84,100	-	15,394,641	6,930,598

19. Implementing Partners Returns

Haki Jamii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,578,073	-	-	-	-	7,578,073	3,690,931
NACHU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,551,769	-	-	-	-	6,551,769	1,315,960
Umande Trust	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,509,766
Pamoja Trust	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,103,664	-	-	-	-	10,103,664	-
K-Rep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,233,506	-	-	-	-	24,233,506	10,516,657
	6,756,270	255,310	122,038	949,664	6,342,677	3,276,775	1,642,067	2,097,413	201,750	23,700	61,490,246	125,567,485	421,322	3,769,688	7,103	393,032	213,316,539	147,335,770



Website: www.majinaufanisi.org