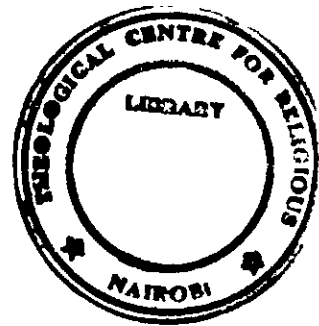


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TANGAZA COLLEGE

INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL MINISTRY

PROJECT: MUKURU PROMOTION CENTER



SUBJECT :FINANCIAL MANEGEMENT

STUDENT :Sr. A. LULA MEHERETAB

1998

1998
MEH
SM

1998
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SM

ALL THE ACTIVITIES OF MUKURU PROMOTION CENTER



primary skill training in 1986

social workers in 1995

Maternal care in 1995

Mukuru Rubin in 1991

St. Catherine's in 1992

Lunga Lungu in 1991

Community development in 1997

Blessed Josephine

in 1997

Sponsorship programme in 1990

Bakhira in 1995

New street children and rehabilitation

Adult education in 1991

center in 1996

Mukuru Kayaaba in 1994

THE

TREE

GROWING

RAPIDLY

FOR THE WELFARE

OF THE SOCIETY

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1 INTRODUCTION

is based on
The project paper ~~was carried out~~ at the Mukuru Promotion Center as a study case during the long holidays. The Mukuru project was very important for a social minister to be immersed or experience for future ministry. The project personnel is made up of social workers and community development workers. The project paper mainly deals with the different features that is; its history, scope of the study area, methodology study and analysis, problem factors or analysis, problem, organizational structure; long term and short term strategies, the project activities and planing approach, financial aspect, development of slums, etc.. In social ministry or mission, it is helpful to be able to deal with these issues. The paper will also mention the observation and recommendations and, analysis of the activities.

In my view, the two months of experience at the Mukuru Center was a very interesting one. It enabled me to understand the lives of the population; their strength and their weaknesses specially their needs. This project is an attempt to try to defend their right and dignity by working and living with them.

2 DEFINITION OF DEVELOPMENT

Development is an act of creating continuous process of the relationship of mutual trust and respect among the people in order to have effective work for the development of their community which will help to have a change and social transformation. This promotes a deeper understanding and greater sympathy between human beings as well as fruitful cooperation in creating work to enable the group to benefit from the society.

They are empowered to participate actively in matters that affect their every day life. Through development, they become more aware that of their needs from simple ones to complex ones. In the same manner, people come to realize and understand the importance to form their society. Confidence in themselves has to be developed in order to defend their right and dignity every action, and to participate with interest and will.

2.1 PROBLEM OF ^{People} SOCIETY IN THE SLUM:

The city is a place where you can see a lot of things; the industries, factories and other things. It is a place where inequalities and injustices are practiced. Its economy or resources is manipulated by few people who are known by the name, The Rich. This kind of manipulation started with the development of cities in the western world. African countries are at present, still followers of a western model of economic growth which only enlarges these inequalities and continues to widen the gap between the rich minority and the other population, which is considered as poor.

In this system, the economy of the cities come under the prestige of the fortunate minority, draining the countries resources towards an export economy highly burdened by the weight foreign debts. If the economy of the country is in the hands of few people, above all if there is no justice in distributing the wealth of the country among its citizens, it is obvious that the economy

model exploits rather than develops the country, and generates poverty and unemployment. This kind of corruption can be eliminated or avoided only by distributing the resources of the country equally among its citizens and by trying to create jobs for the people, and creating a democratic atmosphere within the country.

2.2 NATURE OF MIGRATION

In the history of mankind, population displacement has been a content phenomenon people migrate from rural areas to urban areas. This flow of people towards the cities is motivated generally by the search for a better life.

The movement of African rural population towards urban area is growing bigger from time to time. This may be due to increasing of population. In the developing countries in Africa, it is foremost the poverty of rural world which forces man [people] towards the city in search of better life. People flow to urban areas because there is “less death of hunger” than in the rural areas. Regardless of the misery of the popular sectors, the city represents the last chance of survival.

In many areas, this rural exodus combines with large members of refugees and displaced people who for reasons of conflict, draught, disaster, chaos etc., take to the road, and for whom the slums become their last choice

2.3 POVERTY AND WORK

The first factor that creates slum area is the shift of rural poverty to the city. That is, those who have lost their land, the overflow of the rural world, come together in these areas with the hunger, lack of money and without work.

Generally poverty is bearable in the urban areas than in rural areas because there is less chance of starvation in the city. This is because the city offers more possibilities at least of

survival. In rural areas there is no employment, so people migrate to cities searching for work. Since those who live in the villages are unemployed, they become a burden to the cities. In these industrial or tourist sectors, there are a number of great skilled people but those who come from rural areas are not skilled. Due to economic crisis in the country many people cannot go in for the training to become skilled. This creates lack of employment and steady job. The only hope for the majority of the working age group is temporarily or add job employment that is; city sweepers, cleaners, diggers, roasting maize, shoes shining, with some working in security firms as guards work and casuals labourers. Women have the possibilities of worrying as domestic helpers.

Some are involved in commercial sex work (prostitution), and by making and selling a local drinks. This could be studied and given new approaches for the socio-economic relation between slum and rural world for creating a new national economy for the rural and urban combination. If this is not done, it is obvious that the slum world be the ground for abuse and exploitation, of poverty in all its forms such as miserable pay, long working hours, child labour, violence, theft, gambling, prostitution of every type.

2.4 PUBLIC SERVICE

Public services are limited in slum areas. Since some slim areas are located outside the legal city, many authorities of large cities refuse to face the issue and do their duties. In this case areas remain as the victim of every thing.

Mukuru slum is in Nairobi South. It is located in the industrial area. It is composed of ten villages. It is characterized by the midst of dust or mud and the street way with unpleasant smell emanating from the open canals or {seers^s}, with scruffy barefoot children playing on narrow dirt roads while people walk towards their place of work or open their doors to put on their goods for sale, because many of them use their houses as their sleeping places as well as business

premise. Electricity is not always available, each family stores its own water fetched and carried over long distance or taken from a pipe with two or three neighbourhood taps serving about 200 families.

It is no better in education and health sectors. The very few schools, are run by Mukuru Center, voluntary agencies, and other organisation as informal school. Many children can not go to school because they can not afford school fees.

A hospital is beyond their reach and often medical care depends on a distant clinic or dispensary of some voluntary medical teams. Various kinds of diseases are present in the slums of which AIDS is spreading very widely. These problems in slum are not easily solved. They need development spearheading to focus on co-educational and moral issues.

2.5 HUMAN RIGHT

The Mukuru dwellers have no other force except that they are considered as “out there”, at the doors of the city of mass hungering and homeless. Their force is their poverty. From the authoritative point of view, slum is considered as a social problem. A place where alcoholic, drugs crime and violence, prostitution street children are the order of the day, and people are viewed as less human group to be organized and helped to grow. With regard to the law, the Mukuru slum dwellers have no civil/human right. They really need help. They need assurance from the government, that they are part of the society and every necessary thing would be made to help them out from their problems. This can be made by acquiring land or settlement rights through appropriate legislation such as sale, community land trust is essential to encouraged family improvement. Slum is a place where there is a need of specialized and trained personnel. Generally slum dwellers are the victim of their poverty and external forces like gangs and criminals. They have no protection from the government. There is no security and safety.

Women have great roll to play in this slums because they contribute a lot with regard to work for the development of the shelters and infrastructures, family and education and community life. It would be encouraging to women to recognize their right in order to feel that self esteem.

3 PROBLEM ANALYSIS

3.1 POVERTY

Poverty is the major causal factor or determiner of whether the children will be provided for and taken to school. It relates to affording to meet the cost of having the children especially in education. Poor families are likely to send their children to work in order to supplement the family income. This child labour affects the psychology and the future of the children. There is also a high co-relation between poverty and fertility rates and subsequent cause of destitute. Poor families manifest high fertility, which can be translated to the inability of these families to offered basic needs. From the case study history and interviews carried out revealed that, most children come from poor households of between five and twelve members. Most of the domestic child workers, child mothers, street children, dropout rates are employed or work for their relatives who claim to be giving them free food, shelter and clothing as slave. Their lives are very difficult. Single motherhood is also another common factor in slums. This is attributed to broken marriages and inability of the men to handle family responsibilities. Here single mothers are left with the responsibility of looking for basics of the children. Improper parental care is therefore evident since children are left with holiday to handle their moral development. Single mothers can't afford enough for their children due to lack of proper employment. The children normally go without some basic human needs such as clothing, food, housing and education. Cases of mainutrition among young children are common due to the fact that the single mothers might not be able to provide sufficient diet not alone sufficient food.

3.2 CULTURAL FACTORS

The cultural attributes of individuals and the extent to which people are conservative have a major role to determine. Whether the children or more specifically the girl child will be taken to school and expected to be a domestic worker or not. Traditionally most societies viewed women as homemakers and nurses of children. This did not expect them to waste life in school. The girls are expected to perform the domestic work as it is. Domestic works are seen as the responsibility of the women and therefore the girls had to participate to gain experience. This is very evident even in the slum areas because there is no freedom of speech, and freedom of expressions are never excised since its a tremendous oppression regarding the final.

3.3 EDUCATION AND SCHOOL RELATED FACTORS

In the modern world education has almost become a basic human need due to the advancement in technology and the current way of life. If the girl child is denied education she is deprived of future life. Illiterate people have no place in the job market in the modern world. Illiteracy in slum areas however is very common due to the fact that majority of the dwellers don't earn enough to eat and take their children to school. Education in Kenya is by fact experience right from the lower class levels up to universities. Most of the children in slums including Mukuru are neglected right to education not because they are mentally incapable to study and to succeed, but because of the poverty of their parents.

3.4 ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

It is not helpful where they are living because there are no welfare programs to guard them against sickness. These may include famine, diseases, epidemic, floods and conflicts. These may

determine the consistency with which children attend school because they relate to mobility and displacement and alcohol and drug abuse. For the youth and children there is no place to play. They are forced to go into the street or to be on their own.

3.5 BREAKDOWN OF THE FAMILY

The traditional set up of the extended family in Africa has been a noble characteristic of the society especially in terms of death, during disputes and in production and upbringing of children. It is therefore seen as a social security system. At time of break of the family the children were looked after by the extended family. The children brought into household as relatives were treated well to grow and develop normally. But on the other hand parents are a gift of God. They partake in the responsibility of procreation of the children's upbringing. In some of the slum areas the victims of the broken families are many. When the parent are divorced the children are the first victims to suffer morally and mentally. Sometimes when family breaks or get divorced both the parents refuse the responsibility of their children and therefore the children find themselves in the streets since they are abandoned and no body would take care of them.

3.6 PROBLEMS OF INHERITANCE AND CREDIT FACILITIES.

With the changing of the society where the father is no longer the sole bread winner of the family there has not been change in the customary laws with regards to inheritance and credit facilities. The current patrilineal system does not allow women the right to inherit land and capital property of her husband in case of his death. This becomes very sensitive in the contemporary society where the biological parents have the responsibility to take care of their children. In a case where the husband dies, the wife will never be able to bring up the children as the relatives may take all thier property of the husbond. Whoever may inherit the property may mismanage or

neglect these children thus making them destitute and available for child labour. The law requires a woman to be married to get accesses to credit facilities, so it is a big limitation of the single mothers who are in the increase as they cannot get finances to improve their businesses to support their children. They might end up becoming poor and availing themselves for every problem of slum life.

3.7 THE WORKING MOTHER ELEMENT. NO SECURITY

With increased absorption of women in the labour market, both the informal and formal sectors it is still not easy for the single mother to enter the labour market. It means that in order for a mother to go and work she has to have some one to look after her house and children while she is away the whole day. Because of the risks of employing unfamiliar housemaids, help like the physical and sexual molestation of the children, theft, and the husbands taking advantage of the young maid and, the working mother's marriage risk of dissolution. Her children may be abused in her absence. She is forced to bring some young relative from the rural areas who may be sexually abused by the men.

3.8 INCREASE OF POPULATION

The increase of population in the slums of Mukuru is due to the increase of poverty and problems. The rate at which the town is growing is very low as compared to the progressive increase in proportions of the total population that live in cities. Apart from the high birth rates there is also significant increase of people from rural/urban migrating, thus bringing about more people that the city can not contain in terms of employment opportunities, social welfare, adequate house, hence creation of slums habitude by people who do not have a real source of income thus destitution. The children out of these set ups are not well provided for and end up

in all forms of undeveloped children or adult.

3.9 THE PROBLEMS OF STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT PROGRAMS

The Government implemented the recommendations of the IMF and world Bank to help improve the economy without well laid mechanisms which counter backfires and had a great impact on the less fortunate families. A survey by the UN in the 3rd world countries saw little improvement and the specific areas that affected the family included the restricted money supply, which depressed the economy. The increase of unemployment forced the Government to retrench some workers created or extended poverty which means that the people who could not fit into the program like the slum dwellers, rural poor, the disabled were pushed further into dismay and their families suffering therefore exposed to all sorts of slums. Cut in Government spending to reduce the excess demand on the limited Government resources meant cut backs in provision for welfare facilities like education, health among others. With withdrawal of the Government subsidy on education and other services has made the services unaffordable by the vulnerable groups thus forcing to withdraw their children from school due to high fee. It is the duty of the government to give free school and to help them to grow and development both physically and spiritually. I wish in many case agencies other than government can only demonstrate new ideas and approaches by developing and implementing programs and projects on pilot basis. The Government or its agencies at the slum level would best do the expansion replication on a long-term basis of such programs or projects.

3.10 DEATH OF PARENTS

There is the epidemic of HIV/AIDS disease which is wiping out young adults leaving children behind. As this disease kills both parents the children are left as orphans without

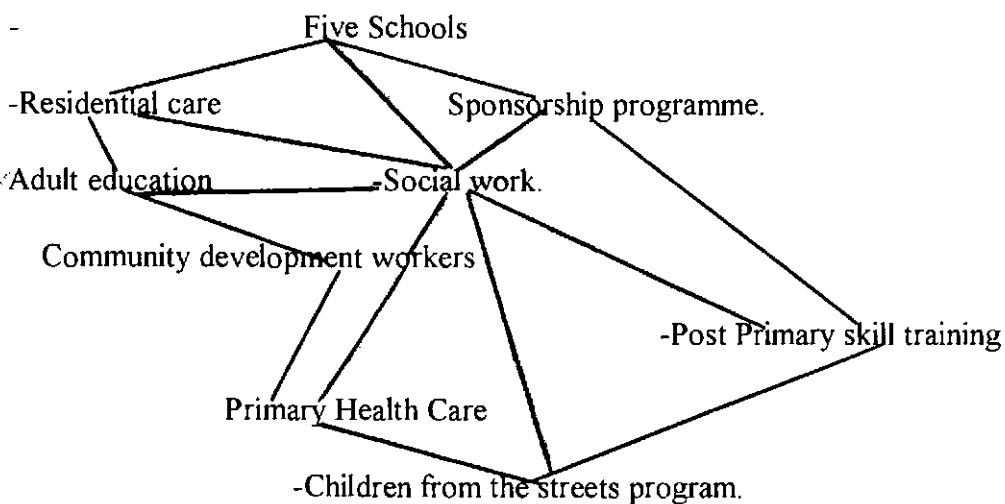
economic security and will definitely become destitute and may opt to enter in the situation of slum dweller.

4 MUKURU PROJECT CENTER

4.1 Nature and history

The idea of this project is to help the poor as their charisma. That “Helping the poor, relieving the sick in every possible way and safeguarding, by the exercise of charity, who find themselves in circumstances dangerous to virtue”. Mukuru was founded in 1985 in Kenya, Nairobi by Sister Mary Klean from Mercy sisters. She was a teacher. When she had free time she dedicated her time to visiting the poor in the slum area. In her apostate, she perceived the reality of the slum of Mukuru the clamoring of the poor and the suffering. She made herself love and she saw all their needs. Her heart accepted every situation, abandoned children, young people endangered, drug abuse children, the sick specially children out of school.

4.2 THE ACTIVITY OF THE PROJECT PROVIDES



4.3 PURPOSE

The purpose of Mukuru project is to address the major problems faced by slum dwellers, relating to human rights, human dignity and self-awareness as sons and daughter of God and

human being.

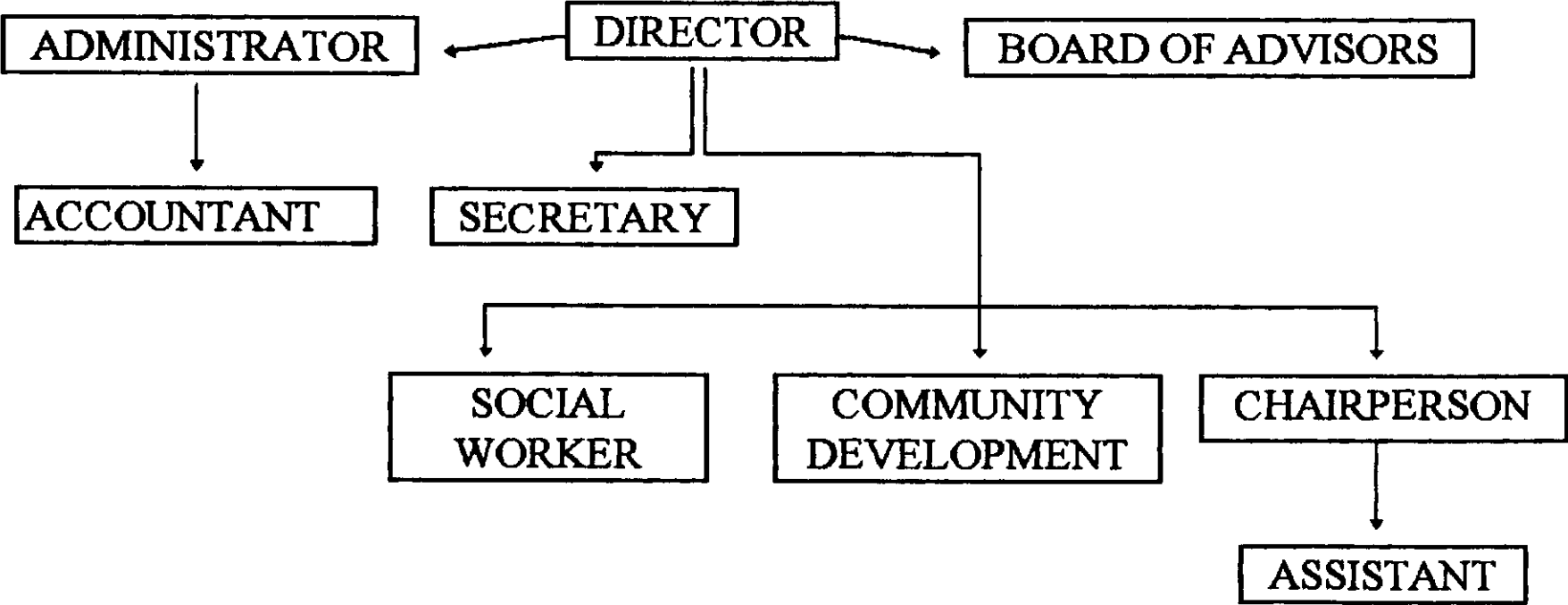
4.4 OBJECTIVE

- To open schools ,health centers, skill training centers, and social office etc.
- To education in order to empower them to defend their rights and freedom.
- To prepare them for the best future of life, that means to become mature in their way of living and acting. It includes the spiritual, social , economical ,political, life.
- To establish counseling program for violated persons.
- To helps them to be free from injustice and foster their integral advancement.
- To embrace the immense multitudes of the needy, above all those without families or the unloved.
- To open their eyes to the light of Christ on the horizon and fill them with joy and hope.

4.5 THE RELATION OF OBJECTIVE AND PURPOSE

- The project provides basic education for 4300 children in five slum schools.
- Residential care is provided for about 105 children orphans and abandoned children.
- Six social workers and the community development try to help those in terrible distress.
- The inhabitants of the slums are helped to find their own solutions to their problems. -Because there is huge rate of illiteracy among the adults there are programs of adult literacy and skill training.
- Girls are particularly disadvantaged hence they are given skill training program after basic education.
- There is a sponsorship program for girls and boys to for various careers, and to enable those who are academically gifted to attend secondary school.

ORGANISATIONAL SET-UP OF MUKURU PROMOTION CENTER .



-They run an informal education program, for older street children who want to join school.

-This center present to day comprise it activity It is helpful for development and change the situation of the slums by giving basic education and skills development empowers to be aware of their dignity and right. It is one of the care activities of the Mukuru center whose aim is to rehabilitate and provide practical skills and basic literacy as a way of empowering the slums population. It also provides the people with opportunity to identify their talents, facilitate their build up and ensure their basic personal growth of the mind. It is aimed generally at making them self-reliant in future.

5 JOB DESCRIPTION

5.1 BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Director of project center in the schools, social workers, community development and residential care

They meet every year to discuss the welfare of the project. The topics that were discussed during the past year was seen as the improvement of the project service. They analysed the project for the future to see what is better at a particular point in time.

5.2 COMMITTEE

The committee comprises in the project are sisters of Mercy who are working in the slums and the people supporting the project with their services as planned

5.3 ADMINISTRATOR

The administrator deals with the finance and economy, and the generals records in the office.

5.4. BOARD OF ADVISORS

The board of advisors are made up of individuals with different backgrounds. They are responsible in advising the director for the future contents of the activity and running of the project centre.

5.5 SECRETARY

The secretary deals with the documents of the project center. She is responsible for receiving and updating the addresses of the subscribers. She also receive visitors in the absences of the director

5.6 ACCOUNTANT

The accountant assists the administrator in the finances and economy of the project centre.

5.7 SOCIAL WORKERS

Who try to see that those who are at risk from severe malnutrition are identified and given the necessary treatments. They also identify the children who need to be admitted to their schools which is residential, and those leaving standard eight who require sponsorship for secondary or skill training. To deal with sick AIDS. They feel much more input is needed in helping destitute women get enough and skills to earn their living. They welcome every person with different problem to listen and counseling and help them according their need and defend them.

5.8 SPONSOR

The social workers interview the students to know the background information about his/her family. File the formal sick, visiting their home interviewing each of the family of the student. See the situation of the family, asking the family what plan each have for their children for future, and to assess whether they are able to pay school fees. They come up with a collective analysis of issues and concerns. They take actions and plans they write a letter of request of sponsorship.

5.9 THE FEEDING

The food program is a service to families and individuals destitute elderly. They face significant health risk those whose parents are dead and have abandon them. These have mental or physical and malnutrition problem. Requiring assistance for the food program. needs assistance

from the clinic, which makes recommendation.

5.10 THE PROCEDURE FOR DISTRIBUTION

- 1: A designated day in the week
- 2: Each family was given a card and a number when the program was started.
- 3: Each week that the person receives food is documented in the book as well as on card.

This facilitate following the requirement of need for the service and tracks the number of families served by the program over a given duration of time.

5.11 RESIDENTIAL CARE

For the children from the streets with no home. Those with no home, no parents or those whose parents were either inadequate or have abandoned them.

5.12 CHAIR PERSON

Responsible for the running of the center for every things; for example, provide food, shelter, school and some kind of supervision. They rented houses and hired caretakers to look after them.

5.13 ASSISTANT

They are responsible for the children they educate then to be able to live together with love and respect for each other in their activities of their daily.

5.14 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

- 1: Responsible or the identification of project sites in agreement with participants beneficial.
- 2: Mobilize the community in the different activities of the projects.
- 3: Facilitate the participation of the community in providing skilled and able and other counter parts the community can afford. Ensure the safety of the materials they have at moment that are delivered in the field.

-Coordinate closely with MPC co-team and the relevant governmental and non-governmental

organization staff in the implementation and management of the project.

To provide adequate sanitary facility for human waste disposal in terms of sewerage connected canal toilets. water kiosk, repair bridge or building. Generally the aim is to create a healthy environment thorough the participatory approach to solving community problems.

5.15 EMPOWERING APPROACH

Development agenda comes from people's initiative and decisions more sustainable. People become more assertive.

More appropriate mechanisms based on people's culture and actual capability potential.

6 The Project

The project has both local and foreign fundraising.

6.1 Local fund raising

- Planning for contribution towards the development process, involves the community for their welfare.
- The families through their community plan, make decisions and share the responsibilities among themselves.
- Having relationships with responsible businesses and other organizations, involving them to be sympathetic to the needy.
- Involving people to visit the project and to be aware of the needs.
- Once they know the need of the project many people and organization wish to contribute through labour, and kind like provision of material (finance) medicines, food etc.

6.2 Methods used in fund raising.

Involving the government, organization and especially non-government organizations in the project. Participating in their meetings or on a social day explain the needs of the project. The project has many visitors. They want to be partners in or be part of the project.

6.3 Harambee

The families of the children and other friends contribute whatever they can offer, no matter how small. This acts as a motivating gesture for the others to follow. Every person can contribute according as his/her ability. It is also important to be sensitive to the poor. Those who like can give larger amounts. Every person is free to contribute.

6.4 Especial dinner/Lunch

The minister for finance had dinner at the Safari Park hotel for street children on 20th

march 1998. The project head is invited to many special dinners. E.g.. The Former for African women Educationalists (FAWE) proposed the Mukuru project head for their FAWE up 1997 she was invited to many of dinners from time to time.

6.5 Rotary club

The Rotary club often invited Sr. Mary who is responsible for the project to their vision dinners. A group of professional people gave professional advice e.g.. Architectural advice for the development of Soweto Catherine school. One of the history child of Nairobi held a raffle for a car to get funds for the project.

6.6 PARTICIPATION

By going to the blessing of a Hindus temple and the national day of embassies.

6.6.1 Normal contribution.

The children in the schools contribute a finance amount of money towards the running costs of the school. Those who are not able to contribute money bring goods or do some work for the project like cleaning bush around the school or make or repair the rood around the school. or dig the garden or compound of the school.

6.6.2 Income

Bread rabbits for feeding children.

Have grease to get milk for the children.

6.7 FOREIGN FUND RAISING

The project has many foreign fund raising donors. A description of the situation in each slums. The objectives, purpose of the project is made out some photographs and videocassettes are sent in order to make the situation known. People are invited to work in the project and see for themselves.

Some donors are interested in development of the project. The donors have continuous communications with the project. Periodic reports have to be sent to the donors. The donors send representative to the project to see if funds given are used correctly. Also audited accounts have to be sent to the donors for monies received.

Many small groups and individuals also give help.

Some donors are :

- Misereor
- Cebemo Slovakia
- Embassies E.g. Belgium
- European union

6.8 BUDGETING AND FINANCE MANAGEMENT OF THE PROJECT

We were told, they do have a budget for instance, when a project that requires funding is identified, a budget is normally made for that project. For example they budget for the labour, building, services, material etc.

The budget is controlled by setting up separate costs centres on their computers accounting system. So that the expenditures incurred can be properly recorded for reporting purposes. They also monitor the budget to see how accurate the budgeting was and to explain any discrepancies. Periodical reports are submitted to the donor to account for the money spent and to shown any of progress made. However I was not shown any documents of the project.

6.9 STRENGTH OF THE PROJECT

- Welcoming
- Problem solving ability
- Cultural understanding and experience

Counseling

- Communities emerge with shared belief that change is possible for a better future and deep rooted confidence in themselves as possessing the potential to transform their situation
- People develop their critical faculties
- Help people analyse the causes of poverty and improvement as the basis for their continuous and reflection
- The involvement of non government likewise government in the activity of the project

6.10 WEAKNESS OF THE PROJECT

- Lack of documentaries of the project
- Lack of self help income generating because they are dependent of donors
- Lack of some staff members not committed

6.11 STRATEGIES

6.11.1 long-term

- Provides in different areas of slums School, Health center, Skill training
- Establishment in its project set-up centres that social workers and community development in order to help and support the powerless

6.11.2 short-term

To form the people to be able to defend their right and dignity be self-reliant

- On-going training for its personnel in line with their job descriptions
- Food program and assistance in the other needs
- Sponsoring of the children

7 ANALYSIS

The experience I got in working with social, community development ,with Mukuru society, awareness program made me realise that the abstract social work methods, principle and

professional values do not work to book. The extent or degree to which they apply crudely depend on the project setting including policies, education level of the work matter, resources available, the kind of services render within that project program on the problem dealt with and the infrastructure and communication channels between the workers; Project itself and the client. This calls for the worker to be very dynamic and have a high ability to make decision to keep the program running. Like in my understanding the community work with the Mathare village. Residents were not efficient because the community population is not homogenous they have different capacities to make decision different perception of the problem and have different attitudes towards change. This called for an integration of community and group work which if found working very effectively towards the achievement of the goals of the program.

The first three weeks were difficult to work with. When the program coordinator sent me to work, there was no organization. I asked Sr. Mary, the director to work with different workers and in different offices of the project. She accepted and helped me. I started to integrate the work, and the life in villages. I participated in the meeting, going with the ones responsible of community development and coming to ask for help in one organization. With the director in the rotary club of the Kenya business people. In the Tenable of Honda those are they who are willing to help to the project. The majority of fundraisers of the project are non-Christians. The life in the slum of Mukuru was hard ,the way of their life, their situation they were victimized every now and specially sexual abuse .e.g. I witnessed a child sexually abused by the old men. There I started to study the problem of the people. It was interesting thing. I realized that, there are many victims in cases such manner. There are many children mothers, many a young people sitting in front of their houses wasting their time and their life. This called me to understand their situation to lessen them with more interest their and lave to motivate, development of self confidence, which slowly helped me to capture confidence and resolving the problem by help of the project.

Giving the client and family of the student individual attention through years contact and with trust dialogue, which gave the client sense of warmth and sense of that life of Jesus that are natural, being kind and strongly motivated to understand and being alert and listening to the society attentively and properly their problem and needs.

Mukuru promotion center, it has 13 years, It started by one school with small members of students now it has five schools in different areas and also various activity. During my brief stay at the center observed the center of the society welfare and to development. It invited some project of health to give short courses for the people that was about how can the common prevent the common disease, e.g. AIDS, epidemic, etc. my participation was helpful.

During that period there were many voluntary from different nation to give their service. The director welcoming all by the same heart. She leave them to work as their ability to work willing. I learn that our world is not only negative but there are many people who love the poor and dedicate their life and their resources to help and develop their brothers in Christian needs.

8 CONCLUSION

In my opinion as church we can not be happy remaining engaged only in development projects, social services like education , health and charity but we must continue the struggle against “STRUCTURE OF SIN” of poverty, oppression violence, sexism, alienation and not categorize them as economic or political issues. We must be fully involved with liberation of poor and oppressed in modern times, so we must do likewise. Everyone knows that the things are bad today, can get worse. Human suffering is not to be taken for granted, and starvation with millions forced to be refugees or displaced. How many other million have to die, or flee before they can be understood that people are more sacred than borders.

The passage from Micah, the call to do justice, mercy, will lead all of think globally and act locally beginning “Now” with simple possible steps, because this calling is not only for

particular person but for all. There has been courageous witnesses. Who paid life the prize of their actions for justice, but it needs our participation as Martyrs of the truth, who can overcome fears and threatening and continue the battle for the cause of human right .Voice against violation of human right should not be an isolated one here and there, but all of us must be ready to protest and to express with out fear... To remain silent in front of injustice will allow those responsible in authority, to continue in their unacceptable policy, till when? If we examine our individual behavior we will come to the condition of solidarity for all the brothers and sisters of the all slums.

It is now that as a Church and religious institutions, we renew our way of living very different from the one of the poor. Many steps have been already taken, which allow the poor to see that we are with them sincerely we should admit that, there is still long way to go. Personally after all my experience, I feel strongly challenged to contribute in the struggle and I feel on the side of the poor with them I cry that, God the one who having seen the suffering and having heard the voices of the oppressed takes action to free them.

“LORD MAY YOUR KINGDOM COME YOUR WILL MAY BE DONE ON EARTH”.

9 RECOMMENDATIONS

After two months of working at Mukuru promotion center, I have come with recommendation that I perceived as relevant to for welfare of the project of Mukuru center Since the problem of the slums in creasing worsening in the Mukuru and in many other part of Kenya. So social workers and community development must be of a certain standards including, very committed people so that they may be able to deal tirelessly with the complexity of the situation.

-By helping them in material needs, rehabilitation is good to remove the roots that lead the problem.

-All the workers must have that for development of the social welfare genuine goal.

-To open in rural area as Nairobi to help them in education or vital training in skill to

enable them to be self-sufficient.

-To help the population by empowering them for their situation to act as effective instrument of facilitating people to act or breaking their culture of silence on their economic, political and for their capability building and consciousness reigns.

-Strict accountability of the people they assisted in the project because it helps to know more detail for how many people they are serving and to know the problem of the people. I feel to encouraging them for what they are doing to continue with responsibility and interest for development and transformation of slum society.

-For analysis, identification, planning, action and other activities for the resolution of community issues and problems, that take decision mad with participation and the will of the majority of people.

10 Government

Also the government in the sessional papers addressed the problem for example the development plan of 1994-1996 emphasized on the need to address the problems of special including the children of marginalised but unfortunately these strategies exist only in paper as there are on resources of marginlised and sound implementing systems to ensure their success.

The Government policies which are place for welfare facilities in Kenya do not target the people in difficult circumstance. For example to be included or to qualify in the social security fund One must be working and their welfare facilities as one goes up the hierarchy of white-collar jobs. The urban and rural peasants, those in the self-employment and casuals in the informal sector who are more vulnerable are not provided for. There for these policies can be said to be doing any in guarding the welfare of the need citizen.

Index 1

Child sexual abuse case studies Interviews and report compiled in

1999

(In Mukuru Slum).

The following are several case studies of schoolgirls who have undergone sexual abuse in Mukuru village; we interviewed several people in order to come up with these cases.

Case study 1. Mueni Mwendroa.

Mueni is aged 12 was attending primary school in standard 7. But recently dropped out due to pregnancy. According to her sister (Nduko) their mother is partly to be blamed for this unfortunate incident because she encouraged her daughters to move with men in order to supplement the family income. Incidentally, the mother brews changa (illicit brew) and sells to mainly male customers. She is an alcoholic and entertains men in her single roomed house. One of the customers sexually assaulted Mueni and that is how she became pregnant and subsequently dropped out of school.

This is not an isolated incident as it is usually encouraged or forced their daughters to indulge in sex with men for commercial purposes.

Case study 2. Dorothy Wambui

Wambui is a former pupil of Mukuru primary school. She is deceased due to a hostile environment in her home. She left school in standard 5 and took to the streets. While

in the streets she was raped by night watchmen and contracted the dreaded AIDS. Eventually she passed away at the tender age of 12 in a home.

Case study 3. Esther Wanjuru.

Esther is age 11 years and a former street girl. She is currently in our street children center. She recounts that while on the streets of Nairobi South B. She was assaulted and raped by fellow street boys and older men. She contracted syphilis and is presently undergoing treatment, although it affected her mentally.

Case study 4. Rachel Kanini

Kanini is a former Mukuru pupil and dropped out of school in standard 7. She was 12 years old. She was practicing child prostitution along with other three girls who were also dropouts. They used to travel to Mombassa through some truck drivers. Kanini later died while aborting. The other three girls are still in the sex trade.

It is a known fact that some community health workers have been implicated in procuring abortion for young schoolgirls in Mukuru village (Kayaba)

Case study 5. Judy Syombua

Syombua is an orphan age 13. She completed primary school last year. Her mother passed away two years back and then she came to live with her maternal aunt in Mukuru Kayaba village. She joined standard 8 in Mukuru primary school. Currently she is pregnant because she claims her aunt used to force her to have sex with men in order to bring food on the table. She is now on our feeding program. The auntie was advising her to procure an abortion we have referred her to Jamaa home where she is undergoing counseling.

Case study 6. Wamuyu Nderangu.

Wamuyu is aged 9 and is attending Mukuru primary school in standard 2. Her mother passed away last year of HIV/AIDS. She was left in the care of an old grand mother who is not able to follow the child where about. According to a neighbour she was spotted in the company of a man at night. She is frequently absent from school. It is a known fact that some men take schoolgirls into sexual practice with gifts i.e. mandazi, sweet, soda, chips etc.

Case study 7. Mama Mutua

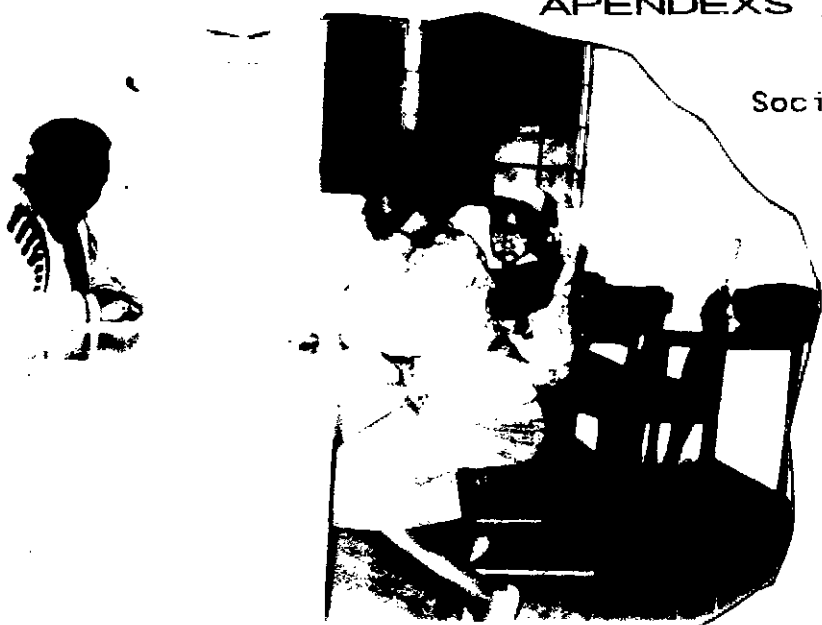
According to Mama Mutua the community has very little regard for the girl child and that is the reason why whenever a girl is born the mother loudly commits that she has given birth to a malaya (prostitute).

She cited cases of two girls who are both pupils at Mukuru primary school. They frequent video clubs (meta club) and funeral activities(discos) where men are known to misuse young girls by leaving them into sexual activities.

Case study 8 Incest

Incest is not very common because it is shrouded in secrecy, as most family members are never talked about it, because it is considered a cultural taboo. We had a case last year in which a father allegedly defiled his eleven years old daughter. The mother is deceased. They approached the social workers for assistance in placing the child in our residential home. However they refused to reveal the identity of the father for fear of victimization, as he is very cruel and arrogant. We referred the case to the children's department.

APENDEXS II



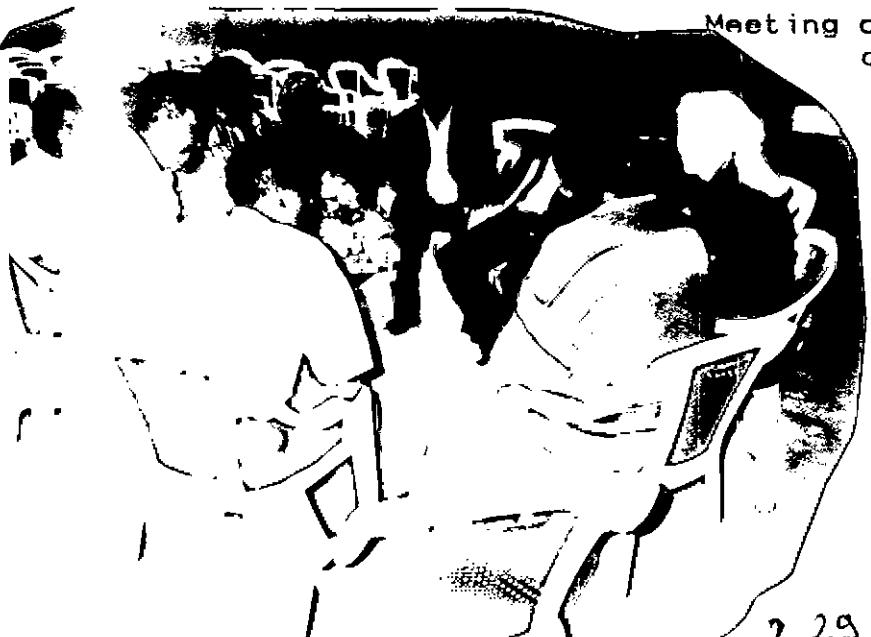
Socil worker in the office with a cleant

Social workers in the office for counselling session



2017/05/05

Meeting of development committee





Inproper sanitaryservi
and
inproper disposal of waste

Lack of bridge



proper garbeg disposaland
lack of safe environment

Idle life in the slum

School activity



Victims of flood



In come generating
of the project
Goats



Rabbits



Community development
solving programme

Distribution of food



Distribution of
cloths to
the needy children