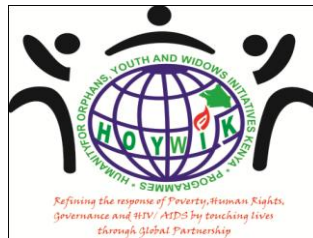


PROJECT PROPOSAL

ON

“BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION OF HOYWIK ULTRA MODERN MULTI-PURPOSE TRAINING CENTRE-KIBERA SLUMS”



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1.0 PROJECT EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Of about 76.5% of children aged 14 to 17 (primary and secondary school going age-group) in Kenya today are not in school (*Source: Administrative records of The Ministry of Education in conjunction with Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development*¹).



Nairobi enrolment level is one of the worst records ranking, it is among the lowest 7 districts in the country at 11.8%. It is estimated that Kenya has over 2.4million AIDS orphans and other Vulnerable Children's (OVCs) so far with the number daily increasing. Over 465,000 of them are in Kibera slum alone, with approximately 10,000 of them being of secondary school going age. The proposed HOYWIK Ultra Modern Multi-Purpose Training Centre will include Clinic, Primary and Secondary School. HOYWIK Academy School which was established in 2006 is

a project for the HIV/AIDS Orphans that benefits bright primary school pupils from very poor backgrounds of age bracket 5-18 years. All aspects of the project will be focused directly on ensuring successful completion of primary and secondary level of education for them. The Health Clinic and School will provide good environment and will operate according to principles of HOYWIK NGO flowing out of the constitution espoused by members of Community. The project will rely on HOYWIK Development Office and strong demonstrated commitment and preferential option for the less fortunate members in the community, in terms of HIV/AIDS Orphans and their families.

So far, the organization has been supporting 86 AIDS orphans from Kibera Slums undertaking education at HOYWIK Academy School, Kibera- Nairobi and has a sustainability plan to initiate a Clinic, Resource Centre, Vocational training centre, to continue providing training for girls from the same slum. Since 2006 HOYWIK Academy has provided primary



education, daily meals, clothing's, and counseling; supporting 86 HIV/Aids orphans. The commitment of the project by 2011 is to provide these same services to 300 Aids orphans. We anticipate that the proposed project will eventually acquire funding that will enable it grow into a full-fledged ultra modern multi-purpose training centre and enroll the pioneers of both class for the Kenya Certificate of Primary and Secondary Education at the beginning of the year 2010. And the community will also be able to receive medication at affordable costs. The project sister organization (HOYWIK) is a Non

Governmental Organization in a demonstrated strong supporter of persons living with HIV/Aids and their dependants, is seeking support of **USD\$595,965** in external funding, to a HOYWIK Ultra Modern Multi-Purpose Centre accommodating clinic, resource centre,

¹ *Administrative records of The Ministry of Education in conjunction with Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development.*

library, primary and high school for HIV/Aids orphans aimed at building and construction for the centre.

2.0 INTRODUCTION OF PROJECT IMPLEMENTER

HOYWIK is an acronym which stands for Humanity for Orphans, Youth and Widows Initiatives Kenya is a Non Governmental Organization registered as a non profit organization under the Laws of Kenya. It is a non-religious non-political membership organization working with and for Aids Children and their families in slums and rural settings in Kenya. It's a registered non-profit making organization established in the year 1998 and officially registered under the NGO Coordination Act 1990 vide certificate number **OP.218/051/2008/0300/5336** to support communities in playing a full and effective role in the global response to HIV/AIDS. HOYWIK NGO is capacitated to promote hope and innovativeness among the disadvantaged community of persons who are Orphaned, Widowed and Youthful. HOYWIK NGO is multi-dimensional and innovative; it's also championed for the affirmative action among the Widowed and the orphaned communities in enrolling civic education, mobility, capacity building, awareness campaigns, advocacy and lobbying for policy formulation at the community level, drug abuse, child abuse, reproductive health issues, environmental awareness, and youth application in practicality.

It draws its membership from Kenyans of diverse faiths and ethnic backgrounds, committed to changing the plight of neglected and discriminated Aids sufferers from poor backgrounds and their dependants. A high percentage of the founding members are drawn from Community. It has a secretariat headed by a Director, who is engaged by the Executive Committee elected after three years by the members at their General Meeting. In deed it is against this background that HOYWIK NGO was formed to mitigate and enhance human dignity in the society. Since its formation it has been involved in the advocating for the human rights at the community level in reducing stigma and discrimination among the affected and infected families and the communities in general. HOYWIK NGO also embraces networking and partnerships to execute most of its programs and projects. Currently HOYWIK NGO is running its programmes in Kibera slums, Nairobi, Kenya.

2.1 Goal of HOYWIK NGO Development Office

Its major purpose is to provide support and facilitate worthy community based organizations/organized groups, become more effective and efficient in their social intervention programs. The desire and intention to have grass root-based organizations and groups which make excellent impact in their undertakings, is the impetus for founding this organization.

2.2 HOYWIK NGO Development Office Objectives

1. To assist HOYWIK NGO and its members in fulfilling its mission especially where the mission is concerned with social development and service of the poor and underprivileged in Kenyan community.
2. To build the capacity of local organized groups and local communities to be pro-actively respond to the developmental needs of their people.
3. To assist in fundraising for social development projects and programs especially those having preferential inclinations for the poor and underprivileged members of community.
4. To assist grass-root based organized groups/organizations become more effective and efficient in their social interventions programs.
5. To partner with local/ international organizations and local groups initiatives geared towards serving the poor in community.

2.3 MISSION AND VISION OF HOYWIK NGO

2.3.1 MISSION STATEMENT

HOYWIK NGO exists to champion, lobby for the rights and specific general needs of the welfare of orphans, youth and Widows through advocacy for their role in the implementation of sustainable developmental Programs in the community.

2.4.2 VISION STATEMENT

Having a society where the rights of the vulnerable persons are appreciated, guaranteed, protected and also where such persons are accorded opportunity to live in dignity through easy access to Health care, Education, Information, Shelter and other basic needs.

3.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

1. To assist people infected or affected by the disease to live with dignity in community.
2. To sensitize the community on the spread of HIV/Aids, related sicknesses and ways of prevention intervention.
3. Provide comprehensive care and support to OVCs in the slums.
4. To provide sponsorship to the brighter students in the community we do serve.
5. To encourage endeavors in institutions of learning that will promote sensitivity to the problem of HIV/Aids.
6. To provide moral and spiritual formation to the community geared towards behavior change and self-control.
7. To provide comprehensive care and support to the Aids Orphans and other Vulnerable Children.
8. Provide educational support to the vulnerable children's in the slums.

4.0 PROBLEM STATEMENT

It has been recorded that over about 76.5% of children aged 14 to 17 (Secondary School going age- group) in Kenya today are not in school (**Source: Administrative records of The Ministry of Education in conjunction with Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development.**²). In Nairobi province, it is estimated that 88.2% of this group have no access to secondary school education. In Kibera slum (home to over 45% of Nairobi's population of **2,143,254**), it is estimated that over 90% of this group are not in school - a figure higher than the national one by 15%. The rapid spread of HIV/Aids poses a great challenge to the education sector in Kenya today, just like it has affected other sectors adversely. In fact, it is estimated that Kenya has over 2.4million Aids orphans so far with the number daily steadily increasing (*Source: Daily Nation 10th July 2003 pp 4*³). Most of them are found in slum settings and in the streets begging money to buy "food". Kibera and other slums in its neighborhood have an estimated population of over 10,000 Aids orphans of secondary school going age who are not able to continue with education. The reasons given for this scenario revolves around two major issues: the prohibitive cost of accessing secondary school education; and the non-availability of secondary school places. It is here then that one of the obvious challenges confronting the government and development organizations is that of stepping up attainment of both secondary and primary school education if the country is to achieve it's aspiration of being an industrialized nation by vision 2030.

² *Administrative records of The Ministry of Education in conjunction with Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development.*

³ *Daily Nation 10th July 2003 pp 4*

Why the HIV/Aids Orphans High School Project? The project conception is as a result of a steadily increasing number of Aids orphans seeking support for their education from HOYWIK NGO. Some leaders of community have been assisting some of these orphans



through contributions from friends to pay for their school fees for a number of years now. The experience helped HOYWIK NGO to be in touch with the social reality and more precisely the greatest felt need of Aids infected and affected families: the future of orphans left behind. HOYWIK NGO, through its mission of reaching out to the HIV/Aids victims and their families, at the same time has been challenged by the overwhelming need for support requested from Aids orphans for their education from Kibera slums and its neighborhoods and has been supporting some of them meet the school

expenses through contributions from its members. By networking and partnership with Save African Children Fund; *HOYWIK NGO Sponsorship Best Practices Report of 2007*⁴ managed to provide School Bursaries for 30 needy bright students in various selected Schools within the community.

The HIV/Aids orphans neglect has grown dramatically owing especially to increasing poverty levels and the weakening of extended family support and unity in African Societies. While the growth occurs across all socio-economic levels and environments, the greatest rate of growth is occurring in very poor HIV/Aids infected and/or affected families living in slum settings. These families are poorly endowed materially to pay for medical drugs costs for their ailing members on one hand, and meeting daily life commitments of their children's: Education, Clothing, Food, and generally a supportive environment for their mental, emotional and physical growth. The idea for establishing the high school and clinic for HIV/Aids orphans principally stemmed from the discrimination and isolation they are subjected to in both private and public high schools by both their peers and teachers as well. This has adversely affected their performance in both academic work and other endeavors. Constructing of HOYWIK Ultra Modern Multi-Purpose Training Centre was conceived because of the problems these children experience due to the Aids stigma and poverty. Besides this major reason, the minimal and affordable cost in the long run of renting premises for the primary and high school when compared with the alternative of having our own land with our own structures that can cater for needs of the orphans in the school adds weight to the idea. Not to mention the fact that this path will arguably instill them with needed confidence and attitude to learn and study well.

In our survey carried out recently in Kibera Slums by HOYWIK NGO, the responses generated the following information: -

Problem	Percentage	Ranking
Food	70%	1 st
Education	65%	2 nd
Medical	63%	3 rd
Housing	55%	5 th
Clothings	50%	4 th



⁴ *HOYWIK NGO Sponsorship Best Practices Report of 2007*

The proposed HOYWIK Ultra Modern Multi Purpose Training Centre thus, is aimed at addressing primarily first, second, and third in priority of the above-stated problems, using a multi-faceted approach. It is owing to this multi-faceted approach that the project includes the following components: - learning geared towards completion of primary and



secondary education, a daily feeding programme, some medical care support and provisions of school uniforms. There is also provision for counseling service aimed at accompanying the orphans to overcome the bitter past experiences of parents' deaths, and the situation they have found themselves in because of these losses. In addition, HOYWIK NGO believes their strength will prove effective in supporting these needy youth. The project seeks to provide creative and supportive facilities i.e. Health Clinic and a good learning environment for most needy HIV/Aids orphans who have passed well

primary level of education, but do not have the financial capability to enroll for secondary education following their parents' demise in Kibera slum and its neighborhoods.

5.0 PROJECT BROAD GOAL

Construct HOYWIK Ultra Modern Multi-Purpose Training Centre to increase medication, primary, and secondary school net enrolment percentage amongst the HIV/Aids orphans in Kibera slum and its neighborhood by at least 5.8% by the end of year 2011.

SPECIFIC PROJECT OBJECTIVES

1. To enroll 266 and more Aids orphans for both primary and secondary education at the beginning of the year 2010.
2. To provide tuition to 120 secondary school learners in Forms One, and Two.
3. To provide 1 Headteacher, Assistant headteacher and seven full-time teachers
4. To enhance the quality of teaching service offered to the learners.
5. To provide learning, resource centre and facilities for learners' private study use during holidays or weekends.
6. To provide a conducive environment for effective and efficient students' learning.
7. To enroll a total of 380 Aids orphans by end of 2011.
8. To though fundraise for the proposed project completion.
9. carryout effective publicity of the proposed project in the local media
10. To established horizontal and vertical linkages for project support.

6.0 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

1. Assessment process to verify the site/location of the land.
2. Engage legal and professional services to draw the master plan of the Land.
3. Obtain the land allotment letter from the Ministry of Lands
4. Fundraise for the project implementation through project proposal writing.
5. Layout media outreach strategies to target other interested potential partners
6. Seek corporate sector partnership to support the Building and Construction of the Ultra Modern Centre.
7. Develop channels for seeking small donation to support the needy children in the Centre.
8. Develop Information Educational Materials (IECs) for wider publicity.

7.0 PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

This project has grown out of the steadily declining enrolment levels and high drop out rate amongst HIV/Aids orphans in primary school specifically at Kibera Slum and its surroundings, that is, children of age-group 6-18 years. Its identification as a priority project was jointly carried out with HOYWIK NGO-Development Office and Community on



one hand, and the affected and infected HIV/Aids community in Kibera slums and it's surrounding informal settlements on the other hand. Currently Nairobi City has got 130 slum communities that are home to over 2 million people. The residents of Nairobi's informal settlements constitute of about 65% of the City's population, yet they are crowded onto only 1.5% of the total land area in the City. This makes Nairobi a city more densely populated by slums than Calcutta and Bombay, cities traditionally considered the worst slum

cities in the whole World. Many of the informal settlements such as Kibera, Korogocho, Kiambiu and Mukuru are located on Government or City Council land. These settlements therefore have been declared 'illegal' and are not officially recognized by the Government because the people living there do not have title deeds.

As a result, the residents who are considered illegal squatters live in constant fear that they can be evicted at any time. Moreover, because these settlements are considered 'illegal', people living there are denied all basic urban infrastructure service including adequate housing, running water, toilets, and sanitation systems, educational facilities, electricity, roads, street lights and refuse pick up. Indeed there can be no peace and development in

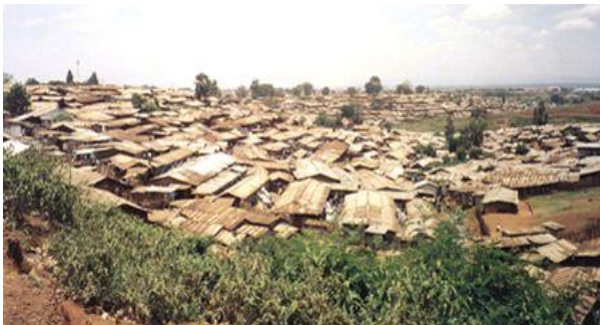


Photo by Jennifer Hyman

With more than 1 million people crammed into one square mile, every child is vulnerable in Africa's largest slum, Kibera, located in southern Nairobi, Kenya. Not only is HIV rampant, but residents lack basic sanitation and food security.

Nairobi where hundred of thousands of people live in such conditions. Kibera slum is situated in Nairobi Province of Kenya (the province is home to 7.5% of Kenya's population). It is about 7kms to the West from the City Centre of Nairobi. It is a cosmopolitan area with people of diverse Kenyan origins and some from the neighboring Eastern Africa Countries. The slum is as old as the City of Nairobi itself. It started as an alternative residential for rural immigrants with low-income earnings and those with no steady sources of incomes. The population of the slum currently stands at between

750,000 to 1.2million:- living in an area that is only 550 acres, thereby making Kibera the largest and most densely populated informal settlement in all of Sub-Saharan Africa. Young people constitute the majority, with over 60% of the population comprising this group. The secondary school going age of 14-18 constitute a high percentage of these youth (*Source: HOYWIK NGO Baseline Survey 2007*⁵). Nairobi has one of the lowest secondary school enrolments at 11.8% respectively ranking one of the lowest districts in the country.

⁵ HOYWIK NGO Baseline Survey

The situation is worse in the slum where the figures are far lower than the Nairobi averages. It is however, important to note that the figure for primary school enrolment has drastically improved starting January 2003 when the new National Alliance Rainbow Coalition (NARC) Government introduced the free compulsory primary education. It is estimated that an additional 1.3million primary school going aged children in Kenya were enrolled at the start of this year. This has increased primary school enrolment from 6 million last year to 7.3million this year. For secondary school, there has been no significant change. It is envisaged that the project will increase to some small extent the net enrolment ratio for secondary from the very low current levels. Although Nairobi Province



stands out with the highest monthly mean household income in the country estimated to be Kshs 19,202 (Source: *Central Bureau of Statistics Surveys of Ministry of Finance and Planning*⁶), Kibera slum monthly household income is estimated at Kshs 4,000. This is far below the Province's averages and stands out as one of the lowest monthly mean household income in the country. The vast majority of residents in the informal settlements live in very high levels of poverty. While many are unemployed, those that manage to find work generally earn less than **US\$2** a day selling fruits and vegetables or

working as casual unskilled laborers. In the absence of viable opportunities for earning income, theft, prostitution, smuggling and illegal alcohol infect. It is envisaged that the multiplier effect of education will step up the current low-income levels. Kibera, like all slums in this City is overcrowded, insecure and unsanitary to say the least. On average, four to five people live in a room less than three meters square. One-room shanties are sandwiched together. The only walkways are narrow dirt paths that frequently flood and are impassable during the rainy seasons. These rooms have very poor ventilation and are without windows. The rooms are made of old iron sheets, scrap metals, cartons, mud wood and polythene.

The walls are mostly mud plastered with dirt floors. It is envisaged that the project will improve this situation in future. Urban services are virtually non-existent here. Residents have no access to electricity. Drinking water must be purchased from vendors at a high price. Almost 65% of the residents have no access to toilets and are forced to use open areas and flying toilets. Those lucky enough to have access to a pit latrine are forced to share with fifty to one hundred people per toilet. The lack of sanitation has led to serious environmental and health hazards including a higher incidence of diseases like typhoid, cholera and tuberculosis. The people living here constitute the majority of the over 34% of Nairobi residents who do not have access to safe drinking water and even the traditional pit latrines. The project will influence attitudes of learners for the better as regards sanitation and observance of personal and environmental hygiene.

HOYWIK NGO has been working with people living within and around the slum for four years now. First, it was purely in the purview of making individual and/or group visits to Aids affected and infected families. Subsequently, individual members of Community to consolidate their efforts and institutionalized HOYWIK NGO. An achievement so far made

⁶ *Central Bureau of Statistics Surveys of Ministry of Finance and Planning*

that is worth mentioning, is that of a growing number of families committed in providing care and support to their members infected and affected with HIV/Aids pandemic. HOYWIK NGO through its members with their office base near this slum has for the last four years been engaged in reaching out to Aids patients and their families as their mission. Within a very short span of time this group has been able to pay secondary school fees for 30 children from these families from collections within its membership and other contributors. In addition, they have helped the victims' families to accept and love them for who they are and generally change their attitudes towards them for the better. With a new government in place, so much is expected of it as opposed to the previous one, particularly in the education sector. The new Kenyan Government has pledged to implement free and compulsory primary education, which has greatly been welcomed. This will undoubtedly continue to occasion an increase in enrolment levels at primary school in the country, and indirectly that of secondary school level if the program is completely entrenched.

It is noteworthy that the focus of the government and of donors supporting it is mainly in basic education. It is indisputable that this is a good pursuit worth investing in as a cornerstone for other levels of education. However, little is being done for secondary and tertiary levels as of now and even free primary education agenda has failed to bring on board children from very poor backgrounds. One particular area of intervention by the government to address low enrolment levels at secondary school is the provision of bursary for needy bright students. This bursary though a very good intervention mechanism, has been limited in covering the needs of an entirely needy student population in Kenya, occasioned by a dismally performing economy for the last one decade. The plan of the present government is generally to enhance the quality of education with a view to making it relevant and affordable to the developmental needs of the country.

The religious institutions have also in their ways tried to address this problem through meeting school fees expenses for some of the most needy primary and secondary students. The church has also been in the forefront in building schools to help address the problem of lack of availability of school places. Owing to the ever-dwindling external support and unreliable local support, the church has not been able to effectively address this problem as it wishes to. It is gratifying to note that, the Kenyan private sector is beginning to take a keen interest in the areas of social responsibility and particularly that of education of the poor and underprivileged. Like the church, this sector has put up, with local communities' contributions, a number of school structures aimed at stepping up school places available in the country. The private sector is offering a number of scholarships to bright students from poor families to secondary school and in post secondary higher institutions of learning. In the future it is in their plan to grow in this area and possibly deepen their contributions towards education in the country particularly at the basic levels.

8.0 PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS

HOYWIK Academy School was established without any financial support from donor support. The school had been struggling to mainstream its activities for a period of three years. So there is an urgent need to plan for the years project. In the first year (2006) the school enrolled 10 students instead of 50 as had been started in the first proposal. This was due to the big number of orphans who came for the little space available. In total there were at least 30 orphans who came for the interviews. The number in



our target group continues increasing as many parents are dying of Aids leaving behind small children with no one to look after them. As a result to this increase, we are planning to increase our intake in 2010. We are planning to have six "streams" or classrooms for STD1 to Form II. This will mean accepting 286 students in the new STD4 up to Form II class for 2010.

The school has been established in its our own place of land within Kibera slums provided by the Government of Kenya through Local Administration. In this Phase II, we would like to upgrade these semi-permanent structures where we can put up a permanent building structure for both School and Health Clinic. This is the requirement by the Government of Kenya so that we can be registered under the Ministry of Education and Medical Services respectively. Having our own premise would be economical in the long run and allow us to create these rooms for more orphans who keep on asking for admission and medical attention for the same.

9.0 GOAL OF THE PROJECT

This project is in tandem with HOYWIK NGO mission to assist the poor and underprivileged members in the community lead and live a dignified life. This project is designed to set up structures (Buildings to accommodate full Primary, Secondary and Health Clinic etc) that will improve the attainment of quality primary, secondary school education amongst the poor Aids orphans and the provision of good health care services in Kibera slum and it's surrounding.

9.1 OVERALL OBJECTIVE

Increase primary and secondary school net enrolment percentage amongst Aids orphans in Kibera slum and its neighborhood by at least 5.8% by the end of year 2010.

9.2 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

The specific objectives of the project are enumerated as: -

1. To continue with our present 86 students and to enroll 154 more Aids orphans for the new by February 2010.
2. To provide tuition to 126 School learners in primary sections.
3. To provide 1 headteacher 1 Assistant Headteacher, 6 full-time Teachers, One Doctor, Two Nurses and Volunteers.
4. To enhance the quality of teaching service offered to the learners in the school.
5. To provide a learning and Resource Centre for learners' private study use during holidays or weekends.
6. To provide a conducive environment for effective and efficient students' learning.
7. To acquire relevant documents for the construction of HOYWIK Multi-Purpose Centre.
8. Equip the resource centre with modern infrastructure for easy access of the e-learning.
9. To establish medical health clinic to provide medical care services to the community

10.0 PROJECT PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

1. Carryout a detailed Assessment process to verify the site/location of the land.
2. Engage the legal and professional services for drawing the proposed project.
3. Fundraising/Resource Mobilization
4. project ground breaking ceremony
5. carry community mobilization to support the construction of the school and clinic
6. Secure project funding for project expansions from other potential partners.
7. carryout staff recruitments

8. Develop publicity through Media, Conferences, Community, and Meetings
9. Organize official luncheon for the HOYWIK Multi-Purpose project.
10. Purchase the project apparatus.
11. Purchase the learning instructional materials
12. Carry out construction work in the project site.

11.0 PROJECT ANTICIPATED OUTCOMES/RESULTS

By the end of 2010 we anticipate that we will have achieved the following results:

1. Increased enrolment level of HIV/Aids orphans for primary and secondary level of education in Kibera slum and its neighborhood by at least 5.8% by the end of 2010.
2. 7 full time qualified teachers engaged and providing excellent teaching services
3. Teaching and learning materials supplied to both learners and teachers
4. Enhanced quality of teaching and service delivery to students/learners
5. 7 engaged teachers trained on effective teaching methodologies
6. Relevant documents for construction of rooms for classes, clinic, resource centre, offices, kitchen, store lab etc.
7. A day feeding program for the student existing and expanded.
8. Well-formed learners intellectually and spiritually who are able to take up challenges in life positively.
9. Acquire 1.5 Acres of Land for establishing the HOYWIK Ultra Modern Multi-Purpose Training Centre.
10. Carry out new construction work to accommodate the HOYWIK Ultra Modern Multi-Purpose Training Centre.
11. That HOYWIK Ultra Modern Centre registered by the Ministry of Education and Medical Services.

12.0 PROJECT ASSUMPTIONS

The success of the project will be dependent on whether or not certain conditions will prevail. Key among these is: -

- ✓ That the local community will contribute its share of resources required to implement the project. This is to say that they will be in a position to meet well their share of contribution as required and without delay.
- ✓ That Kenyan education system will not be overhauled in the near future. This means that there will be some level of stability in the education sector in the country.
- ✓ That the peace that is presently enjoyed by Kenyans will be maintained into the foreseeable future.
- ✓ That the local education office will recognize the project and support where their help is required.
- ✓ That the Kenyan economy will improve steadily in the next two years. This will have a direct effect on the level of the local community contribution.
- ✓ That the Kenyan Government will continue to support free compulsory primary education.
- ✓ That the Kenyan Government and the City Authorities will support the initiative of establishing the HIV/Aids orphans primary and secondary school.
- ✓ That the Kenya Government will be able to partner with project implementers to cater for the medication of patients in the proposed Health Clinic and registered the centre with the Ministry of Medical Services.
- ✓ Political good will, this will be embraced through all series of stages involvements of all opinion leaders and law makers.

13.0 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

1st Step: Hiring of a Architectural

The piece of Land has already been mapped and measured size for the Master Plan, and the proposed HOYWIK Ultra Modern Multi-Purpose Training Centre be has been drawn for the accommodation of the propose projects. The Architectural shall provide professional service that is involved in the designing of piece of land.

2nd Step: Identification of the partners. Already HOYWIK NGO has identified UNON, MOCH, NCC, Ministry of Lands, Access Kenya, Turing Foundation, TDMES, and Standard Chartered Bank among others.

- ✓ Develop project proposals for funding the HOYWIK Ultra Modern Multi-Purpose Training Centre.
- ✓ Conducive for learning and study for all.
- ✓ Be secure enough to avoid cases of theft and break-ins'.
- ✓ Within the reach of the target community (Kibera slum).

3rd Step: Acquisition of other relevant Land documents.

As a progression from the previous step, here the land owner with the help of a Ministry of Lands through the District Development Committee has been contacted for the final process of the relevant documents necessary to HOYWIK NGO.

4th Step: Construction and Registration of the School and Health Clinic.

The construction process will begin with the purchase of the construction materials, signing of the Contract with the Chief Architecture. Later the workout the registration process of the school will officially commence.

14.0 OTHER EXTERNAL (PARTNERS)

The below are the tentative project partners who we among them has committed to make the Ultra Modern HOYWIK Ultra Modern Multi-Purpose Training Centre to achieve its started goal and objectives.

1. **HOYWIK PROGRAMMES (NGO):** has fundraised amount worth USD \$5,000 from its members and well-wishers which has been utilized for the documentations, measuring and Architectural drawings of the HOYWIK Ultra Modern Multi-Purpose Training Centre.
2. **Ministry of Lands and Nairobi City Council:** has agreed to provide the organization with the official Allotment documentation of the occupancy of the plot in the Slums. Relevant Government officials are currently working on Paper work.
3. **United Nations Office at Nairobi (UNON):** has already donated 15 good Computers, Scanners, Printers, metal Cabinet, Carpets, Office Chairs and Table worth USD \$15,000 from the United Nations Office in Nairobi to support the Resource Tele-Centre part of the proposed project.
4. **STANDARD CHARTERED BANK:** the private sector has agreed to construct the 4door Toilets for the pupils as proposed in the Multi-Purpose Training Centre.

We will liaise with other donor agencies to inquire if they will consider this project according to the need. Any money received the requested amount of **US\$595,960** equivalent to **KES**

47,676,800 Million will be returned/applied to further development and/or construction of the Clinic, primary and high school in 2010 according to the donor discretion.

15.0 PROJECT EVALUATION

The project evaluation process serves two purposes: (1) to provide feedback during project implementation and (2) to provide quantifiable data regarding the short-term and long-term effectiveness of the project.

16.0 PROJECT MONITORING

The president/founder will undertake the project day-to-day monitoring task. However, at the end of the three terms, an Evaluation Team that comprises of a representative of HOYWIK -Development Office, the local community, local Educational officials and an independent evaluator will conduct a monitoring exercise and come up with final year monitoring report. The report will essentially assess how inputs are being made and how the outputs are being achieved. Financial reports will have the budget line items as described in the project proposal budget presented (as in the Project Budget). They will also have an income and expenditure component. Further, financial report will also reflect the balance of disbursed funds on the budget line basis; each time the report will be submitted to the sponsor.

17.0 PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY

In the short-term, the project sustainability would be indeed very weak especially in terms of the skills needed to run it efficiently and effectively, the funds and other resources required to meet its various commitments, and the technical know how of the mentors. This is to say then that for over a period running into five years from the start of the project, the project would be very much dependent on external support to implement its various activities. However, in the long run i.e. after five years, it is anticipated that the sustainability of the project will have been enhanced enormously. So as to achieve this, the following will be undertaken during the lifespan of the project: -

- ✓ Training and developing the human resource of the project to be able to run the project professionally i.e. conducting in house and external training of staff to develop their skills and knowledge in areas of proposal writing and local resource mobilization, grant accounting, report writing, NGO management, financial management, participatory learning action and participatory rural and urban appraisal, information technology, effective teaching methodologies and lobby and advocacy skills among others.
- ✓ Acquisition of land to put up a permanent school structure. Soliciting help from the Ministry of Lands and Nairobi City Council through the local community's leadership will be pursued to achieve this.
- ✓ Building strategic alliances and partnerships with both local private sector and public sector organizations of like minds particularly those involved in support of education and health programs.
- ✓ Enhancing the participation and ownership of the project by the local community. This is intended to enable the target community to seek their own mechanism for supporting the project in the long-run. This will also involve educating the community to be in a position to take charge of their own destinies in future. This will be done through community capacity building programs/strategies.

Annex: THE CURRENT PICTORIAL OF THE HOYWIK ACADEMY SCHOOL



Part of old Centre hosting 86 OVCs



Part of the School Building supported by Global Health Action



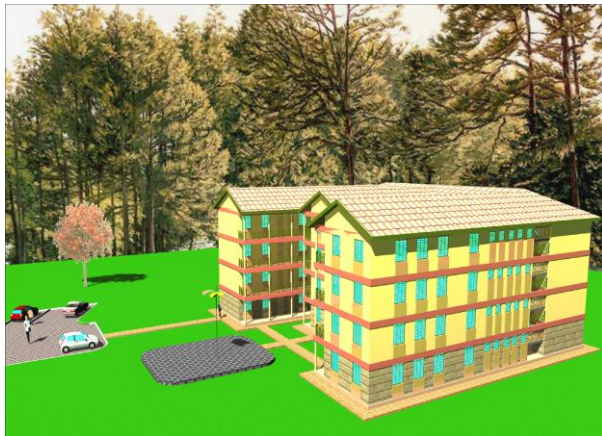
Old HOYWIK School hosting 80OVCs



OVCs being supported by HOYWIK recites a poem

2.0 Proposed New HOYWIK Ultra Modern Multi-Purpose Training Centre

The below is archliberal drawing of the new proposed HOYWIK Ultra Modern Multi-Purpose Training Centre which will include several six blocks i.e.: - **Block (One 1)** will have Administration, **Block (Two 2)** Resource Centre, **Block (Three 3)** Computer Library, **Block (Four 4)** Primary and Secondary School, **Block (5)** Kitchen & Dining Hall, and **Block (Six 6)** Community Health Clinic.



New Back yard of HOYWIK Ultra Modern



The front yard of HOYWIK Ultra Modern