



**HAPPEN HEAD OFFICE**  
HOMA-BAY DIOCESE & ST. CAMILLUS PROJECT  
HIV/AIDS PREVENTION, PROTECTION &  
EMPOWERMENT NETWORK

P.O.BOX 207 RONGO  
CELL: 0736-752555  
[www.karungu.net](http://www.karungu.net)

**ORGANISATION:** CATHOLIC DIOCESE OF HOMA BAY &  
ST.CAMILLUS M. HOSPITAL

**PROJECT TITLE:** HAPPEN

**PROGRAMME AREA:** HIV/AIDS PREVENTION EDUCATION

**TARGET CLIENT:** YOUTH IN SCHOOLS

**PROJECT LOCATION:** RONGO

**AREA COVERED:** CATHOLIC DIOCESE OF HOMA- BAY

**NATURE OF REPORT:** 1<sup>st</sup> ANNUAL REPORT

**PERIOD COVERED:** JAN – DEC 2006

## **INTRODUCTION**

Kenya provides home for 2.2 million people living with HIV/AIDS. Approximately 300 people die from HIV/AIDS daily in this country. This gives a devastating impression about our country. The disease does not discriminate any group of people, but it spreads faster among some groups of people than others. The statistics prove that some places in the country especially the great south Nyanza has a higher prevalence rate than others.

Most of the people infected in this region are young people with ages ranging from 15 to 45. A country should be relying on these very potential people. It is the most productive age bracket when young people can help the community. Most of the people in Nyanza province including the Catholic Diocese of Homa bay are poor; nearly 70% of the population here lives below the poverty line. Many parents sacrifice and go without many basic needs to pay school fees for their children only to find their sons and daughters' lives claimed by AIDS. There have been several schoolgirls and boys admitted in St. Camillus Hospital with HIV related complications. This increases the poverty level of the region.

Tradition plays another important role in the spread of the virus in these areas. Among the Kuria there is circumcision of both male and female youth after which they are to confirm whether their genitals have healed by practicing sex. This is usually the graduation from childhood to adulthood. At the same time there is another tradition where a woman marries another woman if she is barren. This woman who marries the other one is called the "Administrator". She facilitates hiring and firing of the men who are to have sex with the woman she has married. This tradition is called "Nyumba Mboke" and is very dangerous as far as HIV spread is concerned for the girl that is married is to be loyal and cannot say no to sex with any man brought to her. These together with the wife inheritance, early and forced marriages in *Luo* community have fueled up the spread of the virus. All these practices are fuelled by ignorance in the community.

In the country we have approximately 1.9 million orphans of which nearly over 400,000 are from our diocese. Most of these orphans are very vulnerable to HIV infection because they lack parental guidance. They are to take care of themselves and their siblings exposing most of them especially girls to early sexual activities to gain favors from older men.

With the high prevalence rate of 35%-40% of which  $\frac{3}{4}$  are young people especially young women, the Catholic diocese of Homa bay under the Rt. Reverent Bishop Philip A. S. Anyolo in collaboration with St. Camillus Mission Hospital under the administration of Fr. Emilio Balliana and all the parish priests felt an urgent need to start a programme which will help counteract the rapid spread of this virus in the diocese. The programme deals with giving the right information to the community that is already confused due to mixed information received from the mass media and other sources. It is also expected to empower the community i.e. youth more so the girl child to respond positively to daily challenges and pressures surrounding sexual health brought by traditional culture or the environment.

It has been realized that most of the people have come to accept that the virus exists except that the stigma and discrimination that accompanies it makes several people to live in denial and fear. More so, the information being given out to the people is not consistent with their beliefs and attitudes thus making behaviour change a problem.

### **Target group**

The Programme was designed to cover youth in and out of school. This is because they are the people who can change following what they see and comparing to the traditional norms that put them at risk. The youth are also easily available especially youth in school are easy to reach than the old people who are not easy to bring together for a discussion. The youth are more vulnerable as they are people who are used to experimenting things thus leading them to risks. They are also misused especially those who seek employment opportunities and even those who pursue education are sexually abused to gain favors.

It is true that in the lake region, most of the youth become sexually active from ages 10 to 13. The programme is therefore designed to delay the youth's sexual activities by giving them appropriate information, values and skills to keep off sexually transmitted infections, early parenting or unwanted pregnancies and school dropouts.

### **Approach**

The Programme adopts to take the life skills approach, which is not a teaching methodology but an interactive process of teaching and learning which focuses on acquiring knowledge attitudes and skills which support behaviours that enable people to take greater responsibility for their own lives by making healthy life choices, gaining greater resistance to negative pressures and minimizing harmful behaviours.

### **Aims**

The Programme has the following aims,

- Preventing young people from becoming infected with HIV and dying from AIDS by providing them with facts about HIV/AIDS, sexual health, pregnancy, STDs and skills to delay sexual intercourse till they become married.
- Improve the decision making of the young people by providing them with skills they require so that they can make informed decisions about their sexual health and face peer pressure around sex and the use of drugs and alcohol.
- Improve the communication between boys and girls, between young people and their parents, leaders at school, in church and the community.
- To instill in them good attitudes towards those who are already infected and help in assisting them by taking part in the activities that deal with HIV/AIDS in order to do away with stigma and discrimination in the community.

### **ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED**

To obtain the above listed objectives, activities including recruitments and trainings of volunteers, contacts and sensitization in schools, recruitment and trainings for the youth peer educators, follow ups and evaluations and the development and distribution of IEC materials were done. The activities were done in quarters and the youth especially youth in school were only met during school days.

#### **1. Recruitment and training of volunteers (TOTs).**

Since the project is channeled through the church, (Catholic Church) Parish priests were given the opportunity to recruit one person in each parish and were named parish representatives. These parish representatives were the first team to be trained at St. Camillus Mission Hospital for one week. After the training the representatives were to choose other volunteers (at least five) with the help of the priest under each parish. These other volunteers were trained at the parish levels with the little resources the parish priests and the participants could raise. Most of these trainings took only

one or two days due to lack of resources for the training including accommodations and meals. In total there were 25 trainings organized at parish levels done to 205 volunteers diocese wide. However Awendo parish had not selected its volunteers thus no training had been done to them yet. The volunteers were trained on facilitation skills and were equipped with the knowledge pertaining to HIV/AIDS and STIs and the importance of preventing these infections. They were also taught on sexual communication. Most of our volunteers are school leavers aged between 20 to 40 years although in some places it was found that even very old people, retirees were also found to have potential and were chosen as volunteers. There are 90 female and 115 male volunteers altogether.

## **2. Contacts and sensitizations.**

School pupils are the main target audience and they are to be met in their respective schools. The volunteers meet the school administration first and sensitize them before meeting the youth. Letters from the head office are also sent to the educational offices like AEOs and DEOs to give clarity on what the project intends to do with school pupils within a given area.

There are 237 schools contacted and sensitized in the whole year, which included 18 secondary and 219 primary schools in the whole diocese. Teachers have been co-operating and have been giving our volunteers easy time in most places. They usually welcome the project even though in some places they seem to shy away and do not like to take part in these activities. Most of the schools have given out one of their staff to act as patrons of the programme in their various schools as the project required. In most schools, teachers in charge of guidance and counseling act as patrons. Schools have been contacted at random without discrimination. The volunteers were told to contact schools that were next to their places of residence for easy movement and reach to the schools as we had no funds to facilitate the movement/transport of the volunteers. This has also slowed down the pace at which the project activities have been carried out.

Volunteers made Programme action plans with the school administration. Then the pupils aged from 10 onwards were gathered together for a public education offered by the volunteers. The youth were given basics of HIV/AIDS and other STIs and the insight on the need to prevention of these infections together with unwanted pregnancies.

## **3. Training of youth peer educators.**

Throughout this year, the volunteers managed to offer trainings in 194 out of the 227 contacted schools. This resulted to 4,850 youth trained as peer educators in the whole diocese. The youth trained as peer educators are those that have good relations with the others. They are always recruited by the help of the patrons and are to be gender balanced. The trainings take place during games time though it becomes difficult during practices when the pupils are preparing for sports.

Before training, the volunteers evaluate the youth to gauge their knowledge. The youth are given information about HIV/AIDS and the human person. They are also made to learn how their bodies work including reproduction. On the side of skills, communication, decision-making, negotiation, and self awareness skills are instilled in them.

During the training it was discovered that about 80-95% of the youth knew the initials HIV and AIDS though they could not differentiate the two. A reasonable percentage knew there is no difference. Many pupils had very negative attitudes towards those who are infected and thought of their sickness being a result of their behaviours. It was discovered that the youth have been receiving mixed information from different sources including their peers, friends, family, and the mass media thus they become vulnerable to infection due to confusion. They are brought back to

their senses during these trainings and they see for themselves where they have gone wrong through participatory trainings.

After the trainings the youth are again evaluated to see how much they have gained during the trainings. They are expected to show good communication, negotiation and decision making skills, which can be proved through case studies or role-plays.

They usually draw action plans with the help of their volunteer facilitators and single out which activities the youth themselves can continue doing to help other youths also achieve the same information and skills to change their attitudes and behaviours (peer education). These are usually in form of dramas, songs, debates, discussions or role-plays.

#### **4. Follow up and evaluations**

The area under coverage is quite vast therefore parishes are grouped into five clusters called deaneries. Under each deanery a parish representative is chosen to lead and is called deanery coordinator. Three deaneries are bigger than others and the project divides them again into two thus bringing the number of deanery coordinators to eight. These eight people meet with the executive office each month to assess the progress of the programme and try to find out ways of alleviating the problems met in each parish monthly.

The head office also goes out in the community frequently to evaluate what the volunteers are doing in schools. At the same time they also seek to know which areas the volunteers find difficulties in facilitating the programme's activities and find out solutions or organize refresher trainings. These are done by holding regular meetings with the volunteers from different parishes at parish levels and joining them as they train in schools.

#### **5. Capacity building**

This activity has been going on especially during the holidays. Some of the parishes whose volunteers never had ample time for trainings have been calling for refresher trainings for their volunteers. These include parishes like Angiya, Nyarongi, Homa-Bay, Rongo, and Raruowa. These parishes felt that the training that they received initially was not enough and thought it wise to be taken a bit further.

On the other hand the head office also felt that other workshops be done for some few volunteers by December. This was seen very important because from the initial stage most of the volunteers were just trained on basics of HIV/AIDS and the most important part that deals with skills and attitudes was not properly spelt out.

The deanery coordinators were first trained then were made to organize for similar workshops in their respective deaneries. This was done in all parishes with exception of Macalder and Oriang parishes. All other parishes sent at least three volunteers for the workshop in preparation for the New Year's activities. The two parishes never sent their volunteers because of problems in communication but will be considered later in the course of the year. More capacity building workshops are required to enhance the standard of facilitation of our volunteers and also uplift their knowledge. This was learnt during the few evaluations that were done by the head office during the year.

#### **6. Development and distribution of IEC materials**

The office has been trying amidst constraints to make some IEC materials. However we managed to produce two different brochures that were sent to the youth. Most of the brochures were distributed during the World AIDS Day and others have been distributed to schools where our activities have been implemented.

We also produced some few T-shirts printed HAPPEN project and were distributed to our volunteers working as deanery coordinators to use during the sensitization programme on the World AIDS Day in different districts i.e. Suba, Rachuonyo, Homa Bay, Migori and Kuria.

## **7. Collaboration and Networking**

The project has not been working in isolation. We have been collaborating with other stakeholders, through activities that go in line with ours. We have collaborated with the ministry of health to get the statistics of the area pertaining the prevalence rates of HIV/AIDS. The ministry of Education has also been working with us hand in hand to allow our volunteers have an opportunity to share the information they have with the pupils at school. The church especially the clergy has also been cooperating to see that activities are carried out and trainings conducted at deanery and parish levels. We have also collaborated well with the Camillian Social Centre - Rayong in Thailand who assisted in organising and facilitating the first training of volunteers that took place in St. Camillus (Dala Kiye) Orphaned Children Welfare Home for one full week.

## **8. Teachers training**

In Mirogi deanery the project volunteers has trained teachers from Karungu parish. The training was for primary teachers during April and August holidays. The teachers were trained on basics of HIV/AIDS and STDs, including the difference between HIV and AIDS, Modes of transmission, prevention and protection, etc. they were also empowered with skills and information on Reproductive health including anatomy, sexuality cycles and behaviours of sexually healthy individuals. There were 13 teachers trained in April and 25 others trained in August 2006.

## **ACHIEVEMENTS**

- The project has managed to train 205 volunteers across the diocese who are expected to facilitate the project's activities in the community.
- The project volunteers have managed to contact and sensitize teachers and pupils from 13 secondary and 213 primary schools.
- Trainings have been conducted in 194 schools, which include 13 secondary and 181 primary schools.
- 4,850 peer educators (Youth) have been trained from the schools mentioned above and are continuing to educate others in different ways making prevention education a process.
- We have managed to conduct eight refresher trainings to our volunteers at different levels to prepare them for efficient performance.
- We have been holding monthly meetings to evaluate our work.
- Over 5,000 thousand brochures have been developed and sent to the schools and churches all over the diocese.
- There are reports of some behaviour change seen in the youth from several schools where the project is operating its activities.
- A tentative curriculum has been developed and distributed to all parishes to act as a guideline to make the work uniform in all parts of the diocese.
- 38 teachers trained as supporters to peer educators from 38 schools.

## CHALLENGES

- **Finance:** - many activities cannot be carried out effectively due to financial constraints. These include; Volunteers trainings which were done shallowly because we lacked good facilities and inadequate resources, less materials for the volunteers to conduct their trainings to the youth effectively, lack of motivation to the volunteers in form of tokens or incentives, lack of resources to facilitate the movement of the volunteers from their homes to different schools which are a bit far spaced to meet youths etc.
- **Personnel:** - we have trained so many volunteers but we find that many of them are leaving for urban centers or others have chances to go for further studies and colleges. This has led to deterioration in the project's progress as we continue to recruit new people who need to be trained afresh each time.
- **Transport:** - The office is using the public transport which is quite unpromising, tiresome and unavailable in some places. Most of the parishes are in the interior parts of the country and cannot be accessed easily on public transport thus making the head office officials to either use *Boda Boda* or walk long distances on foot making them unable to do their work effectively. This has slowed down their movement to do follow ups in the implementation of the project activities.
- **Lack of cooperation:** - In some places some head teachers are not welcoming the project due to the fact that they want to continue with their regular lessons even during the time for games that we recommend our activities to go on. This has made the volunteers to sometimes move long distances to work with the schools that have accepted the programme. Some people have also looked at it on a denominational aspect and feel that it is only a project for Catholics while others also thought of it as a project that is set to give materialistic support to schools and the pupils in the Programme.
- **Office equipment:** - the office owns only one computer, which is not enough for all the reporting and development of other assorted materials for trainings and IEC materials. More so we use a lot of money in photocopying since we lack a photocopier in the office.
- **Time:** - the time given in most of the schools is short and forces the volunteers to take too long before finishing with a particular school. This has also made the work go slowly.

## 10. RECOMMENDATIONS

- ✓ The diocese or well-wishers to assist the head office to find some means of transport i.e. Motorcycles or a vehicle for quick operation and management of the project.
- ✓ Motivations to the volunteers should money be available in the next period
- ✓ The office to be supported to get more office equipment like another computer and photocopier for quick publications of reports and other materials for the youth for reference.
- ✓ Volunteers to be offered adequate training for better performance in the field with the youths and materials to be provided in time.
- ✓ The educational officers to be sensitized more for easy and smooth running of the project

activities in schools. They can even send letters to teachers who keep off the volunteers from their schools to understand the programme well.

- ✓ Older persons also should be given opportunity to participate in these activities to take the part where the young generation has left vacant as they pursue other places that are paying or go to colleges for further studies.
- ✓ Organize for more capacity building workshops at deanery levels quarterly to enhance the performance of our volunteers in the community.
- ✓ The project should be extended to the small Christian communities and structured groups in the community as well.

## **11. Plans for 2007**

- ❖ To reach 100 more schools with the prevention training by December 2007.
- ❖ Strengthen the groups formed in schools in the last year.
- ❖ Organise evaluatory meetings with all volunteers at deanery levels quarterly.
- ❖ Produce more IEC materials and send to the youth for their correspondence learning.
- ❖ Head office to be as mobile as possible to see that the activities are implemented without problems.
- ❖ Prepare for the World AIDS Day activity in time to reach many people with the information.
- ❖ Monthly meetings with the deanery coordinators to be stronger.
- ❖ More teachers to be trained to help in proper follow up and monitoring the youths as they continue with the project activities

## **LESSONS LEARNT**

The youth are fearful when the facilitators do not open up but after building trust they later come to share a lot. There has been total mistrust between the youth and the old people including the teachers, parents and even between the youths themselves. This has led to several youths suffering in silence. The youth therefore need people they can trust to help them make concrete decisions about their lives in this era of HIV epidemic.

***NB.** The tables over leaf contains the names of all the schools where the project activities were implemented throughout the year*



DEANERY	PARISH NAME	SCHOOL NAME	Contacted	Sensitised	Trained	Follow ups	
1.ASUMBI	ASUMBI	1. Asumbi mixed primary	x	x	-	-	
		2. Nyaundho Primary	x	x	-	-	
		3. Marindi primary	x	x	-	-	
		4. Kuna primary	x	x	-	-	
		5. Ndiru Primary	x	x	-	-	
		6. Kachar Primary	x	x	-	-	
		7. Orero Primary	x	x	-	-	
		8. Aluor Sango Primary	x	x	x	-	
		9. Koyoo Primary	x	x	-	-	
		NYALIENGA	1. Nyalienga Primary	x	x	x	x
			2. Ligisa Primary	x	x	x	x
			3. Godkado primary	x	x	x	x
			4. Kawiya Primary	x	x	x	x
			5. Ngulu Primary	x	x	x	x
			6. Amoso primary school	x	x	x	x
			7. Oneno primary school	x	x	x	x
		HOMA BAY	1. Makongeni Primary	x	x	-	-
			2. Shauri yako Primary	x	x	x	-
			3. Lake Ville Academy	x	x	x	-
			4. Homa Bay Primary	x	x	-	-
			5. Lake Primary	x	x	-	-
			6. Arunda primary	x	x	-	-
			7. Homa Bay High	x	x	-	-
			8. St Peters Cape view	x	x	x	x
			9. Wandiji primary	x	x	x	x
			10.Rangwena primary	x	x	x	x
			11. Aringo Primary	x	x	x	x
		RONGO	1. Rongo Primary	x	x	x	x
			2. St. Francis Academy	x	x	x	x
			3. Opapo Primary	x	x	x	x
			4. Kangeso Primary	x	x	x	-
			5. Kwoyo Primary	x	x	x	-
			6.St.Mary's Nyang'ao secondary	x	x	x	x
			7. St.Benedict Academy	x	x	-	-
			8. Minyenya Secondary	x	x	x	-
			9. St.Bonaventure Secondary	x	x	x	-
			10. Minyenya primary school	x	x	x	x
			11. Sumba primary school	x	x	x	x

DEANERY	PARISH NAME	SCHOOL NAME	Contacted	Sensitised	Trained	Follow ups	
ASUMBI Cont...	MBITA	1. Nyamanga Primary	x	x	x	x	
		2. Kianyumba primary	x	x	x	x	
		3. Gingo Primary	x	x	x	x	
		4. Obambo Primary	x	x	x	x	
		5. Kakrigu primary	x	x	x	x	
		6. Kirambo primary school	x	x	x	x	
		7. Mbita primary school	x	x	x	x	
		8. Nyamuga primary school	x	x	x	-	
		9. Good Shepherd primary	x	x	x	-	
		10. Mother Teresa primary	x	x	x	-	
		11. Ufansi Primary	x	x	x	-	
		MFANGANO	1.Kitenyi Primary	x	x	x	x
			2. Misoru Primary	x	x	x	x
			3. Wamai Primary	x	x	x	x
			4. Sena Primary	x	x	x	x
			5. Soklo Primary	x	x	x	x
			6.Mauta primary school	x	x	x	x
			7.Nyahera primary school	x	x	x	-
			8.Wakula primary school	x	x	x	-
			9.Nyakweri primary school	x	x	x	-
			10.Kakimba primary school	x	x	x	-
MAWEGO	MAWEGO	1. Nyawango Primary	x	x	x	x	
		2. Obuya Primary	x	x	x	x	
		3. Kogweno Primary	x	x	x	x	
		4. Kobuya Primary	x	x	x	x	
		5. Maguti primary	x	x	x	x	
		6.Mawego mixed primary school	x	x	x	x	
		7.Miyuga primary school	x	x	x	x	
		8.Weta primary school	x	x	-	-	
		9.Seka D.O.H primary school	x	x	-	-	
		10.Mariwa primary school	x	x	-	-	
		11.Kajiei primary school	x	x	-	-	
		12.Kanyangwena primary school	x	x	-	-	
		13.Kamwala primary school	x	x	-	-	
		RARUOWA	1. Rarua primary	x	x	x	-
			2. Nyan'gao primary	x	x	-	-
			3. Got okii Primary	x	x	x	x
			4. Kotonje primary	x	x	x	x
			5. Ngura Primary	x	x	-	-

DEANERY	PARISH NAME	SCHOOL NAME	Contacted	Sensitised	Trained	Follow ups	
MAWEGO Cont...	ORIANG	1. Atela Primary	X	X	X	X	
		2. Oriang Primary	X	X	X	X	
		3. Anyona Primary	X	X	X	X	
		4. Ringa Primary	X	X	X	X	
		5. Kogola Primary	X	X	X	X	
		6.Dudu primary school	X	X	X	X	
		7.Andingo primary school	X	X	X	X	
		8.Kadie primary school	X	X	X	-	
		9.Oriri primary school	X	X	X	-	
		10.Ayiengo primary school	X	X	X	-	
		OYUGIS	1. Kotieno D.O.H	X	X	X	X
			2. Kasimba Primary	X	X	X	X
			3. Rawinji Primary	X	X	X	X
			4. Ojwando Primary	X	X	X	X
			5. Nyalgosi Primary	X	X	X	X
			6. Gangre Primary	X	X	X	X
			7.Ondiko primary school	X	X	X	X
			8.Nyalienga primary school	X	X	X	X
			9.Kwoyo primary school	X	X	X	X
			10.Buoye secondary school	X	X	X	X
			11.Kamung primary school	X	X	X	X
			12.Got-Kagumbo primary school	X	X	-	-
			13.St. Peters Kotieno primary	X	X	-	-
			14. Oyugis primary	X	X	X	-
RAPOGI	RAPOGI	1. Rapogi Mixed Primary	X	X	X	X	
		2. Piny Owacho Primary	X	X	X	X	
		3. Andingo Secondary	X	X	X	X	
		4. Rapogi Girls' Primary Boarding	X	X	X	X	
		5. Nyasaoro Primary	X	X	X	X	
		6.St.Agustine's Andingo primary	X	X	X	X	
		7.St. Joseph Academy school	X	X	X	X	
		8.Chunge primary school	X	X	X	X	
		MACALDER	1.St. Gabriel's Primary	X	X	X	
			2. Macalder primary	X	X	X	
			3. Mikei Primary	X	X	X	
			4. Kowuor Primary	X	X	X	
			5. Godkwach primary	X	X	X	
			6.Owich primary school	X	X	-	
	7.Got-Orango primary school		X	X	-		

DEANERY	PARISH NAME	SCHOOL NAME	Contacted	Sensitised	Trained	Follow ups
RAPOGI Cont...	RAKWARO	1. Rakwaro Primary	x	x	-	-
		2. Kanga Primary	x	x	x	-
		3. Kitere Primary	x	x	-	-
		4. Mitwe Primary	x	x	-	-
		5. Alara Primary	x	x	-	-
	AWENDO	1. Ober Primary	x	x	-	-
		2. Siruti Primary	x	x	-	-
		3. Obama Primary	x	x	-	-
		4. Marindi Primary	x	x	-	-
		5. Get Primary	x	x	-	-
	ULANDA	1.Aora Jope primary school	x	x	x	x
		2.St.Mary Loyola primary	x	x	x	x
		3.Ulanda primary school	x	x	x	x
		4.Radienya primary school	x	x	x	-
		5.Sagegi primary school	x	x	-	-
		6.Nyakor Kuma primary	x	x	-	-
	KADEM	1.St.Michael's Nyandema Primary	x	x	x	x
		2. Ogaka Primary	x	x	x	x
		3. Ongoche Primary	x	x	x	x
		4. Obalwanda Primary	x	x	x	x
		5. Kowero Priamary	x	x	x	x
		6.Kanga Onditi primary school	x	x	x	x
		7.Nyandago primary school	x	x	x	x
		8.Sibuoche primary school	x	x	x	x
		9.Mariba primary school	x	x	x	x
		10.Othoch Rakuom primary	x	x	x	x
		11.Miroche primary school	x	x	x	x
		12.Magacha primary school	x	x	-	-
		13.Olando primary school	x	x	-	-
		14.Amoyo primary school	x	x	-	-
15.Olasi primary school		x	x	-	-	
MIROGI	MIROGI	1.Akala Primary school	x	x	x	x
		2.St. Philip Mixed Primary school	x	x	x	x
		3.St, Uganda Martyrs Boarding	x	x	x	x
		4.Kwoyo Primary school	x	x	x	x
		5.Pala Primary school	x	x	x	x
		6.Sango primary school	x	x	-	-
		7. Radienya primary school	x	x	-	-

<b>DEANERY</b>	<b>PARISH NAME</b>	<b>SCHOOL NAME</b>	<b>Contacted</b>	<b>Sensitised</b>	<b>Trained</b>	<b>Follow ups</b>	
<b>MIROGI</b> Cont...	<b>NYARONGI</b>	1.Miranga Primary school	x	x	x	-	
		2.Nyamos Primary school	x	x	x	x	
		3.Kamolo Primary school	x	x	x	x	
		4.St.Gabriel Mixed Sec. School	x	x	x	-	
		5.Wachara Primary school	x	x	x	x	
	<b>ANGIYA</b>	1.Ongako Primary school	x	x	x	x	
		2.Wayaga Primary school	x	x	x	x	
		3.Magina Primary school	x	x	x	x	
		4.Angiya Primary school	x	x	-	-	
		5.Ototo Primary school	x	x	x	x	
	<b>TONGA</b>	1. Kichare Primary	x	x	x	x	
		2. Tonga primary	x	x	x	x	
		3. Magunga Primary	x	x	x	x	
		4. Soko Primary	x	x	x	x	
		5. Pundo Primary	x	x	x	x	
		6.Miyoyo Primary school	x	x	-	-	
		7.Koyombe Primary school	x	x	-	-	
		8.Kibura Primary school	x	x	-	-	
		9.Ramula Primary school	x	x	-	-	
		10.Wiga Primary school	x	x	-	-	
		11.Olando Primary school	x	x	-	-	
		12.Nyakasera Primary school	x	x	-	-	
		13.Miramba Primary school	x	x	-	-	
	<b>KARUNGU</b>	1.Kogore Primary	x	x	x	-	
		2. Oore Primary	x	x	x	-	
		3. Nyamanga D.C Primary	x	x	-	-	
		4. Wachara Primary	x	x	x	-	
		5. Kaduro primary	x	x	x	-	
		6.Bondo Kosiemo Primary	x	x	x	-	
		7.Alendo Primary school	x	x	x	-	
		8.Rabuor primary school	x	x	x	-	
		9.Gunga Primary school	x	x	-	-	
		10.Lwanda Primary school	x	x	x	-	
		11.Nyasoko Primary school	x	x	-	-	
		12.God Keyo Primary school	x	x	x	-	
		13.Not Primary school	x	x	x	-	
		14.Rabare Primary school	x	x	-	-	
		15.Magungu Primary school	x	x	-	-	
		16.Agolomuok Primary school	x	x	-	-	

<b>DEANERY</b>	<b>PARISH NAME</b>	<b>SCHOOL NAME</b>	<b>Contacted</b>	<b>Sensitised</b>	<b>Trained</b>	<b>Follow ups</b>	
<b>ISEBANIA</b>	<b>MIGORI</b>	1. St. Joseph's Omboo Primary	x	x	x	x	
		2. Assar Johnson's Primary	x	x	x	x	
		3. Kadika primary	x	x	x	x	
		4. Moi Suba Girls' Secondary	x	x	x	x	
		5. Migori Primary	x	x	x	x	
		6.Oruba primary school	x	x	x	x	
		7.Pesoda Academy school	x	x	x	x	
		8.Sunrise secondary school	x	x	x	x	
		9.Pesoda Complex secondary	x	x	x	x	
		10. Onyalo secondary school	x	x	x	x	
		11. Migori Baptist secondary	x	x	x	x	
		<b>ISEBANIA</b>	1. St Anne's Primary	x	x	x	x
			2. Chacha's Junior Academy	x	x	x	x
			3. Isebania Mixed Primary	x	x	x	x
			4. Moi Nyabohanse Secondary	x	x	x	x
			5. Isebania Boys High	x	x	x	x
			6.Rokere primary school	x	x	x	x
			7.Kipranga primary school	x	x	x	x
			8.P.A.G primary school	x	x	x	x
		<b>KEHANCHA</b>	1. St. Francis Secondary	x	x	x	x
			2. Nyatechi Primary	x	x	x	x
			3. St. Teresa's Girls' secondary	x	x	x	x
			4. Kehancha Primary	x	x	x	x
			5. St. Kizito Primary	x	x	x	x
			6.Igena primary school	x	x	x	x
			7.Komamange primary school	x	x	x	x
			8.Hero primary school	x	x	x	x
		<b>NTIMARU</b>	1. Ntimaru Primary	x	x	x	x
			2. Motorakwa Primary	x	x	x	x
			3. St.Anne's Junior Academy	x	x	x	x
			4. Kibwanca girls' Secondary	x	x	x	x
			5. St. Joseph Ntimaru Secondary	x	x	x	x
			6. Nyankongo Primary	x	x	x	x
			7. Makonge Primary	x	x	x	x
			8. Siabai Primary	x	x	x	x
			9. St. Teresa's Kohero Primary	x	x	x	x
			10. Kwiho Primary	x	x	x	x

<b>DEANERY</b>	<b>PARISH NAME</b>	<b>SCHOOL NAME</b>	<b>Contacted</b>	<b>Sensitized</b>	<b>Trained</b>	<b>Follow ups</b>
<b>ISEBANIA</b> Cont....	<b>MABERA</b>	1.St.Mary's Maberu girls secondary	x	x	x	x
		2. Werungu Mixed Secondary	x	x	x	x
		3. Maberu Primary	x	x	x	x
		4. Kubweye Primary	x	x	x	x
		5. Kugisingisi Primary	x	x	x	x
		6.Masiagas primary school	x	x	x	x
		7.Kubweye primary school	x	x	x	x
		8.Werungu primary school	x	x	x	x

**In the tables:**

**X Shows an activity done.**

**\_ Shows an activity not done.**