we measure our impact by smiles | the 2017 annual report
we measure our impact by smiles | the 2017 annual report
Our impact by numbers

Driven by our purpose, mission and values, this illustration shows how Safaricom Foundation is positively transforming lives. The numbers and percentages are only a glimpse of our story. This report will demonstrate the value of our work to disadvantaged individuals and communities, to the environment, and how this ultimately benefits the country.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Health workers trained</th>
<th>23,231</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Health facilities equipped to offer Maternal and Child Health (MCH)</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of patients screened for fistula of which 195 were successfully repaired</td>
<td>1,586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of people reached through medical</td>
<td>49,354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of people impacted by the Foundation</td>
<td>1.9m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Number of schools supported to access clean water | 10 |
| Number of people provided access to water for irrigation | 14,880 |
| Number of health facilities supported to provide safe water supplies | 3 |
| Number of initiatives to preserve, protect and enhance Kenya’s arts and culture | 3 |
| Number of health facilities supported to provide safe water supplies | 63,660 |
| Number of children benefited from ICT programmes | 75 |
| Number of people provided access to water for irrigation | 50 |
| Number of households supported to develop alternative sources of livelihood | 1,600 |
| Number of initiatives to preserve, protect and enhance Kenya’s arts and culture | 6,000 |
| Number of children from pastoralist communities supported to access education | 42,037 |
| Number of patients screened for fistula of which 195 were successfully repaired | 28,110 |
| Number of initiatives to preserve, protect and enhance Kenya’s arts and culture | 7,5278 |
| Number of people provided access to water for irrigation | 1,586 |
| Number of people reached through medical | 42,058 |
| Number of women and infants receiving Maternal and Child Health (MCH) services | 28,110 |

The numbers and percentages are only a glimpse of our story. This report will demonstrate the value of our work to disadvantaged individuals and communities, to the environment, and how this ultimately benefits the country.
Founded in August 2003, Safaricom Foundation has since then initiated projects that seek to benefit communities in all the 47 counties.

Our areas of focus are in education; health; environmental conservation; water; arts and culture; disaster response; economic empowerment and technology for good.

We chose to concentrate our efforts and resources on these eight thematic areas because we feel that this is where our people face the biggest challenges. In addition, we wanted to have as wide a coverage as possible without limiting our impact.

Since 2003 to date, we have impacted more than four million Kenyans and partnered with 1,300 organisations.

We work through strategic partners in order to minimise operational costs, which ensures that a huge chunk of our resources go into actual development work.

Some of these partners include local and international NGOs, Community Based Organisations and youth groups, with projects of varied sizes. For instance, we have partners who are involved in poultry start-ups while others, such as those in environmental conservation, involve huge investments.

To give a few examples, we have worked with Nairobi Greenline to ensure that Nairobi National Park is protected. This is an initiative aimed at growing a 30 kilometre and 50-metre wide forest of indigenous trees at the Park.

We have also worked with schools for children with disabilities. We found this to be an area with insufficient funding yet, to us, a child with a disability has the right to quality education just like any other child. We collaborate with like-minded partners to ensure these children have the necessary equipment to make their lives better and learning much easier.

Transforming lives

47 counties

4 million

Number of people impacted since 2003
Safaricom Foundation plays a critical role in supporting the mother company in touching people’s lives.

We like to see ourselves not just as a purely commercial organisation but also one that is driven by an altruistic motive that propels us towards the higher ideal of serving the communities we operate in.

The commercial aspect of the business and the Foundation need to be completely integrated because we have a common vision. That is why a number of the company’s executive committee members are among the Foundation’s trustees to ensure there is complete alignment between the company’s commercial and philanthropic vision.

The word Twaweza captures it perfectly; that when we come together great things can happen.

We believe in partnerships because there is strength in working together. To give just a couple of examples, we have partnered with Shining Hope for Communities (SHOFCO) to roll out a unique water project in Kibera. We couldn’t have done it alone (see page 58). I’m truly proud of this effort to deliver clean water to low income households in Kibera.

The emotive stories of the women who received treatment for fistula is another example (see page 24); we could not have restored the dignity of these women without partnering with Freedom from Fistula Foundation.

The Foundation achieves its goals by working with partners.

The secret of leadership is in managing the “and” and not managing the “or”. Anyone can manage the “or”. We need to learn how to manage the small projects and the bigger, longer term ones. We need to leave our footprint in disaster relief, environmental protection, health and education among other areas of intervention.

It is imperative that we put renewed focus on the economic empowerment bit because it gives people hope for the future by giving them a helping hand, whether it is to start a micro business or push what they have to the next level.

If you look at the problems facing our country, youth unemployment is top of the list. How do we find job opportunities for these young people? We must step in and give them a helping hand.

The Foundation has aligned its objectives to the SDGs which allow impact and be seen to be much more relevant to our society.

Bob Collymore
CEO Safaricom

Together we are making a difference
I have seen firsthand how partnerships with communities across the country can transform lives.

These partnerships are anchored on the belief that whatever project we undertake leaves a mark on the intended beneficiaries, be it in health, education, environmental protection or arts and culture.

To be more impactful and meaningful to society, we enhanced our governance structure and oversight by bringing on board five new Trustees. This will result in a streamlined operation that is geared to delivering on our promise of impacting lives to more communities across the country.

Along with the rest of the business, the Foundation aligned its thematic focus areas against the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) during the year. Articulated in 2015, the SDGs are a universal set of goals, targets and indicators that United Nations member states will be expected to use to frame their agendas and political policies over the next 15 years. The SDGs follow and expand on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The SDGs comprise 17 goals in order to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure prosperity for all. For the goals to be reached, everyone needs to do their part: governments, the private sector, civil society and people like you. This has allowed us to align our thematic areas to a global benchmark; and to partner with a broader range of partners on our community and social impact programmes.

The SDGs are also closely aligned to our overall purpose of transforming lives. The Safaricom Foundation has partnered with organisations and communities in each of our 47 counties. We have seen first-hand, the resilience and determination of communities to come together and contribute their resources, skills and ideas to address their community problems. We see our role as that of a catalyst and a partner for longer term transformation in institutions and communities.

These partnerships have borne fruits as you will see in this report. We have made tremendous strides over the last two years that the report covers, with impactful stories across all the thematic areas. We have stories that focus on specific people, young and old, and communities and the impact that the Foundation’s support had in their lives. These are the kind of impact stories that give us motivation to do more. Our intervention in water provision has also had a major impact, especially on women and girls who bear the brunt of fetching water among many of our communities. By bringing water to the people, we are lifting the burden from them, and opening a window for the girls to go to school. These uplifting stories and the smiles we get as a result, are what we measure our success with.

Joseph Ogutu
Chairman, Safaricom Foundation

Delivering impact and changing lives

I have witnessed how provision of water can transform an entire community.

JOSEPH OGUTU
We endeavor to support diverse community needs without compromising quality, results and impact. The best way to achieve this is by working with partners. We believe that working within a partnership framework provides Safaricom Foundation with multiple benefits in achieving the ultimate goal of having a social impact.

To achieve this, we are examining this framework to see how we can bring more partners on board because they bring different capabilities to the table. This way, we can reach many more people, transform more lives as well as deepen our impact.

We have realized that the resources that we have can only go so far but if we bring partners who have different skill sets and strengths in terms of their development areas, we will scale much more quickly, which will allow us to reach more people.

For example, our partnership with Coca Cola and Tinga Tinga is helping deliver change in the education sector. Together, we have put up schools for early child education. This will ensure that at that early stage the children have good facilities where they can gain sound education and prepare them for primary and secondary schools. Coca Cola has also been a partner in providing water to schools.

Strategic Partnerships

We look at which aspect of our strategy we are responding to. We also analyze what kind of impact it will have on the community.

Thirdly, we look at the partner who has submitted that proposal to see whether indeed they are sufficiently structured to deliver.

Finally, we examine the sustainability aspect of the project, whether the impact will last.

We believe that working within a partnership framework provides Safaricom Foundation with multiple benefits in achieving the ultimate purpose of transforming lives.
The Safaricom Foundation is governed by a board of trustees, which currently consists of eight members, and is guided by a three-year strategy, which was developed in a participatory planning workshop involving the trustees, staff and external partners.

The Trustees meet monthly to review operations of the Foundation.

As well as reviewing and approving proposals for funding, the trustees evaluate the finances, public relations and communications efforts, and special projects. In addition to providing oversight and governance, each trustee is also directly involved in the work of the Foundation, meeting our partners, learning about their work and spending time in the communities that benefit from projects supported by the Foundation.

The Trustees have oversight of governance and strategy implementation. They also provide thought leadership in key corporate social investment issues in Kenya.

The trustees meet monthly to review the operations of the Foundation against the strategy and annual operating plan.

Joseph Ogutu
Chairman
Joseph joined Safaricom Foundation as a Trustee in 2008 and was later appointed Chairman of the Foundation in June, 2012. He is the Director, Strategy and Innovation at Safaricom Limited. Joseph is proud of the impact that the Foundation has had on people and communities and looks forward to working with partners to continue transforming lives.

Rita Okuthe
Trustee
Rita joined the Foundation as a Trustee in April, 2015. Rita, who is Director, Enterprise Business Unit at Safaricom Limited, has been recognised for her role in crafting specialised marketing campaigns that bring the Transforming Lives vision to life.

Fawzia Ali
Trustee
Fawzia joined the Foundation as a Trustee in April, 2015. She currently heads the Consumer Planning and Pricing Department in the Consumer Business Unit at Safaricom Limited. Fawzia is proud to be part of a team that transforms lives of the communities.

Janice Mwendaweru
Trustee
Janice, who has been a staff at Safaricom Limited since 2003, joined the Foundation as a Trustee in 2008. She currently works in the Customer Management Division. She is proud that the Foundation is changing people’s lives and giving hope for a better tomorrow through its social and economic empowerment initiatives.

Steve Chege
Trustee
Stephen joined the Foundation as a Trustee in April, 2015. He is Director, Corporate Affairs Division, which provides strategic support functions to Safaricom Limited operations. He supports causes that are close to his heart such as the welfare of young, disadvantaged children and initiatives to progress their education.

Sylvia Mullinge
Trustee
Arms, as a Director, Consumer Business at Safaricom, joined the Foundation as a Trustee in April 2015. She is passionate about bringing alive the company purpose of transforming lives and giving hope for a better tomorrow through its social and economic empowerment initiatives.

Josephine Kamanthe Ndambuki
Trustee
Josephine works as an engineer in the Technical and IT Division at Safaricom Limited. She joined the Foundation as a Trustee in 2010. Josephine believes that people are rich in resources, ideas and have a passion for development. She is content that the Foundation is helping people and communities transform their ideas and visions into reality for their own benefit.

Steve Okeyo
Trustee
Steve joined the Foundation as a Trustee in April 2016. He is currently the Director, Regional Sales & Operations Division at Safaricom Limited. To him, provision of quality education and improving access to clean water is a catalyst for community development especially for underprivileged communities.

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Priscila Amollo
Priscila joined the Foundation as a Trustee in April 2016. She currently heads the Consumer Planning and Pricing Department in the Consumer Business Unit at Safaricom Limited. She is part of a team that transforms lives of the communities.
Safaricom Foundation
Annual Report 2017

Management

They are tasked with implementing the Foundation’s strategy.

Sanda Ojiambo
Head of Corporate Responsibility

Sanda Ojiambo is proud of the fact that the Safaricom Foundation provides the opportunity for strategic and long-term partnerships and enjoys working with partners and communities to develop and implement multi-dimensional projects. She enjoys playing a role in an organization that addresses the gaps between community needs and the required innovations and resources.

Henry Kiloti
Senior Manager, Foundations Programs

Henry Kiloti is glad to be part of the positive changes being witnessed in the lives of beneficiaries. The Foundation has been investing in its believe that solutions to development challenges facing our communities are best known to them hence the need to value their participation.

Eunice Kibathi
Principal Operations Officer

Eunice Kibathi enjoys organizing and participating in Safaricom Foundation events where she interacts with community members whose lives have been transformed.

Ilda Atieno Juma
Programmes Analyst

Ilda Atieno Juma believes in creating and adding value in the lives of beneficiaries. She believes that solutions to development challenges facing our communities are best known to them hence the need to value their participation.

David Mwaniki
Principal Finance Officer - Foundations

David is enthusiastic about community inclusiveness and enhancing the quality of life of the community we operate in. SDG 10: Reduced inequalities seeks to address disparities in the society. Working towards advancing this goal is his passion especially in areas of Financial Inclusion and Transforming the society.

John Kineti
Senior Manager, Foundations (Finance)

I am passionate about enhancing quality of live in communities and making an impact. I joined the foundations team in October 2016. Always fulfilling our endless demands on financials and budgets information with a smile; I am extremely tidy, energetic and believe in living in the moment. I follow a very practical approach in life and am always willing to help the needy, meeting new people and making a difference in all communities that we work with.

Management

The management team of the Safaricom Foundation are tasked with running the Foundation by implementing the strategy to ensure that all investments transform the lives of Kenyans.

The management team also ensures social return on the Foundation’s investments.

Henry Kiloti
Senior Manager, Foundations Programs

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A healthy, safe and vibrant society is the foundation for economic growth and prosperity of a nation. This is because the development of any nation depends on the health and well-being of its people.

As a Foundation, we focus on supporting programmes that improve the status of vulnerable Kenyans. This ties in with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), a set of 17 goals that are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity.

Goal number 3 advocates good health and well-being for all while Goal number 17 emphasizes on partnerships that can help attain these goals. As a Foundation, we are committed to make a contribution to these goals through the partnerships we have with organisations.

One such partnership is with the Diabetes Management and Information (DMI) Centre. Together, we have reached more than 300,000 Kenyans from all over the country through the 119 medical camps we have held since 2005.

To date, the Foundation has contributed more than Ksh167 million for these medical camps. During the camps, DMI offers services such as dental and eye checks, family planning, VCT services, deworming and general checkups. Patients are also screened for diabetes and cancer.

During the various camps, we’ve also had cases that needed specialised attention which meant going beyond just identifying the condition to actually ensuring that patients get the care and treatment they needed. So far, we have supported 2,000 cataract surgeries, more than 300 dental fillings and funded reconstructive surgery for women suffering from fistula.

Since our inception, we have through our partners reached more than 830,000 people with specialised health services through various initiatives such as mobile medical camps, improving clinic infrastructure and the provision of ambulances.

### TOGETHER, WE HAVE REACHED

**MORE THAN 300,000 KENYANS FROM ALL OVER THE COUNTRY THROUGH THE 119 MEDICAL CAMPS WE HAVE HELD SINCE 2005.**

**Health at a glance**

- **151,353** Number of people who have benefited from our various health projects around the country
- **49,354** Number of beneficiaries reached through medical camps
- **1,586** Number of patients screened for fistulas around the country
- **38,400** Number of people screened for non-communicable diseases
- **35** Number of health projects implemented across the country
- **27** Number of Health facilities equipped to offer Maternal and Child Health services
- **1,016** Number of patients screened for non-communicable diseases
- **7,000** Number of beneficiaries reached through mobile medical camps

SDG 3 aspires to ensure health and well-being for all. Safaricom Foundation is committed to making this a reality.
Perched on top of the receding Lolmolog Hills are uniform traditional manyattas that give a sign of life to the otherwise expansive and sunbaked Suguta Marmar sub-county of Samburu County. From a distance, the uniformity of the manyattas sandwiched between huge rocks is eye catching in what could have been perhaps a veritable wasteland as Suguta Marmar gets some of the highest temperatures in Kenya.

Oblivious of the searing heat are young children playing seemingly well adapted to the hot weather conditions. Some of the inhabitants draped in traditional attire seek shelter in the manyattas as the scorching afternoon sun becomes unbearable.

Among those resting in one of the smoke-filled huts is Christine Lendonyo. The exuberant woman is at home nursing her fourth born. She has a reason to rest easy having benefited from the Delivery Room Package under the sponsorship of Safaricom Foundation. The package – hitherto unknown to mothers in this marginalised county consists of among other things a shawl, baby care ointment and diapers – items that are transforming the lives of nursing mothers and giving a healthy lease of life to newborns in this remote part of Samburu.

"I was so excited after receiving my delivery package," said Ledonyo through an interpreter. "It was the first time I was presented with such items to aid me in my motherly duties.

She demonstrates her skills in using the new items with clockwork precision, a spontaneous smile running across her face, and the bouncing bundle of joy beaming right back.

"I have never had the luxury of diapers before but was taught how to use them before we were discharged from the hospital," she added.

Lendonyo is full of praise for the Safaricom Foundation initiative, terming it "timely". She has a reason to rest easy having benefited from the Delivery Room Package under the sponsorship of Safaricom Foundation. The package – hitherto unknown to mothers in this marginalised county consists of among other things a shawl, baby care ointment and diapers – items that are transforming the lives of nursing mothers and giving a healthy lease of life to newborns in this remote part of Samburu.

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It’s double bundles of joy for Samburu mothers

Nursing moms are given a starter-pack that is helping set them and their babies off to a healthy life.
"It was refreshing to be presented with a delivery kit. For a start I had to be taken through the basics to enable me understand how some of the items are used," Ms Lekijabe.

Her neighbour Miriam Lekijabe welcomed her fifth born with fanfare and in unfamiliar territory under the watchful eye of skilled birth attendants.

"With biting economic times, I was due to deliver but lacked the requisite delivery package. I was worried but bereft of options," she says.

But Ms Lekijabe’s worries were eased after she was presented with a package that contained all she needed to warmly welcome her new born.

It was a whole new experience, delivering in an equipped health facility, having been accustomed to being attended to by the traditional birth attendants (TBAs).

"It was refreshing to be presented with a delivery kit. For a start I had to be taken through the basics to enable me understand how some of the items are used," she said.

THE PACKAGE HITHERTO UNKNOWN TO THE NURSING MOTHERS IN THIS COUNTY CONSISTS OF A SHAWL, BABY CARE OINTMENT AND DIAPERS

Miriam Lekijabe welcomed her fifth born with fanfare and in unfamiliar territory under the watchful eye of skilled birth attendants.
Organisation (WHO) declared fistula “the single most dramatic aftermath of neglected childbirth”. Fortunately, fistula can mostly be repaired with a single life-changing surgery.

According to the Flying Doctors Society of Africa, about 4,000 to 5,000 new obstetric fistulas occur in East Africa annually and estimate that 1,200 fistula operations are carried out in Kenya every year. They have financed more than 1,500 fistula operations since 2006.

Here in Kenya, the Safaricom Foundation has partnered with the Flying Doctors to restore health and dignity to afflicted women. “It is unfortunate for a mother to not only lose her dignity to fistula, but also the ability to have children in future.”

P risca Ariri had given birth three times to healthy babies with ease. She expected that her fourth delivery would also be easy but that was not to be as she suffered a double tragedy. After a difficult labour, she ended up losing her baby. But that was not the end of her woes. She was left with an abnormal opening and from then on she could not hold her urine.

The condition, known as obstetric fistula, occurs when prolonged obstructed labour ruptures the wall between the bladder and the birth canal, creating a hole that causes incontinence. For more than three decades, Prisca had borne the burden of the condition that carries with it a foul smell, shame, social isolation, and piling medical bills.

“The condition is invisible because it distastefully involves sex, odor and private body parts, and because victims tend to live in impoverished countries and already have three strikes against them: They’re poor, rural and female, and thus voiceless and marginalised,” writes Nicholas Kristof, a New York Times columnist.

With over two million women in need of fistula surgery worldwide, the World Health

IT IS UNFORTUNATE FOR A MOTHER TO NOT ONLY LOSE HER DIGNITY TO FISTULA BUT ALSO THE ABILITY TO HAVE CHILDREN IN FUTURE.”

Safaricom Foundation has partnered with the Flying Doctors Society to restore health to afflicted women.
Foundation chairman Joe Ogutu during one of the free camps organised by the Foundation in Kisii County recently. We are also partnering with Freedom From Fistula Foundation.

Despite the prevalence of the problem, there are only eight hospitals in the country that offer fistula repair services. These are Kenyatta National Hospital, Kisii Level 5 Hospital, Garissa Level 5 Hospital, Meno Level 5 Hospital, Coast Level 5 Hospital, Machakos Level 5 Hospital, Embu Level 5 Hospital and Kilifi County Hospital. Flying Doctors Society of Africa (FDSA) has trained six rural-based specialists and gynaecologists in fistula surgery.

Safaricom Foundation has since inception facilitated free medical camps to more than 100,000 patients across Kenya in partnership with the Diabetes Management and Information (DMI) Centre.

“We believe in partnering with specialists to find lasting solutions to our people’s problems. It is all about transforming the lives of Kenyans,” said Mr Ogutu.

One such transformation is evident in the life of Prisca who is now 80 years old. She says life before the surgery was unbearable.

“People would run away from me. I would take a seat and people around me would instinctively move away,” she said.

One of her sons took care of her needs but his life was cut short by the 2007 post-election violence. It wasn’t until late 2016 when she heard of the Safaricom Foundation camp in Kisii that she finally got the help that gave her a new lease of life.

Her movements were limited but after the surgery life took a turn for the better. She can now do her household chores and gardening unassisted, says a relative Dinta Kemunto.

On the lush green grass in her compound, Prisca jogged to show just how much better she felt.

“I’m so happy. I feel like running up and down and jumping about. I’m happy and I’m free,” she said.

Lucy Akemo Wanyama, 22, from Butere, Kakamega County, developed fistula in 2013 after child birth. The mother of two never sought treatment for her condition and suffered shame and stigmatisation for almost three years. Like Prisca, her life changed for the better after Safaricom Foundation held a free medical camp in her home area.

Other than the surgeries, 20 health workers from Homa Bay and Kisii counties were trained on screening and treatment of fistula patients.

Fistulas can be avoided especially if at-risk mothers get required medical attention. However, the condition largely affects the poor living in resource-starved areas where access to maternity hospitals and information is limited.

According to the Ministry of Health, less than half of the women giving birth in Kenya have the support of a skilled health worker. This has led to high rates of child mortality and maternal deaths, as well as complications.
At the maternity wing of the Magadi Hospital in Kajiado County, two girls aged 14 and 16 in matching hospital gowns lie on beds next to each other chatting animatedly.

Down the hallway at the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) two babies with numerous cords attached to their bodies sleep soundly in incubators under the watchful eye of the nurse on duty.

“We had three babies in the morning. We discharged one in order to give space for the newborns,” June Chelagat, the matron in-charge says.

“There is a criterion we use to decide which infant goes to the nursery. One is their age at birth, their condition and the age of the mother,” she says.

Cultural factors and low literacy levels contribute to early marriages and the average age of giving birth in the region is 14. According to UNICEF, 73 children out of 1,000 births die before the age of five in Kenya.

Matron Chelagat, who has worked in the hospital for the last 17 years says children born by underage mothers usually require a few days in an incubator.

“Otherwise the babies may not survive. That is the tragedy of life in these wild plains and that is how it has been for as long as we have been here,” she says.
long as the community has existed here,” she says.

“People hold on to traditional beliefs which are harmful. The message we are trying to preach is that no mother or child should die during birth,” she says.

Operated by the Magadi Soda Foundation, the hospital is a referral facility for 54 health centres serving a radius of at least 60km. The nearest government facility is the Ngong Sub District Hospital, 98 kilometres away, a two and a half hour journey by car.

The next option is Mbagathi Hospital or Kenyatta National Hospital in Nairobi and whose distance severely minimizes the chances of survival for the mother and child if they have to travel the distance.

Juliana Saiyanga who lives in Naserian, 10 kilometers from the hospital, has used it since she was born, and now brings her son here for treatment and immunisation.

“If you had come here 10 years ago, there were a lot of ailments for which you could not be treated,” she recalls, adding: “For mothers especially, the maternity had only one wooden delivery bed. Women were sharing beds while some slept on the floor.”

This sorry state of affairs changed in 2016 when the Magadi Soda Foundation partnered with the Safaricom Foundation and introduced an integrated Maternal Health Improvement Programme.

Mr David Aoi, the manager of Magadi Soda Foundation, says the aim of the partnership was to increase access and quality of services offered at the hospital.

“We felt that if we bought extra maternity equipment and maternal beds we would take care of more people,” he said.

“Remember if you have better facilities and run an awareness campaign, women are encouraged to come. In the process you save them or their babies from dying during birth,” he added.

Some of the equipment worth Sh7.8 million installed at the hospital courtesy of the Safaricom Foundation include a patient monitor, an incubator and an Intensive Care Unit bed for maternal surgeries, electronic maternity bed and overhead lights to ensure surgical areas are well lit, medical cart, suction machine and an air conditioning unit.

At the hospital’s laboratory, Safaricom Foundation assisted the hospital to purchase a chemistry analyzer, blood bank, and blood glucose monitor, centrifuge, weighing scale, microscope and a hematology analyzer. The hospital now has a 55 bed capacity.

“That is in itself a huge improvement because I can tell you that none of the
surrounding health centres have such equipment,” said Mr Aoll.

Previously, out of every 1,000 mothers who attended prenatal clinic at Magadi Hospital, only 100 went back for assisted delivery.

The project to change that is now being rolled out in three phases. These include provision of equipment to guarantee safe delivery, awareness creation and community health campaigns to address cultural barriers and lastly taking services closer to the people through satellite facilities.

The aim was to touch the lives of at least 20,000 women but statistics show this target has been surpassed due to an overwhelming response from the community. As of September 2017, the project had benefited 27,000 women. 6,500 of them directly. The average assisted monthly births have also increased. The transition from prenatal to postnatal and assisted births has also improved by 80 per cent while there has been a reduction in infant mortality by half.

“We now have more than 90 per cent success rate in deliveries,” said matron Chelagat. “It is very rare to lose a baby if the mother comes early but most of the mothers come when they have been in labour for two or three days and they have run out of home-made solutions.”

Judith Leina registered for prenatal care at the hospital after she found out that she was pregnant with her first child. Her home in Iparakwa is a one-hour walk from the facility but for the last 15 months she has persevered the long walks in punishing conditions to reach here. Her daughter is now six months old and she had brought her for immunisation.

“I had seen a number of my neighbours’ children die and I really wanted mine to survive. I was very determined despite the distance so I could not give birth at home,” she says.

The hospital has enlisted dozens of traditional birth attendants who identify pregnant women and convince them to enroll in its prenatal and postnatal services.

“This is changing from being the ones who were conducting these deliveries to being our birth partners,” says Chelagat.
At just under two years of age, Angel Wairimu’s smile reveals her first two milk teeth, the signature mark of babies who are only learning how to run around. She follows conversations in the humble homestead in Wamwangi, Gatundu South, in Kiambu County with as much attention as a baby her age can give. She’s fascinated with the gadgets brought in by visitors though with some reservations, and she clutches dearly to her mum, giving out the light cry babies give when they wish to suckle.

“Every time I see her saunter towards the gate on hearing my voice I’m reminded yet again that there is God,” Angel’s father, John Kiruga, says.

His faith-inspired statement is borne out of the journey he has walked with Angel. She was born normal but when she was about seven months old, visitors to their home drew the mother, Eunice Wakarura’s attention to something amiss; could it be that the little girl couldn’t actually see?

“We had never noticed,” she said from her tin-walled house, her husband by her side. “Then we decided to have it investigated.”

Angel Wairimu underwent cataract surgery at Kikuyu Eye Hospital on January 7, 2017.
Doctors at Gatundu Level IV Hospital confirmed their worst fears. Angel could not see due to what doctors said was congenital cataracts, a lens opacity at birth that causes visual impairment. They referred the baby to Thika Level V Hospital from where they were in turn referred to Kikuyu Mission Hospital to seek specialised treatment.

“We went to Kikuyu alright but came away dejected,” said Mr Kiruga. “The treatment would cost almost Sh60,000. We neither had the money nor an idea where to start looking for it.

It was a tall order for a peasant family living on a piece of land handed down by their parents and who had no stable source of income.

Angel’s mother says that she had resigned to fate and started to think of how to raise a blind child.

“There's someone in our village who is blind and I was thinking that this is how my Angel would end up,” said Ms Wakarura.

As fate would have it, Safaricom Foundation in partnership with the Kenya Diabetes Management and Information Centre held a medical camp on November 12, 2016 in Gatundu. Angel’s parents heard of the medical camp on radio and decided to give it a try.

“In many of our medical camps we come across a good number of people who live with health challenges knowingly or unknowingly due to lack of information or financial limitations,” said Dr Joseph Mwangi, the Health Co-ordinator at the Kenya Diabetes Management and Information Centre. “A number of people suffer from different health problems and are not able to seek medical care due to financial constraints.”

He added: “We learnt that in Angel’s case, because of financial constraints, the surgery could not be conducted as it required Ksh60,000. During the Gatundu medical camp the child was brought for eye treatment and we picked the issue and instituted the process of funding the surgical intervention. The child was booked at Kikuyu Eye Hospital on January 7, 2017 and surgery was successfully done the following day.”

Angel is now a boundless bundle of energy.

“Before the treatment,” said Angel’s mother, “she could not recognise that she was about to be breastfed without touch. She was also quite immobile and would hardly crawl around.”

Now, she runs around the compound, reaching out for things and her sight is well restored.

“All I can see is a miracle,” says her father.

“WE WENT TO KIKUYU ALRIGHT BUT CAME AWAY DEJECTED. TREATMENT WOULD COST KSH60,000. WE DIDN’T HAVE THE MONEY.”
Hearing the sound of good news

Life-changing surgery has been music to the ears of hundreds of patients who have for long suffered in silence.

Meet Abdul Kaka, the chairman of Football Kenya Federation, Laikipia County. Kaka lives in Nanyuki town with his wife, three daughters and a son.

For a long time, he had a nasty ear infection that refused to go away.

“I didn’t know my ear problem needed urgent medical attention. I used to buy ear drops from the local chemist but the problem persisted,” says Kaka.

It started off with some discharge that went on for two years, and when the ear drops seemed ineffective, Kaka would stuff cotton wool in his ears.

“I was ashamed especially when I had to go for important meetings. It was a very difficult time in my life.”

Three years ago, things took a turn for the better. Kaka learnt of Safaricom Foundation’s Operation Ear Drop from a local clinical officer who encouraged him to seek help.

“Thanks to the Foundation, I was operated on and recovered fully. Now I am able to enjoy some quality time with my family and engage in activities that I could not before. I can also go for meetings without worrying about people staring at me,” says Kaka.

Dr David Njoroge, an ENT surgeon, has operated on many patients like Kaka. He is a private practitioner in Nanyuki town but volunteers at Nanyuki Hospital where he transformed Kaka and many other people’s lives.

“In 2016, I was part of the medical team that participated in the Foundation’s medical camps. We have successfully operated on an average 200 patients per camp.”

Abdul Kaka who lives in Nanyuki had lived with an ear condition that was affecting his life. This changed when he underwent the operation and is now fully recovered.
of 38 patients in each of the five medical camps making a total of 190 patients who were treated and their hearing improved,” says Dr Njoroge.

Paul Kariuki is another beneficiary of the programme. Like Kaka, he found out about the programme through the ENT Clinical Officer. “My ear problem started a long time ago when I was in primary school. I had a discharge from both ears until I decided to seek medical attention when I was much older in 2014,” explains Kariuki.

He says that his left ear was operated on first to see if it was repairable. “I did the operation in secret because my family did not approve of me going under the knife. Once the operation was done, I called them into the ward and they were happy to see that I was doing much better.”

ENT Clinical Officer Lucy Nasieku says that before the surgery, Kariuki’s hearing was almost gone. “Now he is doing much better,” she says.

Kariuki, a shoe shiner, is a widower with two children. He says that were it not for Safaricom Foundation’s sponsorship he would not have received the treatment because it was very expensive for him. Dr Njoroge says that most patients who come seeking help for ear treatment are financially unable to foot the bill.

Dr Njoroge decried the shortage of ENT specialists and clinical officers, lack of sufficient medical equipment and even cases of misdiagnosis which he says are high.

“By setting up medical camps, we have seen a significant improvement because we bring on board specialists and provide equipment. This has seen the number of misdiagnosis go down,” the doctor says.

He adds that the medical camps have transformed lives of people who have lived with ear problems for long.

“I remember there was a teacher who came to me with a chronic ear infection that damaged the eardrum leading to hearing loss. We did the operation and repaired the eardrum and now she can hear and the chronic infections have disappeared.”

“We are grateful to Safaricom Foundation for the programme as more people are getting the help they need,” said Dr Njoroge.
Water is one of our most precious natural resources. Unfortunately, water scarcity affects more than 40 per cent of the global population and is projected to rise.

Access to clean drinking water, sanitation and improved hygiene is critical to sustainable development of any country. This is because poor access to clean water has far-reaching social and economic effects.

Also, without access to clean water, families spend a lot of time daily in search of the resource. This denies people the chance to gain an education or engage in income-generating activities. Children and women bear the brunt.

The United Nations considers universal access to clean water a basic human right. The UN Sustainable Development Goal number 6 seeks to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. The UN states: “Water scarcity, poor water quality and inadequate sanitation negatively impact food security, livelihood choices and educational opportunities.”

This is why Safaricom Foundation is keen to support programmes that not only increase access to safe water but also improve sanitation and hygiene.

We achieve this through our “Maji na Uhai” initiative. In this endeavor, we have partnered with various organisations and invested in projects that are taking water to the people.

In Taita Taveta County, we laid down a 23-kilometre water pipeline to benefit nine villages from Paranga sub-location (about 5,600 people) and support the water needs for livestock farmers in more than 400 households. Enrollment in schools increased by 30 per cent due to connectivity to the water supply.

In Ngogithi sub-location in Kieni East, the Foundation and ActionAid International Kenya partnered with the community to help them upgrade their water system. The community received about KSh8 million from the Foundation, which was used to pay for the construction of tanks, piping and labour.

Residents of Mukanda and Nthunguni locations in Nzaui, Makueni County, used to walk long distances to fetch water. That changed after the Safaricom Foundation sponsored a Ksh16.6 million water project that brought the commodity to the people.

These are some of the many projects we have partnered in and through which we are delivering impact and transforming lives.
Lush green fields dot the landscape where there was barren land before.

The options had narrowed down to this; exchange her only milk cow for a donkey. The cow was not only a source of nutrition for the family of six but also generated a reasonable income. Despite all these obvious advantages of keeping the cow, Naomi Bahati Munyika went ahead and exchanged the cow for the donkey. And there was a good reason for this: water.

Her home in the sun scorched plains of Mlilo in Kishushe location, Taita Taveta County, had no running water. The nearest source of water was Paranga River some 10 kilometres away.

Every day she would set out for the river at the crack of dawn. She would get back to her home late in the afternoon with a 20-litre jerry can balanced on her head. “By the time I got back, I would be so exhausted that all I could do was crawl under the shade and sleep for the rest of the afternoon. I had no time for any other useful engagement. My whole life revolved around that one jerry-can of water.”

This is where the idea of the donkey came in. She figured that with the beast of burden she could ferry several jerry-cans of water per trip. This would ensure that she reduced the number of trips to the river.

But her water story changed after the opening of the Kangemi Mlilo Water Project. Sponsored by Safaricom Foundation and implemented by ActionAid, it has transformed her life in ways she would never have thought possible.

Commissioned three years ago, the project brought water right to her doorstep opening up a world of new possibilities. “I’m no longer preoccupied with searching for water. I only walk for a few minutes to the water kiosk.”

Oasis of hope springs forth in Taita Taveta
the whole day to pursue other economic activities,” she says.

With the abundance of water she has turned to irrigation and is now growing vegetables for domestic use and for sale to traders who take the produce to the market in Voi town.

“Besides better income, nutrition for my family has improved. We also have enough water for laundry and bathing. I had never thought it was possible to have a bath every day. We are much cleaner and definitely happier,” she says, her face lighting up.

David Mwamburi is the chairman of the Kangemi Mlilo Water Project which is now benefiting 4,000 families. He describes the project as a game changer for the residents.

“During the hot season, Paranga River is reduced to a dry river bed. To access the water we used to dig into the river bed. The water was dirty and diseases such as diarrhoea were common,” he recalls.

He says the diseases presented the residents with a double jeopardy; Not only were they forced to spend scarce resources on treatment but were also not economically productive during sickness.

Mr Mwamburi says that the link between availability of clean drinking water, improved health and increased economic production is now evident.

The perennial water scarcity had adverse effects on education as well. It was a requirement that school pupils carry 5 litres of water to school every day. This meant parents had to ferry more water from the river to spare some for the pupils.

“One of the greatest impacts of this project is that it has supplied water to Mlilo Primary School. The children can concentrate on learning without the extra burden of ferrying water to school.”

TO ACCESS THE WATER WE USED TO DIG INTO THE RIVER BED THE WATER WAS DIRTY AND DISEASES SUCH AS DIARRHOEA WERE COMMON
“One of the greatest impacts of this project is that it has supplied water to Mlilo Primary School. The children can concentrate on learning without the extra burden of ferrying water to school,” says Nancy Saru, a beneficiary of the project.

A stop at the school reveals why Ms Saru is excited by the water supply to the school. It is 4 pm and the school is engulfed by oppressive heat and dust whirlwinds that dance across the sweltering compound every now and then.

It is time for the afternoon break and the school explodes into life. Pupils pour out of their classrooms carrying plastic water bottles. They head to the water tank behind a classroom block where they queue to draw water to quench their thirst.

According to area chief Joseph Meso, the water supply to schools has greatly improved construction.

“In the coolness of the shadows cast by hills sitting opposite each other, Donald Mwaosi is watering his lush green shamba using hose pipes.

The shamba contrasts sharply with the rocky and barren hillside. For two years now, Mr Mwaosi has been growing a variety of crops such as passion fruit, cabbages, spinach, capsicums and peas.

“Two years ago, I couldn’t make a living out of this shamba. My source of livelihood was charcoal burning. Today I make an average of Ksh1,000 in sales each day. I have vegetable merchants coming here everyday because I’m able to grow vegetables throughout the year.”

Like Mr Mwaosi, other farmers are turning to irrigation for a living turning their backs on charcoal burning. In a way the project is also contributing to environmental conservation.

“One of the greatest impacts of this project is that it has supplied water to Mlilo Primary School. The children can concentrate on learning without the extra burden of ferrying water to school,” says Nancy Saru.
Mwedabi location in Nakuru County lies in a valley serenaded by rolling Hills. A labyrinth of dusty footpaths cut across the valley heading to three tanks of different sizes sitting at the bottom of the valley.

Women with jerry-cans swinging from their hands hurry down the footpaths in the gathering gloom keen on getting to the water point at Tangi Tatu before dusk.

Here and there, one can spot a villager leading a pack of donkeys with water containers tied to their backs. The occasional motorbike rider will roar down the valley heading towards the same destination.

At a more leisurely pace, herdsmen are driving their animals to drink water before turning in for the night. Their unhurried gait is informed by the fact that women fetching water for domestic use will be given the first priority.

In contrast to the rest of the countryside that has been suffering from a prolonged drought, the area around the water point is green and livly. Bird life is abundant. Birds make a squeaky landing on a nearby acacia tree ready to settle for the night.

Susan Kol cuts her way through the herds of goats milling around the water point to the pipes reserved for those drawing water for domestic use. She has

“TheSE DAYS I’M NOT WORRIED ABOUT WATER BECAUSE IT IS AVAILABLE A SHORT DISTANCE FROM MY HOME. PREVIOUSLY I WOULD WALK FOR 20KMS TO GET WATER. IT WAS ALL I DID ALL DAY”
been working in her farm the whole day with only a lunch break.

“These days I’m not worried about water because it is available a short distance from my home. Previously I would walk for 20 kilometres to get water. It was all I did all day.”

With more time in her hands, Ms Kol is able to concentrate on activities that contribute to generating more income for her family.

The Tangi Tatu project is the convergence point for Enalbor Ajik, Ngodi, Maela and Mwedabi villages. Revived by Safaricom Foundation under the Pamoja Initiative, Tangi Tatu has a long history. Pamoja Initiative enables Safaricom staff to fund projects or causes of their choice.

The area had always suffered perennial water shortages but the problem took a turn for the worse with the settlement of thousands of victims of ethnic clashes in 1992.

It is under these circumstances that Red Cross sunk a borehole and installed a generator to pump water into reservoirs in 1994.

The pump changed the fortunes of the community almost overnight. Suddenly, they had water within reasonable distance. They had more time for productive work.

Some women started tree nurseries while other residents started small irrigation projects. Where desolation had reigned over their lives, the borehole brought hope, and new life.

“The days of hope and promise did not last. After three years the pump broke down. We were cast back to the painful days of trekking for kilometres looking for water,” recalls Mr Nicholas Palpai.

With the pump out of service the tree nurseries and irrigation projects were doomed. Children dropped out of school going as fetching water became everyone’s preoccupation.

And while the villages had been on the path to food security through irrigation, the days of scarcity were now back and diseases such as malaria and cholera returned with vengeance.

It was under such desperate times that Safaricom Foundation came on board and provided funds for a new immersion pump and control panel. And once more Tangi Tatu was breathing fresh life into the community.

“We are once more back on our feet. We have more food, improved incomes and we are enjoying better health,” says Mr James Lemurt, the chairman of the project.

The project is at the heart of the community’s wealth. Mr Lemurt reveals that the project benefits 6,000 families. It is also the source of water for 5,000 cows and 10,000 goats.

Residents with the means to ferry enough water for irrigation are back to growing commercial crops such as tomatoes, beans, maize and hay.

As the sun finally sinks behind the distant hills and darkness settles over the valley, villagers head for their respective homes confident that Tangi Tatu will be there tomorrow to sustain their lives.
The United Nations estimates that by 2030 two thirds of the world’s population will live in cities. This means that in countries such as Kenya, population too will buck the trend and move from rural areas to urban spaces that promise opportunity and growth. This will definitely put a strain on the ever-depleting natural resources, especially water.

This year, Nairobi residents had to endure dry taps as a result of a prolonged drought. But there is one organisation that is striving to quench the thirst of residents living in some of Kenya’s largest informal settlements.

Patrick Mungai, the senior adviser to the chief executive officer of Shining Hope for Communities (SHOFCO), which put up what it calls Africa’s first aerial water piping system in Kibera, says their programme has changed lives.

Kibera is made up of 13 villages crammed into 2.5 square kilometres and has an estimated population of 250,000 people. The shanties do not have running water and, for years, supply has been controlled by cartels.

In 2015, SHOFCO embarked on an ambitious plan to provide water to Kibera residents through an aerial piping system.

Jostling for space with low-lying electricity cables and television antennas, six-inch black pipes run 20 feet above the ground. The pipes are connected to a water tank to deliver safe and clean water to the residents. And the programme is already bearing fruit.

Emily Achieng, 31, used to spend most of her mornings queuing to get water from the few watering points in Kibera. The closest of them was three kilometres away. And the distance was not the most frightening thing about making the journey that would gobble up three hours of her morning.

“To get to the water point, I used to pass through some of the most dangerous areas of my village. Women would get robbed while fetching water. Some would even be raped,” she recalls. “Now, I have a tap right outside my home.”

The Kibera water project, sponsored in part by the Safaricom Foundation, serves close to 100,000 people.

“We are sinking another borehole in Kibera and are looking to replicate the model in Mathare and Bangladesh slums in Nairobi and Mombasa respectively,” Ngururi says.

SHOFCO is transforming lives through an aerial water piping system

THE PIPES ARE CONNECTED TO A WATER TANK TO DELIVER SAFE AND CLEAN WATER TO THE RESIDENTS

A beneficiary fetching water at one of the kiosks in Kibera.
“With the partnership of corporates and the goodwill of the people whom we serve, we have started a water supply programme that we hope will make life easier for the residents of these areas,” Ngururi said.

The idea of an aerial water piping system was conceptualised as a way around the complicated and costly logistical hurdle of distributing water across the country’s informal settlements.

Nelson Ogutu too has found relief after the introduction of the water project. “My family is healthier now,” Ogutu said, adding that his children no longer suffer from water borne diseases.

“The money that I used to spend on medical care can be used for something else,” he said.

“We HAVE STARTED A WATER SUPPLY PROGRAMME THAT WE HOPE WILL MAKE LIFE EASIER FOR THE RESIDENTS OF THESE AREAS”

Founded in 2004 by Kennedy Odede, who was raised in Kibera, SHOFCO aims to combat the hardships found in slums by establishing initiatives that uplift the community.

The organisation has set up several 100,000 litre water towers in different parts of the slums, all connected to the overhead piping system. Safaricom Foundation has also partnered with SHOFCO to help set up the infrastructure. This include drilling a borehole from which the water is pumped to a treatment centre within the slum, then into overhead tanks. From the tanks the water is piped to the various water kiosks within the slum.

“It may look like a rudimentary solution, but sometimes simple does work,” Mungai says.
Poverty remains the predominant barrier to accessing education in Kenya. Despite the philosophy of universal primary education, the low disposable incomes for many families is hardly enough for food, shelter and clothing. Health care is not affordable for most families, and the poorer they are, the less affordable it becomes. Education takes a much lower priority in the list of necessities. This is especially true for children with disabilities.

Our commitment to supporting education is in line with Sustainable Development Goal Number 4 that advocates provision of inclusive and quality education for all and promoting lifelong learning including of children with special needs.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child sets out the rights that must be realised for children to develop their full potential, free from hunger and want, neglect and abuse. At Safaricom Foundation, we – in conjunction with partners – are constantly working to aid the achievement of this. To date, we have invested over Ksh500 million towards improved infrastructural and sanitation facilities reaching over 1.2 million learners in primary, secondary and vocational training institutions across the country.

We have witnessed increased access to educational opportunities for children with disabilities; increased access to educational opportunities for children from nomadic communities; increased access to ICT education for both teachers and students and improved teacher and student competencies.

A national special needs education survey conducted in 2015 placed out of school children with disability at 16 per cent. More children with disabilities were out of school than those without disabilities.

Major barriers to access identified by the survey were: unresponsive curriculum and assessments to the needs of learners with disability; lack of reliable data on children with disability resulting to uninformed planning and budgeting for learners with disabilities; inadequate qualified public teachers; negative attitudes, perceptions and cultural beliefs towards education; inadequate tools and skills for assessing and identifying children with special needs; un conducive learning environment and lack of assistive devices to facilitate learning and mobility for children with special needs.

"WE HAVE INVESTED OVER KSH500M TOWARDS IMPROVED INFRASTRUCTURE AND SANITATION FACILITIES"
From dilapidation to academic springboard

Built in the colonial days, condemned buildings meant that pupils of Namahindi Primary School needed urgent intervention for classrooms

The beaming faces of learners usher us into the compound of Namahindi Primary School, an institution tucked in the sleepy hills of Nambale, Busia County.

Before the Foundation’s crew vehicle could even pull over, they were surrounded by about 40 students donning green tunics and white shirts.

There is something inviting about Namahindi. Gradually, the old is giving way to the new.

An outdated block compromising four classrooms was recently brought down to pave way for modern structure. The old bricks are still strung in the field.

Mr Peter Inganga, the head teacher explains that it was one of the condemned buildings.

“It had developed glaring cracks, posing imminent risk to the innocent learners who are out to quench their thirst for knowledge,” he says.

Safaricom Foundation stepped in to put up a new building at a cost of Ksh1.8 million as part of a campaign to brighten the future of learners from poor backgrounds.

The project was implemented in partnership with Tinga Tinga Tales Foundation and Coca Cola (CEWA) Central, East and West Africa. The three organisations formed a partnership in 2011 that aimed at improving learning environment in primary schools countrywide.

This was one of the projects under the Know and Grow initiative, an Education Programme Partnership, aims to improve the learning standards among the poorest communities in Kenya while paying special focus on Early Childhood Development Education and general sanitation standards in primary schools.

There are 46 schools benefiting from Know and Grow initiative which is also impacting 7,700 beneficiaries.

The programme identifies beneficiary primary schools using the National Poverty

46

Number of schools benefiting from Know and Grow initiative

504

Number of pupils at the school.

Before the Know and Grow initiative, the school had 363 pupils only.
Index report (2009), drawing on the analysis indicating that poverty and limited education opportunities are correlated.

Learners from upper primary Namahindi have had a ring-side seat to the transformation.

“We are not able to pay back the good that Safaricom Foundation has bestowed on us. We can only offer our prayers to God almighty to make the Foundation and the parent company flourish,” Amina Hassan, the school president and class seven pupil said.

Her classmate Brian Aringo echoed the sentiment. “The transformation has been real. The only way to appreciate Safaricom is to excel in exams,” he said.

Anastasia Milka who is among those using the new building said they are no longer worried about jigger infestation that she said was rampant before.

Established in 1938 by the Church Mission Society (CMS) in the colonial period, Namahindi has for long been the laughing stock among her peers.

Other than having a consistent reputation of being an academic dwarf, a place of social ills, truant children and rejects were dumped there is talk that teachers who have been rejected by other schools for slothfulness found their way here. The trend is changing.

“Discipline is at the core of success of any learning institution. On this, there is no compromise,” the head teacher said.

The school has in the past faced the threat of being closed down by the education and health ministries on account of lacking essential amenities like toilets. The state of affairs back then occasioned a mass exodus to neighbouring schools such as Kisoko and Mungati.

But the investment by Safaricom Foundation is already paying off. At the height of the crisis, it had less than 150 students.

Today, the school has a population of 404 pupils excluding 100 from Early Childhood department.

“Last year, we were the second most improved school in the Kenya Certificate of Primary Education (KCPE) examinations in the county,” Mr George Wandera, the Deputy Head teacher said.

“WE ARE NOT ABLE TO PAY BACK THE GOOD THAT SAFARICOM FOUNDATION HAS BESTOWED ON US”
He used to come to school late and his performance was suffering. It took a keen teacher and life saving surgery to keep his dream of becoming a doctor alive.

The English teacher was unsettled about something in his class. Beyond the call of duty that took him every morning to Tayari Primary School in Molo, Nakuru County, he noticed that one of the pupils had difficulties wearing shoes or interacting with other children in school.

He could not let it pass.

Mr. Kiarie sent little Joseph to fetch his guardian.

Joseph returned to school with his grandmother Mary Njoki in tow.

Only then did the story of the pupil begin to unfold in its full impact, unleashing Mr. Kiarie’s Good Samaritan instincts.

Joseph, a 12-year-old, lost his parents at the age of 7, after which he and his siblings were taken in by their 70-year-old grandmother who ekes a living out of farming.

The biggest challenge for Njoki was taking care of Joseph, who was born with cerebral palsy, a condition that affects movement and co-ordination. Cerebral palsy has many causes — including premature birth or an infection during pregnancy — and it damages a baby’s brain and nervous system. Luckily, Joseph’s condition was relatively mild and only affected movement in his left hand and leg which could be repaired through surgical intervention and physiotherapy.

Joseph would take two hours to walk to school every day, and his shoes were wearing out at a very high rate. He was often so late that he’d miss out on the first lessons. As a result, Joseph’s performance was deteriorating and this was killing his dream of becoming a doctor.

“My prayers were answered when Joseph’s class teacher called me and referred me to EARC (Early Childhood Resource Center) who informed me that I could get help from a Safaricom Mobile Clinic at Nakuru Level 5 hospital,” said Njoki.

“Early morning the following day I took Joseph to the clinic and I was informed that he required a tendon repair that would ordinarily cost Ksh66,000. I explained my situation and the outreach worker enrolled Joseph as one of the children to benefit from Safaricom Foundation surgery sponsorship,” she said. “It was like news from heaven when I was told that CBM through Safaricom Foundation was going to restore my grandson’s ability to walk properly. Joseph was successfully operated on. Now he can walk comfortably and this makes me the happiest grandmother. May God help the partners to continue doing more for others.”

After recovery, Joseph returned to school and he is now like any other pupil; he runs and plays football. He is able to get to school on time and compete fairly with other pupils.

His future is now bright. The intervention has rekindled his vision of becoming a doctor, since physical impairment is no longer a barrier to his progress.

The future is bright for Joseph, who can now walk normally.
Securing education for special needs learners

Securing Education for Children with Disabilities in Kenya is a project that was initiated by the Safaricom Foundation in partnership with CBM Kenya and AIC Cure International Hospital in March 2016 to increase the number of children with disabilities.

The program extends medical services through clinics that go to rural communities and identify children with physical disabilities that have had no access to the treatment they need.

Our partner, Christian Blind Mission, trains local health care workers to provide post-operative rehabilitative care to children with disabilities who have received treatment. They also educate families and communities about the rights of children with disabilities.

The project is targeting areas with high prevalence of disability among children such as Liseen, Kisumu, Kibale, Eldoret, Mombasa, Meru and Kericho.

In its first year of implementation, the project facilitated 82 surgeries of which 63 beneficiaries have been enrolled in school while the rest are recovering.

Twenty health workers have been trained on post-operative care, 64 families educated on rights of children with disabilities, 3,506 pupils from 13 different schools counselled, sensitised and educated on disabilities and the rights of children with disabilities.

82

Number of children with disabilities who have undergone surgery
The project, which provides girls with reusable pads and menstruation education, not only dignifies their lives but has seen their performance improve.

At the Kambui School for the Deaf in Kiambu County class attendance for girls, if you isolate other factors is 100 percent. For this reason, the school’s head teacher Connie Mutiso says the performance of girls is on course to matching that of boys.

“In last year’s KCPE exams, our mean score was 250. For a school for the disabled, that was a good performance and it is largely because girls performed well,” she says.

“We were also named the best school in sports and believe it or not, more girls participated than boys,” she says pointing to a row of trophies in her office.

In the years past, however, the school suffered from chronic absenteeism in girls due to among other reasons, lack of sanitary towels. About 70 percent of the school’s 647 students come from poor backgrounds.

“You will agree with me that disability goes with poverty,” she says.

“The Ministry of Health estimates that 30 to 40 percent of girls in Kenya have reported missing days of school because they didn’t have access to pads when they were menstruating.

Lack of knowledge and understanding about menstruation which is compounded by the lack of access to sanitary protection such as pads and underwear means girls have to resort to alternative and less-effective methods.

“Girls with periods don’t go to class and you know for girls, there is some stigma attached to it. You find she doesn’t want others to know that she has her periods,” says Mrs Mutiso.

The Safaricom Foundation has partnered with Huru International to fund the production and distribution of the reusable sanitary pad kits to school girls all over the country.

In June 2016, officials from Huru visited Kambui School for the Deaf on a fact-finding mission. They discovered that despite the various interventions by the

Students of Kambui School for the Deaf in Kiambu.
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION — The solution was short lived because they had to keep supplying disposable sanitary pads. “They were very concerned. And it is not like we went looking for them, they felt that this school was suitable for this project,” says Margaret Kuria, the school’s deputy head teacher.

According to the school, the problem of lack of sanitary pads is worse for physically challenged girls especially those with a hearing disability due to a challenge in communication. “Such a girl may not know how to express herself,” says Esther Kimani who is in charge of guidance and counseling at the school.

Apart from provision of re-usable sanitary towels, Huru also distributes panties sewn from their factory at Mukuru Kwa Njenga. The organisation trains the beneficiaries on life skills to teach them on how to safeguard their rights through a curriculum that has been developed in conjunction with the Ministry of Health. This includes classes on hygiene and sexual reproductive health.

“I really loved the classes, tell them we want them to come back and give us more lessons,” a 16-year-old class seven pupil at the school says through an interpreter.

Since 2010, Safaricom Foundation has invested more than Sh20 million in the project and in the process assisted Huru to reach 229 primary schools in 12 counties. The programme has supplied 12,098 girls, 568 of whom are physically challenged with sanitary towels and trained 18,134 pupils in life skills and sexual reproductive health education.

It is estimated that the kit can be used for three years if washed and stored properly. It costs Sh1,200 translating to Sh33 per month to produce and distribute the re-usable pad as compared to the Sh100 disposable pads. “It has a big impact,” says Ms Mutiso.

“Just imagine if you miss five days a months, that is like 60 days in a full academic year. It is not easy to recover these kind of days academically even if you are a bright student,” she says.

When girls regularly fall behind in school, they’re more likely to drop out, which can lead to early pregnancies or marriage and lower wages in the long run. Some menstruating girls who were desperate for protection would use whatever resources they had available to make their own pads. Some used tissue paper or old clothes.

The Huru kits each contains five standard-size pads and three extra-long pads, three panties, a sturdy ziplock bag, and a bar of soap.
Powering education for special needs learners

Wajir Integrated School is the only girls boarding primary school integrating the physically challenged in Wajir County

Every time pupils of Wajir Girls Integrated School head to the field to play, Nasrah Mohamed goes to the recreational hall to play scrabble with her friends. Although it is her favourite board game, she also enjoys playing ‘snakes and ladders’ and recently she took up to throwing darts.

Nasrah who cannot walk and depends on a wheel chair to move around is also the school’s deputy president, a role she takes very seriously. She leads by example even during games time.

“Everyone has to play,” she says. “There are more than enough games for everyone. So there is no need for some girls to stand and watch others enjoy themselves,” she says.

Inside the hall the girls indulge themselves in different board and indoor games from table tennis, chess, ludo and pool.

It was not always like this. Established in 1988 to boost education of girls which was low at that time, Wajir Integrated School is the only girls boarding primary integrating the physically challenged in Wajir County.

The school has 960 girls of whom 360 are boarders. There are 80 learners who are physically challenged. But the school lacked the facilities to cater for their needs.

According to the headteacher Raha Abdi, the school was in need of physiotherapy equipment.

*When the others went for games, those who are physically challenged could only watch,* Raha Abdi, the head teacher says.
In July 2014, the Safaricom Foundation contributed to the Sh1.9 million meant for the construction and equipping of physiotherapy department. The Foundation also donated towards the construction of the recreational hall and games equipment worth Sh3.2 million.

“We wrote a proposal to them not knowing they would respond so quickly. We were surprised they did,” says the head teacher.

“The first thing they did was the physiotherapy project. They also brought along 10 wheel chairs and an equal number of crutches,” she says.

Statistics by World Health Organisation show that approximately 10 percent of the total population in Kenya is physically challenged. Of these, 25 percent are children. Less than 15,000 of these children are enrolled in educational programmes. Most of them are enrolled in schools where they are expected to use similar facilities to those who are able bodied.

“I came to this school since the others around do not have such facilities,” says Nazlin Abdala, a Standard Eight pupil.

“It is not just me. There are a lot of new pupils,” she says.

The facilities have also led to a reduction in the number of girls dropping out of school, according to the head teacher.

“Remember Wajir is a vast county. Girls from all the surrounding sub counties and even as far as Garissa are coming here,” she says.

The head teacher, however, wishes that the school will be connected to electricity so that all the physiotherapy equipment can work.
Saving our future

In Kenya, the environment and natural resources are valuable assets that must be sustainably managed. They offer a range of benefits and opportunities for local and national economic development.

According to the United Nations Environmental Programme’s (Unep) statistic, deforestation deprived Kenya’s economy of approximately Sh5.8 billion in 2010.

Goal number 15 under the Sustainable Development Goals advocates protecting, restoring and promoting sustainable use of ecosystems; sustainably managing forests to combat desertification, and halting and reversing land degradation.

Since inception, Safaricom Foundation continues to work with various partners towards afforestation and restoration of forests through various tree planting exercises directly impacting the lives of at least 185,000 Kenyans.

A good example is our support of the re-afforestation of Ngare Ndare Forest. The Foundation funded the development of 15 large tree nurseries, with a total of 1 million seedlings planted in farmlands around the forest.

A team of 28 Safaricom staff spent two days in Ngare Ndare planting over 10,000 trees. The output of indigenous tree nurseries under the Ngare Ndare Forest Trust (the implementing agent) has risen to 100,000.

To conserve the Aberdare National Park and minimise human-wildlife conflicts, Safaricom Foundation partnered with Rhino Ark Charitable Trust, Kenya Wildlife Service and Kenya Forest Service, and funded the construction of a fence.

The Kenya Forest Service (KFS) has identified 22 water towers that are now endangered due to deforestation. Kenya’s status as the premier destination for wildlife tourism is now under serious threat with the decreasing wildlife population.

The Foundation remains committed to preserving and protecting at least one endangered water tower and protecting and restoring endangered wildlife and their habitats.

So far, we have protected more than 50 hectares of land, and protected a water tower. More than one million people were impacted through the conservation of that one water tower.

Our desire to conserve the environment is driven by our goal to build healthier communities, stronger businesses and ultimately build sustainable futures.
Over the years, Ngare Ndare Forest remained the ideal destination for livestock – especially goats – as they could feed under the cool shade of the forest cover and quench their thirst in the azure pools of fresh spring water.

As a result, the itinerant pastoralists gave it the Maasai name Ngare Ndare which in the local language means ‘water for the goats’.

As a result of heavy, uncontrolled grazing and tree felling, the forest cover started diminishing, and the grounds that were the romping grounds for wild animals started showing signs of desertification. It was time for drastic action. Safaricom Foundation stepped in to fill the gap.

“In a bid to restore the ecosystem, we started an initiative dubbed 1-for-1 in the area; if you bought seedlings, the Foundation provided a similar number of seedlings,” said Joseph Kinyua, Ngare Ndare’s Forest Trust Manager.

The result was a return to the ecosystem of the lush indigenous trees.

This 5,300 hectare indigenous forest reserve is located on the northern foot of Mt Kenya and encompasses indigenous trees, borne up to 200 years old; a rich variety of bird species and animals including the Big 5. The forest boasts of a 450-metre canopy walk, the first and longest in East and Central Africa. It is also the only forest in Kenya with an expanding canopy.

The glistening azure pools of spring water attracts a horde of tourists while the fresh water flows in through underground channels from Mt Kenya. This forest is also unique for accommodating the colobus monkeys, an endangered species as a result of uncontrolled habitat destruction.

The protection and conservation of the forest is a high priority for the Ngare Ndare Forest. A major concern for conservationists is...
the continuous severe depletion of the finite natural resources – like the indigenous trees in the forest - through human activities such as deforestation and grazing of animals.

In 2015, the deforestation in Kenya was projected at 50,000 hectares annually, resulting in a yearly loss to the economy of over Ksh 9 billion. For years now, we have been actively involved in increasing the country’s forest cover by engaging communities in afforestation and reforestation.

“There are six main Community based Organisations (CBOs) in Ngare Ndare Forest Trust – Ngare Ndare, Eth, Suburja, Kisima, Manyangalo and Mbuju.” Kinyua explains.

“In every community, there are two to four tree nurseries. Through planting of these trees, they benefit the communities through provision of wood for fuel, building houses, fencing among other uses.” So far, more than a million trees have been planted as a result of our community initiatives.

Safaricom Foundation also funds the community’s equipment purchases necessary for the development of the nurseries.

A resident as well as the secretary of the Mbuju Community, Elizabeth Wambui can also attest to the significant increase of the forest cover as a result of the initiative. She manages one of the active tree unit nurseries called Kauronthe located in south of Ngare Ndare forest. The 46-year-old mother of two is a beneficiary of this initiative with a passion for the wellbeing of the environment.

“Before Safaricom Foundation came on board, we were unable to develop these nurseries. This area resembled a desert with barely any trees covering the ground. We would purchase seedlings in Meru or Nanyuki town which was very costly for us at the time. Additionally, the transportation cost was financially draining us as a community,” says Wambui.

“Thanks to the Foundation, we are now able to purchase seedlings at a subsidised rate and plant them around this area. We have managed to provide trees to institutions such as Mbuju Primary, Ndurumuru Primary, EIPCA...
The morning was not turning out that well for Paul Ng’eno. He had woken with a nasty toothache. From his Kipkoris home on the edge of Ndoinet forest, the nearest health centre was several kilometers away.

The closest shopping centre where he could hope to get pain killers was a considerable distant away and in any case he wasn’t sure he would be able to walk with his tooth throbbing in pain.

Walking from his house, he went over the wooden steps of the gate and over the fence separating Ndoinet Forest and the farmlands. In the forest, he searched and found some chesamisiet herbs. For generations, his community had used this herb as a painkiller. When we came across him later that morning he was chewing on the herbs and the pain in his tooth had died out. A few years ago, Mr Ng’eno would not have found this effective painkiller in this part of his world.

In the face of devastating deforestation, chesamisiet and other indigenous trees had disappeared leaving some 15,000 hectares devoid of forest cover.

Today, the forest is well on the path to recovery under an ambitious reforestation programme funded by Safaricom Foundation through the Initiative for Sustainable Landscapes (ISLA),

“I grew up here and witnessed degradation of the forest. People felled trees for timber and charcoal burning. Whatever vegetation that remained was lost to uncontrolled grazing. In the process, we lost trees and shrubs that had medicinal properties,” says Mr Ng’eno. He is now happy that some of the lost medicinal plants are once more within reach.

As the natural forest takes root, animals and birds that had disappeared are slowly returning, taking their place in the ecosystem.

The ongoing project not only seeks to conserve over 60,000 hectares of forest but has integrated communities into the conservation effort by creating alternative and sustainable sources of income from the forests.

Dr Kirui arap Langat is the stakeholders’ manager for the project. He says the project started with identifying forest cut-lines followed by fencing for effective control of entry into the forest.

“WITH THE FUNDS FROM SAFARICOM FOUNDATION, WE HAVE FENCED 22KM OF THE FOREST”

How the conservation of South West Mau has invigorated entire communities
“With the funds from Safaricom Foundation, we have fenced 22km of the forest with 14 gates manned by the Kenya Forest Service,” says Dr Langat.

The ‘adopt a forest’ belt project works on the premise that communities are more likely to take better care of the forest when they get direct benefits from them.

Dr Langat says the project has been able to convince local residents that it is much easier to cut grass for domestic animals as opposed to grazing them in the forest.

‘Many people are now appreciating the added benefits of zero grazing because it leaves them with ample time to carry out other productive work instead of spending the whole day grazing in the forest.’

Mr Richard Langat is such one farmer. He says, he is now able to feed his cows within a short time. He has also noted increased milk production because he is now able to determine the right quantity of animal feed.

Running parallel to the fence is a line of beehives that have been placed at regular intervals. Dr Langat reckons that once the honey is ready for harvesting, it will dramatically increase the incomes of the members of the project given the current high prices for the product.

As the indigenous forest regenerates, residents now report increased and regular water supply. Streams that had dried up are coming back to life.

Corporal Peter Lemaku, the forest ranger in charge of the area, is particularly excited about the income generating projects that are making the work of KFS much easier.

“We have demonstrated to the community that conservation has a direct link to their economic fortunes. This motivates them to act as natural custodians of the forests,” says the corporal.

Ndoinet forest is part of the Mau Forest Complex covering an area of over 450,000 hectares. Its ecological importance is vast with 10 million people in East Africa depending on it.

The complex influences the region’s micro-climate such as rainfall patterns, creating ideal conditions for the production of crops including tea. Furthermore, the area is one of Kenya’s main water towers and most of its hydroelectric power starts its journey here. In the recent past, more than 25 per cent of the forest has been degraded mainly due to a growing population, grazing, charcoal burning and timber extraction.

Dr Langat says the trouble with forest degradation is that it takes a short time whereas reforestation is a painfully long and slow process because indigenous trees take a long time to grow.

We have demonstrated to the community that conservation has a direct link to their economic fortunes.
Arts & Culture
Safaricom Foundation understands the need to preserve our heritage and culture and is devoted in identifying, protecting, preserving and enhancing Kenya's arts and cultural heritage. We believe that if heritage — both tangible and intangible — and creativity is safeguarded and well managed, it can act as an enabler and driver for achieving sustainable development.

The Foundation has so far invested towards preservation of the arts and culture in museums, schools, institutions and communities across the country reaching at least 350,000 people.

To this end, we have been involved in a number of projects such as the renovation of Louis Leakey Auditorium. The auditorium is named after Louis Leakey the Kenyan paleoanthropologist and archaeologist who made groundbreaking discoveries at Olduvai Gorge. His work was important in demonstrating that humans did evolve in Africa.

We partnered with the Kenya Museum Society to revamp the auditorium which now has both theatre and performance capabilities, making it the perfect venue for performances and events in Nairobi.

The Foundation has also worked with the Trust for Rock Art (TARA) to construct a community centre to preserve, market and promote the Kakapel Rock Art in Teso, Western Kenya. Kakapel rocks are a variety of art forms dating back about 4,000 years. The Iteso ancestors used to draw images of wild animals, and initiation symbols on these rocks. Unfortunately, the site bore the brunt of the onslaughts of climate, neglect and modernisation and was at the risk of being buried in oblivion.

The Foundation's grant made it possible for TARA to remove the damage done to the historical treasure and to improve both conservation and accessibility to the site. The Foundation has also partnered with TARA to construct the Abasuba Cultural Centre in Suba district.

Safaricom Foundation also partners with Juhudi Childrens Club, which creates mosaic artworks for hospitals in Kenya. Started in 2002, this project has seen beautiful pieces of art created for Gertrude’s Garden Children Hospital, Mathari Mental Hospital, and Kenyatta National Hospital among others.

Heritage and creativity is safeguarded and well managed, can act as an enabler and driver to achieve sustainable development.
The art of healing

Pupils with special needs are creating beautiful works of art that are transforming hospital walls and uplifting patients

Levy Ruguru and Esther Oloo are busy sorting out pieces of broken tiles placed on a metal plate which they pass on to a group of pupils standing around a table. The pupils will then stick the pieces, according to their colours, on a board resting on a huge table. As they deftly place the pieces on the board, the mosaic continues to take shape.

The pupils of Kenya Community Centre for Learning (KCCL) have been working on the Juhudi Children’s Club project for the better part of this year. The project, sponsored by Safaricom Foundation through Juhudi, will see KCCL pupils make art pieces that will be used to decorate the walls at Mathari Mental Hospital in Nairobi.
The director of Juhudi, Mr David Kimani says, they picked on Mathari because the institution has been shrouded in negativity for a long time. “When we distribute pieces of art to Mathari, we will be hoping to deliver some warmth not only to the patients but also to members of staff and visitors alike,” he says.

Numerous studies have shown that better aesthetics in hospitals can make for happier—and healthier—patients.

KCCL, a school for children with disabilities, is among 20 institutions working on art pieces which will be distributed to former provincial hospitals and selected children facilities. “We target schools for children with special needs because it gives them an opportunity to creatively contribute to the society,” says Mr Kimani.

Through the project, Mr Kimani says they hope to change the narrative that children with special needs cannot make any contribution in society. “This project gives children a chance to reach out and touch the lives of other members of the society,” he says.

He says the process of creating art also has a therapeutic impact on both the creators and the patients in hospitals. “Hospitals are homes to people undergoing treatment. The art pieces can help distract them from their pain. It also shows them that somebody somewhere is thinking about them,” Ms vùngKiura an instructor at the school says. The children first do sketches of images that are then traced on the board. They then break used tiles into small pieces of different colours which they stick to a board using glue.

She says that by using discarded tiles, the project is contributing towards a cleaner and eye friendly environment. She encourages people with tiles they don’t need to donate them to the school. The process of creating art also has a therapeutic impact on both the creators and the patients in hospitals.

“The project has fostered social inclusion and teamwork among both the students and members of staff because everybody wants to be part of the creative piece of art unfolding before their eyes,” she says. “I have noticed some brightness on the faces of some pupils that was not evident before,” she says adding that the project has brought out some unique traits in the children. She hopes that in future, the school can turn the project into an income-generating activity through the sale of art pieces. She is also hopeful that some of the children will some day earn a living as artists.

Some children have emerged as leaders in the way they allocate and delegate tasks. The project also entails a lot of planning that has given the children a sense of working towards deadlines,” says the principal. She is also hopeful that some of the children will some day earn a living as artists.

“Putting the final touches on the walls of Wajir Hospital — Brightening Up Hospital Walls

ARTS & CULTURE

Safaricom Foundation Annual Report 2017
We are conserving the heritage of Taita hills to ensure that the treasure it holds continues telling the story to future generations

The alluring hills of Taita Taveta are more than just beautiful landscapes; they have a story to tell. They hold the customs and belief of the Taita, and are imbued with historical nuances. High up in the knolls of Kisaghau, Mobolo and Sagalla is a story that stretches back more than a century. It is a story of skulls, monuments and military playgrounds.

Most of them are still intact, while others, due to forces of nature, are barely noticeable. This is Taita Taveta’s Heritage. Back in 1916, the hills acted as safe havens for warring battalions of the German and British armies. The exchange of fire and mortars took place as the German army tried to move inland while the British protected its first East African Airfield and Garrison.

In the midst of all the grace in Taita’s foothills, there are other monuments that have remained stenciled. These are architectural masterpieces that have withstood the test of time and showcase high quality masonry and workmanship. One of the imposing structures is Grogan’s castle. The castle is within Grogan Estate about 9 kilometres from the Voi-Taveta road. It stands on a hill overlooking the flat plains that open up to a host of a big population of elephants among other wildlife. This magnificent castle is now being turned into a hotel.

Keeping history alive

Ambrose Kiganda inside the cave that holds the skulls
The human skulls, some in caves and some in the open, form part of the well kept treasure in Taita Hills. During data collection, researchers from the National Museums of Kenya discovered smelted iron, ceramic items, and some of crude tools which they believe were used by the Bantu community in the middle ages.

The regional government is working to preserve the skulls. The skulls are threatened by direct sunlight which weakens them, soil erosion that buries the skulls, and rock droppings that break them. However, through heritage preservation practices, the skulls now form a critical chapter in the history of Taita Taveta.

To ensure that some of these artifacts are preserved, Safaricom Foundation and the Taita Taveta County funded a project to document the sites, caves and skulls through the creation of a database. The funding financed field data collection including installation of the necessary information systems. Part of the funding also went into the construction of a billboard that aims to create awareness of a heritage conservation site.

**THESE ARE ARCHITECTURAL MASTERPIECES THAT HAVE WITHSTOOD THE TEST OF TIME AND ARE A SHOWCASE OF HIGH QUALITY MASONRY AND WORKMANSHIP**
Harnessing tech forces for social good

The advent of technology has changed the way we interact with one another. It has eased communication, changed the way children learn, made teaching easier, improved provision of medical services, made farming easier. All this through the mobile phone.

Mobile phones provide us with the opportunity to effect this change. The piece of transformative technology is enabling us to put relevant, impactful services into the hands of underserved communities. Technology has opened up a whole new universe of problem-solving tools.

At Safaricom Foundation, we have gone a step further and identified areas where we can harness the power of technology to benefit more people.

We focus our energy and investment on areas in which we believe our technology can have the greatest impact on social, economic, and environmental development. We achieve this by using our core strengths - technology and expertise - to effect change.

Through the power of technology, we are using mobile apps, data and other technologies to solve some of the challenges communities face to impact more lives.

The Foundation launched Technology for Good, a platform that funds projects relating to technology. The platform seeks to support development and deployment of technology solutions that achieve social impact.

We also came up Technology for Good Innovation Fund to utilize innovative technology to mobilize social change to improving people’s lives by supporting the development and deployment of mobile technologies.

In our 2014-2017 strategy, we have focused on two projects. The first one is Familia Bora which is being implemented in Turkana, Siaya, and Homa Bay counties. The project aims to use technology in reducing the high maternal and child deaths in these counties.

The project has so far impacted more than 95,000 people. The Teachers for Teacher project is the second project and aimed at mentoring teachers using mobile technologies in Kakuma Refugee Camp ultimately benefiting more than 30,000 people.

Technology for Good at a glance

Technology is enabling us to put relevant, impactful services into the hands of underserved communities. Technology has opened up a whole new universe of problem-solving tools.

2 Number of projects that we have invested in

12,5754 Number of beneficiaries reached
The first five years of a child’s life are fundamentally important. They are the foundation that shapes the baby’s future health, growth and development. Globally, more than 200 million children under five years fail to reach their potential in cognitive and social development due to diseases which would have otherwise been treated if they were caught early.

In a recent United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) report titled Levels and Trends in Child Mortality, newborns account for a growing proportion of child deaths each passing year. The report says the rate of newborn deaths is not decreasing as quickly as that of children aged one to five.

In Kenya, the challenge has been to connect the new mothers to programmes or services that can at least guarantee good health to their children. But one organisation is doing exactly that.

Totohealth is an organisation that utilises mobile technology to detect child development abnormalities and improve access to maternal and child health. Through its SMS platform, parents receive timely guidance and evidence-based approaches and also links them to the right healthcare service providers for specialised treatment and guidance.

The platform enables the user to select a local language they can understand. Through the regular interactions Totohealth has with the parents and caregivers, the platform is able to keep track of each child’s age or stage of pregnancy to enable targeted and timely flow of information.

The messages are crafted by Totohealth and signed off by expert clinicians and doctors. The tech firm has a health desk that offers direct SMS support to customers who have questions about their children or about pregnancy.

So far, Toto Health has registered more than 15,395 parents and more than 1,051 community health volunteers. Having already launched in Tanzania, the tech company is aiming to expand to the Democratic Republic of Congo, Nigeria, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

The tech firm has raised more than USD$140,000 in equity investments and grants from among others Spark International, Indigo Trust, Spring Accelerator, mlab and Safaricom Foundation.

The is in line with the Foundation’s quest to support the development and deployment of technology solutions that achieve social impact.
Teaching teachers in Kakuma

Teaching teachers in Kakuma

Education is the key to success in life, and teachers make a lasting impact in the lives of learners. The impact of teachers becomes more amplified in areas of crisis such as a refugee camp. It is a challenging place to teach because unlike in a normal school setup, teachers here have to contend with a harsh and dangerous environment.

Classrooms are overcrowded, and students must make do with the limited resources at their disposal, which means sharing desks and books. Learners too come from varied linguistic backgrounds, and many are over aged due to years of missed schooling. More often than not, some of the teachers are refugees who have graduated from camp secondary schools and have not had access to further education or training.

A number of teacher training programmes have been initiated to help these teachers become better educators. One such programme is the Teachers for Teachers Training initiative at the Kakuma Refugee Camp in Turkana County.

Building on earlier field-testing of the training model and complementary research and needs assessment findings, Safaricom Foundation launched the Teachers for Teachers initiative in Kakuma Refugee Camp, Kenya in May 2016 to support refugees and other teachers in their efforts to improve their own teaching practice.

Teachers for Teachers integrates in-person teacher training, peer coaching, and mobile mentoring to boost the skills and knowledge of teachers at the camp. This is in response to the significant gaps in providing robust support to teachers working in such crisis-prone areas.

Teachers for Teachers provides competency-based, continuous professional development for educators working in refugee and other crisis settings.

The programme provides the knowledge and skills necessary for teachers to make their classrooms protective, healing and learning environments.

Teachers for Teachers brings together a variety of professional development opportunities for refugee teachers to provide on-site and online tailored, integrated and continuous learning.

Global mentors push mobile mentoring curriculum (e.g., reminders, tips, and strategies) linked to teacher training. Global mentors and mentees interact to help teachers find new strategies and solutions to their challenges, while also offering words of encouragement.

Safaricom Foundation has provided all teachers in the programme with phones and airtime.

Training takes place in the form of workshops where international and local staff lead in-person training sessions with cohorts of ideally 25-30 teachers.

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Economic Empowerment
Safaricom Foundation exists to empower communities and transform lives. There’s an old proverb, attributed to Confucius that says, “If you give a man a fish you feed him for a day. But if you teach him how to fish and you give him the right tools, you will feed him for a lifetime.” This is a mantra that we live by.

One way to build thriving communities is through economic empowerment because we believe that financial independence increases the self-sufficiency of communities and ultimately, improves their quality of life.

Since our inception over a decade ago, we have contributed to the improvement of education, health, water, economic empowerment and environmental conservation through various projects across the country. In the last one year, these projects impacted more than 750,000 people directly and a further 3,760,330 indirectly.

We work with organisations that are active and involved in communities that are struggling to gain access to economic opportunities. This is in line with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 1 which advocates the eradication of poverty in all its forms.

Some of the organisations we have partnered with include Hand in Hand Eastern Africa (HiH EA), an NGO that strives to reduce poverty through job creation and enterprise development and Junior Achievement Kenya, that works to equip Kenyan youth with entrepreneurship and business skills. This way, the Foundation is able to spread its wings of support to all regions and locations in Kenya and therefore have a footprint throughout the country.

We not only give funds, we enhance development of knowledge and skills, stimulate the spirit of entrepreneurship and link our beneficiaries to opportunities. Safaricom Foundation believes that by increasing access to these resources, we give individuals and communities the opportunity to work their way out of poverty and uplift their families and communities.

We have documented evidence that shows that increased access to resources and training has given rise to a society that is equipped with the tools they need for success which is in line with our vision of building a thriving and prosperous Kenya.

Economic Empowerment at a glance

13 Number of counties benefiting through our Economic Empowerment projects

18,017 Number of beneficiaries reached under this programme

9,870 Number of enterprises established under our Economic empowerment platform

Powering communities to be self-sufficient

“We NOT ONLY GIVE FUNDS, WE ENHANCE DEVELOPMENT OF SKILLS AND LINK BENEFICIARIES TO OPPORTUNITIES”
Some unlikely things combined to change Jane Kailu’s life. But looking at the bubbly mother standing behind the counter at her well-stocked shop, a bright smile on her face, it is hard to imagine the difficulties she has had to endure.

Her life took a turn for the worse after her husband died in 1998. She was a businesswoman of repute in Loitokitok and occasionally travelled to Taveta to sell vegetables, maize and beans. But what she earned was just enough to fend for her four children, who were all under five by the time their father died.

In 2008, Jane suffered a debilitating stroke that left her right side paralysed. Unable to fend for her children, she returned to her parents’ home where she was nursed back to health. Before her ill health, she, together with other women, had formed Enkishui Self Help Group. This turned out to be her saving grace.

Members of Enkishui benefitted from training conducted by Hand in Hand Eastern Africa (HiHEA), which has been undertaking economic empowerment initiatives in Kenya for a number of years. In 2015, the Safaricom Foundation unveiled a KSh20 million Key 2 to Empowerment loan, a revolving fund aimed at giving loans to Kenyans with no access to bank credit. Under the programme, HiHEA was to select groups to benefit from the loans.

That’s how Jane got access to a loan of KSh10,000 which she used to open and stock her shop.

Tabitha Rapemo of Homa Bay is another beneficiary of the loan programme. Like Jane, Tabitha was struggling to make ends meet. “Feeding five orphaned grandchildren and a son was a struggle,” she says.

Besides farming, she was making and selling ropes, which did not earn her much. She too benefited from HiHEA training and after gaining new skills in rope making, her enterprise improved a great deal and could earn her upwards of KSh6,000 every month.

Small loans make big entrepreneurs out of rural households

Small businesses have the power to transform an economy and can be the answer to unemployment. We are already witnessing this transformation; the micro-loans we give local start-ups are unlocking rural economies.
After the training, Tabitha, a member of the Bahati Ya Mungu Support group, took a Key to Empowerment loan of Ksh10,000 in 2016 and together with her Ksh3,000 personal savings started growing bananas. She planted 50 banana trees and is already reaping the benefits.

For Rose Ogutu, Safaricom Foundation has really transformed her life and that of her family. Walking into her compound, in Busia County, you will find her and her husband engaged in an activity few women engage in Rose, 37, is a palm oil entrepreneur.

"I planted palm oil trees which I use to make palm oil and sell to my neighbours," she says. Rose met a ‘Hand in Hand’ officer at an agricultural meeting in Busia and was later recruited into the ‘Hand in Hand’ Eastern Africa training program.

“We were trained on how to form a group, elect members, keep records and how to start and run a successful enterprise,” says Rose, a member of the Jua Kali Women Group. After the training, they were encouraged to apply for loans through the Hand in Hand and Safaricom Foundation, Key 2 Empowerment program.”

Rose took a Ksh20,000 loan and invested Ksh5,000 in the palm oil business and the rest in her poultry business.

“The business skills have opened up my mind and improved the way I run my business. My poultry business has grown. The HiHEA and the Safaricom Foundation loan is convenient for me because their interest is not high”. “Proceeds from the palm oil business has helped me clear my loan. I can see my life is changing. Very soon I’ll move from a semi-permanent house to a permanent one that is under construction,” Rose says.

The Hand in Hand and Safaricom Foundation micro loan fund is geared towards increasing access to entrepreneurship education, financial literacy and micro credit among communities in Kajiado, Maukeni, Busia, Bomet, and Homa bay, thus alleviating poverty and addressing unemployment among young Kenyans.

Jane, Rose and Tabitha are among the more than 4,000 members from Busia, Homa Bay, Bomet, Emali and Lokotikok, who have been trained. Since Safaricom Foundation entered into a partnership with HiHEA in 2015, over Ksh20 million has been disbursed in loans and 4,654 new enterprises created.

ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

Big Entrepreneurs

2015

Year when Safaricom Foundation unveiled a Ksh20 million revolving fund, aimed at giving loans to Kenyans with no access to bank credit.

4,000

Number of beneficiaries from Busia, Homa Bay, Bomet, Emali and Lokotikok who have been trained in business management.

THE BUSINESS SKILLS HAVE OPENED UP MY MIND AND IMPROVED THE WAY I RUN MY BUSINESS. MY POULTRY BUSINESS HAS GROWN.
last 10 years, rising from 17.1 per cent in 2011 to 17.4 per cent in 2014. About 800,000 young Kenyans enter the job market every year. The country’s rate of unemployment—which stands at three times that of the neighbouring Uganda and Tanzania—is also among the highest in the world.

Widespread joblessness, especially among the young people, weighs down on the economy because it forces a large section of the population on the small working class, stretches family resources and consumes savings. According to the World Bank, unemployment denies the economy the demographic dividend from the majority young population.

Unfortunately, those who wish to start small businesses lack the capital to do so because banks classify them as high risk borrowers. With such grim statistics, their contribution to the socio-economic development of our economy fails to make an impact.

This is why at Safaricom Foundation, we are keen on giving this segment the ability to stand on their feet. We accord priority to entrepreneurship and business literacy to help our youth grow into healthy, productive adults and citizens. We understand that addressing their diverse needs is critical to ending poverty and enhancing efforts in job creation.

We have partnered with Junior Achievement Kenya to provide business and skills training to youth aged 18 to 24. Junior Achievement Kenya works to equip Kenyan youth with entrepreneurship and business skills. The organisation works within schools to enhance entrepreneurship skills.

We have invested in programmes and adopted strategies that have the potential to uplift youth and empower them to become self-sufficient.

While delivering her speech after receiving the 2004 Nobel Peace Prize in Oslo, Norway, Wangari Maathai said that young people are a gift to both their communities and the world. Africa, which has the highest number of young people, must have an abundance of riches.

The youth are the most vibrant section of the population of a nation and harnessing their incredible energy is critical to Africa’s future economic advancement.

But data from the World Bank shows that youth unemployment in Kenya has averaged 20 per cent in the
Disaster Response
The Foundation, through its partners, has been able to respond to numerous emergency cases in Kenya impacting the lives of 5,793 and 28,965 people directly and indirectly respectively and keeping them from more harm.

We are focused on providing initial funding to humanitarian agencies for disasters and emergencies amongst the communities in Kenya with an aim of reducing suffering, disease and death.

The Foundation has also put in place structures for shorter turnaround times for proposals for the Disaster Relief programme, thus saving time and, more importantly, lives.

In addition to responding directly to disasters and emergencies, we have a longer term strategy to help communities prepare for disasters and recover more quickly after an emergency.

We partner with various organisations to create impact. In the recent past, Safaricom Foundation responded to an urgent appeal by the Kenya Red Cross for donations for Tana River Clash victims. The Foundation donated Sh10 million to help more than 30,000 people affected by the clashes rebuild their houses and livelihoods.

Through a programme known as “Ustawi”, communities in arid and semi-arid areas of the country such as Wningi, Yatta, Isiolo, Garissa, Kajado, Mwingi, Samburu, Mandera, Wajir and Marsabit were identified to receive funding, equipment and training to enable them to embrace more effective farming, storage and water conservation mechanisms.

The Foundation has also partnered with Kenya Community Development Foundation (KCDF) to assist Kenyan communities implement sustainable solutions to combat food insecurity caused by the perennial cycles of drought and floods.

The Foundation has also partnered with Kenya Community Development Foundation (KCDF) to assist Kenyan communities implement sustainable solutions to combat food insecurity caused by the perennial cycles of drought and floods.

From chaos to collaboration

“THE FOUNDATION DONATED SH10 MILLION TO HELP MORE THAN 30,000 PEOPLE AFFECTED BY THE CLASHES”

“The Foundation has put in place structures for shorter turnaround times for proposals for the Disaster Relief programme, thus saving time and, more importantly, lives.”

5,793

Number of beneficiaries reached directly. Another 26,965 benefitted indirectly.

Save lives and alleviate suffering, targeting the most vulnerable people.

Our Partners

Kenya Red Cross

Counties

Garissa

Nairobi

Kilifi

Samburu

Save lives and alleviate suffering, targeting the most vulnerable people.
Employee Engagement
A key component of Safaricom Foundation’s success has been the support Safaricom members give to all our activities. Many of the employees go beyond the call of duty to partner with Foundation to drive change in their communities under an initiative dubbed Pamoja. Under the initiative, employees can submit a proposal, once every year, to the Safaricom Foundation for consideration for co-funding. If it meets all the criteria, the employee contributes 10 per cent to the cause and the Foundation contributes the rest. About 70 per cent of our employees have participated in various community engagements which include environmental conservation through tree planting, implementation of community projects, mentoring young people in schools and in different institutions including special needs institutions.

During the period, a total of 109 projects focusing on health, ICT, water and education spread across the 47 counties were approved.

Direct beneficiaries - 45,300
- Education -26,700
- Health - 3,000
- ICT - 3,600
- Water - 8,400
- Arts and culture - 3,600

Indirect Beneficiaries - over 226,500

Safaricom employees are also involved in a scheme referred to as Usamaria. This is a scheme that supports the people from poor backgrounds access medical care. During the period, we have supported 255 cases.

**Going the extra mile**

"Going the extra mile" means going beyond the usual tasks or expectations in one's job. It involves demonstrating exceptional effort, dedication, and commitment to achieving high standards and finding creative solutions to challenges. This approach often leads to exceptional results and positive impacts on the organization and its stakeholders.
Table of Contents

Trustees’ report 1
Statement of trustees’ responsibilities 2
Report of the independent auditor 3
Financial statements:
  Statement of comprehensive income 6
  Statement of financial position 7
  Statement of changes in fund balances 8
  Statement of cash flows 9
Notes 10 - 14
Trustees’ report

The trustees submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 which discloses the state of affairs of Safaricom Foundation (the “Foundation”).

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of the Foundation, as detailed in the Declaration of Trust, are towards the relief of poverty and distress of persons in Kenya and the furtherance of education and training of persons in Kenya. The Foundation is funded by grants and donations from corporate sponsors while individuals funding entails partial contributions towards approved projects.

RESULTS

The (deficit)/surplus for the year of Shs (43,220,546) (2016: Shs 31,950,154) has been adjusted in the revenue reserve fund.

TRUSTEES

The Trustees who held office during the year and to the date of this report were:

J Ogutu Chairman
J Mwendameru
J Kamanthe
F Ali
R Okuthe
S Mulinge
S Chege
S Okeyo (Appointed 15 July 2016)

DISCLOSURES TO AUDITORS

The trustees confirm that with respect to each trustee at the time of approval of this report:

(a) there was, as far as each trustee is aware, no relevant audit information of which the Foundation’s auditor is unaware; and

(b) each trustee had taken all steps that ought to have been taken as a trustee so as to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Foundation’s auditor is aware of that information.

TERMS OF APPOINTMENT OF AUDITORS

The Foundation’s auditor, PricewaterhouseCoopers has expressed willingness to continue in office.

The trustees monitor the effectiveness, objectivity and independence of the auditor. This responsibility includes the approval of the audit engagement contract and the associated fees on behalf of the Foundation.

By order of the Board of Trustees,

Chairman

Statement of trustees’ responsibilities

The Trust Deed requires the trustees to prepare financial statements for each financial year that give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Foundation as at the end of the financial year and of its surplus or deficit for that year. The trustees are responsible for ensuring that the Foundation keeps proper accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the transactions of the Foundation; disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Foundation; and that enables them to prepare financial statements of the Foundation that comply with prescribed financial reporting standards and the requirements of the Trust Deed. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Foundation and for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The trustees accept responsibility for the preparation and presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in the manner required by the Trust Deed. They also accept responsibility for:

i. Designing, implementing and maintaining internal control as they determine necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error;

ii. Selecting suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently; and

iii. Making judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

In preparing the financial statements, the trustees have assessed the Foundation’s ability to continue as a going concern and disclosed, as applicable, matters relating to the use of going concern basis of preparation of the financial statements. Nothing has come to the attention of the trustees to indicate that the Foundation will not remain a going concern for at least the next twelve months from the date of this statement.

The trustees acknowledge that the independent audit of the financial statements does not relieve them of their responsibility.

Approved by the Board of the Trustees on ___________2017 and signed on its behalf by:

Chairman

Trustee

Financial Statements Financial Statements
Independent auditor’s report
To the Trustees of Safaricom Foundation
Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion
We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Safaricom Foundation (the Foundation) set out on pages 6 to 14 which comprise the statement of financial position at 31 March 2017 and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in fund balances and cash flows for the year then ended and the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of a significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Safaricom Foundation at 31 March 2017, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for opinion
We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of the Foundation in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants’ Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Kenya and we have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

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

Other information
The trustees are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor’s report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed on the other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the trustees for the financial statements
The trustees are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Trust Deed, and for such internal control as the trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the trustees are responsible for assessing the Foundation’s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the trustees either intend to liquidate the Foundation or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The trustees are responsible for overseeing the Foundation’s financial reporting process.

Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor’s report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the trustees.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the trustees’ use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the financial statements, or if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Foundation to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the trustees regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

In our opinion the information given in the report of the trustees on page 1 is consistent with the financial statements.

The engagement partner responsible for the audit resulting in this independent auditor’s report is FCPA Anne Eriksson – P/772.

Certified Public Accountants
Nairobi

2017
### Statement of comprehensive income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Year ended 31 March</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations received</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>417,012,347</td>
<td>429,970,526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations granted</td>
<td>(599,444,380)</td>
<td>(21,658,069)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative expenses</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>(72,534,594)</td>
<td>(85,911,628)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance income</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11,746,881</td>
<td>9,746,945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Deficit) / surplus before income tax</td>
<td></td>
<td>(43,220,546)</td>
<td>31,950,154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income tax</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Deficit) / surplus for the year</td>
<td>(43,220,546)</td>
<td>31,950,154</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other comprehensive income, net of tax</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total comprehensive (deficit) / surplus for the year</td>
<td>(43,220,546)</td>
<td>31,950,154</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Statement of financial position

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>31 March</th>
<th>31 March</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shs</td>
<td>Shs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAPITAL EMPLOYED</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trust fund</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue reserve fund</td>
<td>340,945,521</td>
<td>384,166,007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fund balances</td>
<td>340,945,521</td>
<td>384,166,007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REPRESENTED BY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations receivable</td>
<td>10 (6)</td>
<td>25,833,333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other receivables</td>
<td>144,710</td>
<td>2,643,602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and bank balances</td>
<td>343,030,194</td>
<td>356,813,342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>343,030,194</td>
<td>356,813,342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payables</td>
<td>7,134,134</td>
<td>1,242,210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net current assets</td>
<td>340,945,521</td>
<td>384,166,007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net assets</td>
<td>340,945,521</td>
<td>384,166,007</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The financial statements on pages 6 to 14 were approved for issue by the board of trustees on _______________ 2017 and signed on its behalf by:
Statement of changes in fund balances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Trust fund</th>
<th>Revenue reserve fund</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shs</td>
<td>Shs</td>
<td>Shs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year ended 31 March 2016</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At start of the year</td>
<td>332,215,615</td>
<td>332,215,615</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus for the year</td>
<td>31,950,154</td>
<td>31,950,154</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At end of year</td>
<td>364,165,769</td>
<td>364,165,769</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year ended 31 March 2017</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At start of the year</td>
<td>340,945,421</td>
<td>340,945,521</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus for the year</td>
<td>31,950,154</td>
<td>31,950,154</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At end of year</td>
<td>372,895,575</td>
<td>372,895,675</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Statement of cash flows

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year ended 31 March</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash flows from operating activities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Deficit) / surplus before income tax</td>
<td>$(43,220,946)</td>
<td>31,950,154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjustments for:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changes in working capital</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decrease in donations receivable</td>
<td>25,833,333</td>
<td>$(24,166,667)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase / (decrease) in payables</td>
<td>2,410,173</td>
<td>$(1,606,000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decrease in receivables (WEEE Centre)</td>
<td>1,449,726</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decrease in donations receivable</td>
<td>25,833,333</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cash used/ (generated) from operating activities</td>
<td>$(43,220,946)</td>
<td>31,950,154</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes

1 General information
The Foundation was established by Safaricom Limited as a public charitable trust by a Declaration of Trust dated 14 August 2003 and is domiciled in Kenya. Its principal office of operation is:
Safaricom House
Yupang’o Way-Westlands
P.O.Box 66327 - 00800
Nairobi, Kenya

2 Summary of significant accounting policies
The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis of preparation
The financial statements are prepared in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The measurement basis applied is the historical cost basis, except where otherwise stated in the accounting policies below. The financial statements are presented in Kenya Shillings (Shs).

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Foundation’s accounting policies. There are no areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or assumptions and estimates that are significant to the financial statements.

(b) Revenue recognition
Donations received are recognised in the income statement on an accrual basis.

(c) Translation of foreign currencies
Transactions in foreign currencies are converted into the functional currency, Kenyan Shillings, using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

(d) Donations receivable
Donations receivable represent amounts committed by donors as at the end of the year that have not been received and are carried at nominal amounts.

(e) Income tax
The Foundation is solely funded by grants and donations. It is not a trading entity, and therefore has no taxable business income. It obtained an income tax exemption effective 5 July 2013 for a period of 5 years. These financial statements therefore have been prepared on the basis that the Foundation is exempt from income tax.

(f) Cash and bank balances
Cash and bank balances include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

(g) Comparatives
Where necessary, comparatives have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation in the current year.

3 Financial risk management objectives and policies
The Foundation’s activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk and credit risk. The Foundation’s overall risk management programme focuses on the operational risks and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on its operational performance. The Foundation does not hedge any financial risks.

Financial risk management is carried out by the Foundation’s management under policies approved by the Board of Trustees.
Market risk

(i) Foreign exchange risk
The Foundation receives all its donations in Kenya Shillings mainly from Safaricom Limited and makes most of its donations in Kenya Shillings. The Foundation is therefore not exposed to foreign exchange risk.

(ii) Price risk
The Foundation does not hold any financial instruments subject to price risk.

(iii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk
The Foundation does not have any interest bearing financial liability. The current bank account however earns interest. As at 31 March 2017, an increase / decrease of 10 basis points would have resulted in a decrease / increase in surplus before tax of Shs 343,030 (2016: Shs 356,813).

Credit risk
Credit risk arises from cash at bank and short term deposits with banks, as well as other receivables. Credit risk is the risk that a counter party will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Foundation. Credit risk is managed by the Foundation’s Senior Manager - Finance. The Foundation does not have any significant concentrations of credit risk.

The Senior Manager - Finance monitors the bank balances and donations receivable on a monthly basis and gives the Foundation’s Board of Trustees an update of the status in the monthly board meeting. For banks and financial institutions, only reputable well established financial institutions are accepted.

Receivables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Less than 1 year</th>
<th>Over 1 year</th>
<th>Impaired</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shs</td>
<td>Shs</td>
<td>Shs</td>
<td>Shs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 March 2017</td>
<td>1,449,710</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,449,710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 March 2016</td>
<td>28,476,035</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>28,476,035</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that the Foundation will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. Prudent liquidity risk management includes maintaining sufficient cash to meet the Foundation's obligations. The Foundation did not have any financial liabilities as at the end of the year. The payable balance as at 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016 relates to outstanding cheques to various project beneficiaries that had not cleared in the bank.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shs</td>
<td>Shs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,534,383</td>
<td>114,210</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Capital risk management
The Foundation is managed as a Trust hence capital risk is not relevant.

4 Analysis of donations received

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shs</td>
<td>Shs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safaricom Limited</td>
<td>382,429,390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M-Pesa Foundation</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other donations received</td>
<td>21,582,957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>417,012,347</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5 Administrative expenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shs</td>
<td>Shs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee benefits expense</td>
<td>28,080,334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditor’s remuneration</td>
<td>280,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference and seminars</td>
<td>945,473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consultancy fees</td>
<td>7,886,133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel and accommodation</td>
<td>11,809,749</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other operating expenses</td>
<td>23,532,905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>72,534,394</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6 Finance income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shs</td>
<td>Shs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest income from bank deposits</td>
<td>11,746,018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Interest income arises from the deposits held in bank accounts and other short-term investments in government securities.

7 Payables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shs</td>
<td>Shs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payables</td>
<td>5,534,383</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The payable balance relates to outstanding cheques to various project beneficiaries that had not cleared in the bank as at year end.
8 Commitments

The Foundation has a commitment to disburse donations amounting to Shs 346 million (2016: Shs 433 million) over the next year.

9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of the following for the purpose of the statement of cash flows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash and bank balances</td>
<td>269,717,558</td>
<td>334,437,962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed deposits</td>
<td>23,498,651</td>
<td>22,375,380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91-day Treasury bills</td>
<td>49,813,785</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>343,030,194</td>
<td>356,813,342</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10 Related party transactions

The Foundation was founded by Safaricom Limited. It is related to other companies through common control. In accordance with the Trust Deed, Safaricom Limited bears all expenses of the Foundation.

The following transactions were carried out with related parties:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i) Purchases from related party</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Safaricom Limited</td>
<td>77,791,594</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii) Donations received</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Safaricom Limited</td>
<td>382,429,390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M-PESA Foundation</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii) Donation receivable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Safaricom Limited</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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