

GLOBAL VOICES, NAIROBI, KENYA

Introduction

In 1998, Oxfam UK was in the process of undertaking a global strategic review. They decided to use an innovative approach to better understand the issues that they were dealing with as an organisation. They enlisted the help of communication students from the University of Reading (UR) to undertake a survey in Kenya, which focused on using video as a tool to record communities discussing their own poverty and ways to get out of it. The finished video would be a powerful visual aid that would inform the strategic review by enabling Oxfam to see real people discuss their problems, as opposed to reading documentation on poverty in these communities. Pumwani, an informal settlement area in Nairobi, was chosen as the survey site. In order to facilitate the process, youth from the community were selected to assist the UR students, thus providing an insider link to the community. These 6 youth then became the *Global Voices* (GV) team who continued the activity after the UR students left.

In looking at *Global Voices* as an ICT project using video, it is important to keep in mind the origins of this activity which grew out of Oxfam's own internal needs in undertaking a strategic review, as opposed to being designed as a project to fulfil one of Oxfam's programmatic themes. At the start of the video activity in 1998, Oxfam staff in Kenya were given a 3-week training course on video technology. In addition, Oxfam at the request of GV recognised that the GV team also needed to be trained in the use of video technology so as to build capacity in the community and allow the awareness creation and mobilisation activity to continue after the UR team had left. Because GV was never really a project per se, but only received some seed funding from Oxfam for given activities, it does not seem to have reached its full potential.

SUSTAINABILITY FACTORS	<p>Notes from Interviews</p> <p><u>Directly involved</u></p> <p>Oxfam (funding organisation)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emily Lugano - Urban Program Development officer who took over the project in its final stages • Peter Kisopia – country director, involved from the beginning of project <p>Global Voices (GV) (project team funded by Oxfam)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lawrence Opiyo (now at Pamoja Trust, an NGO) • Ezequiel Rema • Tom Mboya <p><u>Users/ Beneficiaries</u></p> <p>Wazazi Wanaojali (WW) (initially these were parents of the children at risk identified by GV in their video. The group has since grown and has taken on more responsibilities).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ruth Mwenyi – asst. chair • Elizabeth Akinyi - secretary • Veronica Atieno – treasurer • Sara Angaya • Helen Auma – organisation secretary <p>SK - Street children at Don Bosco's home (ex-Solidarity Boys) (the three remaining boys from the initial eight boys identified in the project and taken to Don Bosco home for rehabilitation)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wilson Musyoki (14 yrs old) • Josphat Muchoki (17 yrs old) • Godfrey Kinyua (16 yrs old) <p><u>Overview of Project</u></p> <p>CCK - Communications Commission of Kenya (A recently created regulatory body responsible for policy implementation, regulation, frequency allocation and licensing amongst other things. It does not get any funding from the govt. but rather from licensing fees)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Francis Wangusi – Director, Licensing Compliance and Standards
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	<p>CLC –Creative Learning Centre_(Institution under the umbrella of the Catholic Church in the informal settlement area. It takes in children at risk for day activities (education and behaviour changes) and feeds them one meal a day)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John Munene - Director <p>DB - Don Bosco (a home that takes in boys at risk such as street boys and educates and rehabilitates them and provides vocational training)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fr. Babu - Director
<p>Objectives</p>	<p>Oxfam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Globally, it was to inform Oxfam in its strategic review process so that it could be more effective in alleviating poverty. • Locally, people were given a tool that would give them a voice so they could be heard expressing their concerns and possible solutions on issues that affect them. Even though this was not an Oxfam project but rather an internal tool for their review, it was “felt wrong” to give people awareness and then stop there without helping them go further. With this new-found awareness. Oxfam thus provided the seed money for GV to progress. <p>GV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The video helps people analyse their situation and come up with plans and solutions to their problems. • Also a tool for NGOs to see for themselves what the communities are saying. • One member of GV thought that Oxfam after completing their global strategy review activity then wanted to make a difference in how informal settlements are viewed • Another member said that it was to give new skills that would let people speak for themselves; • Another said that the Oxfam program officer at the time was very interested in advocacy work so this video project was seen as a tool for that. <p>Users</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WW thought the project was to help them with their lives, education for children, improve the environment they live in and to help others in their community. These were seen to be good objectives. <p>Overview Organisations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DB thought the objective was to help street children and the community • CLC to be a catalyst of change at the community level. Excellent objective but GV didn’t fulfil their potential, although beginning was well done.
<p>Policy environment</p>	<p>Oxfam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Kenya, the government regulates the production of film (including video), which means that an organisation (business or other) needs a licence to make a film for public dissemination. However, given that this was a local community activity, it was felt that such a rule would not apply. Oxfam received clearance from the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting prior to commencing the activity. • The Global Voices project would need to get licensing if it were to grow and continue its activities in other informal settlements. <p>GV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The govt. may have some restrictions on filming (particularly if its for a foreign audience) and in some communities where controls are stronger, permission must be granted by the district officer, a local govt. official. <p>Overview CCK:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1999, the Kenya Communications Act was created to govern telecommunications and postal services in the newly liberalised environment. • 2001, a Sector Policy was completed which revised the 1999 Act • The broadcasting act has never been changed to reflect the liberalised environment and still only refers to the ex-monopoly Kenya Broadcasting Corporation (KBC). This means, for example, that all television and radio stations, other than KBC are technically illegal but paradoxically, the only

	<p>entity that is subject to broadcasting laws is again KBC.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In terms of filming (e.g. for video), there are “no restrictions per se” but that one requires a licence to film. Govt. may “not like” content that depicts it in bad light or is morally/culturally questionable. • CCK are responsible for implementing the policy which includes ensuring equipment (and service) is of good quality and meets minimum standards set for connection to national telcom network • As the implementer of the policy, they have enforcement agents who have on occasion dismantled the physical structure of an illegal facility • The main fixed line operator, Telkom Kenya, is still in the hands of the govt as it has yet to be sold in a privatisation exercise. It has often been used as a cash cow by the govt. or politically connected elite. What this means is that when CCK gets service complaints against Telkom, it comes up against political interference and is unable to enforce compliance on the monopoly operator. • There are plans and projects in the pipeline or under discussion. They have an internal universal service fund to try to ensure that ICTs reach rural areas, especially to schools and women. They have plans to create pilot projects with ITU support in tele-health and e-agriculture. • They have a draft legislation in parliament requesting the creation of a second fixed line operator who can be forced to meet the universal service obligations without interference from govt. which would help improve telcom infrastructure and ultimately the supply of ICT services. • Difficult to get demographic information concerning ICT penetration, no accurate sources exist (probably the same for all the other areas too). <p>CLC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restrictions may exist on filming and often need prior-approval from local govt. officials but as is often the case in Kenya, laws are rarely binding as enforcement is poor.
<p>Institutional arrangements</p>	<p>Oxfam → Global Voices → Wazazi Wanaojali → Street children</p> <p><u>Organisation roles / responsibilities/ Constraints.</u></p> <p>Oxfam:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GV owns the ICT project now. • GV team has no formal structure but two of its members took more of a leadership role from the beginning. One has since left the country and the other is in a full time position thus leaving GV without clear leadership. • Taking GV as the target group (as representatives of the community which is the ultimate target) of the ICT project, then their role has been to film using the video equipment and do some editing. The finished videotapes are sometimes given to the community or other targeted beneficiaries (e.g. schools, street children etc.). GV does not have the skills to undertake maintenance of the equipment but to date, this has not been an issue. • The GV team members were selected because they come from the target community and therefore there is client representation in the project structure. <p>GV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No formal roles assigned, everyone did everything but one person is now responsible for the equipment, which makes him the liaison with Oxfam. • Although they coordinate the ICT project, they don't pursue any activities using the video because of constraints to obtaining the equipment from Oxfam's offices - they don't have funding to continue their work; they've lost 3 members from original team; don't have offices to do work. • The team is responsible for the video operation but also to mobilise the community and act as a catalyst of change. • The community (through the WW group) does not operate the equipment except as owners of the video to show it as needed. <p>Users</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taking GV's work with the community as the project then the structure incorporates client representation in the form of WW as the parents of the

	<p>children who have been the focus of GV's work</p> <p><u>Review / evaluation procedures</u></p> <p>Oxfam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final videotape was an evaluation tool that was used in its strategic review process. At the local level, the review or evaluation is seen as the communities ability use video to voice their concerns and mobilise action. <p>GV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Informal evaluation by the team itself to see if they are doing what they have set out to do. Also at end of workshops they ask the participants for feedback <p><u>Trust</u></p> <p>GV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oxfam is trusted because they showed the video to the community thus demonstrating good faith. Many organisations that have filmed these communities do not share the video or photos with the people afterwards. The children trust GV because they knew one of the members, Carole who came from their community. In addition, the GV group started off with photos that they showed to the children thus creating trust before they began filming them. <p><u>Overview Organisation Structure</u></p> <p>CCK:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Tourism and Information → National telcom providers (one monopoly fixed line operator and 2 mobile operators one being partially owned by Telkom Kenya), CCK; Kenya Film and Broadcasting Corp. (KFBC) → ISPs → Equipment vendors; Premium Rate Service Providers; V-Sat service providers, cybercafe and tele-bureau operators, Users. CCK has tabled a bill requesting that all broadcasting issues come under their jurisdiction. This is a new arena and there is a lot of competition in all areas and not much cooperation so CCK often finds itself in a bridging role Difficult to access the relevant ministry or the monopoly operator so CCK sometimes facilitates on behalf of the other stakeholders <p>CLC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sees itself as the think tank of the WW group whom it has “adopted” and assists them to access other organisations either for funding or who are involved in similar work. CLC has helped WW organise itself in sub-groups to tackle given issues (e.g. children, women, income generation etc.). The community is very poor and members cannot afford telephones, electricity, internet etc. They rely on public transport or walking to enable them to communicate with other organisations.
<p>Target Groups</p>	<p>Oxfam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sees the community in Pumwani as the target group (GV is a vehicle for the [video] technology and know-how to help the larger community). Video is the tool that s being used to voice the concerns of the economically impoverished community that resides in the informal settlement area and has issues that result from this poverty. Even though the activity started out to serve Oxfam's needs, by identifying youth from the target community to take forward this technology, the economic poor thus became a user of this technology. Using video, the community is supposed to voice their concerns around land tenure, municipal services (access to water and sanitation) and children at risk. Members then discuss community responses and solutions to these problems <p>GV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> During filming, GV let the street children handle the cameras to create trust. People in informal settlements are the target group because they are the most neglected. They have copies of the finished video though the offshoot activity.

Overview Organisations

- The GV initiative because of its intimate knowledge of the community was very successful in creating WW whose mission is to create solutions at the community level.
- WW is able to identify children at risk and bring them to the CLC facility where they are fed and educated using Behaviour Change methodology.
- Is able to link WW with organisations that can assist them with their information needs. WW has also through GV received training on rights (including children's & women's) and other empowerment skills.

Roles and Responsibilities

Users

- As representatives of the target group they have chosen their own mandate, which is to act as a catalyst and help highlight issues in the community.
- Actively seek out children at risk and find institutions that can help rehabilitate them while also seeking out parents (usually mothers) to give them support. They have taken courses which help them understand rights issues (children and women) for self empowerment

How have they been involved in project design?

Oxfam

- One Oxfam official stated that they did not want to build a project for the community but rather for the community (seen here as GV) to define for themselves what they wanted to achieve. Therefore, after the UR students left Kenya, Oxfam met with the GV team to discuss giving them support for activities that GV themselves would define. GV decided that they wanted to give support to the street children. However, the official also voiced concern that the GV team has not been able to concretise their ideas into a workable project that could now receive additional Oxfam funding outside the initial seed funds.
- Another official at Oxfam however mentioned that given the change in the strategic direction the GV programme no longer fit into Oxfam's planned activities.

GV

- The offshoot, WW, after seeing the video, came up with the idea themselves of forming a group composed of parents dedicated to helping the children in their community. Thus they were a key input into project design

Group ICT Capacity

Oxfam

- Following 2 weeks of training in video with the UR students in 1998 and a 4 week training at a local film school in 2002, GV has the requisite capacity to use video. The communities that they work with are able to operate video players to show the final recorded tapes.

GV

- GV received total of 6 weeks training on video and photography in 1998 and 2000 consequently.
- Lacks own office space, no further funding, restricted access to video equipment.
- Have been well trained in the use of video and recognise its power as an advocacy tool but also as a business tool to film community events (weddings etc) or happenings that can then be sold to the media houses.

Overview Organisation

- WW has access to all the facilities available at CLC which includes a computer, telephone, meeting hall, video player etc.
- The community itself hosts many businesses that act as movie theatres showing videos of popular films etc. and these could be rented out to show the videos created by GV.
- Suggested that the WW group could start its own video "theatre" and show

	<p>“films” produced by GV for their social impact work and other popular movies for income generation.</p> <p><u>Format</u> Oxfam:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The final information is in the form of videotape. GV has copies of the finished tapes that it can use as needed. However, as the video equipment (includes TV set, video player, batteries etc.) is stored at the Oxfam offices, if GV wants to show a video to a given group, it may need to take the TV and player from Oxfam to be used elsewhere which can be cumbersome. The community also may have constraints to showing the tapes as they do not always have access to electricity, TV, video player etc. <p>GV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GV & children see video as a very powerful medium. The children said that video is better than books because people “get tired” reading books, but that it was also expensive as you need electricity to show tapes. <p>Users</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> They have no way to contact GV unless GV gets in-touch with them which had not taken place for 7 months until end Oct when GV took the consultant to meet them. Prior to April when GV was more active they’d see them almost weekly. The idea of the video is a powerful tool and could be used for fundraising (currently use photos) but that the videotape should only be 10-15mins long. <p><u>Mobilisation working style</u> Oxfam:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aside from the video courses, GV was also trained in participatory approaches which they used to mobilise the Pumwani community to advocate and discuss their issues and come up with solutions. <p>GV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When GV wants to see members of WW group, they attend their Monday meetings The children have no access to community or GV, they simply wait for someone to come see them which no one has done in a long time <p>Overview Organisations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> People are actively encouraged to be a part of WW but they would also have access to CLC’s children’s program without necessarily going through WW <p><u>Gender Issues</u> Oxfam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The GV team originally consisted of 3 women and 4 men. In its reduced form, it now has one woman and 3 men. The main activity created from GV was the street children’s video. From this video, the community realised that the parents of these kids and other children at risk would need to be involved if any solutions were to address these children’s problems. As a result, <i>Wazazi Wanaojali</i> (WW - Parents that Care) was formed which is comprised mainly of women and single mothers. Membership of WW number approx. 36 with only 4 being men. As a result of the group composition, most issues address the needs of women.
ICT Technology	<p>Oxfam:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the video equipment, currently stored at Oxfam’s offices, is functioning (Although GV says that the microphone, a key component is missing). The project was not aimed at installing video equipment. As the activity started out to fulfil Oxfam’s internal review needs, video standardisation was not a criteria and Oxfam’s involvement in GV’s projects has not continued to a level where this would become an issue. <p>GV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The University of Reading (UR) team brought 2 video cameras, microphones, sound equipment, cables, tapes etc.

	<p><u>Where are ICTs obtained?</u> GV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of the video equipment was brought into Kenya by the UR students and some things were purchased locally (e.g. some cables, blank video tapes) <p><u>Technical Support/ Repairs</u> GV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does not have funding to buy support services at the moment <p><u>Common cause of failure</u> GV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The loss of the external professional microphone makes it difficult to record quality sound using the in-built microphone. <p><u>User criteria/ Constraints</u> GV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In making a video, the team needs an interviewer, a cameraperson and often a sound person. As GV does not have its own office space, the equipment is kept at Oxfam's office. Even though Oxfam management allows easy access to the equipment, the GV team feels there are too many regulations limiting their access to it. (Oxfam management says that the new administrative procedures may be responsible for this but that if GV talks to the right people, they would be able to get immediate access.) • At the community level, given that this is an informal settlement, access to electricity or TVs and video payers can be problematic but there are community centres that can be used on occasion. <p><u>ICT Appropriateness</u> Overview Organisations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Believes that ICTs (computer, internet, video etc.) would further empower the group if they had access to them. For video, they would be easily able to show it in the community, which would send a powerful message to whomever viewed it. Lack of access to first hand information is a problem in the community.
<p>Financing</p>	<p>GV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has been getting funding from Oxfam for the activities. Registered with the Department of Social Services in 1998 as an NGO • GV did not know the cost of the video equipment except for blank videotapes that they had purchased while the UR team was in Kenya. • As the initial GV-specific activities that Oxfam were funding have been completed, no clear costs currently exist. <p>Users</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SK had no idea who was funding the GV project. The children knew it would cost KShs 40 (about USD50 cents) to rent a space in their community where they could watch the video. • WW think money for project comes from abroad • Have no idea how much it costs to have a video facility (TV, recorder, camera, tapes etc.) • WW has been able to leverage its relationship with CLC (which falls under the catholic church) to get access to potential donors. CLC provide the group with advise and helps them write proposal, does translations from Swahili to English. We can thus see that this may be one of the ways that funds are accessed at a local level. <p><u>Main funding sources</u> Oxfam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oxfam in Kenya provided GV with approx. 400,000 Kenya shillings (approx. US\$ 5,000) <p>GV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UR students came with the video and related equipment but it is not known if this was a UR contribution or if Oxfam UK paid for this as part of the

	<p>costs of their strategic review.</p> <p>Overview Organisations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No funding exists under CCK or the govt • CCK in its current strategic plan is looking at how to force mobile providers to build pay phones as a way to enhance access by non-mobile users to telecommunication options. • Pushing for licensing of 2nd operator to enhance universal access goals in an enforceable way. <p><u>Cost sharing mechanisms</u></p> <p>Overview Organisations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Looking into encourage franchising by operators so that businesses can assist in the process of rolling out telecommunications at the local level.
<p>The project process</p>	<p>Oxfam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As mentioned earlier, the activity grew out of Oxfam's need for a strategic review using video to record people's perceptions on poverty (both Oxfam staff and economically impoverished communities). Having taped these discussions, they then had visual enhanced information on scarcity issues. • Oxfam is open to receiving requests for technology within the framework of an acceptable GV project for funding. • At this stage, no additional technologies are being offered to the communities. • Sometimes has difficulty communicating with the GV team as they do not have an office. <p>GV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oxfam stopped funding programme in 2000 because it no longer fits in with their strategic direction in Kenya. • As users they first got involved with the project when they were requested by Oxfam to facilitate the UR group's work in the informal settlement communities. Initially there was some confusion as to whether or not they would receive the video training but they did eventually. Given the reason for the study (Oxfam's strategic review) they were not offered any other technology. • For GV to communicate with the community, they will often attend the weekly meetings that have come about due to this project. <p><u>ICT installation and MOU</u></p> <p>Oxfam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Because GV lacks office space, Oxfam signed an MOU with GV governing the storage and use of the video equipment. Oxfam thus provides safekeeping of the equipment. • The project does not plan to install video equipment at this stage. <p><u>Is there a formal handover of the ICT project?</u></p> <p>Oxfam:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Even though Oxfam sees the ICT project as belonging to GV, the equipment still resides at Oxfam for reasons mentioned above. <p>GV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The procedure for accessing this equipment constrains their ability to use it as needed. GV also seemed to be unsure to whom the equipment actually belongs to even though they say that the UR team left it for their partners which GV understood to be themselves but is now not so clear. Oxfam thus effectively monitors use of the equipment.
<p>Key linkages</p>	<p><u>How does the project link with target groups?</u></p> <p>Oxfam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Links with the Pumwani community through the GV team. • When the project started, Oxfam worked with a local legal aid organisation (Kituo cha Sheria), some schools and another NGO. GV itself works through

the WW group at the community level. They also work with other NGOs such as Undugu who have since given WW some funds for income generating activities. GV also works with the local children's homes/institutions and other religious organisations.

GV

- Once got permission to show the video to the local DO and the child welfare officer. However, the power-rationing programme at the time prevented them from being able to do so on the allotted day.
- Has tried talking with area chiefs to get their help in stopping businesses from using children for illegal activities (e.g. selling of alcoholic brew). GV also organised community protests to build awareness on child labour.
- Believes that if they had funding and office space they could then film community events, which could then be sold to television networks or other businesses. They have filmed one of Oxfam's meetings.
- Oxfam Kenya mentioned that they had on another occasion tried to get in touch with GV to film an Oxfam activity but were unable to do so which was a missed opportunity for GV (Oxfam instead hired another business to do the filming).

Users

- The children have no way to use the video and without visits from GV staff, they are not able to ensure that the information collected in the video is being put to good use (e.g. for continued sponsorship)

What links does the project have with local organisations (government, non-government, private sector)?

Oxfam

- Through the videotapes, the communities were able to get the national media to provide coverage on the issues voiced by those communities in the video.
- The communities have knowledge about their situation and the use of funds in their neighbourhoods. They were thus able to talk about these issues to a larger audience
- The government has a chief, district officer (DO) and social services officers in the area. There is also a council of elders and an elected councillor. These officials can call meetings. At the same time, the community can go to their local officials as needed.
- The city council should be the most useful link but unfortunately, the failure of this organisation is often the cause of the problems in these communities.

GV

- Had on one occasion arranged to showcase the video to the local DO and the child welfare officer. However, the power-rationing programme at the time prevented them from being able to do so on the allotted day.
- Access to local govt. officials initially came about because of registration

Overview Organisations

- Not familiar with the GV project, but currently has a draft bill in parliament which seeks to encourage not-for-profit community broadcasting by subsidising the cost of frequency channels and licensing fees. They hope that this will allow communities ways to articulate their views and enhance development activities.
- WW has difficulty accessing the local level government structures but CLC, as a more powerful organisation in the community can use its influence to get them access.
- However CLC recounted a story where WW was able to get the local govt. officials to pay greater attention to reported rapes, because as a group they are not so easily dismissed given that they are now aware of their rights. In the past, the official response was that women and girls were being raped all the time, thus implying that the frequency of the act made it unimportant. Now the officials pay greater attention to these reports.

What local sources of information have been identified (and accessed)?

Oxfam

- Participatory interviewing techniques have been used to conduct informal

<p>Intermediaries</p>	<p>interviews</p> <p><u>How many intermediary steps are involved in meeting the needs of the target group(s)?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitising, advocating, getting publicity on the issues affecting the community, acting to alleviate the problems, putting policies in place to address needs of community. • The needs of the target group revolve around issues of land ownership (Ministry of Lands), water and sanitation services (Ministry of Local Govt., city council), street children (Ministry of Education) and other ministries. <p>GV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The GV team has direct access to the community through WW and by virtue of being a part of the community and having been involved in social work in the area. • GV has contacts within the community and can easily get in-touch as needed or else attend the Monday meetings. <p>Users</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The children have no contact with GV or their communities • The children said that it was not good to put kids in home and then not follow up to see how they are doing. They said that if you started something then you must show interest to see how it was turning out. • 2 of the 3 children knew of the WW group but did not know what it was doing or supposed to be doing. One commented that these groups often get money that they then use for their own families as opposed to putting it back into the community. For example water taps are put in the community and the women sell the water and use the money for their own families instead of creating a fund that would support other income generating activities for the community. • Children felt that the video represented them fairly (i.e. editing done well) and that it was a good way to show the “true picture” of them <p><u>Where does editorial control lie when packaging / disseminating information?</u></p> <p>Oxfam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The original video produced by the UR team was edited in the UK then sent back to Kenya in its final version. However, Oxfam states that all the raw footage was also left with the GV team to use as they saw fit. Thus theoretically, editorial control is in the hands of GV.
<p>Capacity</p>	<p>GV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frustrations lie with the lack of access to the actual equipment that is housed at Oxfam. <p>Overview Organisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not adequate human resources at the moment in most areas. <p><u>Staff Equipment Training</u></p> <p>Oxfam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1998, GV team was given a 2-week training on equipment use during the month that the UR students were in Kenya. • They also were given hands on training by virtue of being in the field working with the UR team filming the video. • In 2002, the GV team identified some areas of weakness for which they needed further training and Oxfam funded a 4-week course at the local film school. <p>GV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All the original 7 GV team members got 2 weeks of training in video and photography in 1998 from UR team. They learnt how to use the video camera. They also worked with the UR students nightly on editing (information management) and got hands on field training while the team was in Kenya. In 2001 the remaining three GV staff received 4 weeks of training in photography and video production at a local film school with Oxfam funding. The initial training was done during the strategic review filming and thus before the “project” as a GV initiative had begun. • The GV members said that the training was good but that the lack of practice

	<p>in using the equipment is making them lose their acquired skills in this area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the members of GV were originally selected because they were social workers in their communities, in addition they were also trained in participatory approaches. <p><u>User Training</u> Users</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The children by virtue of being accepted into Don Bosco have had skills-training in mechanics, carpentry and informal education. They however expressed disappointment at not being able to attend the government school because 2 of them lack a sponsor and the informal school does not give them sufficient educational skills. They did not express confidence in the skills they are now acquiring. No training on using video Group has had courses on issues such as conflict analysis, business skills, family communication, strategic communication to get children into institutions <p><u>How are participants for training selected?</u> Oxfam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oxfam worked through a partner NGO to identify individuals that were also members of the community that Oxfam wanted to work with. These were people that had been involved in other social work such as activism. <p>GV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One person who has since left GV was chosen b/c they belong to one of the ethnic communities that were to be filmed. The other people were chosen b/c of their links in informal settlements and the social work they were involved with. <p><u>Participation</u> Oxfam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The GV team used the participatory approaches to do unstructured interviews of the community that they were filming and to mobilise and organise them to come together to address their own issues.
<p>Development benefits</p>	<p>Oxfam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hope to create policy changes on land tenure, access to services and education. At the community level, they would like to mobilise the community to advocate and find solutions to these same issues. The video was shown to a lot of people using a local community school. In using video to record the images and voices of the people, GV ensured that these were then shared with the communities filmed. The people filmed were thus able to see themselves and their neighbours talk about the things that affected them as a group. This ability to see themselves reflected appears to have energised them to act and take responsibility for the things happening in their community. Oxfam believes that the communities' ability to voice their issues and in so doing get media coverage that led to things such as a city council clean-up of the affected area, is evidence that the video gave people the voice and courage to advocate for change. The process of watching the video allowed people to become educated on their problems. The GV group mentioned that some of the parents were shocked to see and hear things that their children (street children) did and said and the way they really lived because they had not been aware prior to this. <p>GV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Said that the women in the community who make up the bulk of the WW group have been empowered to take responsibility for their own lives, particularly after a GV-organised workshop for them. After seeing the video and getting to know how the street children really lived, these women came up with the idea to form the WW group to help the street children and other children at risk. They now seek out institutions that will take in the children

	<p>and have used the video towards that end. The awareness building that has resulted from their active role in community life has even emboldened them to have a woman in their community arrested for child battering. The women now have the confidence to participate actively in meetings, take on officer positions in the group, question the activities and goals of organisations working in their communities and challenge them to deliver.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of easy access to the video equipment is a source of frustration to the GV team. <p>Users</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DB was not very familiar with GV or its goal and said that the video had not been actively used (no time and too long to watch). DB's mandate is to take in any street children (with or without video intervention) and that the reason the kids (originally 8) were taken into the home was because of the existing relationship with one of the GV members. However, DB recognised that the video could be a powerful tool if it were shorter and could be used for fundraising purposes • They are excited about technology and see the video as a tool to enhance their activity and outreach. They'd even expressed an interest in learning how to film and use the other technology so they can tell their own stories and have regular filmed updates on their achievements so the image of the community's efforts remains dynamic. They would also love to have computers to use. <p>Overview Organisations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They use video during seminars or other opportunities because it galvanises people to want to do something to create positive change or give funding. Even the economically poor living in the informal settlements become sensitised to their own problems which they in fact see everyday. However, there is something about both seeing it on video and seeing people from their own communities speaking out about these problems that has a profound effect on them.
Anecdotes	<p>CLC: After showing the movie on HIV/Aids "The Silent Epidemic" to a group of youth from the informal settlements, he realised he had made the right decision when one of the boys made a declaration that he would immediately start practising abstinence. The teenager even now talks about choosing a celibate lifestyle. This boy was the "cool kid" in his community and his behaviour change has had an impact on other boys in his group who now question their own sexual activity.</p>