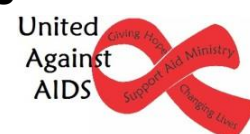




PROJECT GRANT PROPOSAL FOR FRIENDS REHAB AND INSTITUTE OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION (FRITE)



PROJECT LOCATION: Kisumu County, KENYA
PROJECT IMPLEMENTER: Support Aid Ministry
921 Hull Street, Richmond VA, 23224
Website: www.supportaidministry.org



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Support Aid Ministry (SAM), encouraged by its own successful activities and essential service rendered to the neglected and vulnerable children, asked the Kisumu County Government -Kenya for help in providing land for a Rehabilitation and a Vocational Training Centre. The Kisumu County Government was favorably inclined as they considered SAM fully deserving of the required help and granted 2 acres of land along the Kisumu- Ahero highway in Kisumu County.



Support Aid Ministry (SAM), intends to set up a facility on the land to be referred to as **Friends Rehab and Institute of Technical Education (FRITE)**. FRITE is bringing out various interconnected projects on this land to support drug addicts, street children and other vulnerable populations, mainly the poor. The Vocational Training Centre will be the key project with its own building, infrastructure, equipment, staff and maintenance. Construction of buildings on the land will be in four phases based on availability of funds and resources.

"TELL ME AND I'LL FORGET. SHOW ME AND I'LL REMEMBER.
INVOLVE ME AND I'LL UNDERSTAND." - CONFUCIUS

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1.0 **BACKGROUND/ RATIONALE**

The Kenyan urban poor have very limited opportunities to gain useful skills which would enable them to have access to the labour market and provide for themselves. Even with the Free Primary Education program, a study by the Ministry of Education and the African Population and Health Research Center reports that almost half of the children living in urban slums do not have access to free primary education. Another survey conducted on behalf of Street Family Rehabilitation Trust Fund (2015) paints a grimmer picture for street families. The survey indicates that all street children interviewed across the major towns in Kenya do not have access to any form of education. Sadly, it is very difficult for the majority of urban poor including street families to engage in meaningful trade and self-employment, and very few are able to do so due to a lack of assistance with skills training. Consequently the majority are trapped in the cycle of poverty, often seen begging in the streets with some women even forced to resort to prostitution and survival sex in order to be able to provide for their dependents.

The Friends Rehabilitation and Institute of Technical Education is a project of Support Aid Ministries, a charitable organization that has been working with orphans and vulnerable children in Kenya. Currently, there are 225 children being supported by Support Aid Ministry in Kenya. The Friends Rehabilitation and Institute of Technical Education (FRITE) is an offshoot project intended to contribute in reducing poverty and enhancing human resource development by providing access to basic, non-formal and vocational skills education to the poor and vulnerable people in Kisumu. The center will also provide rehabilitation services. FRITE will be the largest project run by Support Aid Ministry and the facility, located in Kisumu County, will serve as the headquarters of Support Aid Ministries.

The proposed project is in line with both Kisumu County and the Kenya Government's poverty reduction strategy. It recognizes education as the vital transformational tool and a formidable instrument for socioeconomic empowerment. It also seeks to create jobs through empowerment of the citizens to acquire skills, entrepreneurship and knowledge.



In Kisumu, there are various skills training schemes, but these focus on limited subjects such as electronics, carpentry, hairdressing, tailoring and computer training. These skills, while certainly beneficial, are not sufficient and only benefit 80 to 120 street and other poor people per year. Friends Rehabilitation and Technical Education Center will provide other programs in addition to what the existing training schemes in Kisumu are providing. Moreover, given the rampant drug problem in Kisumu County, we propose a drug rehabilitation and a recreational center to be built to ensure that a multi-pronged approach is adopted to cope with drug abuse and social problems created by the alarming increase in use of drugs mostly among young people. The center will combine community-based approaches with cost-effective clinical methods. It will also implement a humanitarian and eclectic strategy, including the provision of livelihood opportunities and the use of culture and the arts to deal with drug abuse which threatens social stability in many local communities. A fitness center and mental health facility is envisioned to be part of the proposed institution.

1.1. Situational Analysis: Kenya

Kenyan education is based on an 8-4-4 system: eight years in primary school, four years in secondary and four in tertiary education. The majority of poor Kenyans do not get beyond primary school. The National Curriculum has been in place for some time and is heavily influenced by the British system. The first national exam is the Kenya Certificate of Primary Education (KCPE), which is taken at the end of Standard 8, the last year of primary school. This is an extremely important exam, since the marks gained determine the type of school which a pupil can go on to.

Secondary education is extremely expensive and only the better off can afford to move into Form 1. As in primary education the standard of schools varies enormously, from the well-funded and equipped national and provincial schools to the desperately under-equipped and under-staffed harambee (self-help spirit) schools.

The current graduates from the primary level of education have averaged more than 600,000 every year in recent times. Out of these only 55 percent or 350,000 primary school leavers proceed to secondary schools.

The rest (about 300,000) either join the youth polytechnics or the informal sector, with the majority left without opportunities for further education advancement.





At the end of the secondary education cycle, about 20,000 join universities while the rest estimated at 200,000 are catered for by the middle level colleges. The existing capacity and capability in the middle level colleges (both private and public) and youth polytechnics are inadequate to absorb the remaining KCPE and KCSE graduates estimated at 300,000 and 200,000 respectively. This is a target group whose skills development will have to be enhanced through a well harmonized, flexible and demand driven Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) system in order to ensure that they contribute meaningfully to economic development.

The 2007 World Development Report emphasizes that “second-chance” schooling programs are crucial for countries like Kenya, given high drop-out rates from primary school and limited primary to secondary school transition rates. Such training can deliver more readily-marketable skills to these youth, and therefore offer an attractive alternative to traditional schooling that could smooth the school-to-work transition for those leaving the traditional schooling track.

1.2.0 Situational Analysis: Kisumu County

Kisumu County is one of the 47 counties in Kenya. It has a child rich population, where 0-14 year olds constitute 44% of the total population. In Kisumu County, 19% of the residents have no formal education (Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2014). Only 25% of Kisumu County residents have a secondary level of education or above. A total of 57% of Kisumu County residents have a primary level of education only. Two constituencies; Seme and Nyando have the highest share of residents with no formal education at 21% each. This is almost twice Kisumu Central constituency, which has the lowest share of residents with no formal education. Analysis of the socio-economic circumstances of the majority of young people in Kisumu County reveals that due to various socio-cultural factors, they do not often benefit from the fruits of economic growth. Rather, economic growth often impacts their situation adversely. Rapid urbanization has exacerbated the circumstances of these marginalized groups. It is estimated that about half of the city inhabitants are poor, 15 percent are HIV-positive and over 60 percent live in peri-urban informal settlements (UNHABITAT, 2010). Most of them are marginalized. The worst affected groups include:

- Youths with disabilities
- School dropouts





- The unemployed
- Rural youth
- Commercial sex workers
- Drug addicts
- Youth living with HIV/AIDS
- Victims of sexual abuse
- Pregnant girls
- Teenage mothers

Various estimates indicate that unemployment is biggest problem in Kisumu, especially those between the ages of 18 and 35. The poverty profile affirms that young adults – especially between the ages of 15 and 24 are among the poorest of the poor. Direct consequences of their poverty and widespread lack of opportunities for productive engagement have included drug abuse, prostitution and theft. Owing mainly to commercial sex, which has been adopted by many young girls as a means of survival, the prevalence of sexually transmitted diseases – including HIV/AIDS is on the increase.

Another consequence of youth poverty in Kisumu has been accelerated by the pace of rural-urban migration in search of elusive opportunities – a fact which depresses production potential in the rural areas, and also leads to increased frustration of such youth in their urban destination areas. Many of them are illiterate, school dropouts, unemployed and idle, living in deplorable conditions in rural as well as urban settings.

Numerous such youths have psychosocial problems. They are social misfits and today swell the ranks of the unemployed and unemployable. Their problems need to be addressed urgently.

Vision

Establish a modern rehabilitation and technical training facility in Kisumu County capable of satisfying life conditions for those affected by drug abuse and building capacities of poor people to make them self-reliant by offering training and providing rehabilitation to help them become productive members of the society.





1.4 Mission Statement

To strive to achieve a society where poor individuals are provided with the opportunity to gain practical skills which will be helpful in empowering them. Our mission is to enable the needy, vulnerable, hurting and disconnected children and youth stay in and complete school, college and training; quit unbecoming addictions, early pregnancies and divert their destinations from being housewives, jailbirds and criminal-peddlers to the job market and paychecks. We strive to provide services that focus in the future, bolstering permanent and long-term change in the lives and livelihoods of our beneficiaries and transform them into independent and self-reliant individual citizens for posterity. The proposed facility will offer multi-disciplinary programmes, which address the physical, mental, social and spiritual aspects of development.

1.5 Project Abstract

This project is to address the issues of children and youth access and success in skilled education; health; humanitarian and related infrastructural services. It is our belief that feeding training vulnerable children and youth especially girls therefore, creates a permanent change in their lives and therefore our long-term goal in the target community is providing good health and training them for poverty eradication.

Less than 50 per cent of the population in Kisumu and the Lake Region have access to Early Childhood Education and Development (ECDE) services. At the primary level, the Gross Enrolment Ratio, which refers to the share of children of any age that are enrolled in primary school, is high. However, the Net Enrolment Ratio which is the share of children of official primary school age that are enrolled in primary school is on average 75-80 per cent. Enrolment in secondary level education is on average below 40 per cent in all the counties; the national target is 70 per cent. Tertiary education enrolment is very low and this component of the education system in the region is poorly developed. The quality of education services in the region is subpar. There is acute shortage of vocational training centres, with Kisumu County with population over 1,500,000 has only one University- Maseno University.



1.6 About Support Aid Ministry

Support Aid Ministry is a charitable organization dedicated to working with HIV AIDS orphan and vulnerable children and youth in Kenya in order that they might reach their God given potential heal from neglect and abuse to become productive members of the community. We are a 501(c) 3, non-profit Public Charity Organization with TAX ID: 46-3292915 to which all donations are tax deductible and all purchases tax exempt in United States, / registered in the State of Virginia, based in the City of Richmond Henrico County. We focus on programs that benefit the children and the youth. These include, but not limited to: a) education b) health c) income generating d) training e) human rights and gender equality f) humanitarian and g) infrastructure. We focus on projects that help alleviate suffering, poverty and create permanent change in the lives of some of the most hurting, vulnerable, disconnected and disadvantaged members of the society, especially the girls, the orphaned, the disabled, children and youth from poor families locally and overseas. Friends Rehab & Institute of Technical Education (Frite) is founded to equip youth with skills in the field of technical training in Kisumu County in Kenya. The mission of Support Aid Ministry (SAM) **is to empower youth by promoting self-reliance through education, mentoring and sustainable development solutions.** As a 501(c) 3 nonprofit, we seek to empower communities in a non-paternalistic and respectful manner to improve quality of life by identifying areas of strength and available resources, then collaborating with locals to find solutions. After all, it's their community and their projects. We're simply there as a partner in their community development. *"Knowledge is power. Information is liberating. Education is the premise of progress, in every society, in every family."*

1.7 Purpose

At the very centre of every vulnerable child and youth lies the concept of the Inner Light. This principle states that in every human soul there is implanted a certain element of God's own Spirit and divine energy. Support Aid Ministry generally believe that first-hand knowledge of God is only possible through that which is experienced, or inwardly revealed to the individual human being through the working of God's quickening Spirit and that's why we believe in supporting the inner person of every disadvantaged kids to get the skills they need to benefit the community. Kisumu County population is composed of majorly addicted, vulnerable young people. The statistics give us a figure every year the education system in Kenya churns out a number of young people expected to transit into colleges and available universities but the universities are only able to absorb small number while the tertiary institutions are only able to absorb very few.





Although the Inner Light or the Divine Spirit has always been available in both advantaged and disadvantaged kids,

After the government adopted the policy of free primary education (FPE) in 2003, the primary school enrollment rate increased to 104 percent (the enrollment rate is greater than 100 percent because of the existence of overage students who are still in school).

This rapid increase in primary school enrollment has had implications on the enrollment into universities and tertiary colleges. Total enrollment in tertiary institutions was 111,000 in 2001 and 123,023 in 2002 – a 10.8% increase. Unfortunately the educational system has not been effective in equipping students with the practical skills required by industries or necessary for self-employment.

The changing education system has come with its challenges with a majority of middle level institution turning into universities. E.g. Kisumu Polytechnic. There has been an emphasis on degree level of education and the effect is being experienced in the job market with too many youths scrambling for white collar jobs and shunning artisan related jobs mainly due to lack of appropriate skill partly due to the unavailability of the avenue to acquire the skills. This has led to high unemployment levels and created a monster in the society. With the idle youths in the society we are experiencing high rates of crime, drug usage, early marriages, prostitution, increased early pregnancies and more youths are available for higher by the politician to undertake their dirty work. Crime and Violence As a result of unemployment and the shortage of opportunities for gainful employment, some young people are drawn to a life of crime. A crime survey in Nairobi conducted by

UN Habitat and the City Council in 2002 found that youth delinquency and crime is a major problem (UN Habitat, 2002). Society's reaction to youth crime varies. Young people (who are also victims of crime) recognize the pressures that drive their peers to a life of crime. Adult victims are less sympathetic and call for harsh punishment for offenders. The justice system is largely perceived as being slow and corrupt, and many offenders are released after being arrested – much to the frustration of the police as this leads to repeat offences. The UN Habitat study on youth and crime in Nairobi found the major grounds on which young people are arrested are theft, assault, drug possession, mugging, and manslaughter

Unfortunately, the majority of children out of school are girls who still face formidable intersecting barriers to education. The greatest loser is the girl child





who as per statistics are higher in population than the boy child but lag behind in employment and level of skills.

1.8 Target Population

The project will specifically target female and male youth between the ages of 15 – 35 years in Kisumu County. The target group will include street youths, slum youths and other vulnerable youths and will cater for 400 youths (200 female youth) over a one year period._We are currently focusing on the following segment of the society:

1. There are hundreds of bright (smart) Orphans and girls from poor families, who manage, through all odds, to pass the Kenya Certificate of Primary Education (KCPE), a National Examination to join High Schools.
2. There are equally a number of girls and young women out there who dropped out of secondary schools for various reasons, including lack of fees, pregnancy, or any other types of abuses, but are willing to go back, or join skills training institutions for employability skills to help earn a living.

2.0 PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

1. **Establish a vocational training centre.** We seek finances for the construction of the training center. The county government of Kisumu has provided the land which will be used for constructing the centre. Donors will assist with the procurement of machinery, tools and materials which will be needed for the courses.
2. **Provide training in the fields of mechanics, carpentry, electrical work, plumbing, welding, tailoring, graphic design and computer training.** The duration of the courses will range from 6 months to 2 years. After completing a certain period of training students will get on-the-job training with the products or services marketed through the centre to generate income.
3. **Partner with the Youth Fund Project to provide a micro-credit fund for students to start their own business or market their products/services once the courses are completed.** The institution will solicit for the Youth Fund for the beneficiaries who have successfully completed the course. The vocational training centres will be accredited by the government and official certificates will be issued to the students upon completion of the courses. This would further increase the chances of the beneficiaries finding employment once they complete the course.



2.1 Expected outcome:

1. A significant number of beneficiaries gain valuable skills and are able to engage in gainful employment and become self-reliant.
2. Reduced instances of begging, prostitution and survival sex

3.0 ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT:

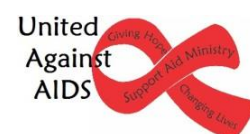
Management and Staffing

The project will be under the overall management of the Director. The Head of Finance will ensure the financial management of the project. The project manager, will report directly to the Director and will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the project. The Project Manager will work directly with two (2) Project Officers to implement field level project activities. Strong links will be maintained with the County's Ministry of Education to provide technical supervision. Existing and credible CBOs with requisite institutional capacity and experience will be encouraged to provide support for the implementation. Support Aid Ministries will operate a computerized accounting system for the recording and reporting of transactions. The accountability system includes the production of monthly activity progress reports, quarterly variance reports derived from monthly management accounts that show planned expenditure, actual expenditure, utilization levels and variances. Support Aid Ministry accountability systems and procedures will be strictly followed and adhered to in the use of funds committed to the project.

4.0 PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY PLAN

The project design envisages continuity by the end of the funding period. The following steps will be taken to ensure constructive disengagement with project beneficiaries:

Development and creation of alternative skills for self-employment: the project will promote the development and creation of skills that will provide opportunities for self-employment of beneficiaries. It is felt that once self-employed persons are organized to live and work together to address their





common problems, they are less likely to depend on external support.

Involvement of beneficiaries at all levels: the project will be demystified with the participation of all stakeholders through various sensitization activities and this process will continue throughout the life of the project. It is felt that the involvement of all beneficiaries will not only create local capacity but will also foster the sense of ownership and control of the project.

Training and institution building: beneficiary training in productive skills, leadership and management will be the vehicle to accelerate the process of transformation or change in the society. Youths, especially female youths will be particularly focused for the various training activities. With start-up kits, beneficiaries will be encouraged to work in groups to address their common problems.

Investment in micro-finance activities: beneficiaries will be encouraged to work in small groups to embark on income generation activities with a view to revolving funds to allow for growth and expansion. By small-business training acquired they can sustain their finance.

Community service information collection and analysis: the project will involve the consistent collection and analysis of information through networking, collaboration and partnership to guide the process of implementation. Such information will be fed back to communities and other agencies for the purpose of replication and to guide the phase out process. The project will also facilitate the linkage of communities to essential service providers and information sources at phase out.

5.0 PROJECT MONITORING PLAN

Monitoring will be carried out throughout the life span of the project. Support Aid Ministry staff and the project beneficiaries will play a major participatory role in the entire monitoring process. A framework for monitoring and evaluation, including measuring the impact of this intervention will be agreed with the intended beneficiaries, the management committees and members of the community. The following indicators will be monitored:

- Participation in skills training and literacy classes
- Successful completion of skills training





- Micro businesses established and levels of profitability
- Progress in understanding of participatory development concepts
- Number of youths trained and co-operatives established
- Community initiatives involving young people

Data on the above indicators will be collected through the following means:

- Work schedules of field staffing overseeing implementation of the project
- Monthly activity implementation reports by field staff, in collaboration with Centre leader
- Field visit and project review reports by Programme Managers and other project support staff
- Quarterly progress reports to donor by project manager; and
- Half yearly progress reports to donor

5.1 Potential Sponsor/ Stakeholders

- UNEP
- USAID
- County Government of Kisumu
- Street Family Rehabilitation Trust Fund
- Elliskill
- Youth Fund (Kenya)
- Ministry of Education

6.0 OBJECTIVES

- Provide technical skills to poor people who cannot afford formal education.
- To provide diversified, effective and quality drug dependence treatment and rehabilitation services, including care and treatment.
- To identify and remove barriers to low-cost, effective and evidence- based training services in ways that also ensure the financial viability and sustainability of program and administrative operations in the provision of services.
- To increase community participation and public cooperation in poverty reduction and
- To support activities which are in consonance with the mandate of the County Government in this field.

7.0 JUSTIFICATION

Youth unemployment is one of the most pressing social and economic problems facing less developed countries today (World Bank). Kisumu County, like many other African regions, suffers from high youth unemployment. According to the Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey, approximately 21% of youths aged 15-29 are unemployed, and a further 25% are neither in school nor working. This is a critical problem given that individuals in this age group compose 30% of the country's population. Furthermore, high unemployment can have adverse social and economic consequences: a recent report suggested that the majority of violent acts during the 2007 post-election crisis in Kisumu were perpetrated by underemployed youth (World Bank, 2008).

Despite the importance of youth unemployment, little is known about how best to smooth the school-to-work transition in less developed countries or how to boost human capital for those not on the academic schooling track. Vocational education is one promising avenue for addressing the problem. The 2007 World development Report emphasizes that "second-chance" schooling programs are crucial for countries like Kenya, given high drop-out rates from primary school due to poverty and limited primary to secondary school transition rates. Such training can deliver more readily-marketable skills to these youth, and therefore offer an attractive alternative to traditional schooling that could smooth the school-to-work transition for those leaving the traditional schooling track.

This makes it quite clear that there is a great need for a **"REHABILITATION AND TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE"** in Kisumu in view of benefit of the people of Kisumu and for bright future for the County and the country in general.

8.0 STRATEGY

To achieve these objectives, the Project will implement the following multi-pronged strategy:

8.1 **Infrastructure Development**

This will consist of several components:



8.1.1 A training facility including lecture halls and workshops.

8.1.2 A **Residential Treatment and Rehabilitation Center (In-patient Center)** with an initial capacity of 100 persons/beds that provides comprehensive rehabilitation services utilizing, among others, any of the accepted modalities: Multi-disciplinary Team Approach, Therapeutic Community Approach, and/or Spiritual Services towards the rehabilitation of the dependent.

8.1.3 A **Psychiatric Care Facility** (initial capacity: 30 persons/beds) for patients exhibiting psychosis as a result or consequence of dangerous drug use.

8.1.4 **Support Facilities** to consist of the following:

- Dormitory
- Canteen or mess hall for patients and guests
- Staff quarters
- Clinic
- Gymnasium
- Multi-purpose activity center (to include facilities for cultural shows, games, etc.)

8.2 Program Development

8.2.1 Capacity Building

The Project will impart or enhance the technical skills and capacity of poor and vulnerable individuals at county and sub-county levels.

8.2.2 Service Improvement

The Project will support the development and improvement or maintenance of evidence-based vocational training services to ensure high-quality training at the facility.

It will mobilize a network of relevant government agencies, institutions, universities and NGOs that will disseminate evidence-based good practice in technical training services and ensure accessibility to training, as well as job placement and rehabilitation.



8.3 Financial Sustainability

Support Aid Ministries and its partners will raise funds or engage in livelihood or social enterprises to be able to refer and support clients from indigent families to avail of services at the facility.

8.4 Creation/Development of the Following Sub-components:

8.4.1 **A Livelihood Center** and an organic farm to engage clients and students in productive activities as part of their training or as half-way resource center prior to their full participation in communities and families so they will be equipped with employable or entrepreneurship skills.

8.4.2 **A Theatre** that will serve as a regular venue for cultural shows, workshops, interactive fora and other advocacy presentations.

The facility will offer regular shows designed to raise awareness about issues relevant to advocacy themes and capacity building issues and help raise awareness about the respective roles of stakeholders in poverty alleviation.

8.4.3 Recreational Center

The facility will house a recreational center where various gaming activities will be undertaken.

9.0 PROPOSED SERVICES

The centre will provide following services to the community:-

- i. Vocational/Technical training
- ii. Identification of addicts.
- iii. Motivational Counseling.
- iv. Preventive Education and Awareness Generation.
- v. Detoxification/ De-addiction services for safe and ethical management of withdrawal symptoms for addicts.
- vi. Referral services.
- vii. After Care & Follow-up Services.
- viii. Conferencing and gaming facility
- ix. Job placement.



10.0 SUGGESTED ROLES OF THE INITIAL KEY PARTNERS

10.1 THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF KISUMU

The County Government of Kisumu has provided land for setting up the center. Once operational, the county government will provide support to ensure that both county and national agencies with programs and services in Kisumu provide the needed support for the smooth operations of the center.

It will mobilize funding and technical support as it sees fit for both the infrastructure and program requirements of the facility.

It will allocate funds to support the objective of opening access to the center's services to the more disadvantaged families, groups and communities in the county.

10.2 SUPPORT AID MINISTRY

Support Aid Ministries will manage the facility with other stakeholders and/or sponsors serving as members of a Board or a Management Committee.

SAM is an experienced entity in the establishment of rehabilitation and educational services facilities. It has a pool of experts in the field. It is part of a national network of similar institutions.

SAM will run the new facility as a private sector or commercial undertaking to ensure financial sustainability. Its use of the land and other resources made available through donations from other stakeholders will be subject to terms and conditions that are to be discussed later with the parties involved.

10.3 HEALTH CENTERS/ HOSPITALS

Detoxification services for high risk drug abuse clients being medically treated for concurrent disorders will be provided through a partnership with local hospitals that provide medically supervised detox. Health centers will also provide enhanced service capacity through knowledge exchange.

10.4 UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

Universities and colleges will assign interns and volunteers from among their faculties and students. They will participate in the activities of the center through its membership in appropriate committees that shall be created.

Through these committees, universities and colleges can mutually enrich their instruction, research and extension programs as they contribute to implementing the mission of the center to broaden the outreach of its poverty eradication initiatives to populations.

11.0 PROPOSED ACTIVITY, BUDGET AND TIMELINE

The project will commence **immediately** finances and resources are made available. Below is the proposed schedule:

Phase	Activity	Outcome	Start Time	Finish	EST. BUDGET (US\$)
Concept Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing broad guidelines for the project (e.g., building from the ground up.); Developing the project concept. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A project concept and direction, a needs assessment, a business plan, and a preliminary space assessment that defines the project's total space requirements. 	Sep. 1, 2016	Dec. 31, 2016	4,685
Pre-development Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assembling the development team; Defining roles and related scope of responsibility for each team member; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> executed contracts with key development team members 	Jan. 1, 2017	Mar. 31, 2017	5,312

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviewing project concept with key constituencies (e.g., third party entities who approve all or parts of the project, potential funding sources, and other stakeholders); • Developing a preliminary project budget; and • Negotiating tentative financing commitments; 	<p>(excluding the general contractor at this stage),</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a preliminary project budget, informal financing commitments, and preliminary proof of site control (by a letter of intent by Kisumu County Government). 			
Development Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concluding the space assessment; • Undertaking ongoing consultation between SAM and the design team; • Translating the project's concepts into rough drawings during the pre-schematic design phase, preliminary building plans with elevations and sections during the schematic design phase; and then more detailed architectural drawings and decisions on materials during design development; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a complete set of construction documents (including final drawings, construction specifications, and bidding requirements), a form of the General Contractor's contract (including general conditions and contract modification forms, i.e., change orders and the form of 	April 1, 2017	April 31, 2017	9,375

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalizing the construction documents to be used to solicit bids and/or estimates from potential contractors; Completing the project budget; Securing project financing; Exercising site control (i.e., by executing a lease); and Obtaining key third party approvals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> lien waivers to be used), site control (evidenced by a signed lease or other legally binding agreement), a firm commitment for permanent financing all necessary third party approvals required by the county government to begin construction. 			
Construction Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selecting a contractor Negotiating the contract; Closing/Receiving financing; Initiating construction; Managing the construction process; Negotiating the certificate of substantial completion; Obtaining the certificate of occupancy; Coordinating telephone, computer, internet and 		May 1, 2017	July 1, 2017	894,919



	other communications installations; • Moving in; and • Organizing a ribbon cutting and opening day party!				
ESTIMATED TOTAL PROJECT COST					914,291

The construction phase will be further subdivided into five phases based on availability of funds and resources. The four phases are outlined below.

Phase - I - \$ 234,242

First phase of construction -the lecture halls for trainees, lecturers' offices and counseling sheds – is to commence in May 2017 and is to be completed by December 2017. Two boreholes will also be drilled during this phase the first phase of the project.

We are in need of financial support for the construction of this project. We solicit the support of various institutions and partners to fully fund the construction of this project.

Phase-II - \$ 235,153

Second phase of construction is the Rehabilitation Center. This will start from December 2017 and is to be completed by April 2018.

Phase- III \$ 534,561

Third phase of construction is the Vocational Training Center with workshops together with the gym facility.

Phase – IV \$ 210,654

Forth phase of construction is to provide office rooms, dining hall and kitchen. The area of III phase of construction will be 1200 sq.

Third and fourth phases of construction will be in 2018 depending on the availability of funding.



12.0 CONCLUSION

Taking into consideration the social, technical and financial feasibility of the project, we have reached a conclusion that there is need to take whole-hearted steps to empower and build the capacities of poor people through technical education coupled with wiping out drug-addiction in the project area.