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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Report Type:</strong></th>
<th>Quarterly Report</th>
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<td><strong>Reporting Period:</strong></td>
<td>January to March 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Area of Focus</strong></td>
<td>The Coastal Counties and Garissa County, and Nairobi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Summary of Projects Under Review:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Accountability Project</td>
<td>(prevention and response measures to SGBV in the wake of covid-19 pandemic) supported by the Norwegian Embassy in Nairobi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to Legal Aid and Assistance</td>
<td>(Promoting Access to Legal Aid and Assistance for the Poor and Marginalized in Kenya) supported by UNDP/Amkeni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious Minorities Project</td>
<td>supported by Norwegian Development and Cooperation Agency (Norad)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safeguarding Human Rights in the Fight Against Terrorism</td>
<td>supported by Open Society Initiative for East Africa (OSIEA)</td>
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<td>✓ The Fund for Global Human Rights (the Fund)</td>
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1.0 Executive Summary

This is a quarterly report for the period January-March 2021. The office resumed on 11th January 2021 after a brief break. The remainder of January was mostly used for planning purposes for the quarter. All field officers were required to prepare their workplans for the quarter and submit to the relevant officers. A brief staff meeting was also conducted on the first day to welcome staff back as well as give updates on the current projects running as well as what was expected in the three months.

The projects running currently are Social Accountability Project, Access to Justice Project, UNDP AMKENI and Religious Minorities Project. MUHURI is also seeking funds from various other donors through several calls that were received. Some time during the quarter, activities under AJP had to stop due to funding lapse. However, communication came towards the end of the quarter that activities may resume as planned. An extension for the SAP project was also approved and stretched to end in June 2021.

Overall, a total of 2563 people were reached across all the projects through the various activities, as highlighted in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>YM</th>
<th>YF</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
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<td>174</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>128</td>
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<td>Access to Justice Project (OSIEA)</td>
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<td>130</td>
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<td>111</td>
<td>491</td>
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<td>Social Accountability Project</td>
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<td>256</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>1222</td>
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<tr>
<td>Access to Justice Project (UNDP)</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>664</td>
<td>726</td>
<td>552</td>
<td>621</td>
<td>2563</td>
</tr>
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</table>

The same data is further portrayed in the graph below.
In analyzing the information, overall, it shows that more males were reached in SAP and more female in RMP. Overall, more females were reached followed by female youth, male and then youth male. It therefore shows that more emphasis is to be done to reach more youth male in the other activities so as to balance the people reached.

Coordination meetings for various projects were also conducted during this period to review progress and implementation as well as highlight overall changes and successes.

An organizational audit was also conducted in February 2021 for financial year 2020.

The threat of the COVID 19 pandemic is still widely felt and this has had a negative impact on the various projects implemented by the organization. This meant some activities could either not go on as planned or revised to comply with the ever-evolving regulations laid down by the government on the prevention of the virus. For this reason, various projects lagged behind and thus called for discussions on whether no cost extensions should be requested from the donors.

2.0 Activity Implementation

Following is a summary of the activities that were implemented in all the counties.

2.1 SAP Project

The project continued to focus on addressing SGBV cases. For this period, activities conducted included Community dialogue and sensitizations forums, Multi-media campaigns such as social media sites, Training county GBV working groups, Strengthening Court Users’ Committees (CUCs) and Supporting Domestic and Gender-Based Violence on follow ups of cases and counselling. The project also focused on the civic education aspect whereby the county based civic educators engaged groups and sensitized them on the Constitution 2010, understanding SGBV and how they can follow up such cases, budget engagement process etc.

Overall, 33 activities were conducted under this project: 26 community forums, 2 CUCs and 3 GBV working groups trainings. Civic education was also conducted during this period. A total of 1222 People were reached. (408 male, 330 female, 256 youth male and 228 youth females). From the activities, various results were realized as highlighted below:

2.1.1 CUC Meetings

The CUCs committee brings together actors in the administration of justice as well as users in the justice system to address problems within the sector and to coordinate responses to these problems by the judiciary. For this project, the strategy is to use this existing structure to bring the members from the affected communities within the county face-to-face with the justice system actors for them to be able to address issues affecting them, with emphasis on the SGBV cases and how they may be addressed. These meetings were attended by members of the judiciary, LSK, police, children department, probation department, ODPP and civil society members. 2 CUC meetings were conducted in this quarter.

Some of the outputs from the meetings were as follows:
• Improved acceptance and working relationship among community and other stakeholders on matters addressing GBV which resulted in more cases reported and ongoing in the Garissa law courts.
• Improved coordination and proper flow of information between Gender technical working group and the judiciary.
• Observing norms, while maintaining the integrity of the field presence of each actor.
• Full enforcement of the Children Act 2001 and Anti-FGM act 2006 by law enforcement

2.1.2 Community Dialogues

Twenty six (26) community dialogues were conducted across the counties. The main aim of these dialogue is to address the negative and harmful social norms that tolerate and perpetuate violence against women and girls, as witnessed in the specific areas. These dialogues were facilitated by trained community leaders and influencers. Some of the immediate results witnessed and recommendations given were:

Garissa county

The following were among the outputs that participants agreed to adopt:-

• To End all form of discrimination against all women and girls and be champion of Anti-FGM.
• Timely reporting of GBV cases.

Pic 1: Sensitization forum in Garissa county

• Formation of community working group to identify challenges and problems around safety and explore ways to address them. This approach recognizes that some GBV-related problems, such as domestic violence and child marriage, are rooted in social norms that can only be transformed from within the community. The working group will provide an opportunity for communities to critically reflect on these issues and on their role in preventing such violence.
• Maslaha should be discouraged to solve GBV issues in the community
• To engage youth in identifying risks and concerns about gender-based violence (GBV) in their community and reflect on strategies to address them.
• Eradicate harmful cultural practices against women and girls such as FGM and early marriages.
• Working with youths and communities to combat gender-based violence.
• Both men and boys to conduct house to house sensitization on GBV and other forms of human rights violation

A good working relationship has been formed in Garissa county that focuses on handling SGBV cases. Through our community sensitization forums at the grassroots level, the community members and the trained male
champions work together in conducting case conferencing and case follow up jointly thus improving the redundant referral pathways noted. This has resulted case reporting to increase with a better understanding of gender concept as well the legal processes.

**Lamu county**

Some of the immediate outputs were:

- The participants after learning about the forms and types of SGBV claimed that many women have been suffering domestic violence silently, with many claiming that issues between a husband and wife should not be intervened. The facilitator emphasized that it was illegal for men to beat up their wives and the women were encouraged to report the incidences when they occur. Also, they should not tolerate being a punching bag to anyone. It was also identified that many women were beaten whenever they tried to leave their husbands who were mistreating them. The area chief promised to handle the cases and ensure the law is applied to those who mistreat their wives.

- Many community members were not aware of SGBV and the legal provisions for perpetrators of SGBV. The participants promised to educate other community members who were not in the forum on the punishments for defilement and rape, so that no one acts out of ignorance. The facilitator explained the sexual offences act and the associated fines.

- The participants confirmed that defilement is prevalent in the community and many covers up with early marriages. Some parents receive brid al price and remain silent without reporting the cases. This hinders access to justice for the surviving young girls and their lives remain disrupted and not being able to access education anymore. The area chief claimed that they are aware of the incidences after they have occurred, and settlements are made. This proves the need of increased sensitization in the village and parents being aware they too can be prosecuted for giving their daughters early in marriage.

- The participants understood the importance of evidence preservation when SGBV incidences occur. Evidence is important for successful prosecution of cases. The facilitators took the participants through step-by-step procedures of evidence preservation and case reporting and follow up to ensure justice is served.

- The participants were able to come up with best approaches to prevent the occurrence of SGBV in Pate village. This included early reporting of cases when they occur, provide civic education to other community members, ensure perpetrators are prosecuted and good parenting. They promised to follow up on existing cases and ensure the perpetrators are prosecuted to serve as an example to others.

- Pate SGBV working group was successfully formed and they promised to amplify their voices on SGBV issues.

**Kwale county**

Sexual gender-based violence (SGBV) has of recent time been rampant at the. Cases of forced marriages of young girls, women battering, sexual assault like rape, defilement, sodomy, and incest have been on the rise over the recent past. This is mainly attributed to the retrogressive and harmful traditional and cultural practices among the Duruma community. Lack of awareness and non-involvement of community members in follow ups of SGBV cases have also been a major cause of the rising numbers of SGBV cases in the Ndavaya. Victims of SGBV in these communities have ended up not getting justice because of the alternative ways of solving such cases which only benefit the culprits and the parents, especially men.

From the forums conducted in Kwale, it emerged that there are several barriers that hinder people to report on SGBV cases. Some of the barriers identified were:

- Retrogressive traditional and cultural practices
• Lack of awareness on SGBV issues within the community.
• Vast geographical coverage in Kwale county

Kilifi county

• Participants unanimously agreed that there is need for sex education and candidly having such conversation with young teenagers and children to reduce their vulnerability of becoming victims of sexual abuse.
• There is need of community sensitization to understand the forms and effects of SGBV as well as acknowledge it as a genuine problem (attitude change) for them to pursue justice for the survivors.
• Community members need sensitization on responsible parenting. “Children learn from actions and not words,” one of the participants said emphasizing on the importance of parents leading by example and being there for their children.
• There is need to advocate for the review of the Sexual offences Act which at the moment is very lenient to the girl child as compared to by child when they both face defilement charges and are both under the age of 18 years. (Boys are charged and taken to prison while their female counterparts are referred for counseling/care and support).
• The local leaders including the Mbalamweni Assistant chief requested for partners including MUHURI to support training of more champions including nyumba kumi leaders and village elders in Kayafungo location as a strategy of reducing SGBV cases in the area.

Kaloleni SGBV champion – Sophia Dyeka leading the session on identification of possible solutions to the SGBV challenges in Mbalamweni sub location.

Mombasa county

Three (3) forums were conducted each with a specific target group. One was for opinion leaders, the second one for youth and the third one was for PWDs. The community forum for PWDs was conducted for the purpose of sensitizing them on how to handle cases of gender-based violence at the community and to give support to the fellow PWDs who are victims of gender-based violence.

Out of the PWDs forum, the participants cited their most faced challenges which are stated below: -

• Sexual harassment due to lack of defense
• Discrimination in relationship marriage
• Marriage and divorced people take advantage of the disability they are been abused in their relationship.
• Lack of awareness on GBV issues
• Sexual harassment
• Lack of braille printed documents on gender-based violence to enable them to understand the process of reporting cases and type of gender-based violence.
• High risk of insecurity; most people affected are people with disability.

From the forums, it was noted that some cases go unreported or sometimes claims of such cases being thrown away by relevant officers have also been noted. Through the forums it was therefore recommended that:

• Training the Kadhis court users committee on gender-based violence should be organized since many cases reach this court but a lot of discrepancies are said to be reported.
• Strengthening court users committee (CUC).
• Supporting domestic and gender-based violence on follow ups of cases and counselling.

Opinion leaders in a group discussion during the sensitization forum.

• Members requested for more trainings at the community they managed to identify hot spot area and planned for the first activities to be conducted.
• Muslims requested for dialogue forums to discuss about sexual gender-based violence with the Muslims women to make them understand the process and the offence because majority of them cover up they do not report cases at the police station they marry the victims or compensates the family.

2.1.3 Training of Religious Leaders on SGBV

In 2020, MUHURI organized a male champion training and a community influencer meeting on SGBV in Mombasa County. From the two, it emerged that religious leaders are key stakeholders in this process since many cases end up on their doorstep. However, on the flipside, many of the religious leaders lack the proper skills and legal knowhow on how to handle such cases beyond giving religious advice. Further to this, it also emerged that many religious leaders are in fact perpetrators thus making the process of following up SGBV issues to be surrounded with a lot of challenges. For this reason, MUHURI trained 30 religious’ leaders on gender-based violence in Mombasa county the forum was well attended by diverse and resourceful individuals from both Christians and Muslims religious leaders. The training focused on the following areas:

• Understanding SGBV and the role of religious leaders in addressing SGBV in their religious institutions.
• Legal frameworks surrounding SGBV.
• How religious leaders can assist in the legal process of SGBV matters.
• To link religious leaders with the GBV technical working group for Mombasa County.
• Policy recommendations for the Mombasa county SGBV policy.
• Religious community responses to SGBV; how religious communities can address SGBV moving forward

Prof. Othman Mjahid taking participants through a session on how religion can be used to address the issue of SGBV in their respective communities.

Some of the action points from the two days training were:

- Other Religious leaders to be exposed to education and awareness in respect to SGBV in the communities.
- Kwale Religious Leaders to be introduced to the Kwale Gender Technical working Group to be members.
- Participants prioritized engaging other stakeholders in addressing SGBV. They pointed out that their positions as religious leaders enable them to work with stakeholders from all parts of the community.
- Sensitize their members in several religious denominations.
- Report the offences committed by their members to the police.
- Policy formulation on protection of the victims in religious institution as well as to counter SGBV proper reporting procedure of cases of SGBV.
- Offering psychosocial and spiritual support for the victims and family giving proper religious teaching and guidance on health sexual to reduce cases of SGBV in the community.

2.1.4 Civic education and follow ups

The civic educators in the counties continued to sensitize their communities on the constitution as well as conduct follow ups on SGBV cases and human rights issues. The table below shows the number of people reached in the civic education process.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Youth Female</th>
<th>Youth Male</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mombasa</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilifi</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwale</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tana River</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamu</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garissa</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taita Taveta</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>344</td>
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Following are some of the issues addressed by the civic educators.

- Assistance in the registration of youth and women groups so as to enable them to have an opportunity to access funds such as UWEZO and youth funds.
- Kwale civic educator followed up on a defilement case at Mwangani School. With the help of the Gender Officer at Kinango Police Station, Ms. Sekina Mohamed, the culprit was apprehended.
- Defilement case of an uncle a girl of 6 years. The case was reported, and the civic educator made several follow ups on the case. The perpetrator was imprisoned for 10 years in Mwakitau Location.

2.1.5 ** Provision of Masks to needy populations**

In its response to the fight against COVID 19, MUHURI continued to offer support by providing PPEs to needy communities. In this period, MUHURI in partnership with National Muslim COVID 19 Response Committee (NMCRC) managed to supply water tanks (dispensers) and sanitizer to 57 schools. A total of 4164 girls and 3995 boys benefitted from the provisions. Also, 1000 pieces of face masks and assorted toiletries were distributed to prisoners at Wundanyi GK Prison, Taita Taveta County.

2.1.6 ** Public participation on CFSP in Lamu County**

The stakeholders’ public participation meetings on CFSP were convened with an aim to familiarize and scrutinize Lamu County’s CFSP and provide inputs for consideration before approval by Lamu County Assembly. The matters discussed involved: issues identified from the document per department and proposed development projects, how to improve public engagement in county government affairs, is there transparency and accountability in county budgeting process, why absorption of development projects is low and follow up on implementation of county projects.

**Key Activity Immediate Outputs**

- Fisheries was prioritized by the participants during the forum to increase the blue economy of the county. Fisheries was allocated only one percent. They felt that this percentage should be increased to at least 5%. This is because it will aid in improving the lives of the indigenous community and eradicate poverty.
- Water, sanitation, medical services, and health have been allocated over 30% of the total budget. The participants felt the over 1.0 billion Kenya shilling was satisfactory. Participants proposed the county government to utilize the funds to deal with COVID-19 pandemic in the county and ensure
healthy community members. We hope that the vaccination will roll out this year taking care of vulnerable personnel first.

- The participants wanted to know about the utilization of COVID-19 funds in the county. There being no satisfactory answer on the utilization of the funds the participants vowed to follow up on how the county government spent the money.

2.2 Access to Justice Project (AJP) – by OSIEA

The goal of the project is to safeguard human rights in the fight against insecurity and amplify the voices of women and youth in social, political, and economic levels in Lamu, Kilifi, Mombasa and Garissa by July 2021.

In this quarter, 12 activities were conducted including Community dialogues, psycho-socio support sessions, and follow ups. A summary of the activities and some of the preliminary results is captured below. Overall, 492 people were reached (151 male, 130 female, 99 youth male and 111 youth female).

2.2.1 Youth and Women Mentorship

In addressing the grievances between (women & youth) and the security agencies, activities sought to bridge the gap between the two. Our previous interventions through activities such as women conventions, youth conferences and peace cafes which mostly touched on themes such as economic empowerment, youth mentorship, role of youth in countering violent extremism and their involvement in community peace building initiatives, some dormant youth groups which took part in most of these activities were sensitized enough, giving them a push in the right direction. They decided to formally register their groups as Community based Organizations (CBOs) with the aim of reaching out to other youth, building relationships with the security and acting as a bridge between other Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and people in remote areas. While this was a step in the right direction, there is need to capacity build these groups in how to manage their upcoming youth groups and CBOs and pass them through organizational development strategies.

One (1) mentorship program was conducted in Mombasa county. The training brought on board 12 groups, 2 from each sub county. The groups were taken through the following: -

- Understanding dynamics of the different groups: -
- Understanding a Community Based Organization (CBO); definitions and its characteristics
- A brief on Organizational Capacity Assessment (OCA) and Organizational Development (OD)
- Governance and Administration of CBOs
- How to incorporate peace building and youth sensitization in their work
- Coming up with Institutional Establishment Plans (IEAs) for the groups

From the training, and the plans that the groups developed, a follow up workplan was drawn that would be used to track and monitor progress of the different groups for a period of 4 months.

2.2.2 Follow ups on Youth and Women Mentorship

The mentorship visits were planned after the groups attended a two-days mentorship (Organization capacity development and developed organizational capacity development plans for each organization. The purpose of the mentorship visit is to observe the progress of each organization in implementing their respective
development plans, ask them if they are facing any challenges in doing so and as well as assist them in getting clear guidance in how to implement their organizational development plans.

The follow ups were conducted for the groups in Kilifi county where three groups were visited and assessed on their respective progress. From the organization development plan that the organization developed during the training, some of the groups had successfully come up with the following items:

- Human resource policy
- Finance policy
- Leave policy
- Travel policy
- Secured an office and equipped it with chairs, desks and an office cabinet
- Renew and updated their registration certificate
- Group constitution
- Organization structure; Mission, Vision & Motto; and Duty Roster developed and displayed of charts stuck to the office walls.
- The organization has also received some funding and is implementing a 2 years project aimed at capacity building teenage girls on their reproductive and health rights.

### 2.2.3 Sensitization of reformed youth

The project **conducted 4 sensitization forums** with the reformed gang members and other vulnerable youths in Kwale county. The meetings were attended by among other security officers, probation officers, community members, civil society representatives and religious leaders. The beneficiaries were the youth who had disengaged themselves from gangs. The project team took advantage of the platform to share and validate the findings of the survey done on the criminal gangs (Chafu), and most of the findings were
confirmed to be true. However, the youth were not familiar with some of the criminal gangs mentioned in the report.

Among the meeting outcomes including recommendations, included:

- Sponsor and conduct community dialogues between local leaders/influencers and the reformed youth so as to enhance their reintegration and community acceptance so that they can quickly get back to normal and productive lives.
- Conduct capacity building sessions with reformed youth on basic life skills, entrepreneurship skills and provide psychosocial support for affected individuals and groups as part of the reintegration efforts and support.

Mr. Suleiman Chaka, chairperson Kwale paralegal network facilitating during the Reformed youth sensitization plan meeting

- It was recommended that the reformed youth need continuous engagement and not one-off activities so to ensure that they do not become vulnerable again and relapse.
- The county government and other development stakeholders should invest in talent identification and talent development among young people to keep them engaged while at same time give them a source of livelihoods.
- Reformed youth requested to be included in all interventions and initiatives concerning them right from identification, designing, planning, to implementation of all programs targeting them.

2.2.4 Community dialogue forums together with security, government, and community policing structures

These forums were intended to address security concerns and grievances involving security actors, and to establish community-security architectures in target communities to build trust, enhance communication and collaboration between the community and security actors. As it had been demonstrated during the stakeholders’ forums, there has been a gap between the local communities and the security agencies in the focus counties. This has been affecting the effectiveness of any measures put in place to address and or enhance the security of given areas.
Four (4) community dialogues were conducted Smooth and transparent and clear channels of communication with the local community that facilitates cooperation with and among actors and ensures greater opportunities for designing interventions and strategies for timely action. Some of the immediate outputs from the meetings were as follows: -

- law enforcement agencies to empower all of their partners, community members, public stakeholders to create counter-narratives, build resilience, and counter violent extremism.
- Law enforcement to interact with residents and other community stakeholders to help law enforcement identify and engage citizen groups as partners to address community grievances that may lead to violent extremism.
- Building trusting relationships based on interaction and collaboration may also lead to increased reporting of suspicious activity as well as sharing of information, target hardening, and improved coordination.
• Ensure Law enforcement hold commitment to protecting and advancing human rights.
• Improvement of reporting and security agencies to take quick response to avert the insecurity incidences.
• Law enforcement must ensure that the community understands that specific groups or races should not be discriminated against or targeted based on the actions of a few individuals.

2.2.5 Psychosocial Support to Women

Two (2) support meeting were conducted in this quarter in Garissa county. When it comes to violent extremism, women can be viewed either as victims (particularly of sexual violence) or as potentially able to stop it through their position as mothers, sisters, etc. among other related stereotypes. As victims of violent extremisms, women suffer a lot for either losing their loved ones through recruitment, or death. On the other hand, women can also provide vital information to security actors; providing input to make P/CVE strategies and programmes more effective; working on law enforcement and P/CVE; and having a role in policymaking.

The meeting focused on the following issues:

- Empowering women on leadership skills.
- Supporting women leaders to effectively take active leadership roles and positions, to significantly take part in decision making process that can positively change key issues within the community and in government.
- Strengthening the capacity of women on leadership skills; Help women to unite, speak in one voice and not only to hold accountable government leaders but also to instill positive change in leadership positions.
- Role/ involvement of women in peace building; This project seeks to engage women to step-up and deliberate key issues affecting peace and security within their respective communities, involving women helps security actors to be vigilant and considerate.
- Psychosocial support to women victims; Women being the majority and at the pivot of positive community development and economic growth, it is also well documented that majority of women suffer psychological problems due to violence extremism and gender-based violence. Therefore, it is very imperative for women to champion and assemble effective structures of permanent psychosocial support.

Some of the recommendations that came forth form the meeting were:-

- To have key security actors and government officials to address women leaders concerns during sessions
- Instruct security actors to stop harassing women and people especially during covid-19
- Participants agreed to cooperate and support women leadership roles and positions within their respective communities.
- Participants agreed to promote permanent psychosocial support for victims of violence extremism
- Participants agreed to empower their colleagues on the same within their respective communities
- Women leaders agreed to access women funds and grants for development and empowering women
- Participants agreed to make security actors accountable and answerable
2.3 Religious Minorities Project (RMP)

The objective of this project is to address the problems affecting the full enjoyment of rights by the Muslim minority and the African Traditional Religions (ATR) communities in Kenya, arising from mistrust and excessive repression by the State authorities, misunderstandings with other faith-communities, and limited knowledge of constitutional rights, including promotion of gender equality. The key outcomes for the project are:

- Increased religious literacy on the respect to other religious groups among religious actors and public institutions in the targeted counties.
- Improved inter-faith working relationships both locally and nationally hence expanding constitutional rights enjoyment.
- Enhanced awareness of decision-makers and public audiences on the common ground between faiths and constitutional rights and on the relevant best practices in promoting minorities’ rights at local and national level.

The key target beneficiary groups are Muslim minorities and African Traditional Religions (ATR) in Kenya as rights-holders, but also constitutional authorities and formal/informal leaders as duty-bearers. The direct targets of activities will be duty bearers in the State institutions, as well as other faith groups living side by side with Muslim communities.

Some of the activities conducted in this quarter include coaching of faith leaders and inter faith trainings.

2.3.1 Coaching of Faith Leaders

One (1) coaching training was conducted in Garissa county, spearheaded by the Network. Fourteen participants—6 male and 8 female—were trained on religious literacy, inter religious dialogue and constitutional safeguards related to rights of religious minority groups.

The training focused on lawful protections related to rights of religious minority groups, inter-religious dialogue and religious literacy. Some of the sessions for the training included: the contextual framework of religions and religions in Kenya, a group work brainstorming on religion and the constitution of Kenya, Understanding conflict and power dynamics in society a plenary discussion, Understanding interfaith and peace building, Group Work on Challenges on interfaith dialogue, Possible solutions to the Challenges, Interfaith Co-existence: Biases & Stereotypes, Intra-faith group discussion: Faith and women and the Role of the Religious Leaders in peace building.
Participants identified importance of inter-religious dialogue to include contribution to building understanding among the different faiths, promotes interfaith respect, promotes peace cohesion and co-existence and builds confidence among different religious groups. The participants developed work plans which will support them in rolling out training for women groups, faith leaders and in schools.

Some of the recommendations that came forth from the training were:

- Religious leaders and actors should promote the fundamental value of accepting others as they are, whatever their beliefs, without insisting that others should change their beliefs.
- Religious leaders and actors should discard ideas of being superior to other human beings.
- Religious leaders need to learn and build their capacity about the religious dimensions of others’ views and cultures, recognizing the internal diversities of religious traditions, and appreciating how they have shaped and been shaped by individuals, communities, and nations in order to enhance interfaith co-existence and appreciation of each other.
2.3.2 Interfaith Trainings

These trainings were done with an aim of achieving increased religious literacy on the respect to other religious groups among religious actors and public institutions. A total of 14 activities were conducted in this quarter reaching 467 people (72 male, 174 female, 93 youth male and 128 youth female). The target for these trainings were youth, women, religious leaders, and the local administration. The training focused on the following areas:

- Overview of the organization and the religious minorities project.
- The contextual framework of religions in the World and in Kenya.
- Brainstorming on Religion and the Constitution of Kenya. Legal framework promoting FORB
- Understanding conflict and power dynamics in society
- Understanding Interfaith and Peace Building Importance of Interfaith Dialogue
- The role of women and religious leaders in Peace building

In disseminating interreligious information, the training employed several strategies among them: Active facilitation using PowerPoint on areas around legal framework around FORB. There was also numerous group work that aimed at unveiling underlying factors promoting interreligious misunderstanding but also unearthing best practices promoting positive interfaith relations.

In understanding conflict, participants were able to highlight some of the issues that they perceived as one causing interfaith conflict as highlighted in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Causes of Interfaith Conflicts</th>
<th>Christians</th>
<th>Muslims</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name calling, being termed as Kafir-sound offensive.</td>
<td>Inadequate platforms to spur interreligious education in the community’s and schools.</td>
<td>Being labelled as violent people by non-Muslims</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate platforms to spur interreligious education in the community’s and schools.</td>
<td>Perceived as people who breed Jinni for economic prosperity.</td>
<td>Prejudices and ignorance of religious doctrines have created room for negative profiling of the Muslims society by even some state actors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnicity and tribalism is a predisposing factor to interreligious misunderstanding. Religious misunderstanding is not real, instead it is a disguised ethnic misunderstanding. Waswahili v/s wabara.</td>
<td>Prices of land sold for construction of churches often put so high., terming the coastal natives anti-Christianity.</td>
<td>Forced disappearances and extrajudicial killings perceived to incline towards Muslims thus seen as a plot to weep Muslims.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some of the lessons learnt and recommendations that were forthcoming from the training are as follows:-

- The presence of experienced religious leaders during the training made it easier for the participants get clarification and factual information about religion which the TOTs probably did not have. It is therefore important to invite religious leaders to such training so that they may answer any questions that the participants have on religion from an informed perspective.
- Youth trained of the rights of minorities of faith and interfaith dialogue can be great ambassadors of peace to their peers who are mostly used by leaders to cause and promote violence in the society as seen in the past in Kenya and eve in the Coast region. It is therefore important to conduct more of such grass root trainings targeting the youth to deter them from being used by political figures to cause violence on the basis religious divides as we approach the upcoming general elections.
- Use existing networks including chama’s, neighbours, religious platforms, weekly kaya meetings, meeting with drug users, meetings with young mothers and family set-ups to pass information on peaceful coexistence.
- Use madrassa platforms (every Sunday) but currently most of the madrassas are closed due to the government directive to prevent spread of the virus.
- Use church networks to spread the information on peaceful coexistence and tolerance.
- Start sensitization at the family level with their immediate families and later spread to the extended family and the whole community.

2.4 AMKENI Project

The goal of the project is to Improve access to legal aid assistance, justice, and the realization of human rights among the poor and marginalized groups in Lamu County within the framework of the Legal Aid Act 2016.

The project outcomes are:

- Outcome 1: Informed communities and justice actors on the provisions of the Legal Aid Act of 2016 regarding access to justice.
- Outcome 2: Formal and Informal Legal Aid Services are Human Rights Compliant.
- Outcome 3: Improved collaborative relationships between formal and informal justice actors for increased access to justice for the poor and marginalized groups.
- Outcome 4: government efforts in preventing and responding coronavirus (covid-19) pandemic supported.

In this quarter, 10 activities were conducted reaching a total of 383 people (33 male, 92 female, 104 youth male and 154 youth females). Following is a summary of the activities conducted:

2.4.1 Paralegal Refresher

One refresher training was conducted reaching 16 people-1 male, 9 youth male and 6 youth females. The training realized the following outputs:

- Paralegals acquired legal knowledge on family law and succession but also on land rights & ownership. This inclined to such kind of civil cases predominant in Lamu.
- Extended paralegals social support structures by linking them with the leadership of Mkpeketoni CUC.
- Paralegals got an understanding of the governing legislations, Lega Aid Act 2016, and an overview of AJS policy framework from which scope of mediation was well explained.
- Paralegals were exposed to various Human Rights-Based Approaches in the provision of legal Aid support.

2.4.2 Mobile courts

In order to improve and increase the access to justice and court services, MUHURI supports the judiciary to conduct the mobile courts in Lamu East which is inaccessible and do not have operational courts. Those living in these areas are faced with the challenges of accessing courts, where they must travel to the island or Mpeketoni. Most of the poor individuals find this to be very difficult due to the costs involved and other risk factors. In some cases, witnesses fail to appear in court due to cost issues thus affecting the process of administration of justice because some cases end up being dropped due to lack of evidence. When this happens, it means justice has been denied.

In this period, MUHURI managed to conduct 4 mobile courts as highlighted below:

- Kadhi’s court handled 7 cases; 5 were divorce cases and 2 succession.
- Magistrate court 1 handled 5 cases; 2 judgement, 2 were on mention stage, 2 hearing stage.
- Magistrate court 2 handled 6 matters; 3 were traffic cases, 1 flouting covid-19 protocol (failing to wear mask in Public, 2 were drug trafficking Under mention.
2.4.3 ADR Training

In the past, MUHURI has been mediating between different stakeholders (e.g., MRC and GoK, county government and market vendors, Tana River clashes) on requests. Many of the cases did not actually come to mediation but the requests indicate that MUHURI is recognized as a key player to lead mediation or dialogue processes in the region. Like during the first phase of the project, MUHURI supported the training of headsmen to support in leading mediation on cases affecting the community. Most of the trainees were men and, in some cases, the elderly due to their wisdom and the respect people have which place them at a better position to do the mediation work. However, we learnt that for this initiative to be even more effective, there is need to include more youth and women. This was because their literacy levels led to poor or no reports at all from the work they do.

MUHURI therefore trained members of this group and introduced more youthful beneficiaries including women and people with disability to ensure gender equality and social inclusion. **20 community mediators were trained. 15 Males & 5 females.**

*I directly result thereafter was the drafting of a* letter, introducing trained community mediators from Lamu East to Lamu CUC for possible collaboration and further capacity building. 6 elders were co-opted in the Lamu East CUC that was formed.

2.4.4 Consultative Meetings with Court Users Committee members

MUHURI intends to strengthen collaboration, coordination and build trust with justice actors, national/county legal aid service and with other Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in addressing delays of delivering justice, reducing back log of cases and looking at home grown solutions to improve access to justice for the poor and marginalized. This will also facilitate sharing of grievances and concerns from the communities and building trust between communities and criminal justice actors. The objective of the sessions is to analyze cases brought to the CUC’s attention by ordinary citizens and, together, formulate concrete, tangible, and realistic solutions to prevent and mitigate justice-related grievances and delays in accessing justice. These CUC sessions are attended by judiciary actors (magistrates, prosecutors, probations and prisons department, and police), government (county commissioners) and citizens (the identified community influencers, CSOs, and ordinary citizens).

In this period, MUHURI conducted 1 such meeting. **28 CJAs and CSO reps benefited. i.e., 17 Adult Male, 10 Youth Male, 1 youth female.** 20 trained community mediators from Lamu East were introduced to the CUC. Lamu East CUC was formed, co-opting 6 elders from list of mediators provided. A discussion was also initiated to extend mobile courts to KIUNGA.

2.4.6 Mobile ID Clinics

Access to registration services and documents such as certificates of birth and national identity cards has been a challenge to most people in Lamu county and at the coast region in general. Factors contributing to this problem include the inaccessibility of these services in some parts of the county, due to the geography of the area. Those living at the border are faced with another challenge of proving their nationality before they are issued with the identification documents. Most of the people living in these areas are the poor and marginalized communities, who become further marginalized. Access to services thus become very difficult for them including employment while others become suspects of terrorism among other security issues including the inability to participate in democratic processes such as elections. To address this problem, the project supports the government to conduct mobile ID Clinics in areas where the services are not available or cannot easily be reached by officers.
In this period, 2 clinics were supported. From the exercises, the following were achieved:

- Vetting & ID registration, a key government service brought closer to the residents of KIUNGA & Mkokoni in Lamu East.
- 84 residents benefited from the exercise. Kiunga recorded 50 where 35 (18 MY & 17 FY) were newly registered persons while 15 comprised of 11 AM & 4 AF were replacements.
- Mkokoni, recorded 34 (17 MY & 17 FY) all being NRP.

### 2.5.7 Street Law Programme

The programme serves and educate the community members on their rights as guaranteed by the law. It also forms part of the clinics. The legal aid clinics have over time proven to be very effective in getting lawyers to provide legal assistance to deserving cases on pro bono basis.

One street law program was conducted in this period. Some of the direct outputs from these activities were:

- 247 Community members, being 12 adult male, 87 adult female, 39 young men and 109 young female, participated in the activity.
- Women participants got free legal advice from a team of lawyers and paralegals mobilized for that purpose. Support ranged from follow-ups on SGBV cases including the process of property inheritance for women.

### 2.6 Rapid Response and Strategic Litigation

Rapid response as well as strategic litigation of public issues continued to take a central place in MUHURI’s interventions. *(detailed information for all cases including SGBV cases has been annexed).*

Following is a brief highlight of some of the cases that are currently being dealt with:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Brief narration</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CRIMINAL CASE NUMBER 1297 OF 2020 REPUBLIC VS FRANCIS AUMA AND 5 OTHERS</td>
<td>A criminal case against members of civil society organizations for demonstrating against the perceived government misuse of COVID_19 funds. The arrested, out on bond, are MUHURI’s Francis Auma, Lucas Fondo, Tirus Mukami, and Michael Nato. Others are Felix Otieno and Kiti Nyale. The peaceful protest was on August 25. Cops cracked down using teargas and wooden batons. Police trumped-up three charges: engaging in prohibited gathering, failing to maintain a physical distance of less than a meter, and failing</td>
<td>The matter came up for hearing on 23rd February 2021. Further Hearing on 25th May 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIGH COURT PETITION NO 164 OF 2019</td>
<td>A Petition seeking to invalidate Section 40 C (1) of the Prevention of Terrorism Act which is an amendment that came about through the Statute Miscellaneous Amendment Bill, 2019 which was assented to on 5th July 2019, and which is therefore operational. The provision violates and or limits the rights of CSOs and International NGOs by compelling them to seek for approval and report to the National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC) when dealing with matters related to prevention and countering violence extremism. It is an infringement of the Fundamental rights and Freedoms of the Citizens of the Republic of Kenya.</td>
<td>The matter came up for highlighting of submissions on 21st January 2021 Further Highlighting on 13th May 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONSTITUTIONAL PETITION 168 OF 2018 MUSLIMS FOR HUMAN RIGHTS VS THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, THE INSPECTOR GENERAL AND THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS</td>
<td>A Habeus corpus application filed after Mr. Abubakar Abdukadir who was heading to his evening prayers on 17th November 2017 and was abducted by unidentified men who forced him into their vehicles and drove off. Mr. Abubakar is still missing</td>
<td>coming up on 12th April 2021 for hearing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.6 MERL and Communication

MUHURI continued to document its work both physically and online. This is done with the intention of sharing our interventions with not only funders and partners, but also a wider reach of people who follow closely the work of MUHURI. Stories were shared on Facebook, YouTube, twitter, MUHURI website etc. several newspapers especially the STAR also captured several issues in their daily newspapers. The interventions were the ones done through rapid response, legal aid as well as the daily activities under the various projects.

3.0 Lessons Learnt across projects implementation.

MUHURI will continue to fully involve marginalized groups in all projects so as to impact them with knowledge and skills that are critical in addressing human rights violations and gender-related concerns in the community. For example, women, orphans, and vulnerable children in orphanages and those living with disabilities were they primary targets and beneficiaries of the food and non-food items donated in communities in a bid to help them meet their daily basic needs during this crisis.
Collaborating with county government officials including ward administrators, and Members of the County assemblies has also been critical not only in ensuring the credibility of the processes being undertaken by MUHURI projects, but also in ensuring that local youth agendas can easily be transformed and or incorporated in the policy making processes.

Continuous Psychosocial support is very effective in enhancing and sustaining resilience among young people, to violence and crime. It is also important in preventing relapse among changed youths. It is therefore important that MUHURI continues to undertake such interventions thus reaffirming its objectives of full enjoyments of social rights for our beneficiaries

4.0 Snapshots of some success stories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Establishment of County-Level SGBV Desks/Reporting Centers, Mombasa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

People may avoid accessing the help and support services they need for various reasons including concerns about confidentiality, fear of judgment, stigma, and inconvenient hours and location of service centers. This is so common with victims and survivors of SGBV, especially the youth. It is therefore important consider the unique needs and concerns of the target beneficiaries of services we provide through various programs if they are to have an impact. The World Health Organization describes youth-friendly services as those that are equitable, accessible, acceptable, appropriate, and effective.

In Mombasa, through the support from the Royal Norwegian Embassy in Nairobi, MUHURI has been supporting prevention and response measures on SGBV and has been working closely with the County Government of Mombasa through the Departments of Health Services and that of Youth, Gender, Sports and Cultural Affairs as well as a good number of stakeholders from the relevant sectors, including the County SGBV Working Group.

Through various interactions, among the lessons learnt was the lack of youth-friendly services in the county that would attract young victims of SGBV and facilitate the provision of necessary support and services. To actualize this, the Department of Youth, Gender, Sports & Cultural Affairs identified strategic locations within the sub-counties and using fabricated containers, established SGBV Desks with the view of providing youth-friendly services. MUHURI, on the other hand, equipped the centers by donating furniture – which included 1 workstation (desk), 1 high back seat for the service provider and 5 visitors’ seats for each of the 6 SGBV Centers established.

These centers have been in operation since 2\textsuperscript{nd} March 2021, and they have significantly increased availability and access to services and support mechanism to the SGBV victims and survivors.

*The County team receiving the donation of furniture from Topister Juma, Gender Officer at MUHURI.*
Sub-county SGBV Response Centers established by the County Government of Mombasa and Furnished by MUHURI to support prevention and response efforts in the County.

6.0 Media highlights

Attached are some of the links that feature MUHURI interventions across all the projects.

- https://muhuri.org/plead-helps-lamu-women-shatter-concrete-ceiling/
- https://muhuri.org/police-murdered-five-in-bombolulu-and-this-is-what-we-know/
- www.muhuri.org

Annexes

a. SGBV Cases in Court

MUHURI SGBV CASES 2021

1. SO. EO20 OF 2021 REPUBLIC VS JUMA OMAR MWASIFWA (KWALE)

Brief Facts: an alleged defilement of a minor of 17 years in Diani within Kwale, the minor just sat for her KCPE examinations. The accused person is believed to be a well-connected person and up until his arrest he had been working to interfere with the investigation of the matter.
Status: the accused person was arraigned in court and charged with defilement. The court is set to rule on his bail application on 13th April 2021 after a pre-bail report is produced in court.

2. SO. E039 OF 2020 REPUBLIC VS HAFITH KHAMIS SHAMIRA (MALINDI)
   Brief Facts: a defilement/sodomy case against a minor of 10 years old. The matter is already in court and is set for hearing on 6th May 2021. The date that had been given for hearing was too far off so we intervened and had the date brought much closer for the interests of justice.

   Status: hearing is on 6th May, but we will have the minor in the office before them to refresh his memory on what he recorded in the statement.

3. CRIMINAL CASE NO 1462 OF 2018 REPUBLIC VS J KAHIND KATANA (KILIFI)
   Brief Facts: A criminal case filed by a lady Ms. Saumu alleging that that Mr. Katana, a county employee used the pretense that he would offer her a job at the county government of Kilifi. He then lured the complainant to an alleged interview follow up where he forced himself on her and raped her. The was quite a delay in bringing the case to court and we had to intervene to make sure the matter got to court. We are no watching brief on behalf of the family of the complainant.

   Status: the matter is coming up for hearing of the prosecution case on 7th July 2021

4. SO. 40 OF 2017 REPUBLIC VS WASHINGTON ODHIAMBO (MALINDI)
   Brief Facts: a defilement case file at the Malindi law court back in 2017 where Mr. Washington is accused of defiling a minor. The prosecution has closed its case and it is now time for the defense. The problem is however that the accused person was out on bail and left Malindi. A warrant of arrest has been issued for his arrest, but the police are proving slow in tracking the accused person. The surety in the matter is a relative and had given up his title deed.

   Status: the court gave the surety 2 months to find the accused person and bring him to court. The matter will be mentioned on 24th May 2021.

5. B.G & M.W (MINOR) SODOMY/DEFILMENT CASE (LAMU)
   Brief Facts: a 70-year-old farmer and pastor in Hongwe ward is alleged to be defiling and sodomizing school children. This was confirmed by 2 minor victims; B.G (A 17-year-old male who is in class 5 having impaired mental health) and M.W (A 13-year-old girl who is in class 5 – mental stable). The incident happened in the accused vicinity where the complainant was lured to anal sex by the accused at the exchange of money. The date of incidents reported was on 16th January 2021.

   Status: The perpetrator was held at Mpeketoni police station. He took plea. And the matter is slated for hearing on 14th April 2021

6. CRIMINAL CASE 313/131 OF 2021 (DEFILEMENT MALINDI)
   Brief facts: a defilement case wherein a 62-year-old security guard took advantage of his position as a security officer and the trust bestowed upon him to defile a 3-year-old minor. The matter is currently under investigation as there are allegations that there might be other minors who are affected, the
matter came up on 25th March wherein the court granted the police further time for them to conduct their investigations. The accused also took plea on the defilement of the 3-year-old.

**Status:** the matter will come up on 8th April 2021 for a further mention on the status of the case.

7. **CHILDREN’S CASE NO 95 OF 2018 SWABAHA ALI VS YASIR SAID SALIM (TONONOKA)**
   **Brief Facts:** a custody and maintenance involving minors aged 3, 5 and 11 years old. The mother feels that the judgment was not in her favor and not in the best interests of the children. She alleges that the father to the children is irresponsible and might not have the best interests of the children at heart. She has requested that we help her appeal the judgment.

   **Status:** we have requested copies of the court proceedings for our further action.

8. **E001/2020 REPUBLIC VS DEKA MOHAMMED ILMI (GARISSA)**
   **Brief Facts:** a defilement case where a taxi driver took advantage of his position as a customer at a shop belonging to the victim’s mother and lured the minor into his taxi and forcefully defiled her. He later threatened he not to reveal the incident to anyone. The mother of the victim however realized, and the matter was reported to the police and further taken to court where he was charged and is now out on a Kshs 300,000 bond.

   **Status:** the minor delivered on 24th January 2021 but unfortunately lost the child, our officers convinced the mother to allow DNA samples to be taken as they would come in handy in the prosecution case. The case is coming up for hearing on 7th April 2021.

9. **SO. 04 OF 2020 REPUBLIC VS SALIM MOHAMMED MWAKILA (GARISSA)**
   **Brief Facts:** the accused person is a police officer stationed in Garissa and was charged with defiling a form 3 student and also allegedly taking nude photos and videos of the minor. The matter needed a multiagency cooperation from the ODPP, IPOA and the DCI for the case to be reported, the accused was taken to court and pleaded not guilty to the charge and was released on a bond of Kshs 200,000.

   **Status:** the matter is set for hearing on 17th June 2021.

10. **REPUBLIC VS DALTON OGARO OPEE (GARISSA)**
    **Brief facts:** a defilement case wherein Dalton Ogaro is accused of attempting to defile a 16-year-old minor at Mnara mosque area in Garissa. The accused person was charged and released on a Kshs. 300,000 bond. The matter was coming up for hearing on 17th March 2021, but the date coincided with the minor’s exam date and therefore had to be moved.

    **Status:** we communicated to the ODPP on the unavailability of the minor and the court duly pushed the date to 16th June 2021

11. **L5005 OF 2021 REPUBLIC VS MUSA ADEN HASSAN (GARISSA)**
    **Brief Facts:** a sodomy case where the accused person is accused of sodomizing a boy aged 6 years old. The mother of the minor noticed an anomaly and contacted one of our male champions who then reported the incident. The accused was charged and released on a bond of Kshs 300,000.
Status: the matter is coming up for hearing on 14th April 2021

12. OB NO 11/15/9/2020 DEFILEMENT OF MINOR BY POLICE OFFICER (LAMU)
   Brief facts: this is a defilement matter against a police officer in Lamu where he is accused to have defiled a 16-year-old minor and student at Faza secondary school. The investigation by the police has been slow and reluctant and there is fear that the police do not want to take the matter to court. Statement from key witnesses have already been recorded and that remains is for the matter to be taken to court.
   Status: MUHURI wrote a letter to the ODPP Lamu and the same was received on 17th March 2021. The ODPP will communicate on the action they intend on taking.

13. S.M (MINOR) DEFILEMENT (LAMU-FAZA)
   Brief Facts: a defilement case involving a 16-year-old form 2 student. The suspect in this case is one Said Mohammed and the matter has been reported at Faza Police station. Despite the police having this information, and knowledge of the fact that the minor delivered the child. no efforts have been made to conduct a DNA test to ascertain the paternity of the child.
   Status: MUHURI wrote a letter to the ODPP Lamu and the same was received on 17th March 2021. The ODPP will communicate on the action they intend on taking.

14. Z.A.S (MINOR) DEFILEMENT (LAMU-FAZA)
   Brief Facts: in this case Hamadi Kijuo was accused of defiling a 16-year-old class 8 pupil in Faza village. The mother of the minor discovered that the minor was 3 months pregnant and reported the matter at Faza police station. The minor was taken to hospital and further statements were taken by the police. The file was then forwarded to the ODPP but there has been no response from the office.
   Status: MUHURI wrote a letter to the ODPP Lamu and the same was received on 17th March 2021. The ODPP will communicate on the action they intend on taking.

15. A.W (MINOR) DEFILEMENT (TAVETA)
   Brief Facts: A.W is a class 8 student at Riata Primary school who became pregnant, and a local arrangement was done that she be married off as she continued with her education. MUHURI got information from the public and followed up on the matter. The girl was rescued but unfortunately the suspect was tipped off and escaped arrest. he is still at large.
   Status: MUHURI is following up with the police to effect arrest
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Case No.</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Respondent</th>
<th>a</th>
<th>Summary of complaint</th>
<th>Remedial action</th>
<th>Status of complaint</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>MUH/AJP/001/2021</td>
<td>M 55</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Defilement</td>
<td>A complainant alleging that his 10-year-old son was sodomized by persons well known to him.</td>
<td>Advised to follow up with hospital to get PRC.</td>
<td>Matter dispensed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>MUH/AJP/002/2021</td>
<td>M 66</td>
<td>Employer</td>
<td>Malicious prosecution</td>
<td>A complainant alleging that his former employer preferred fictitious stealing charges against him costing him his job and 3 years court proceedings</td>
<td>Advised complainant to institute a M.P. suit against employer</td>
<td>Matter dispensed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>MUH/AJP/003/2021</td>
<td>M 43</td>
<td>Advocate</td>
<td>Advocate complaint</td>
<td>A complainant alleging that his advocate failed to settle a balance with him</td>
<td>Advised to go to ACC</td>
<td>Matter dispensed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>MUH/AJP/004/2021</td>
<td>M 47</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Inheritance</td>
<td>A complainant alleging that he was evicted from his family home by his step mom who seeks to have a share of the property which belonged to his late father</td>
<td>Advised accordingly</td>
<td>Matter dispensed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>MUH/AJP/005/2021</td>
<td>M 39</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Debt</td>
<td>A complainant alleging that he owes his client his dues for transporting his goods from Mombasa to Kisangani</td>
<td>Advised to seek legal representation and file a civil case against his client</td>
<td>Matter dispensed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>MUH/AJP/006/2021</td>
<td>M 36</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Land Dispute</td>
<td>A complainant alleging that his father is selling a piece of land which is to be portioned and divided amongst his 18 children without their consent.</td>
<td>Advised accordingly.</td>
<td>Matter dispensed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Ref.</td>
<td>First Name</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Type of Matter</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Advice</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>MUH/AJP/007/2021</td>
<td>F 27</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Marital dispute</td>
<td>A complainant alleging that her husband whom they've separated took their 2 children without her consent.</td>
<td>Advised to have a family discussion on the way forward.</td>
<td>Matter dispensed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>MUH/AJP/008/2021</td>
<td>M 56</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Grievous harm</td>
<td>A complainant alleging that he has a criminal matter in court and is apprehensive that some of the accused persons who are not in court might try to harm him.</td>
<td>Advised on steps to take on any eventuality.</td>
<td>Matter dispensed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>MUH/AJP/009/2021</td>
<td>F 38</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Marital dispute</td>
<td>A complainant alleging that her husband has filed for a divorce and demand the custody of their 2 children despite him abandoning them and not tending to any of their basic needs.</td>
<td>Advised to report the matter at the Children’s Office.</td>
<td>Matter dispensed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>MUH/AJP/010/2021</td>
<td>F 40</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Betting</td>
<td>A complainant alleging that she won money from betting which they could not withdraw, followed with the suspension of her betting account without an explanation.</td>
<td>Advised accordingly.</td>
<td>Matter dispensed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>MUH/AJP/011/2021</td>
<td>F 43</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Debt</td>
<td>A complainant alleging that she owes the company Njuga Consolidated Co. LTD their dues for delivering them with a supply of building materials.</td>
<td>Advised to seek legal representation and file a civil case in court.</td>
<td>Matter dispensed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>MUH/AJP/012/2021</td>
<td>M 30</td>
<td>Employer</td>
<td>Occupational accident</td>
<td>A complainant alleging that he got into an accident while working at Console Base Terminal which resulted in the cut and loss of one of his toes.</td>
<td>Advised to retrieve their medical documents from Makadara Hospital and to go to the company to get a way forward.</td>
<td>Matter dispensed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case No.</td>
<td>Category</td>
<td>ID</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Action</td>
<td>Status</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUH/AJP/013/2021</td>
<td>Abduction</td>
<td>M 42</td>
<td>A complainant alleging that his step-son was arrested by ATPU officers and did not disclose his whereabouts for 3 days</td>
<td>Advised to follow up with the OCS of the police station he reported at.</td>
<td>Matter dispensed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUH/AJP/014/2021</td>
<td>Assault</td>
<td>M 49</td>
<td>A complainant alleging that he was assaulted by a neighbor and although he has reported the matter to the police station, he has not yet been apprehended.</td>
<td>Advised to follow up with the OCS of the police station he reported at.</td>
<td>Matter dispensed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUH/AJP/015/2021</td>
<td>Inheritance</td>
<td>M 41</td>
<td>A complainant alleging that the advocate they hired to handle an appeal for an inheritance case refused to provide details of the case.</td>
<td>Advised to report the matter at LSK.</td>
<td>Matter dispensed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUH/AJP/016/2021</td>
<td>Labour dispute</td>
<td>M 55</td>
<td>A complainant alleging that his 2 houses were demolished when a road in the KKB upgrading scheme was being opened up, with neither a prior notice nor compensation.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Matter dispensed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUH/AJP/017/2021</td>
<td>Police misconduct</td>
<td>M 41</td>
<td>A complainant alleging that his brother was arrested on allegations of handling stolen property, but over a week later, he has neither been charged nor has the case been filed in court.</td>
<td>Advised complainant to follow up with the OCS of the police station.</td>
<td>Matter dispensed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUH/AJP/018/2021</td>
<td>Labour issue</td>
<td>M 28</td>
<td>A complainant alleging that the labour office is taking too long to solve his employment case.</td>
<td>Advised complainant to wait on correspondence from labour office.</td>
<td>Matter Dispensed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUH/AJP/019/2021</td>
<td>Rent dispute</td>
<td>F 30</td>
<td>A complainant alleging that he has been issued with a notice to vacate on allegations that he has been living there illegally without a lease agreement.</td>
<td>Advised him to visit rent tribunal.</td>
<td>Matter Dispensed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Case Number</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Issue Description</td>
<td>Action Taken</td>
<td>Outcome</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>MUH/AJP/020/2020</td>
<td>M 24</td>
<td></td>
<td>Employer</td>
<td>A complainant alleging that his employer refused to pay him his dues for services rendered, after terminating his employment on false accusations.</td>
<td>Advised client to report the matter to the Labour Offices</td>
<td>Matter Dispensed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>MUH/AJP/021/2020</td>
<td>M 32</td>
<td></td>
<td>Employer</td>
<td>A complainant alleging that his employment was unduly terminated by his employer without sufficient cause.</td>
<td>Advised to seek legal representation.</td>
<td>Matter Dispensed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>MUH/AJP/022/2020</td>
<td>M 46</td>
<td></td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>A complainant alleging that a construction of a dam initiated by his family is being done on his piece of land without his consent.</td>
<td>Advised to seek legal representation.</td>
<td>Matter Dispensed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>MUH/AJP/023/2020</td>
<td>M 35</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mwaima Hospital</td>
<td>A complainant alleging that he was denied entry and access into Mwaima Hospital to see his expectant wife who is in labour.</td>
<td>A call was made to the hospital to request them to allow the complainant to see his wife.</td>
<td>Matter Dispensed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>MUH/AJP/024/2020</td>
<td>M 65</td>
<td></td>
<td>Employer</td>
<td>A complainant alleging that he suffered a workplace injury and fears that the percentage of compensation by the insurance company would be highly reduced if determined by the insurance company as required by his employer.</td>
<td>Advised accordingly.</td>
<td>Matter Dispensed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Case Number</td>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Complaint</td>
<td>Advice</td>
<td>Status</td>
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<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>MUH/AJP/025/2020</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Murder</td>
<td>Advised to</td>
<td>Dispensed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>MUH/AJP/026/2020</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Police</td>
<td>Police brutality</td>
<td>Advised complainant to report the matter to IPOA.</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>MUH/AJP/028/2020</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Land dispute</td>
<td>Advised to</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>MUH/AJP/029/2020</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>RTA</td>
<td>Advised complainant to seek legal representation to file an appeal.</td>
<td>Matter Dispensed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>MUH/AJP/030/2020</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Private matter</td>
<td>Advised complainant to report to KPLC to investigate the cause of fire.</td>
<td>Matter Dispensed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Reference</td>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Complainant</td>
<td>Issue</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Action Taken</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>MUH/AJP/032/2020</td>
<td>M 35</td>
<td>Advocate</td>
<td>Advocate complaint</td>
<td>Advocate having lied and made decisions without his knowledge or consent, is refusing to hand over the case documents back to the complainant.</td>
<td>Advised complainant accordingly.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>MUH/AJP/033/2020</td>
<td>M 67</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Land dispute</td>
<td>A complainant alleging that his neighbour has extended his land boundary thereby blocking the access road leading to his house.</td>
<td>Advised complainant to report the matter to the land offices.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>MUH/AJP/034/2020</td>
<td>F 34</td>
<td>ATPU</td>
<td>Abduction</td>
<td>A complainant who is alleging that her husband was abducted by the ATPU and his whereabouts remain unknown for over a week.</td>
<td>Matter handled by the rapid response officer.</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>MUH/AJP/035/2020</td>
<td>M 61</td>
<td>ATPU</td>
<td>Abduction</td>
<td>A complainant alleging that his son was abducted by ATPU and his whereabouts are still unknown.</td>
<td>Matter handled by the rapid response officer.</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>MUH/AJP/036/2020</td>
<td>F 40</td>
<td>ATPU</td>
<td>Abduction</td>
<td>A complainant alleging that her son was abducted by the ATPU and his whereabouts remain unknown.</td>
<td>Matter handled by the rapid response officer.</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>MUH/AJP/037/2020</td>
<td>F 46</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Inheritance</td>
<td>A complainant alleging that she was refused access into her late father’s house which she partly owns as stipulated in the will.</td>
<td>Advised the complainant to go to the Kadhi’s court.</td>
<td>Matter Dispensed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>MUH/AJP/038/2020</td>
<td>M 36</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Child custody</td>
<td>A complainant alleging that his children were taken away from him by the chief on false allegations of negligence.</td>
<td>Advised accordingly</td>
<td>Matter Dispensed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>File No</td>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Accuser Type</td>
<td>Type of Case</td>
<td>Details</td>
<td>Advised</td>
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<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>MUH/AJP/039/2020</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>RTA</td>
<td>A complainant alleging that he suffered a car accident, and the police are reluctant to apprehend the car in question regardless of them having the details of ownership of vehicle from NTSA.</td>
<td>Advised accordingly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>MUH/AJP/040/2020</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Marital dispute</td>
<td>A complainant alleging that her husband has neglected his duties in providing the basic necessities for the family of 2 children and an unborn child.</td>
<td>Advised accordingly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>MUH/AJP/041/2020</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>Police</td>
<td>Police misconduct</td>
<td>A complainant alleging that the police has accorded him no help in getting back his stolen property from known perpetrators.</td>
<td>Advised to report the matter to IPOA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>MUH/AJP/042/2020</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Labour</td>
<td>A complainant alleging that his employment was terminated and his employer refuses to pay him his dues for services rendered.</td>
<td>Advised to report the matter to the labour office.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>MUH/AJP/043/2020</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>Police</td>
<td>Missing person</td>
<td>A complainant alleging that her father has gone missing after being abducted by the police.</td>
<td>Matter handled by the rapid response officer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Follow Up Cases from The Counties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Case Reported</th>
<th>Follow up made</th>
<th>Institution/organization referred</th>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Mohamed Salah alias</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>OB No: 14/13/10/2020</td>
<td>When following up the story, we realised Mohd Salah has four witnesses who backed up his story. Both of them were given free bond. The plea was set on 14th December, 2020.</td>
<td>MUHURI</td>
<td>The hearing dates keep being postponed. The last time on 16&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; Dec. 2020 when he attended, his file was not presented. He has no idea when the case will start.</td>
<td>Many cases keep losing their files and are not presented in court on the dates stipulated. Their is need of probing further into this issue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Buki Physical Assault</td>
<td>55 years</td>
<td>Buki alleged to have been assaulted by Dr. Ahmed Abdillahi on 13/10/2020. He also filled a P3 form and was treated in hospital. That same day Dr. Ahmed visited the hospital and filled P3 form claiming to have been assaulted by Buki.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Harith Salim</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Harith Salim was abandoned by his father and mother since 2015. The mothers name is Hafswa Mzee and Father</td>
<td>The child was rejected at Anidan orghanage due to COVID 19 Pandemic Restrictions. We reported the matter to area chief and we</td>
<td>MUHURI Children’s office ANIDAN</td>
<td>The child is now under the care of his father and no more complainits</td>
<td>Child abandonement is a heinous crime and the parents</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
is Salim Rajab. The matter was reported to us by the neighbours. The child had been suffering at the hands of well wishers. have been able to trace the parents. MUHURI and area chief held a meeting with the parents to warn them that action will be taken if they fail to take their responsibilities accordingly. We had a long discussion with them and the father of the son agreed to take all responsibilities after the mother of the son rejected to take care of her own son.

<p>| 3. | Gadeni Community Land Case | N/A | Residents of Gadeni have been living in a private leased land for over 30 years. They used to pay Gulam Hussein the lease money. In 1998 court order was released to stop payment of the land, because the case was in court between two Indian families. | MUHURI advised the residents to conduct a land search to verify the owner of the land. The search revealed the land was not in Murtaza name. | MUHURI It was agreed that no payments be made to Murtaza until further notice. | Land cases are prevalent in Lamu lack of environment and land court has continued to affect access to justice concerning land cases. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case Number</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Action Taken</th>
<th>Court</th>
<th>Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Murtaza (Indian family)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Last year, Murtaza (Indian family) came to claim the land. They visited MUHURI for assistance.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ahmad Omar</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Ahmad’s family has been experiencing inheritance row for over 5 years now since their father died. Their family has two wives first wife Timy Bahero and second wife Ilaji Ali Kame. The row involves distributing the two houses left by their father.</td>
<td>We identified the differences arising between the two families. We sought to identify common interests and built on these to stimulate conversation between the two families which had halted since they started their inheritance case at the kadhi’s court.</td>
<td>MUHURI Kadhi’s court</td>
<td>Conversations are still ongoing between the two families, we hope to come to an agreement this February together with the Kadhi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Hadija Mohamed Hirizi and others</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Hadija and other Mkunumbi residents complained that H-Young went to their shambas and gave verbal notice that MUHURI officer advised the residents to take pictures as evidence of their destroyed properties. They were also advised to seek access to justice</td>
<td>MUHURI H-Young</td>
<td>The Mkunumbi residents have been left confused with their homes and the government should be held accountable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Land Case 0729725306</td>
<td>they should vacate the land for road construction. This has been their home for over 30 years. Last week they started destroying shambas with no notice and buldozed trees.</td>
<td>by hiring a lawyer who would seek a court induction.</td>
<td>property having being destroyed with no compensation from the government.</td>
<td>and the residents be compensated and / or relocated.</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>B.G &amp; M Sodomy and defilement Hongwe</td>
<td>Both Pst. Much, a 70 year old farmer and pastor in Hongwe ward is alleged to be defiling and sodomising school children. This was confirmed by 2 minor victims; BG (A 17 years old male who is in class 5 having impaired mental health) and MW( A 13 years old girl who is in class 5 – mental stable). The incident happened in the accused vicinity where the complainant was</td>
<td>We reported the matter to Bahari police station. We also ensured the P3 form was properly filled. We had a conversation with two witnesses and they confirmed to us that they will testify as a witness in court.</td>
<td>MUHURI Police Sinambio Primary School</td>
<td>The perpetrator was held at Mpeketoni police station. He took the plea the following day after the incident happened. Hearing is on 15th February 2021</td>
<td>SGBV cases have continued to prevail and many perpetrators are still at large.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
lured to anal sex by the accuses at the exchange of money. The date of incidents reported was on 16th January 2021 (Sodomy case)

<p>| | | | |</p>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Mbarak Faraj</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>58 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0703320137</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Property destruction</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Mbarak Faraj’s case was in court for over four years. He was being accused of burning property in Shungwani. Mbarak brought the case to MUHURI for assistance.

MUHURI officer called the ODPP to inquire about Mbarak Faraj’s case. There were no evidence and statements to support the case against him.

MUHURI ODPP office Police

In December 2020 Mbarak’s case was dropped, he is now a free man. Mbarak was grateful to MUHURI and came to say thank you.

Improving access to justice for the poor and marginalised is a slow process but it is sure.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case Number</th>
<th>Victim</th>
<th>Perpetrator</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 8. | N.A.A. | Dalton Ogaro Opee | A child aged 16 years old. 
11/01/2021 at around 0600hrs at Mnara school mosque area in Garissa county. Intentionally and unlawfully attempted to cause his genital organs namely penis to penetrate the genital organ namely vagina of one N.A.A. 
The case was taken to court on 12/01/2021 and the perpetrator pleaded not guilty and was released on a bond of 300,000 Kenyan shillings. 
Muhuri Garissa County Garissa Refferal Hospital POLICE STATION |
| 9. | Deka Mohamed Ilmi | Sahara Olow Hassan alias Barlin | 13yrs old 19 weeks and 1 day pregnant (according to the Ultrasound report) 
Reported that she suspected that her daughter might be pregnant as she didn’t get her monthly period and 
On 09/10/2020 we managed to assist the officer in-charge to arrest the perpetrator and later released on a cash bail of 40,000 Kenyan shillings. 
The case was taken to court on 13/10/2020 and the perpetrator pleaded not guilty and was released on a bond of 300,000 Kenyan shillings. 
MUHURI GARISSA COUNTY GARISSA REFFERAL HOSPITAL POLICE STATION |

The family was not happy with the date given since the child is school going and will affect her study. with this regard. I wrote a letter to the ODPP Garissa office to kindly address the family concerns. 

The next court hearing was set for 30th march 2021.
she could see some physical changes on her as well. The daughter is epileptic and mentally unstable. She took her daughter to Garissa Referral Hospital’s GBV Recovery Unit for testing and the results showed that she was pregnant. It is then that the survivor disclosed that she was given a lift by Ugas (a taxi driver) a guy who is a regular customer at her mother’s Chips stall. She said that he shut her mouth with his hands and later tied her mouth as she was shouting for him to stop the car. He drove to the outskirts of the village and he defiled her. He told her not to tell her mum or anybody else as

need to collect DNA sample since the family wanted to bury the body of infant immediately and she agreed and the Investigating officer collected the DNA samples both the survivor, infant and the accused person to government laboratory.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Issue Description</th>
<th>Action Taken</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Omar Kahindi Gona</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Land ownership wrangles – They leased a parcel of land to an investor who has now process a title deed and claims ownership of land.</td>
<td>Advised to consolidate all the contract/agreements made between the community members and the investor.</td>
<td>Msabaha community members.</td>
<td>Case still ongoing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Saumu Rashid a minor aged 16 years</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Difilement cases the matter was reported to MUHURI for support in a forum that was conducted in Kwale county. According to the community members the matter was reported in September 2020 at Diani police station after the incident had occurred to the minor. She got support from the local organization in Kwale by taking her to the hospital which she managed to get treatment and secured a medical document for prosecution. The poor girl was stranded seeking justice she tried to visits several offices including the headteachers office in</td>
<td>Officer managed to follow up with relevant partners in Kwale county that were involved in fighting for justice for the poor girl.</td>
<td>MUHURI, children, ODPP Kwale court, Diani police station, Headteacher at Bongwe primary school, HUDA organization, children’s officers and kaya elders’ representatives</td>
<td>OCS Diani police station agreed to support the minor in getting justice by arresting the suspect and producing him before the court for the legal process within a week. MUHURI managed to build the trust again with the officers. The children officer was given a responsibility of. The next mention date</td>
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school which they tried to intervent by calling her biological mother to share with her the issues that were raised by her daughter not knowing that they were creating problems to the girl because immediately when she went back home her mother assaulted her which force neighbours to intervent and reported the matter to the police but still they did not take any action.

will be on 13/4/2021 at Kwale court. county on sexual gender based violence majority of community members do not understand the process of reporting cases they sort out of court.
d) Photo Sheet

Killifi county MUHURI team during a mentorship and supportive supervision to Power Action Changers in their office in Kilifi town

Kwale Court Users Committee members led by SRM. For Kwale Law Courts, Hon. Joe Omido at the Vigurungani Police Station in, during a field visit to monitor and assess service delivery and associated challenges that affect access to justice.
Dialogue forums between the community and security and members of the community-led security/policing structures aimed at addressing communication and collaboration issues hampering peace and security efforts in Lamu County.

Participants discussing in a group during the during a Reformed Youth Sensitization meeting at the Kinango Youth Empowerment Centre Hall, on February 25, 2021
An ongoing interfaith dialogue involving the Muslims, Christians and members of the African Traditional Religion, Kaya, under the Religious Minorities Project supported by Norad, in Malindi county.

Presentation of group work during the reformed youth sensitization meeting.
Security actors and community members during a consultative and dialogue meeting on peace and security in Lamu county.

Members of the Alternative Dispute Resolution, at a group assignment during a training under the Access to Justice Project supported by UNDP.

Vetting and registration of youth for identification cards during one of the Mobile ID Clinics organized in Lamu East with support from UNDP.
ABOVE: Accused persons, swearing as he prepares to take plea during one of the Mobile Courts organized in the hard-to-reach areas of Lamu East under the UNDP’s PLEAD Programme.