Title: Quarterly Report
Period: April-June 2021
Projects: All
1.0 Executive Summary

This is a quarterly report for the period **April-June 2021**. This quarter MUHURI conducted a staff review meeting as well as a power analysis for strategy meeting that looked at how different powers affect our work. Through this meeting, new board members got a chance to participate and got to be introduced to the staff. Two coordination meetings for NORAD were also conducted in this quarter. The meetings were guided by the following Agenda:

- Brief updates on the project and about the Annual Meeting with NORAD
- The NCE
- Finale project evaluation
- Financial and narrative reporting
- Highlights of stories of change and lessons learnt picking advocacy issues for sharing during county level workshops
- Communications strategy
- Updates on project visibility
- Workplans for the next quarter

Some of the projects are still ongoing whereas others are winding up. MUHURI is also in the process of finalizing contractual obligations of a new project-JISRA- that will be implemented in seven countries: Kenya, Nigeria, Indonesia, Mali, Iraq, Ethiopia, and Uganda for a period of five years. Search for Common Ground (SFCG), a consortium partner in the JISRA initiative performed a capacity assessment for MUHURI ahead of the commencement of the project. MUHURI will implement the project in Lamu and Garissa counties.

The projects running currently are Social Accountability Project, Access to Justice Project, Power Analysis for Strategy, PROTECT, FATF, UNDP AMKENI and Religious Minorities Project. The SAP Project was initially set to end by 31st March 2021. However, a 3-month extension was granted to finalize pending activities that had been affected by the ongoing COVID 19 pandemic. The activities were also geared towards addressing some issues that had risen previously and see how best they could be followed upon and adequately addressed.

A brief of all the projects is highlighted in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Project Name &amp; Goal</th>
<th>Donor/Funder</th>
<th>Start Date</th>
<th>End Date</th>
<th>NCE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Promoting the rights of religious minorities in Kenya</td>
<td>Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad)</td>
<td>May 2019</td>
<td>June 2021</td>
<td>Dec 2021 (NCE)*</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Preventing and Responding to SGBV Issues during the covid-19 pandemic – an addendums No. 1, 2 &amp; 3 to the Social Accountability Project</td>
<td>Royal Norwegian Embassy in Nairobi</td>
<td>March 2020</td>
<td>March 2021</td>
<td>June 2021</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Promoting access to justice, legal aid, and assistance among poor and marginalized populations in Lamu</td>
<td>UNDP/Amkeni wa Kenya</td>
<td>November 2020</td>
<td>October 2021</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Peace and security</td>
<td>Open Society Initiative for Eastern Africa (OSIEA)</td>
<td>November 2019</td>
<td>October 2021</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Protecting the civic space through collective action</td>
<td>The Fund for Global Human Rights</td>
<td>July 2020</td>
<td>June 2021</td>
<td>Sept 2021*</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Joint Initiative for Strategic Religious Action (JISRA) - Promoting and protecting the freedom of religion and belief (FoRB)</td>
<td>The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Netherlands</td>
<td>June 2021</td>
<td>May 2025</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Protecting the civic space through engagement in the AML/CFT laws and processes in Kenya</td>
<td>International Center for Not-for-Profit Law (ICNL)</td>
<td>March 15, 2021</td>
<td>December 15, 2021</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Protecting the civic space through engagement in the AML/CFT laws and processes in Kenya</td>
<td>Human Security Collective (HSC)</td>
<td>May 2021</td>
<td>August 2021</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Fostering open societies based on expanded and protected civic space</td>
<td>ICNL through Article 19</td>
<td>May 2021</td>
<td>September 2021</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Mainstreaming Power Analysis in Programming</td>
<td>AJWS through Defenders Coalition</td>
<td>April 2021</td>
<td>June 2021</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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Overall, a total of 80 **activities were conducted; 20 under SAP, 23 under AJP, 7 under AMKENI, 22 under RMP, 5 under FATF and 3 under PROTECT. The activities reached a total of **1363 people** 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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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RMP</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AJP</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>401</td>
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<tr>
<td>SAP</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>452</td>
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<tr>
<td>AMKENI</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>210</td>
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<tr>
<td>FATF</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>128</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>326</td>
<td>413</td>
<td>468</td>
<td>1363</td>
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The same data is further portrayed in the graph below.
In analyzing the information, it shows that more youth female were reached across overall, followed by youth male. Elderly men and women were almost at the same level.

MUHURI also hosted several meetings with partners who wanted to strengthen the working relationship. One of the partners is Independent Medico Legal unit (IMLU) from Nairobi. The purpose of their visit was to explore various ways of strengthening our partnerships. The key takeaways from the meeting were as follows:

- Deliberations on nominating persons to form a joint technical team that shall discuss and align partnership areas.
- The team is to communicate on working timelines and other modalities.
- Feedback from the joint technical team is shared to their respective entities and relayed back to the joint technical team.

A second meeting was planned for in the coming months.

### 2.0 Activity Implementation

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

#### 2.1 SAP Project

The project was initial set to end in March 2021. However, a 3-month extension was granted to finalize pending activities that had been affected by the ongoing COVID 19 pandemic. The activities were also geared towards addressing some issues that had risen previously and see how best they could be followed upon and adequately addressed. A total of 25 activities were conducted in this period. These include:

- Meetings with GBV working groups
• Psychosocial support sessions with SGBV victims
• Reflection meeting with male champions and community influencers
• Radio talk shows
• Provision of masks to schools
• CUC meetings
• Targeted sensitization forums with specific groups

Below is summary of the activities that were conducted. Overall, a total of 456 people were reached directly, whereas approximately 50,000 people were reached through the radio talk shows. This is according to the infographics given by the radios. Also 12,000 school going kids benefitted from masks that were distributed under this project.

2.1.1 Community dialogue and sensitization forums

Sexual gender-based violence (SGBV) has of recent time been rampant at the coast of Kenya. 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 in some parts of the Coastal counties. 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.

These forums were not only meant to sensitize the communities, but also act as follow platforms for previous issues that were discussed and picked. Part of the agenda for these forums included:

• Monitoring & reporting of all GBV cases
• Sensitization on SGBV to both victims and community members
• Documentation/ Evidence gathering for GBV cases.
• Strengthening of anti SGBV committees that were previously formed

A total of 8 Forums were conducted in this period across the seven counties. Following is a brief summary of some of the forums.

In Tana River County, the forums the target audience was men, women and victims of SGBV. From the forums, it was agreed that:-

• A community driven group that has been registered will continuously monitor SGBV cases
• A local radio station will support to carry out an anti GBV campaign on premium news hours
• A committee will be formed in every village for the purpose of reporting cases and creating awareness at the grass root level.
• A group will be formed to creating awareness in vernacular to ensure the community understands the harmful effects of GBV.
• There was an agreement that SGBV cases will no longer be solved at home or by local elders but all cases to be taken to police and later at the Justice centers/ courts to came up with solutions on how to deal with them in the community.

Participants keenly following proceedings of the meeting

As part of way forward and recommendations (these were shared with the relevant bodies), it was suggested that:

➢ County Government should take leads in strengthening SGBV coordination and partnerships to implement SGBV laws, policies/action plans in place and enforce the law to protect women and girls from SGBV within Tana River County.

➢ Strengthen capacity of local women institutions, security and law enforcement agents to systematically document, monitor and act to prevent and mitigate effects of SGBV cases within their areas of operation.

➢ To analyze the extent that current constitution and laws related to SGBV are being taken up and the resulting impact.

➢ To promote the use of evidence-based programming and activism to prevent and mitigate SGBV by documenting and monitoring SGBV trends in the media reports and other local reporting avenues such as CSOs that offer services to women as well as police and health Centre records.

➢ State and non-state stakeholders work collaboratively to streamline “GBV management system” at all levels through provision of resources, appropriate capacity building of actors at different levels to effect integrated teamwork across sectors.

➢ Equip police with skills and better facilities (such as forensic laboratories) to be able to pursue justice for survivors and victims. Recognize and support community level institutions (such as CBOs and FBOs) that are currently involved in handling cases of SGBV.
➢ Incorporate knowledge on SGBV in the syllabus to create awareness on SGBV from early stages and enhance action on their part in case they fall victims.

➢ Increase availability and public awareness and knowledge of services for SGBV survivors such as government GVRC centers- every county (to begin with) needs to have a fully equipped GVRC with outreach and referral mechanisms with CBOs/NGOs, FBOs handling SGBV.

**In Lamu County**, Lack of timely reporting of SGBV cases when they occur has continued to derail access to justice for SGBV cases. This is because the critical evidence needed for prosecution is usually erased by lack of know how to handle the victims. The facilitator emphasized the need of timely reporting for successful prosecution of offenders.

Mtangawanda and Bahamisi residents felt that they did not have fair representation in local administration. They alleged both the chief and the sub-chief were from Pate villages and this greatly disadvantaged them from access to justice. They felt that the chief was biased and did not take their concerns into consideration. The recent eruption of violence amongst the youths should be handled amicably to hinder occurrence of revenge attacks. It was therefore recommended that:

- There is need of engaging more male youths in sporting activities to divert their attention from drug use and abuse.
- The elderly in the community to provide education on marriage to young newly-weds to help curb the spread of divorce and its impact on society.
- The participants promised to report SGBV cases when they occur and MUHURI officers shared their contacts for reporting.
- Community urged to change perspective on gender norms and prevent stigmatization of SGBV victims.
- The ADR members from Rasini who sit in the CUC committee in Lamu East will be addressing issue of SGBV to the committee during the forthcoming meetings.
- Reported cases to be addressed to DPP for action.

*A Mtangawanda youth talking about factors escalating violence in the area*
2.1.2 CUC Meeting

The CUC meetings provide a platform for key actors in the administration of justice and the public to participate in efforts to strengthen the judicial processes as well as create solutions to the challenges in the delivery of justice. The project intends 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 violence against women and girls, and how the two parties can coordinate to ensure justice for survivors is not aborted.

3 CUC meetings were conducted in this period.

**In Garissa County**, the agenda for the meeting focused on Collaboration between state actors in delivery of justice, Status of the Garissa child protection unit and SO Related matters(P3forms and gender desk). From the meeting, the following action points were agreed upon:-

1. The chairperson guided that the earlier subcommittee be revived and the department of children services to take lead in coordinating the matter and report back to CUC for further directions.
2. The chairperson directed MUHURI to visit the police station and have a one-on-one meeting with the OCPD to iron the allegations reported and discuss more on gender desk.
3. Hon Cosmos Maundu and the CUC secretary to summon the medical super intendent of Garissa referral hospital and address the matter accordingly and report back on the next CUC meeting.
4. To strengthen the collaboration between state actors in order to improve access to justice and delivering justice timely.
5. The CUC secretary to write to institution on guidance of representation in CUC meetings.

![Afye of MUHURI talking participants through one of the sessions](image)

**In Kilifi County**, the CUC meeting was a follow up sitting to take stock of the interventions used so far, the successes registered and look at some of the barriers that are still being faced. Some of the positive outcomes registered were:-

- Prosecution in courts of several cases.
• Significant reduction of early pregnancies.
• Information is adequate in the community due to sensitization

On the flipside, it was noted that some of the barriers that still exist include:

• Intimidation from the police.
• Poor protection of physical evidence i.e clothes of the victims.
• Compromised initial report from victims.
• Negligence of parents during incest cases.
• Poverty: lack of money when, in search of P3 forms and transport to follow up cases.
• Witnesses being compromised

Part of the recommendations and action points that were agreed upon included:

Sensitization should be done to the youths.
Create dialogues in the most affected areas. The areas include;

• Msumarini in Marereni.
• Chamari in Marafa.
• Mwangatini in Magarini.

The target group should comprise of village elders, parents and youths of between 13 to 17 years.

To save costs for SGBV survivors, there was need of having a Clinical Officer in Magarini who was to deal with P3 forms unlike now where they have to travel to Malindi.

**In Mombasa County**, MUHURI has been receiving many cases that are meant for the Kadhis court. Some of the issues escalate to a point where further interventions need to be sought. Furthermore, some referrals from the Kadhis court have also been made to MUHURI office to handle. This shows that there needs to be proper coordination and partnership in the way we broaden our working relationship.
Chief Kadhi, Ahmed Muhdhar during the CUC meeting

With this background in mind, MUHURI held a meeting with the Kadhi’s court, advocates that practice before the Kadhis court, a few beneficiaries of the Kadhis court and other stakeholders to deliberate on the following:-

- Sharia viz a vis the secular law on matters pertaining to marriage
- How Sensitization can be done to community members and other religious leaders who officiate marriages on understanding early marriage due to Islamic perspective and secular law
- Link the Kadhis court with the technical working group on SGBV matters in the county and how they can work together
- Areas of better collaboration and partnership between MUHURI, advocates and the Kadhis Court

2.1.3 GBV Technical Working Group Meetings

These meetings are meant to build and strengthening the capacities of members of the SGBV working groups to enable them to effectively develop and implement County SGBV policies in line with the national GBV policy. Among other reasons for holding these meetings, In counties where such groups are inexistence, MUHURI works with the relevant stakeholders in formulating of such groups.

In this period, Kwale GBV working group visited Mombasa county GBV working group for purpose of learning and exchange. On May 12, 2021, Kwale County sexual gender-based violence (SGBV) technical working group led by the Director of Gender Mrs. Nelly Amoite visited the Mombasa County SGBV situation room at Tononoka social hall. The group comprised of 12 members represented by the department of gender Kwale county, civil society organizations operating in Kwale county (collaborative Centre for gender and development – CCGD, Sauti ya Wanawake – Kwale Chapter, Kenya Red cross society – Kwale, Kwale human rights Network, probation department, department of children, National council for persons with disabilities, National police service – gender desk, and Kwale county health department.

The Mombasa County sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) situation room is a centre where victims of sexual assault report their cases for assistance. Victims physically visit the centre or report cases through a hotline number that is attended by ten different counselors.

The center’s operations a run by the Mombasa SGBV technical working group that comprises of civil society organizations (MUHURI, Sauti ya Wanawake, FIDA Kenya) and the Mombasa County government department of gender. The centre was established in May 2020, when the Covid-19 pandemic was ravaging to address the rising cases of SGBV. The situation room ever since has helped dozens of SGBV victims in Mombasa access justice through litigation.

After long deliberations and learning, the Kwale SGBV technical working group wants to set up such a situation room in their county thus it was very important for them to visit the Mombasa County SGBV situation room for them to get an understanding of the daily operations of the centre.
In Garissa county, the main aim of the CUC meeting was: Strengthening Referral and linkage for handling GBV cases, the police gender desk environment; is it GBV survivors friendly? and Garissa county gender policy update. From the meeting, it was agreed that there is a need:

- To develop a reporting online tool for all the actors working on GBV both state and non-state actors for follow ups and referral services.
• To Establish a gender desk in the Garissa referral hospital.
• To Implement appropriate protection and safety mechanisms and ensuring survivors access to legal aid and services is guaranteed
• To Engage CUC members on gender desk office at the police station.

2.1.4 Provision of Masks to needy populations

In its response to the fight against COVID 19, MUHURI continues to offer support by providing PPEs to needy communities. In this period, MUHURI started the procurement of masks for children in needy schools across the seven counties.

Afye Swale and Kelly Aduo, Kilifi and Taita Taveta field officers respectively distributing masks to some of the schools in the county

The schools were mapped by the relevant field officers putting into consideration the plight of the children being reached. 12,000 masks were made and each county received 2500 masks to be distributed in the schools that were identified in the mapping exercises.
2.1.5 Radio Talkshows

Several radio talk shows were conducted in this period. Kilifi and Grasissa counties were among the counties that held these shows.

In Garissa County, the talk shows were held at Kulmiye Fm and the guest speakers were members of gender technical working group. The one-hour radio talk show session was meant to sensitize the community on GBV and how to report a case and services available for the survivor.

Garissa field officer during one of the talkshows

2.1.6 Strategic litigation

The organization continues to use strategic litigation in its pursuit to promote access to justice, protection, and promotion human rights. Under the project, MUHURI through various other partners and community members has managed to take several cases to court. Below is a brief summary of the same.

2.1.7 Psychosocial Support Sessions

MUHURI continues to work at the grassroot level to ensure this menace called SGBV is timely detected, reported and managed appropriately to cushion the vulnerable population. Psychosocial support sessions are conducted for at risk populations and sexual gender-based violence survivors to help them walk through the process of mental healing, self-acceptance and following up to SGBV cases for legal redress where needed.

The Psychosocial support also provide safe spaces for community to vent out and reprocess the covid 19 recovery process each and every individual has establishing an inclusive and safe communities where the dignity and human rights are upheld.

In Kilifi county, some of the action points and recommendation that were suggested include:-
• Psychosocial support session should be slotted in each community dialogue forums because most people regardless of age
• Programs that seek to create behavioral change are needed for most parents and guardians to help them through effective parenting.
• Small grants that are strictly monitored can help survivors to reshape their lives into better persons.
• The frequency of psychosocial support should be increased especially at grassroots communities.

2.1.7 Partnership Activity on Building the Bridge Forum’ on SGBV, Leadership And Peacebuilding

Muslims for Human Rights (MUHURI), in partnership with Her Narrative, Wakombozi Arts Group and Angaza Empowerment implemented a one day joint activity celebrating women on their various achievements in our society. The theme of the forum was be ‘Building the bridge’. The forum, targeting 60 youth, was a platform to bridge the gap between youths and the skilled old generation (of women leaders creating great impact in the society) bringing about constructive coexistence, appropriate networking which was aimed at facilitating active mentorship, thus youth empowerment.

Panelists during the forum

There were three panels’ discussions focused on:-

Panel discussion 1: SGBV
• How culture can be used to address SGBV
• Role of women and Mothers in eradicating SGBV

Panel Discussion 2: Peacebuilding
• Role of women and mothers in peacebuilding
- How to mentor youth to be ambassadors of peace

**Panel Discussion 3:**

- Role of women in proper leadership
- Relating motherhood with leadership in our society and how youth can learn from them

*Participants following proceedings of the meeting*

The Forum also sought to address how different cultures contribute towards addressing SGBV and how best practices can be applied going forward.

### 2.2 Access to Justice Project (AJP)

The goal of the project is to safeguard human rights, build resilience among vulnerable youth, and promote peace and security in Lamu, Kilifi, Mombasa and Garissa by July 2021.

#### 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 mentorship program** was conducted in Kwale 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 2 months.

2.2.2 Follow ups on youth and women mentorship

The mentorship visits were planned after the groups attended a two-day mentorship program. It involved development of organization capacity. The purpose of the mentorship visit was 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.

Follow ups for Mombasa county
The follow ups were conducted for the groups in Kilifi, Mombasa and Kwale counties. The follow ups also gave room to look at the groups that were performing well vis a viz those that still were at the same level. From the follow ups, several groups were dropped from the process.

Follow up for Kilifi County

2.2.3 Youth and Women Mentorship- 2nd round

These second-round mentorship activities brought on board the youth groups that were picked after the follow up process. As mentioned earlier, after the first mentorship training, groups came up with plans that had action points. Monitoring visits were conducted to all the groups and the most improved ones were selected to participate in this second-round training. The rest of the groups were let go but with promise to keep assisting them where they need the help. The training focused on equipping the groups with proposal writing skills. It also focused on explaining to the groups about the call of application that will be made for them to apply.

Mr Tunje, Jikuze Youth Group member presenting their group work

The groups were later notified that the selection will be done and two groups from each county will be awarded with a small grant to help them continue with their initiatives. The call was set to end
by 30th June and selection to take place early July 2021. The participants who were very optimistic about the process stated that they will submit their proposals within the agreed time. They are however expected to state the type of income generating activity they plan to undertake and its budget.

2.2.4 Sensitization of reformed youth

The project conducted 2 forums with youth, reformed gang members and other vulnerable youths in Kilifi and Mombasa counties. The meetings were attended by among other security officers, probation officers, community members, civil society representatives and religious leaders.

In Mombasa, the youth were drawn from different wards, and they had an opportunity to share some of their insights into why gang groups were formed. From the discussion, they said that the rise of these groups has mainly been contributed to

**Idleness**- They stated that the youth have nothing to do and spend most of their time sitting at Maskans chewing Mogoka or smoking. This makes it easier for them to join these groups and have a sense of belonging.

**Unemployment**- A challenge that most Kenyan youth face and can easily fall into traps and join illegal groups or militia groups due to promises of good payment.

**Unfavorable policies**- The County government of Mombasa was blamed for lack of favorable policies for the youth to start business. High taxation makes it difficult for the youth to start businesses and at times end up demolishing structures they use to carry out these businesses eg Food Kiosks or Boutiques
Madam Munira Faraj, a youth mentor took time to discuss with the youth and how they can bring change in the community urging them to open up and disclose the vices that are happening in Mvita e.g. Drug trafficking in go downs where youth are forced to carry out criminal activities e.g. Robbing just to be able to buy drugs. She also mentioned that the youth are used by politicians especially during campaign periods.

Going further, the youth were asked to suggest ways in which the gang members can be reformed and later **reintegrated into the society. Below are some of the ways that they suggested:**

- **Rehabilitation**- Most of gang groups have addictions to various drugs and will take time for them to stop using them. Rehabilitating them before bringing back to the society will help since they started that quitting drugs is very difficult and takes a lot of time.

- **Creation of awareness**- The Chiefs and the village elders can play a big role in the process of reintegrating the reformed gangs back into the community. The participants were urged to attend public barazas organized by the chiefs and get information.

- **Talent Development**- Most youth have hidden skills that need to be developed and they can that to open great opportunities. With resources centers like Majengo village hall that accommodates those willing to join Taekwondo, Dancing, and boxing. The youth can keep them busy instead to idling in maskans.

- **Good parental upbringing**- The parents should monitor their kids from a very young age. It was stated that children as young as seven years join juvenile groups and sell drugs like bhang in schools. Some are sent by their parents to carry out such businesses in schools.

- **Mentorship**- These will help the youth in having a role model in their life and guiding them throughout.

- **Starting up projects eg Chicken, farming** these are projects that will keep busy and obstruct them from joining wrong friends.

- **Involving teachers and parents in the fight against gang groups** - These are people who are vital in the fight against formation of these gang groups since they spend most of the time with them and can at early stages see changes in these children.
Participants during a group work session

As part of recommendations and way forward, the youth recommended the following:

1. Providing mentorship programs - The participants stated that some of the youth have no one to guide them hence due to peer pressure they join wrong or criminal groups but with mentorship this can averted.
2. Engaging religious leaders e.g. Imams and pastors to provide spiritual guidance.
3. The participants stated that most of them have talents that need to be nurtured e.g. Football skills, arts and singing but have no one to help them explore these talents
4. Guidance and Counselling - This provides a space where the youth can share their problems and solutions can be achieved at the end.
5. More trainings are required so that they get skills that will help them start income generating activities. They say they are tired of attending meetings with zero impact.

In Kilifi County, the forum was conducted through a participatory approach using group deliberations, group presentations and personal experience sharing from the participant. Through a plenary discussion, the participants identified some of the anti social behavior that youth in Kaloleni engage in:

- Gang groups
- Drug and substance abuse with the most abused drug being mugukaa. It was interesting to note that the participants sharing that taking of palm wine (Mnazi) as a normal thing and is not an anti-social behavior in the area.
- Theft (livestock) including theft of poultry, goats and cows
- Defilement and Rape
- Gambling (Karata)
- Commercial sex worker which has been on the rise since the COVID-19 pandemic started even through it is not done publicly as in other areas.
Some of the **factors that drive youth to engage in the above anti-social behaviors** as mentioned by the participants include:

- Bad environment of upbringing of children (Mazingira mambovu) and insufficient role models.
- Insecurity – lack of sufficient patrols and response from security agencies in the area.
- Youth wanting living a high standard of life which they cannot afford to maintain.
- Poor political leadership where politicians mostly incite and sponsor youth (pressure groups) to cause violence in the community.
- Social disintegration, inter-ethnical conflicts,
- Trauma and lack of counseling services to youth dealing with stress and trauma.
- Affordable and ease of availability of drugs like *mugukaa*
- Unfulfilled development policies and fake promises by politicians especially towards the youth during their campaigns.

Youth engage in crime and other anti-social behaviors due to environmental factors, ignorance, peer pressure and other circumstantial factors. However, the same youth are very willing to reform and even sensitize their peers on the dangers of crime and other antisocial behaviors but lack the necessary support/ facilitation.

It is therefore very prudent for organizations and communities (after undergoing civic education) to lobby for both the National and County government to implement the National Youth Policy (2019) and other blueprints that can engage youth to deter them from engaging in crime.
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.

Nine 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 recommendations, lessons learnt and immediate outputs from the meetings were as follows:

- Stakeholders including the County government can play perfect roles in empowering and equipping the youths to access youth funds, women funds, and disability funds to economically develop themselves to avoid sitting idles in maskani and indulging into drug and substance and alcohol abuse.
- Inviting internal and external investors in our County can also act as a good mechanism to provide economic opportunities to all the youths within Tana River County.
- To strictly assist and support security actors uproot drug peddlers and those people who mislead and sell drugs to our young people to be arrested and charged
- Security actors should make good effort to redeem themselves and rebuild good network and friendly relationship with both the youths and the public
- Community policing structures to work closely with community members as a referral agent.

Ward Administrator Kinango, Mr. Suleiman Mkuba addressing participants
- Police officers should effectively respond to community security needs and provide prompt and as accurate feedback to the best of their capability.
- Ensuring police accountability and openness to the public.
- Sensitize communities on access to VE justice.
- Community members to play their parental roles.
• MUHURI should invest more in training of the “Balozi wa Nyumba Kumi” and village elders on security issues since they are the first recipients of information whenever a crime has been committed thus, they are the first ones to respond to the incidents.

2.2.5 Psychosocial support to women

4 psychosocial support meetings were conducted in this quarter. 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.

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.

The meetings therefore offered a platform where women could discuss the issues affecting them in a bid to come up with effective solutions.
Psychosocial support for women in Tana River County

Some of the recommendations that came forth from 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 violent 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 interfaith trainings.

2.3.1 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 10 activities were conducted in this quarter.
Interfaith training in Kilifi county

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.

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

2.3.2 Reflection Meeting

A reflection meeting of the Religious Minorities Right’s project as implemented in Mombasa and Kilifi counties was conducted on 24th May 2021 at Beaumont Resort Mtwapa in Kilifi County. The half day reflection involved men and women religious leaders and the trained trainers who actively took part in the facilitation of Minorities of faiths rights and grassroots interreligious dialogues across Mombasa and Kilifi counties. Participation also involved some young and adult project beneficiaries from both counties.

The reflection aimed at taking stock, various changes witnessed in the community attributable to the RMP project. The platform also provided an opportunity for grassroot implementers to engage in cross learning regarding what strategies worked in favour of, and against RMP implementation in both counties thus furthering the TOTs efficiency in implementation. To the project focal, the
platform enabled the extraction of key areas of documentation but also acquire important lessons to enhance effective and impactful programming going forward.

The session employed several strategies to deliver. Such include PowerPoint presentation around the program’s quantitative achievements so far. There were also numerous team building activities to enhance bonding and cooperation amongst TOTs. Challenges, successes, and lessons learnt were brainstormed through group discussions and presentation.

Through group presentations, we identified several community transformations attributed to RMP project. These are:

- Enhanced religious literacy within and across faiths.
- Transformed relationships among and across different faith community members

Following is a brief of some of the changes that came about because of the project interventions.

**Case 1**

**RMP restored mutual respect and understanding between two Muslim sects with ideological differences in Mambrui Malindi.**

Both sects exist in Mambrui.

They differ in several beliefs and practices including, celebration of the birth of prophet Muhammad (PBUH), commemoration of death anniversaries of Sufi saints, and the creation of poetic pieces in praise of the Prophet (PBUH). Where one sect argued for, the other argued against.

But followers took these historical differences to their personal lives impacting negatively on group relationships. Hatred manifested publicly so that followers of one group could not attend or participate in any ritual functions, including death and marriage rites, performed by members of the opposing sect. The onset of interreligious dialogue and right of minorities of faith trainings rolled in Mambrui in early 2021 provided a platform where some followers of these two sects particularly their leadership, interacted. They could soberly reflect on the internal conflicts that prevailed amongst themselves as Muslims but also challenges encountered with other faith groups. An analysis of the general role of religion (belief & practice) eventually unlocked the potentials of tolerance and cooperation not only between followers of the two sects but also with other non-muslim faithfulls.

*Hussein Bamkuu-A Malindi Based Religious leader*

**Case 2**

**Resultant formation of a woman centred lobby group replicating RMP work in Malindi Kijiwetanga.**

Malindi Women Against Crime is a self-made woman centred outfit that emerged from a grassroot woman training on interreligious dialogue and minorities of faith rights that took place in Lutheran Church situated at the heart of Malindi town.

The group comprised of about 15 women is dedicated to sensitizing youths and women especially the newly converts on ammeters religion, peace and security.

Using locally available resources, members convene every Friday to advance their agenda using the rich knowledge gathered from the trainings. Its area of operation is Kijiwetanga. Aim of the lobby
is to prevent women and youth from getting exposed to the radicals' agenda and other forms of retrogressive ideologists. Additionally, the lobby provide a safe space for women to share otherwise awful experiences and offer psychosocial support to needy cases. With the help of Madam Anisa Menza, proponents of Malindi Women Against Crime have been taken through the basics of psychosocial support and counselling to sustain its operations. Registration process of the group is underway.

**Christine Ogutu - A Malindi based human right defender.**

**Enhanced religious literacy across faith community members thus transforming perceptions and attitudes towards each other.**

Christian beneficiaries for instance could distinguish between Islam as a religion, a muslim as guided by his/her faith and a “muslim” in his/her own private capacity. Never again is Al-Shabaab assumed as a synonym of Muslim as it has always been thought to be. Rate at which Muslims for instance have been perceived as people who used external forces (jinni) for economic prosperity has significantly gone down. Proponents of the African traditional religion acknowledged improved interreligious tolerance in their favour. They are now involved in public affairs.

**Enhanced recognition of the woman in peace building process in Mombasa County.**

Majority of the TOTs in Mombasa County were women led. Kisauni-Nyali for instance had Ruth Awinja, Rose Mengo, and Lilian Japan; Likoni-Mvita had Munira Faraj supported by Ibrahim Nganga; Jomvu-Changamwe had Caroline Oduor and Fatuma Zuberi supported by Walter Opondo. In this case, women participants and other vulnerable groups easily related with the trainings and level of sensitivity.

**2.3.3 Partners Coordination Meeting**

A virtual meeting was held on 24th April 2021 with the aim of discussing:

1. Program Updates
2. communication and documentation
3. Financial updates
4. Emerging challenges/changes in Implementation terrain

**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 12 activities were conducted. Following is a summary of the activities conducted:

2.4.1 Mobile courts

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 Mkpeketoni. 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 supported 3 mobile court sessions. For instance, one of the sessions, the cause list enlisted 8 matters before the magistrate court: 5 criminal cases (grievous harm, assault, and possession/trafficking of narcotics), 1 civil (child custody & maintenance) and 2 traffic offences. Mobile courts expeditiously address rampant cases of drug trafficking in Lamu East. Transformed community attitude as more people sought to address conflicts through legally accepted means. i.e., the courts. Community members got an opportunity to visit, attend live courts and learn various court processes associated with various categories of cases. This was meant to cultivate appreciation of the value of judiciary by Lamu East community members.

2.4.2 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.

Left: Magistrate court 1 sitting, case mentioning ongoing | Right: Kadhis court sitting in Faza for mention on a succession case during the Lamu East mobile court.

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 2 such meeting. An ADR center was launched in Lamu East. The centre will help settle some eligible matters outside court thus help in reducing case backlogs at the judiciary. CUC members identified Action Group office as the central place to carry out this business. The May 2021 CUC meeting identified defilement as the most rampant social problem washing away all hopes of the girl child in Faza. The committee agreed to create synergy of purpose between key stakeholders and the community to contain the vice. Deliberations to address fishermen plight were also initiated at the CUC. As efforts are put in place to realize compensation of fishermen by the government as directed by the court, CUC through its leadership will also be making following up with County commissioner to ensure fishermen are provided with modern fishing gears for compliance with new fishing policies and regulations.

2.4.3 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, 3 clinics were supported. From the exercises, the following were achieved:

At Mkokoni, 22 young men and women (15 M, 7 F) from mkokoni got vetted and registered for their national identity cards. Community members acquired an understanding of the entire registration process and all required documents for successful registration. through Q & A, members gathered additional understanding of all requirements for Id card replacement.

**ID Registration Clinic at Kiangwe-Bausba Ward in Lamu East held on 24th May 2021.**
At KIUNGA, 35 community members were served; 24 were newly registered persons and 11 were replacement request. Total number was comprised of 7 adult males, 2 adult females, 16 young men and 10 young women. Young men and women who did not have birth certificates could still be registered upon sowing their school living certificates and at least a proof that one of their parents is a Kenyan citizen. This was possible after an intense discussion with the county registrar concerning difficulties in accessing birth certificates by the people of Lamu East compared to other Kenyans.

55 community members being 39 male youths and 16 female youths got vetted and registered during the exercise that was conducted at Kiangwe, Basuba Ward in Lamu East Sub-County. Young men and women who did not have birth certificates could still be registered upon sowing their school living certificates and at least a proof that one of their parents is a Kenyan citizen. This was possible after an intense discussion with the county registrar concerning difficulties in accessing birth certificates by the people of Lamu East compared to other Kenyans.

2.4.4 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.

2 street law programs were conducted in this period. Some of the direct outputs from these activities were:

The activity was the first of its kind to be held in KIUNGA. 42 community members from KIUNGA town benefited from this legal aid awareness forum; 10 were men, 6 women, 17 youth male, & 9 youth females. The meeting identified that SGBV incidences (including defilement and early marriages) are prevalent in KIUNGA town, and many cases remain unreported. An overview of the legal framework around SGBV was well outlined with emphasis put on sanctions to instil fear amongst perpetrators. Land Laws and laws on Registration of persons and Laws around SGBV were briefly explained by advocate Almaawiya, guided by questions that emerged during the forum. Legal information provided sought to address woman subordination and ownership of property.

Through the Faza Street Law session, community members got an opportunity to interact with various justice sector actors including magistrates to learn on various court processes and procedures. This was key to enhancing people’s capacity in following up on court cases effectively. The street law partly contributed towards enhancing the prominence of alternative justice resolution mechanisms. It was platform through which the recently launched ADR center for Faza was introduced to the community members and its mandate well outlined.

2.5 Power Analysis for Strategy (PAS)

Following the introduction of the power analysis concept, the organization felt there was need to an in-depth analysis of the existing powers in our operation areas to identify our key strategies. From this background, MUHURI therefore held a one-day training for all its staff and board members on 28th May 2021 at Neptune Hotel, Diani to deliberate on the Power Analysis Strategy and how the same can be used in our work going forward. The power analysis at the organizational level was organised with the view of coming up with alternative but more effective strategies that target invisible and hidden power leading to a desired results from the work we do.
despite the shrinking civic and democratic space and other factors having a negative effect on our work. The training was also aimed at conducting an audit of the strategies the organization has been using in the past, their effectiveness, and establish the various forms of power it has been addressing.

The training brought on board all its staff as well as a few board members for the process. The program for the day was as follows:

- Pre-session Assessment & Expectations
- Introduction of the Power Analysis Strategy: Overview/Background
- Group Assignment 1 – Who gets what, who does what, etc. using contextualized content/stories in Kenya
- What is Power (Understanding Power)
- Group Assignment 2 – Why does understanding power matter in our lives, our work, our organization?
- Types of Power
- Power over and change strategies
- Group Assignment 3 – Identify types of power (visible, hidden, and invisible)
- Power Analysis Framework
- Post-Training Assessment/Test

After this training, a series of county level power analysis meetings will be conducted in Mombasa, Kilifi and Kwale bringing on board various stakeholders that we work with to help them facilitate discussions using a power analysis framework to enable them to unpack various power dynamics and help them to collectively agree on possible alternative approaches going forward to enhance their performance. (Detailed report is annexed).

2.6 Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Project

Kenya is a member of the Financial Action Task Force of Eastern and Southern Africa (ESAMLG), a FATF-style regional body. Kenya is currently on the FATF List of Countries that have been identified as having strategic AML/CFT deficiencies. The latest FATF Mutual Evaluation Report of 2011 rates the country as being Non-Compliant on R8 and says the NPO sector in Kenya is not subject to the requirements under R8. During the evaluation Kenya did not have an operational FIU and the authorities in Kenya have been asked to move with speed to establish the FRC in a manner that is consistent with the FATF Recommendation 26. Throughout our meetings with the Financial Reporting Centre (FRC), they continued to emphasize that NPOs are obliged subjects (entities) under the country’s AML/CFT regime, i.e., they have to report suspicious activities concerning money laundering and terrorism financing to the Financial Reporting Centre (FRC). They aforementioned that the FRC which is under the Ministry of Finance is a central governmental unit responsible for receiving, analyzing and disseminating information concerning suspect ML/TF transactions. The FRC mandate is to monitor suspicious transactions even with banks and NPO operations and that NPOs and financial institutions will be subject to constant scrutiny for due diligence.

MUHUIR is therefore conducting several activities to sensitise organizations on the issues above. Following is a summary of the strategies employed in this quarter.

2.6.1 Consultative Meeting with National Working Group Representatives
The objective of this activity was to agree and introduce the identified consultants (who would lead the team in the preparation of the shadow report) to the national working group representatives before they embarked on the actual work. The key take-away from the activity was the drafting of the TOR and the Agreement for the team of consultants that would guide their assignment. This was to be done by the MUHURI team. The team also agreed to review the various shadow reports from other countries and reconvene on 23rd April 2021 to agree on the format for the report and methodology.

It was conducted virtually but was attended by NPOs within the National Working Group and earmarked Consultants. This was attended by ten (10) individuals, 6 male and 4 female. The participants were from the Coast and Nairobi regions. Non-state actors involved included:

- Transparency International, Kenya
- Civil Society Reference Group
- Ujamaa Center

2.6.2 Consultant engagement and preparation of shadow report

The engagement involved 4 consultants: Suba Churchill, Patrick Ochieng, Philip Mutio and Denisse Rudich. The participants were from the Coast and Nairobi regions. This meeting was important to lead the process of preparing the shadow report on behalf of the NPOs in Kenya. The initial timeframe was one month from the start date, but due to unforeseeable challenges, including individual work assignments, this was extended 30th June 2021. We expect the editing to be completed by Friday 2nd July and share the draft with partners for review by 9th July 2021. Individual work schedules among the consultants and other natural factors affected the implementation of the activity as per the initial timelines.

2.6.3 Consultative Meeting with the Larger National Working Group

21 members participated (17 male and 4 female) – There were 9 male youth with no female youth. These participants were drawn from the Coast, Nairobi, Eastern, North eastern, Nairobi, Western, North Rift and Nyanza Regions. It was important to update the team and seek their opinion and views on the process of developing the shadow report. This way would also make the process participatory hence enhance the collective approach and solidarity for the NPOs.

Among the updates and feedback included:

- Identification and engagement of a team of competent Consultants to lead and spearhead the process of drafting the shadow report with consultation with the national working group.
- Terms of Reference and scope of work to guide the Consultants and the development of the shadow report were developed and approved (which had been finalized by 28th April 2021). It was proposed, as per the work schedule that another meeting would be convened on or around 28th May 2021 to share the draft report for comments.

One of the feedbacks and or concerns from the members was whether to share the shadow report with the government agencies spearheading, before submitting to the assessors, even though they had not been involving the NPO sector. This provoked a good discussion and some of the comments made included:

- That it is not necessary to share the report with the government because this is a shadow report and besides, the government will be informed by the assessors.
That the report could be shared with the government agencies, just for their information by outing them “in copy”.

That we could consider informing them that the NPO sector is submitting a shadow report to the assessors to share their views and recommendations about the MER

2.6.4 Trainings for NPOs on Financial Action Taskforce, Anti-money Laundering, and Countering of Terrorism Financing (FATF/AML/CFT)

2 trainings were conducted in this period. Both sessions were conducted on June 30, 2021 – one between 10am and 12noon and the other between 2pm and 4pm (Kenyan Time)

The meetings were conducted virtually through a Zoom platform. The meeting targeted Not-for-profit organizations (NPOs) operating in the coast region (Mombasa, Kwale, Kilifi, Tana River, Taita Taveta, and Lamu) and Eastern and Northeastern Regions (Garissa, Wajir, Mandera, Isiolo Machakos, Makuenei and Kitui counties) working in the following sectors:

- Human Rights
- Humanitarian Services
- Reproductive Health
- Governance
- Land and Environment
- Security – CVE

Total participants: Coast region event: 23 (i.e., 14 male and 9 female, with 7 male youth and 8 female youth) and Eastern/Northeast region: 25 (i.e., 15 male and 10 female with 12 male youth and 6 female youth).

MUHURI collaborated with the Civil Society Reference Group (CSRG) which is the convenor of an alliance of diverse CSOs united by the quest for a common course for the people of Kenya. The Group is made up of over 110 Organizations. The activity was important to NPOs especially upcoming organizations in the grassroot level because they gained an understand of FATF/AML/CTF processes and can prevent themselves from falling victims as well as imparting the knowledge they gained to other likeminded organizations. Most organizations especially upcoming ones that operate in the grassroot level do not know about FATF/AML/CTF issues thus it is important to reach out to more organizations to create awareness on these issues. The participants benefited from the training and could relate what they learnt with some issues happening around them, they commented, such as:

- The MPESA agent who was victimized just because some cash was transferred through her MPESA outlet and therefore the ATPU suspected her involvement with terrorists.
- The Masjid Musa Mosque operation in Mombasa and enforced disappearances by the state agencies to the persons alleged to be members of Al Shabaab.
- The freezing of bank accounts and deregistration of some organizations and business entities.

2.7 PROTECT Project

PROTECT is a project implemented by 4 partners – ICNL, HIVOS, Internews and Article 19. The project is being implemented in 3 countries including Kenya, where it is being implemented in
Nairobi, Mombasa, and Kisumu. Article 19 is implementing 2 of the 5 project streams – stream 3 (in Mombasa) and stream 5 (in Kisumu). Stream 3 is about safety and security of WHRDs and female journalists while stream 5 is about reclaiming narratives.

- The project is three-phased as follows:
  - Phase one: International level where activities such as peer to peer exchange program, engagement with UN human rights mechanisms and capacity building of women champions (HRDs and journalists) have been lined up.
  - Phase two: National level. Article 19 is conducting studies on perceptions of human rights and legal analysis of laws that affect the civic space to inform advocacy, e.g. on gender mainstreaming policies, etc. Article 19 also has a fund that can support WHRDs and female journalists’ cases such as arrests, public interest litigation, psychosocial support, etc.
  - Phase three: Local/County level. At this level local organizations such as MUHURI are implementing activities including convenings, trainings, campaign, etc. with support and in coordination with Article 19.

In this period, MUHURI conducted 3 activities as highlighted below:

2.7.1 Meeting with Women HRDs and Female Journalists

Women journalists have a lot of untold cases of violations in the media houses including sexual harassment. How then and where can Article 19 come in and help or how do the victims report or complain?

- According to the feedback, it was stated that the study on the existing legal and psychosocial support services would inform the interventions in such instances.
- It was also indicated that Article 19 has a fund to provide legal and psychosocial support to affected female journalist and what they need to do is report such cases or indicate how they need to be supported.
- It was recommended that the fund be expanded to also include supporting linkages of beneficiaries with pro bono lawyers so that access to support can be continuous due to the challenge of affordability.
- The issue of embracing the group therapy approach to affected WHRDs was also suggested as one of the best opportunities for the victims to share their experience and heal together.
- It was emphasized that media houses need to have a working reporting mechanism when violations occur.
- One WHRD complained that sex workers are not adequately supported by HRDs and raised the question whether sex workers were less human or do not have rights? She said, in most cases, their voices are not heard and HRDs tend to avoid their convenings because they fear being associated with the group.
- Some stories are not reported nor followed up because they do not sell while others are thrown under the carpet by editors or media owners because of the sensitivity of the matter, etc. Some reported are at times told to stop following up on certain stories while others end up being threatened. This led to this key question asked by one female journalist: IS
There a Story Worth Dying For? – This is one of the reasons that some stories go undocumented or unreported since the reported fear for their lives.

MUHURI and Article 19 engaging women HRDs and female journalists from Mombasa County at the MUHURI’s office boardroom.

- Another journalist wanted to know about how Article 19 was intending to change narratives, given that all female journalists are believed to be sex workers, or they reached where they are due to sex, while WHRDs are said to be noise makers?
- Journalists blamed HRDs for their inability to package their content which makes it difficult to sell. An example given was a heading that goes like: A sex worker was raped... to which she asked, how can a sex worker be raped?!!!
- Another issue that came up during the discussion was that some principled WHRDs do not get the opportunity to participate in key convenings because they refuse to accept to the organizers’ sexual advances. Most of those who get invitations to high-end hotels are those who agree to compromise their moral standings and principle and sleep with men during residential convenings organized outside their areas of operations.

Some of the action points at the end of the meeting were:

- Formation of Mombasa Women Movement to champion, protect and be the voice of WHRDs and female journalist. Through this network, women conferences will be organized in Mombasa and decentralized to the other counties to reach as many women HRDs and journalists as possible. Ultimately, this movement could be expanded to cover the whole coast region with regular celebration of women in the civic space. However, awarding of women was seen as a potential to conflicts as this would only pick a few women in the space.
- WHRDs and female journalists to work together and support each other – WHRDs need to speak about issues affecting female journalists while the female journalist could purpose to document, highlight, and report issues/cases affecting the WHRDs. Example given was for the WHRDs to organize a press conference and address issues of sexual harassment in the media houses affecting female journalists.
Due to the increased insecurity among WHRDs and female journalists, it was proposed that a training on digital and physical safety be organized for the WHRDs and female journalists to enhance their personal safety and security as they go about their work.

2.7.2 Tailor-Made Support and Capacity Building Among WHRDs and Journalists

On 24th of June 2021, MUHURI conducted a training targeting Human Rights Defenders and Journalists in Mombasa. The objective of the training was to strengthen and promote the ability of Journalists, HRDs and CSOs to protect civic and media space and push back on the closing space for accountable and transparent governance both at local and national level. The meeting was attended by 10 human rights defenders drawn from all the six sub counties and 4 journalists representing various media houses. The training was also attended by Mr. Muthuri Kathure, Senior Program Officer, Article 19. The main facilitator of the engagement was Danson Malot from Ujamaa Center in Mombasa.

Danson Maloti, leading the discussion.

Wayfoward and action points from the training included:-

• Build and enhance Human Rights Defenders Network that accommodates the youth both at local and national platforms for a collective protection approach.

• Strengthen efforts towards ensuring gender policies are mainstreamed in every media station as a risk management and safety measure that will ensure the protection of employees, especially the women.

• Establish a hub where Human Rights Defenders (HRDs) and journalists can access key information, services including psychosocial support, legal advice, and representation, etc.

• Use of social media platforms e.g., WhatsApp group for both media and Human Rights Defenders to pass/share information between and among themselves.
• Human Rights Defenders should mentor a pool of other young defenders so as to ensure a smooth transition and ensure new faces take over from them to continue the HRD work.

2.7.3 Training Of CSOs and Journalists on Monitoring and Documentation Of Human Rights Violations

On the 9th of June, MUHURI organized a training for both Media and Women Human Rights Defenders from Mombasa, with support from Article 19. The meeting brought together 10 journalists from various media houses in Mombasa including Media Max, The Star Kenya, The People Daily, etc. and 10 Women Human Rights Defenders from the civil society within Mombasa County. The training main goal was to sensitize WHRDs and journalists on documentation and reporting of violations. This meeting was facilitated by Mr. Wandago, a Lecturer at the technical University of Mombasa (TUM).

From the training, the following recommendations were made:

• There is need to strategically deploy facts and narratives by CSOs in order to capture attention of journalists and ensure they are highlighted in mainstream media. The tastes and preferences of media houses need to be satisfied by the civil society.
• HRDs and journalists need to investigate and report violations as a way of preventing and discouraging their reoccurrence and assisting victims to access justice in courts.
• Human rights-based journalism should make journalists more proactive than reactive.
• Journalist should present and report stories of violations in a non-discriminatory manner with impartiality and fairness.
• Journalists can get and win public support through their coverage and reporting of cases of violations in the community.


2.8 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 Media highlights

Check here: www.muhuri.org.
Annex

POWER ANALYSIS TRAINING REPORT

28th May 2021 at Neptune Hotel, Diani

1.0 Background

MUHURI, in collaboration with the Defenders Coalition, have participated in power analysis workshops with the view of enhancing the organization’s understanding of the powers affecting our organizing and the implementation of our interventions, and how to organize differently based on the same understanding for improved effectiveness. Among the common strategies employed included dialogue, media engagement, protests and demonstrations, litigation, among others. These strategies may not be suitable nor applicable in all circumstances, especially in the context of the power dynamics, hence the need for a power analysis and integration of the same in programming and organizing.

Following the introduction of the power analysis concept, the organization felt there was need to an in-depth analysis of the existing powers in our operation areas to identify our key strategies. From this background, MUHURI therefore held a one-day training for all its staff and board members on 28th May 2021 at Neptune Hotel, Diani to deliberate on the Power Analysis Strategy and how the same can be used in our work going forward. The power analysis at the organizational level was organised with the view of coming up with alternative but more effective strategies that target invisible and hidden power leading to a desired results from the work we do despite the shrinking civic and democratic space and other factors having a negative effect on our work. The training was also aimed at conducting an audit of the strategies the organization has been using in the past, their effectiveness, and establish the various forms of power it has been addressing.

The training brought on board all its staff as well as a few board members for the process. The program for the day was as follows:-

- Pre-session Assessment & Expectations
After this training, a series of county level power analysis meetings will be conducted in Mombasa, Kilifi and Kwale bringing on board various stakeholders that we work with to help them facilitate discussions using a power analysis framework to enable them unpack various power dynamics and help them to collectively agree on possible alternative approaches going forward to enhance their performance.

2.0 Overview of the day’s program
2.1 Introductions
The Meeting started with a word of prayer by Francis Auma. This was followed with a round of introductions at around 9.30 am. Thereafter, Rahma Gulam, the Acting Executive Director Introduced the newly recruited Board members of MUHURI to staff present. These were:

✓ Miss. Winnie Maina- an advocate
✓ Miss Nusrat, an environmentalist, and an environment activist
✓ Prof. Hassan Mwakimako-A sociologist and a lecturer at Pwani University

Rahma further shared the chairman’s apology owing to the loss of his brother-in-Law. His presence on day 2 of the meeting was assured.

2.2 Expectations.
All Meeting attendants enlisted all expectations in regard to the day’s training sessions and experience sharing moment and the Moderator sampled a few of them. Some of the expectations were:

- To understand what power is
- How does it work?
- Why it’s important for MUHURI to have PAS
- What are some of the risks involved in doing power analysis etc

2.3 Pre assessment
Participants gauged their level of understanding of the subject in a five questioned pre assessment session.
Staff answering the pre and post assessment questions.

Staff were asked questions to gauge their understanding of the PAS process. The questions were put on a scale of 1-4 with one being (weak knowledge) and 4 being (strong awareness or knowledge). The numbers were assigned colour codes; as highlighted:

1- Orange
2- White
3- Green
4- white

Question 1: I understand how power operates in the society
Question 2: To what extent do you think power analysis is important to our work

Question 3: I have used power analysis in my work before
**Question 4: I understand the sources of power**

The pre post assessment showed that most of the staff were not that much conversant with the PAS process and that its usage has been very limited. As for the post assessment, and after having deep discussions about power and how it plays out in our work, responses changed from weak to strong since staff now portrayed a better understanding of the process and how it manifests in our day-to-day work.

**2.4 Remarks by the Incoming ED, Tunu Ramtu**

The incoming Executive Director Tunu Ramtu conveyed her apologies for her absence in the physical meeting. She Commended the work done by comrades over the time. Further, she expressed her excitement to be part of the great team. she said that she hopes for a longer and fruitful cooperation with every one of us.

**2.5 Overview of the session by Collins.**

The program Manager kicked off the sessions by explaining that the PAS was an idea replicated from experiences earned and shared by some of the staff. A few of MUHURI staff had undergone the training which was conducted by Defenders Coalition supported by Fund for Global Human Rights.
He further explained that from this training, similar grassroot trainings will be scheduled in Kilifi, Kwale and Mombasa to nurture and capacity build HRDs to effectively carry out their mandate.

2.6 Understanding Power

The programs manager took staff through the following sessions:

- Introduction of the Power Analysis Strategy: Overview/Background
- Group Assignment 1 – Who gets what, who does what, etc. using contextualized content/stories in Kenya
- What is Power (Understanding Power)
- Group Assignment 2 – Why does understanding power matter in our lives, our work, our organization?

The sessions and discussions coming forth have been highlighted in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main Point</th>
<th>Reactions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Brainstorm on meaning and sources of Power. | ✓ Power being in statutes/laws.
✓ Traditions and cultural norms
✓ Individual in their personal capacities
✓ People in authority-decision makers |
| How does power manifest in the society | ✓ In the enforcement of laws
✓ In the enforcement of traditional, norms, and cultural
✓ As others abuse it through violations e.g police
✓ Contempt of court orders
✓ Power can be effected if the causation of the same is achieved.
✓ Protesting in opposition of violations. Including use of social media. |
**Power analysis:**
Group Assignment; Who gets what, who does what, who decides what etc etc

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Staff were divided into four groups and analysed four stories from which they were able to identify various sources of power and how such powers play. The case studies analysed are as highlighted:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Ruto’s mobilization strategy to win 2022 elections. <strong>Group 2</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. A summary report on disappearances and extra judicial killings across the country by IMLU. <strong>Group 4</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Onset of SGR in Kenya and its socio-economic impact to the people of Mombasa and of course the reaction on the same. <strong>Group 1</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Government schemes to obsolete permanently the IEBC for their advantage to manipulate elections. <strong>Group 3</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The discussions of the four case studies were used to come up with power analysis frameworks. *The frameworks have been annexed at the end of this report.*

### 2.7 Types of Power and Power Over

The afternoon sessions focused on the following issues:

- Types of Power
- Power over and change strategies
- Group Assignment 3 – Identify types of power (visible, hidden, and invisible)
- Power Analysis Framework

*Presentation on the PAS framework*
The sessions mainly tried to classify the types of power and how staff meet them in daily operations. Discussions of this session have also been summarised in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main Point</th>
<th>Reactions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Types/classification of Powers</td>
<td>Three types. <strong>Visible</strong>: power controlled by those in authorities; politicians, police, military, judiciary. It determines who is included and excluded in decision making. E.g the BBI. <strong>Hidden/indirect power</strong>: also called the agenda setting power. E.g the press and front-page stories. <strong>Invisible power</strong>: the power to shake what people think and feel about themselves. Influencing behaviour change. MUHURI’s work in transforming behaviour and attitude.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The session also looked at the types of transformative powers and how they can be used to address the negative kind of power (power over). **Power over**, also called dominion power/negative power. This kind of power is normally:

- Manifested in all forms above but mostly the visible class.
- Exercised through dominion, exploitation etc.

**The Transformative powers** (Other powers that correct excesses or power over) that were explained include:-

a. **Power within**: within self (hope, self-esteem etc)
b. **Power to**: capacity to act (agency, institutions)
c. **Power with**: collective power (shared vision)

The incoming ED Commended the session and the facilitator. She further advises that as we reflect on the powers that affect our work (external forces), time should be set aside so that staff could also reflect on strategies (amounting the power within) us as a team that has kept us going.

Using the 4 stories, four groups were further tasked to analyse and identify the various types/classes of power.

The exercise enabled staff to brainstorm relevance of PAS in our programming. This brainstorming spilled over to think of other ways the PAS can be utilised. These ways include:-

- Risk assessment tool
✓ Stakeholder mapping
✓ Proper planning
✓ Resource mobilization tool
✓ Is a tool for reflection and change of tactic for improved performance going forward?
✓ Obstacle mitigation tool.
✓ Track the impact and effectiveness of a strategy used before

2.8 PAS framework

Fredrick Okado explaining to staff the process of filling the PAS framework

Building up on the introductions of what power is, types of power and how it works; Furthermore, looking at cases studies and analysing the stories to better understand the concept, staff were then tasked to come up with a PAS framework using the same stories. The template framework used is as below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Identified issue for discussion:</th>
<th>Manifestation of power over in the different scenarios</th>
<th>RESPONSES AND STRATEGIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Visible power:</td>
<td></td>
<td>What strategies can MUHURI use to overcome these challenges?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*What challenges has MUHURI faced in addressing power over?*
From the discussions in the groups and in coming up with the PAS framework, some of the issues that came forth are highlighted in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main Point</th>
<th>Reactions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Power Analysis Framework: Group Assignment</strong></td>
<td><strong>Strategies to be employed by MUHURI to overcome various power overs in line with our work.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Challenges facing MUHURI.</td>
<td>✓ Community mobilization &amp; processions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Negative profiling of the organisation</td>
<td>✓ Sustained strategic litigation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Unlawful arrests of staff</td>
<td>✓ Continuous civic awareness on human rights matters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ External Intimidation and threats to staff</td>
<td>✓ Stakeholder engagement in most our activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Vandalism</td>
<td>✓ Use of media in general.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Rigid community members</td>
<td>✓ CSO partnership. Spread the risk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Resource Constraints</td>
<td>✓ Continuous training on physical and digital security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Blackout from the mainstream media</td>
<td>✓ Continued advocacy on media</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✓ Report threats and intimidation at a very early stage. Awareness is needed on this.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✓ Enhance office security.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✓ Review of organisational policies. Travel, staff welfare etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✓ Adhere to the strategic plan of the organisation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✓ Engage topmost officials in addressing our challenges.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✓ Research and Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✓ Encourage public participation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✓ propose better policies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✓ compliance with all statutory regulations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
✓ Invest so much in social media.
✓ Be objective in our operation.
✓ Embrace DO NO HARM principle in our work.

From the discussions, the Board had the following to say in the context of the power analysis process and the Do No Harm principle:

✓ The rule of law should guide our work, any other consideration is irrelevant.
✓ Always pursue justice in the legal accepted way and you are safe.
✓ Let there be a synergy between all departments in MUHURI. e.g., RRD and other programmes for a coordinated and effective performance
✓ Research and Development is also very essential in our work. Let us work at an informed basis

3.0 Wrap up of the sessions

With the short but rather intensive discussion coming to a close, emphasis was made for staff to be more vigilant, take time to read and understand the process even better so that it can be used going forward. It was agreed that a follow up meeting will be conducted virtually at a later stage to plan for the county-based power analysis trainings so that staff are better equipped and prepared for the task ahead.

4.0 Annexes

4.1 PAS Frameworks

Group 1:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Identified issue for discussion: SGR AND ITS SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT</th>
<th>Manifestation of power over in the different scenarios</th>
<th>RESPONSES AND STRATEGIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Visible power: Attorney General KTA Residents MSA KPA KRA ADR</td>
<td>AG moves to court to temp stop the 2 petitions by the residents and KTA</td>
<td>Illegal Arrests during protests Resources constraint Long legal processes Inadequate support from the community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hidden / Shadow: Setting the agenda</td>
<td>KRA &amp; KPA coming together in their agreement</td>
<td>None respect for the rule of law by the Executive/government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AG Agreement between KRA and KPA Directive by Govt about cargo transportation of cargo via SGR</td>
<td>The Government directive used to exercise their power over</td>
<td>Rigid community members Frustrations from the govt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Invisible: Shaping Meaning, Values & What’s ‘Normal’ Socialization:  
Ideologies by the petitioners Ideologies by the AG | | | |

### Group 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Identified issue for discussion: Ruto’s agenda for 2022 elections.</th>
<th>Manifestation of power over in the different scenarios</th>
<th>RESPONSES AND STRATEGIES</th>
<th>What strategies can MUHURI use to overcome these challenges?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>What challenges has MUHURI faced in addressing power over?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Visible power: Ruto Voters | If Ruto wins the elections;  
-He promised job opportunities to ‘hustlers’.  
-Fair representation to regions.  
-Bottom-up economic approach. | The agenda’s promises are not met.  
Government appointments are skewed towards one ethnic group.  
Civil unrest due to failed promises. | Civic education.  
Take legal action against skewed government appointments.  
Encouraging peaceful demonstrations.  
Media advocacy. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hidden / Shadow: Setting the agenda</th>
<th>The think tanks will formulate the policies.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Think Tanks</td>
<td>The MP’s will legislate and pass the policies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MP’s</td>
<td>The CS will implement the policies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Blueprint</td>
<td>The economic blueprint will be actualized.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabinet Secretary</td>
<td>When the hustler narrative fails and the policies are not for the people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>We will face victimization from the government for trying to stand up for the people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Propose better policies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Forming positive relations with government functionaries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Encourage public participation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hustler nation</td>
<td>Shape the narrative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newspaper editors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>