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Haki Nawiri Afrika Newsletter

Welcome to the 3rd Edition of Haki Nawiri Afrika Newsetter. This Newsletter covers Haki Nawiri Afrika's activities from January –June 2022. The highlighted activities include human rights training, paralegal training for women, media engagement on food and climate justice, 3rd Round of negotiations on Gender, Women and Girls in the Context of Nutrition and Food Security, psychosocial support, human rights education including legal rights sensitisation, food justice dialogues and child rights awareness and child protection awareness in both Nairobi and Machakos Counties. The report also showcases online engagements by Haki Nawiri focusing on food justice, climate and youth. The represented universities and communities who participate in the activities include: University of Nairobi, (UoN) Kenyatta University (KU) and community members in Kaani ward, Muvuti-Kiima Kimwe wards in Machakos Country and Embakasi ward in Nairobi.

Haki Nawiri would like to appreciate opportunities provided by our partners to participate in different spaces, for building the capacity of our project participants and providing us with technical and financial support towards achieving the Haki Nawiri mission and vision.

Of special mention is Innovation for Change (I4C), Alliance for Food Sovereignty in Africa (AFSA), Kenyan Peasants League, EDFU Foundation, Kenya Land Alliance, Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples Mechanism (CSIPM), Indigenous Women and Girls Initiative, Biosafety and Biodiversity Association of Kenya (BIBA), East Africa Youth Network (EAYN), Period Equality Network (PEN), Route to Food Coalition and Africa Centre for Biodiversity (ACBIO).

Compiled by:
Leonida Odongo and Brian Otero

Food
Justice

The activities implemented were as follows:

Indigenous Peoples and Agroecology

On 22nd January 2022, at the invitation of Land is Life, Haki Nawiri was represented at an experience sharing session bringing together Africa and Latin America. The purpose was to share practically about implementation of agroecology from an Indigenous Peoples' perspective. The participants were taken through current realities in Africa in relation to food and climate crisis, which is characterised by rising sea levels, displacement, flooding, desert locust infestation, land grabs due to discovery of new natural resources such as oil and gas which affect Indigenous communities, forced evictions, earth tremors and landslides as well as prolonged drought.

Specifically on food justice it was discussed that the current food system is characterised by soaring rates of hunger and malnutrition, rising cases of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs), climate change and related pests, disappearing seed varieties, criminalisation of indigenous seeds through stringent laws and policies, push for biotechnology (fattening cows, injections for more milk production, hormonal injection of poultry). It was emphasised that industrial agriculture is being pushed as a solution to the existing food and climate crisis synthetic food, agribusinesses which only profit industrial farm owners. The realities of Indigenous Peoples were described as characterised by forced evictions, loss of livestock and other sources of livelihoods due to drought, banditry and resource based conflicts and loss of land due to discovery of new natural resources, empty promises on job opportunities when natural resources are discovered such as the case of oil and gas in Indigenous Peoples territories.

It was discussed that linkages between Indigenous Peoples and agroecology is diversification through a shift from consumption and reliance on livestock products to food production through farming, boost nutrition at the household and community level, source of livelihoods (for example sale of vegetables and other food by women), enhances economic contribution of women in the household, protects land from degradation, promotes indigenous knowledge (repellents, medicinal plants and food), enhances decision making among women and promotes consumption of healthy food. The convening participants were taken through principles of agroecology and examples of case studies where agroecology has been adopted and been successful and how Haki Nawiri Afrika engages community members including youth on food justice through agroecology.

Agroecology and Youth

On 15th February 2022, Haki Nawiri was invited to conduct a session on agroecology with students from Tangaza University in Nairobi. The session was part of sustainable development skills sharing. The session involved deliberation on what determines what young people eat, principles of agroecology, industrial agriculture and principles of agroecology as well as a practical session on soil testing. During the forum the principles of agroecology were discussed.

Factors that determine how youth consume food were shared as:

Agroecology and soil health

- Available income
- Peers
- Lifestyle
- Media influence

Observing soil for living organisms



Youth and food production was also discussed including the existing myths and misconceptions about youth engagement in agriculture. The students were taken through

the principles of agroecology and basic soil testing for healthy food production.

Preparation for basic

soil testing

Soil Health Dialogue with Children

Soil is the most important element when it comes to food production. Various soil types have different characteristics and different crops thrive well in different soil types. Examples of types of soil were listed as; loam, sandy and clay soil. Health is part of promoting the right to food. Article 43 (1) (c) of the Constitution of Kenya (COK 2010) on the Social and Economic Rights(ESCR) states that 'every person has a right to be free from hunger, and to have adequate food of acceptable quality'.



Vegetable gardening –Kangemi Primary School



For children, nutrition is a very important component as it enables them stay healthy, be strong and to grow. Good nutrition, derived from healthy food also helps children to concentrate in class.

On 8th January 2021, Kenyan Peasants League –Women's Collective organised a session on soil testing for primary school pupils at Kangemi Primary School. Haki Nawiri Afrika provided technical support in terms of building the capacity of the children. The forum brought

together 10 participants (primary school pupils, 6 adults including a school teacher of whom 3 were youth). This is part of an initiative of the 4K Club)

The practical skilling session on soil health was part of Haki Nawiri Afrika's Haki Talk Series because food is a human right.



School

Garden-Kangemi Primary School

Rationale for Soil Health Dialogue Soil health dialogue aimed at raising consciousness among communities about their soil. It involves understanding c Linking agroecology, soil fertility and food production. Characteristics of soil, improvement of soil fertility and relationship between soil fertility and agroecology. The Soil Health Dialogue also aimed at imparting knowledge to the school on how to handle soil to ensure healthy food and healthy soil. It was also an opportunity to introduce agroecology to the pupils as well as change the attitude of young people towards farming.

In the forum, principles of agroecology were discussed including how agroecology can help address climate crisis. Link to the blog : Blogs: <https://hakinawiriafrica.wordpress.com/2022/01/09/children-and-agroecology/>, <https://hakinawiriafrica.wordpress.com/2021/12/12/food-justice-in-the-city/>



School vegetable garden-Kangemi Primary School

Agroecology in the City

A session on agroecology was held for women in Mathare, the forum was organised by Mathare Legal Aid and Human Rights Advocacy (MLAHRA) and was held on 17th February 2022. The forum discussed soil fertility, principles of agroecology, seed sovereignty. The forums' dates were. The aim of the dialogue was to impart knowledge and skills on health food production among women in informal settlement, discuss climate change and impacts in a simplified manner and identify ways of addressing climate change at the local level. The forums discussed soil fertility, soil testing and principles of agroecology including how agroecology tackles climate crisis. Online links to the dialogue are:

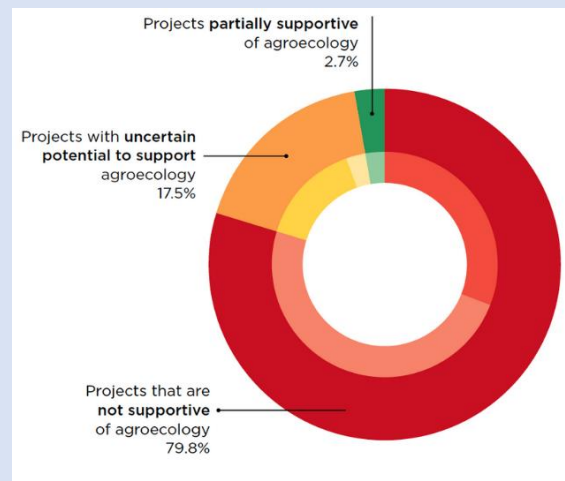
Instagram: <https://www.instagram.com/p/CWgXPFnA6EU/>

Africa –Europe Week

The Africa-Europe week took place from 14th -18th February 2022. The forum brought together youth, CSOs, local authorities, cultural actors and the private sectors to discuss the Africa-Europe political partnership. The forum was divided into tracks which included Youth

Track –to amplify youth voices and foster meaningful decision, CSO and local authorities forums- to forge way forward towards participatory and transparent governance , Culture track – to stimulate intercultural dialogue and exchanges on cultural relations between Africa and Europe , EU-Africa Business forum to bring together political and business leaders to discuss trade and investment relations including creating an enabling framework , building stronger value chain and making it work for people and the planet.

Through Eastern Small Scale Farmers Federation (ESAFF), Haki Nawiri was represented in the Africa-Europe Week. The theme was. A presentation was made through Haki Nawiri entitled “Where is the Funding for Agroecology?” “The presentation focused on research done by CISDE agroecology related projects only account for 2.7% of EU funding whereas 79.8% is non supportive of agroecology. The convening discussed that the bulk of



EU

funding goes to industrial farming which contributes to the global climate crisis existing today. It was stated that funding for Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) is actually contribution to chemical intensification and fertiliser use through herbicide tolerant crops, fungicides, insecticides, GM seeds, patenting, biofuels and large scale industrial plantations.

It was stated that funding monoculture forms of agriculture contributes to biodiversity loss and that Public-Private Partnership (PPP) projects continues to marginalised small food producers. It was stated that funding ‘nature based solutions “some of which are skewed towards commodification of nature and promotion of monoculture such as through carbon offsets, genetic engineering does not reduce emissions but harm Indigenous Peoples resulting into mass land dispossession. It was observed that despite the EU funding to conventional agriculture, world hunger has not reduced and that SDG targets 2.1 and 2.2 on ending hunger, ensuring access to safe and nutritious food is yet to be achieved.

The Key Asks were of the Africa –European Union partnership were stated as follows:

- The EU to allocate more funding to agroecology because within the African continent, smallholder producers are the ones feeding the continent and not corporations
- Funding to be redirected to smallholder food producer networks and CSOs working with smallholder farmers because they are on the ground and hence more aware of the situation and have the capacity of ensuring the funds bring out the intended transformation (funding to women groups, youth organisations and smallholder farmer networks)
- Donors to engage in an in-depth and ongoing dialogue with food producer organizations to examine and increase the quantity and effectiveness of funds that are allocated towards agroecology, and to improve the quality of delivery this is because agroecology is restorative

- A shift from focus on yields and global market to an all rounded productivity that ensures protection of people and enhances planetary health.
- A shift from top-down funding model to one that is participatory and allows for the recipients of funding to participate in decision making (People centred funding).
- Increased allocation of funding for agroecological practices that work in tandem with planetary health and human health and dignity

Committee on Status of Women (CSW 2022): Food Sovereignty Between Power and Politics

Haki Nawiri Afrika was represented at the Committee on Status of Women(CSW2022) forum entitled Food Sovereignty between Power and Politics organised by EDFU Foundation. According to the presenters, food sovereignty was defined as the push by industrial food system through monocultures, loss of control over land and indigenous seeds and markets. During the convening, it was pointed out that the current situation is characterised by less recognition for indigenous knowledge and land being taken away, land that is meant to produce food. It was stated that food sovereignty is about promotion of our local markets where we get nutritious food that is culturally appropriate.

Power and Politics

The forum observed that everything is captured but there are movements coming up to challenge these. It was said that within the framework of food sovereignty, there is need for recognitions of rights and that food sovereignty is a framework to lead us to just food systems anchored on agroecology, food justice and food commons, where everyone is entitled to.

It was said food sovereign is about getting everyone in the stymie was said that debt has a way of keeping people enslaved, destroying lives and communities and health. An example of debt was cited what the federal government in the USA is doing to black farmers in terms of debts making them lose their land. Food sovereignty was said to be the destruction of plantation economy and the creation of sanctuaries of healing for future communities. Food was described as sovereignty standing in spiritual sovereignty and recognition that colonial system has no control over our imagination and the awakening of imagination. What federal government did to black farmers is creation of debt as a form of discrimination. The coloniser dominator narrative is an injustice to black farmers, bringing debts to farmers and no resource use to farmers to save their lands.

It was elaborated that the spirituality of land is very central to food sovereignty and that without land, spirituality is affected. It was mentioned that sovereignty is a liberating experience on and. It was said that from a Black youth perspective, is a place where youth can come and slow down and engage in production for their communities in terms of food system. It was emphasised that food sovereignty is when cultural food pathways are taken

Food Sovereignty: Between



seriously in including in terms of food distribution. It was said that Black Indigenous People, food sovereignty is the most powerful tool available.

Food sovereignty was defined as reclaiming back power. It was said that everyone prescribes what is necessary for Africa in terms of what we eat, how to grow and what to use on our land. It was mentioned that pesticides are outlawed and rejected in other countries but they end up being used in Africa. It was explained that food sovereignty is about intergenerational learning because in the African continent because farming is elderly and the youth should have information on food production. It was stated that Africa has the youngest population globally and this is an opportunity towards food sovereignty. It was said that food sovereignty is about correcting the wrongs, the negative narratives that Africa is poor, unproductive and so forth.

Link to the webinar: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nr10gX2FB>

Agrochemicals in South Africa Workshop

From 6th -7th April 2022, Haki Nawiri Afrika was represented at the Agrochemicals Workshop held in Johannesburg, South Africa. The workshop was organised by African Centre for Biodiversity(ACBIO).

Participants at the Agrochemicals in South Africa workshop



The objective of the workshop was to interrogate the use of agrochemicals in South Africa, identify the various legislations and existing gaps in the legislations as well as provide a platform for

experience sharing on advocacy against agrochemicals.

Group work



The workshop focused on agrochemicals usage in South Africa ,the poisoning of the environment and health workers , pesticide exposures and challenges form women in small scale agriculture, pesticide poisoning and impact on health of farm workers, the state of policy, legislative framework , fragmentation and capture , the failing and ailing regulatory system for pesticides ; non transparency ,

fragmentation and outdated practice, update on legislative developments and challenges to enforcement with a focus on labelling and enforcement of minimal residue levels , challenges with registration of bio-remedies and testimonies from the ground on pesticide impacts , campaigns underway updates(experiences from Kenya and Nigeria, ban on 67

pesticides campiness by women in South Africa , research and advocacy and driving public awareness,2,4D maize , agrochemicals and GM crops in the context of South Africa.

Session moderation



Experience sharing on pesticide use

in Kenya

The participants were further taken through lessons learnt from campaigns in the region, pesticide



campaigns in Kenya and Nigeria –The Takeaways, culture and food diversity, and what needs to happen to achieve systemic change.

Group Work



Group photo



Land Restoration Action Group

On 28th April, Haki Nawiri Afrika participated in the Landscapes Restoration Action Group Workshop convened by Kenya's Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives Stated Department for Crops Development and Agriculture Research and Innovation Management.



Experience sharing on agroecology as a tool for landscape restoration –Ministry of Agriculture, Kenya

The objectives of the workshop were to:

- Showcase the restoration activities of members related to agricultural landscapes restoration
 - Map stakeholders involved in agricultural landscapes and identify degradation hotspots for joint action
- Group Photo

A presentation was made on behalf of Haki Nawiri Afrika showcasing how agroecology can be a tool for landscapes restoration



Pan –African Seed Conference-Dakar Senegal

From 1st – 3rd June, Haki Nawiri was represented the Pan African Seed Conference organised by the Alliance for Food Sovereignty in Africa(AFSA) in partnership with Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung-Southern Africa. The conference was held at Arc en Ciel, Lac Rose in Senegal.

The workshop brought together 58 participants from 23 African countries which included Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Burkina Faso, Togo, Benin, Tunisia, Ghana, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Burundi, Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Benin, Mali, Madagascar, Senegal Guinea, Gambia and Mali.

Pan-African Seed Conference



The participants included representatives of farmers' organisations, academic researchers, Civil Society Organisations, women, youth and funding partners.

The goal of the conference was to "Improve understanding of the challenges of seed governance in Africa and to promote farmer managed seed systems as a true agroecological transition. The convening discussed policy framework for the development of Farmers Managed

Seed Systems (FMSS), context and justification, traditional methods of seed preservation and farmer seed enterprises, Peasant seeds under Article 19 of the UNDROF. The participants were further taken through international treaties and human rights laws relating to seeds and experiences in relation to seed legislations in India and the EU

A field visit was conducted and the participants were taken to Lac Rose ad to visit shell farming and understand about climate change in the Sahelian region.

Shell farming in Dakar

Visit to Lac Rose (Pink Rose)



Seed Sovereignty Dialogues

On 16th June 2021, Haki Nawiri Afrika in collaboration with Indigenous Women and Girls Initiative co-organised a session



on Seed Sovereignty in Kaani ward in Machakos County. The aim of the dialogue was to share about seeds, importance of seeds in relation to climate resilience and rationale for seed banks at the community level. The forums also involved sharing IEC materials on women rights.

These had been donated to Haki Nawiri by Solidarity for Women Rights in Africa (SOAWR) in collaboration with Equality Now.

Climate Justice and Food Sovereignty Training for Youth

On 17th June, Haki Nawiri Afrika was represented at the Food Sovereignty and Climate Justice Training organised by Kenyan Peasants League. Haki Nawiri Afrika provided technical support on climate justice and food justice. The participants were taken through an understanding of climate change, what is



climate crisis, advocacy for a climate justice movement.

On food justice, participants were taken through seed related legislations in Kenya and how these impact on rights of farmers to produce and control food. For practical session, the participants were taken through soil testing process which included water retention capacity and soil texture.

The training also involved practical demonstration on seed saving and land use management through garden in a sack process

Soil health discussion



Negotiations on Gender Equality and Women's and Girls Empowerment

Haki Nawiri project participants participated in the 3rd Round of Negotiations on Gender Equality and Women and Girls' Empowerment Work stream held from 7th -8th June 2022. The negotiations were held at the FAO Headquarters in Rome and virtually. The forum focused on gender, women and girls in the context of food security and nutrition.



These negotiations took place in May and June 2022. The Negotiations focused on women's economic empowerment in the context of sustainable food systems, women and girls control over natural and productive resources which include land, forests, fisheries and water, access to education, capacity building , training , knowledge an information services, access to appropriate ICT based digital and innovative technology, gender equality and women and girls' empowerment across food security and nutrition in conflict and humanitarian crises and emergencies, elimination of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBVO and Violence Against Women (VAW) for improved food security and nutrition , equal participation in voice and leadership in policy and decision making levels and recognition , reduction and redistribution and recognition of unpaid care work.



Right to Food Bill

The meeting was organised by Route to Food Coalition and took place at Movenpick Hotel in Nairobi.

Right to Food Bill workshop

The convening discussed the rationale for a legal document that speaks to the right to food. Rising cost of food, rising cost of living and linked to the war in Ukraine and Africa's including Kenya's overdependence on imports was discussed.

The conversation on food and politics was relevant especially because Kenya was going into a General Election and the country would have a new leadership from local to national levels.

The platform elaborated apart from the Constitution, there is no law in Kenya that is explicit on the right to food for the citizenry.



Presentation on what right to food means in the Kenyan Context



It was stated that instances that make food litigious are:

- When substandard food is sold
- When food becomes poisonous(aflatoxin)
- Impacts of extreme weather events on food on farms
- Death or illness as result of toxic substances in the food chain (such as pesticides)
- When citizens go hungry because of high cost of food
- When ingredients in food are higher than the WHO accepted levels e.g. sugars
- Adverse impacts of advertisements that negatively influence consumption
- Misinformation on adverts relating to farm

inputs (high yields that do not materialise)

Envisioning the Right to Food in the Kenyan Context

The convening, participants discussed an envisioned representation of the Right to Food in the Kenyan context with a focus on supply chains, environment and consumer behaviour, health and diets and food governance. The participants then discussed the relevant concerns, and proposed positive development including intervention for the concerns raise. The participants also discussed the existing policies and how they align to the Right to Food.



Food Manifesto Launch

On 23rd June 2022, Haki Nawiri was represented the Food Manifesto Launch organised by Route to Food Coalition. The launch took place at the Villa Rosa Kempinsky in Nairobi. The Food Manifesto looks at some of the common myths and misconceptions about food and provides nine (9) proposed interventions to address the current food security issues in the country as well as build a foundation for a sustainable, equitable food system for Kenya. As a coalition of organizations that champions the Right to adequate food for all Kenyans as espoused in the Kenyan Constitution, article 43 (1) (c).



Question and Answer Session

Why a Food Manifesto?

The belief that it is important for political leaders to include food agenda in their political manifestos as at a time when the country is gearing up to have a change of guard at all levels of leadership

- To have all stakeholders think critically about the political economy of hunger
- Witnessing the devastating effects of hunger on citizenry including food unavailability, inaccessibility and rising cost of food
- More than 14.5 million Kenyans suffer from chronic food insecurity while a further 1.5 million people are constantly exposed to severe food insecurity and risk of starvation
- The fact that the political will and commitment is the missing ingredient in addressing Kenya's perennial food problems
- Agricultural sector employs 40 percent of the Kenyan population and 70% of Kenya's rural population according to FAO

Representatives from Haki Nawiri Afrika, Rural Outreach Africa, ReSCOPE, United Democratic Alliance and Jomo Kenyatta University of Science and Technology at the Food Manifesto Launch-Nairobi

The participants' views focused on:

- Food as a national security issue
- Agricultural extension service challenges
- Budgetary allocation to agriculture
- Youth and agriculture



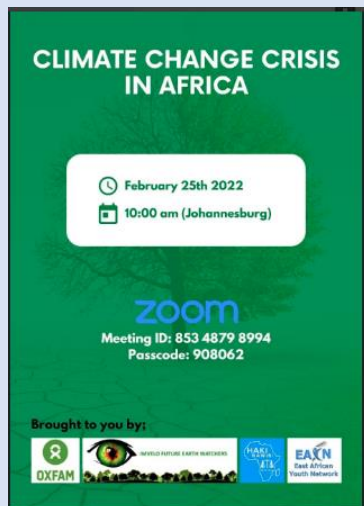
The aspirations of Kenyans in relation to food was described as:

- Budgetary allocation to agriculture
- Investment in research that benefits smallholder farmers
- Learn from smallholder farmers and collaborate with them in setting priorities within the agriculture sector
- The need for a shift to agroecology as a way of food production

Climate Justice

A Climate Dialogue was co-organised by Haki Nawiri Afrika in collaboration with Imvelo Earth Watchers. The forum had participants from Kenya and South Africa. Experiences were shared on impacts of climate change in Kenya and South Africa comparatively. This included experiences of farmers, fisherfolks, Indigenous Peoples, youth, women and mine affected communities. Strategies for adaptation were discussed including on the ground work such

as agroecology, water harvesting to prevent wastage and use of organic fertilisers. It was shared that mine affected communities in South Africa suffer from chemical residue that come from the mines either through inhaling or when these substances get into water sources. It was explained that other ailments include skin diseases and coughing as well as the dangers of open mines which are not rehabilitated after they become inactive.



South-South Climate Justice Dialogues

On 19th April 2022, a Climate Justice Dialogue was co-organised by Haki Nawiri Afrika, Imvelo Earth Watchers and Oxfam Southern Africa. The forum brought together participants from Kenya, South Africa and Uganda. The convening was a People's COP 26 anchored on an African lens. The convening discussed Climate change negotiation process, Food and climate change experiences from Uganda, climate change and capitalism, Climate change and health, Climate change and urban informal settlements.

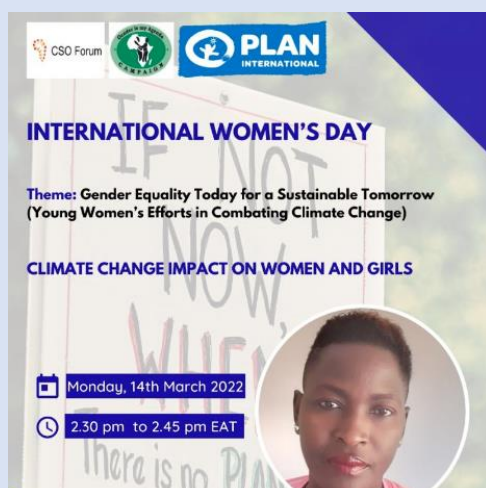
South –South Climate Dialogue

The forum further discussed flooding in South Africa, climate change and extraction and how mining communities are affected. These included diseases such as chest pains. It was said that mines are left open without rehabilitation leading to accidents. It was also discussed that climate change has affected farming through erratic rainfall and food shortages due to prolonged droughts.



Children and Climate Change Submission to the African Civil Society Forum

On 15th February 2022, Haki Nawiri Afrika made submissions on Children and Climate change to the African Civil Society Forum (CSO-Forum). This was part of the General Comment on Climate and Climate Action in Africa. Haki Nawiri Afrika made a contribution to the African CSOs Position paper on Children and the Environment.



Link is <https://www.eventbrite.com/e/how-general-comment-no-26-can-advance-childrens-environmental-rights-registration-262637845867>

International Women's Day

On 14th March 2022, Haki Nawiri Afrika was represented at a convening organised by CSO

Forum, Gender is my Agenda Campaign and Plan international. The forum involved experience sharing on impact of climate change on women and girls and strategies to address these negative impacts in the community. The convening was part of celebrating International Women's Day 2022.

It was also an opportunity to share Haki Nawiri's work on food and climate justice.

Climate Heroines Exhibition

In celebrating the International Women's Day (IWD) 2022, a Nairobi based journalist Sandra Ruongo organised a photo exhibition entitled "Climate Heroines ". The exhibition was done on 25th March 2022 and held at The Grill Father in Westlands –Nairobi. The aim of the exhibition was to celebrate and highlight the role of women in promotion sustainability and addressing climate change.

Leonida Odongo-Co founder Haki Nawiri Afrika was feted as a Climate Heroine during the exhibition for the work on climate justice.

The exhibition focused on reduction of human –wildlife conflict, food justice, community



From left: Ms Leonida Odongo, Ms Winnie Cheche, Ms Rosemary Odinga, Ms Fransisca Kasuku and Ms Sandra Ruong'o during Climate Heroines exhibition in Westlands, Nairobi, on March 25, 2022.

dialogues on climate change. The exhibition featured environmental lawyers, a teacher, environmentalists undertaking rehabilitation of mangroves, addressing plastic pollution in marine ecosystems and food justice within communities using agroecology, campaigns on improving nutrition among school children by establishing organic gardens in rural and urban areas.

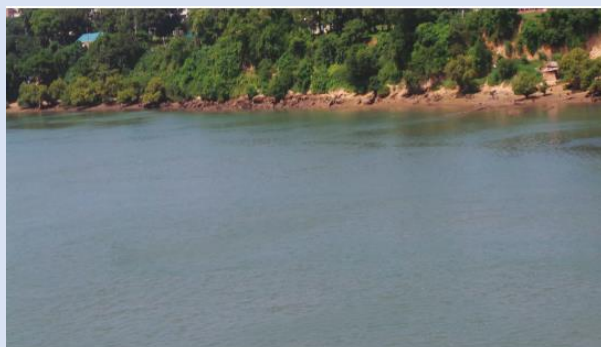


Photo Credit-Esther Nyandoro, Nation Media Group

The exhibition also involved networking among the participants and getting to understand better how the 11 women Climate Heroines engage in tackling climate change. The guest of honour was Ms. Rosemary Odinga. Human wildlife conflict was climate change issue. When humans encroach where wild animals live, there is conflict. Humans on the other hand end up feeling threatened by wildlife leading to conflicts.

Mangroves as buffer zones to flooding-Malindi, Kenya

When wild animals destroy crops belonging to farmers, the farmers for compensation, sometimes



call

wildlife become rogue that they end up killing humans. Plastic choking water bodies results into death of marine animals. Sometime fish swallow these plastics interfering with their health.

Destroyed mangroves in Kenya's coast

The Photo Exhibition also focused on marine ecosystem. It is acknowledged that marine litter is an aspect brought about by human activity, can interfere with the water cleanliness, introduce harmful elements such as oil spills and lead to fish not having enough oxygen.



The forum discussed manifestation of climate change for example flooding, impact of capitalism on climate change through contribution of industries to the climate crisis including extractives. The experiences of informal settlements including industrial wastes, presence of a dumpsite in Dandora. Experiences of climate change on youth including impacts on youth in agriculture and impacts of desert locusts and how climate change results to ailments such as waterborne diseases such as bilharzia and cholera.

Link to the Exhibition: <https://nation.africa/kenya/news/gender/photojournalist-gives-women-a-voice-in-conservation-3761414>

Developing an African Position on Climate Change and Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (KJWA)

Haki Nawiri Afrika was represented at the African Group of Negotiators Experts Support (AGNES) workshop held at the Rift Valley Lodge in Naivasha-Kenya. The aim of the workshop was to develop an African Position on Climate change and KJWA.

The workshop was organised by AGNES in collaboration with Kenya's Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MEF) with support from the African Union Development Agency (AUDANEPAD), World Bank's Supported Accelerating Impacts of CGIAR Climate Research for Africa (AICCRA), Food and Agriculture organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), International Development Research Centre (IDRC), the Alliance of Biodiversity International and CIAT and the Alliance for Food Sovereignty in Africa (AFSA).

Participants at the Climate Negotiations



The workshop brought together 40 participants. The participants included CSO representatives, government officials and climate change negotiators. The countries represented during the workshop

were: Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Lesotho, Rwanda, Burundi Ivory Coast, Eritrea, Ghana, Zambia, Uganda, Togo, Benin, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, South Africa, South Sudan, Senegal, Sudan, Malawi, Nigeria, Gambia, Tunisia and Djibouti. The workshop reviewed review key highlights on the outcomes of the six KJWA topics to inform the elements of the report to COP27 on issues related to agriculture. c) Prepare a draft decision on the future of KJWA under the UNFCCC process. d) Develop AGN strategy on how to approach agriculture negotiations during the SB56 session (June 2022). The Alliance for Food Sovereignty in Africa made presentations showcasing the relevance of agroecology in addressing climate and food crisis. Experiences were shared from Kenya, Ghana Togo, Uganda and Zambia including policy engagement processes in the three countries in support of agroecology.



AFSA members from Kenya, Uganda, Zambia Togo and Rwanda at the Climate negotiations workshop –Naivasha

During the workshop, it was said that that agriculture is critical to Africa's growth and development, however climate change is destabilising local markets, affecting economic growth and increasing risk on agricultural investments. In Africa, agriculture remains critical for growth and development, however, climate change is destabilising local marketing, inhibiting economic growth and increasing the risk of agriculture investments. In many African countries, economies and livelihoods of citizens depend on

agriculture. Currently across the continent, weather patterns are changing, there is an increased crop volatility including livestock. Extreme weather events are on the rise and are projected to become even more drastic in future.

AU-NEPAD representative at the African Group of Negotiations Climate and KJWA Workshop



The United Nations Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) at the twenty-third Conference of Parties (COP23) held in November in Bonn, Germany, Parties adopted the Koronivia Joint Work on

Agriculture (KJWA) that established a joint SBSTA and SBI work on agriculture, thus linking science and implementation. The objective of the Naivasha meeting was to Finalizing the two paragraphs on NZ workshops;

- Identifying key elements of the report to COP27 on KJWA on issues related to agriculture; and
- Agreeing on a draft decision on the future of KJWA on issues related to agriculture under the UNFCCC process for consideration and adoption by COP27.

The objectives of the meeting were

- Consolidate AGN position on how to clean and finalize the two paragraphs on NZ workshops.
- Review key highlights on the outcomes of the six KJWA topics to inform the elements of the report to COP27 on issues related to agriculture.
- Prepare a draft decision on the future of KJWA under the United Nations Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) process

Group Photo



Climate Action Strategy Meeting and Capacity Building on Agroecology

From 4th -7th March 2022, Haki Nawiri Afrika was represented at the Alliance for Food Sovereignty in Africa (AFSA) Climate Action Strategy Meeting and Capacity Building on Agroecology and Climate Change.

The conference's principal objectives are: to build the capacity of the Climate Change and Agroecology working group members and partners in climate negotiations and the politics of climate finance; to develop a road map to COP 27 and concretise AFSA's Climate Change Working Group strategy and work plan for 2022.

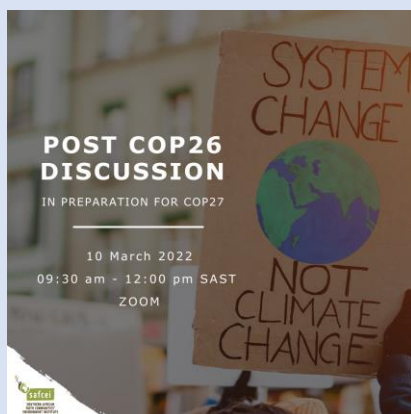


Feminist Climate Justice Workshop

Haki Nawiri Afrika was represented at the Feminist Climate Justice convening organised by Akina Mama wa Afrika held at

Radisson Blue Hotel in Nairobi.

On 10th March 2022, Haki Nawiri Afrika was represented at the



The forum was held on 10th March 2022 and organised by Southern Africa Faith Communities' Environmental Institute (SAFCEI). The aim of the meeting was to assess the key outcomes of the 26th United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conference of Parties (COP26) held in Glasgow, Scotland from 1-12 November 2021 and bring together a panel of experts to

share their perspectives and feedback on COP 26, as a preparatory for COP27.

The objectives of the webinar were: objectives:

- Offer faith leaders and people of faith an opportunity to learn from the experts and reflect from a faith perspective on the way forward for climate justice to COP27 after the COP226.
- To understand key climate negotiations and outcomes from COP26.
- Equip faith communities with information and resources on the impact of climate change [on food systems and] the environment, and provide them with information to help to build resilience.

The speakers included Dr. Vandana Shiva, Leonida Odongo-Haki Nawiri Afrika, Tashmica Sharma and Tashmica Sharma. The discussion focused on the UNFCCC COP26; Did it do enough to respond to the climate emergency? Adaptation in Africa: Adaptation in Africa: Issues Surrounding the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and Hinduism, Nature and Climate Change.

Earth Day 2022

Earth day is an internationally recognised day that marks the anniversary of the birth of the modern environmental movement in 1970. The theme for Earth Day 2022 was "Invest in Our Planet". Haki Nawiri Afrika was represented at the Earth day 2022 organised by Human Rights Education Advocates (HREA). The webinar was entitled "A Reflection on Youth Activism for Environmental Justice". "The forum had 28 participants. The climate crisis situation in South Africa and from a global perspective was shared by Prof. Nicholas King of the South African Institute of International Affairs. The variations in rising temperatures were described as follows:



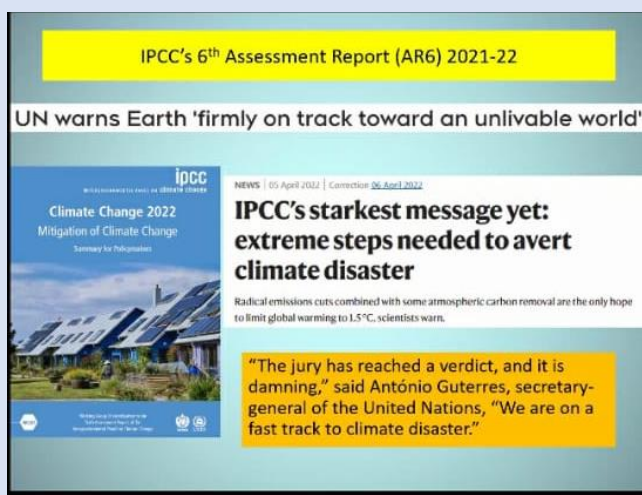
3-4 °C+

- Earlier impacts increase in frequency and severity
- Most staple crops and livestock are no longer farmable due to drought and heat stress
- Bush encroachment is severely reducing rangeland and grazing potential
- Usual coping mechanisms to deal with multi-year drought are overwhelmed and people depend on government support and /or voluntary moving as adaptation
- Government services and support are overstretched and inadequate, forcing migration from rural areas to cities
- Social disruption and rising violence

2 °C+

- Rising heat stress in both urban and rural settings
- Water resources increasingly difficult to grow crops and keep livestock
- Dramatic increase in extreme heat events such as heat waves and high fire-risk events occur
- Reduced access too biological resources e.g medicinal plants and bush meat as these are similarly impacted by changing physical conditions

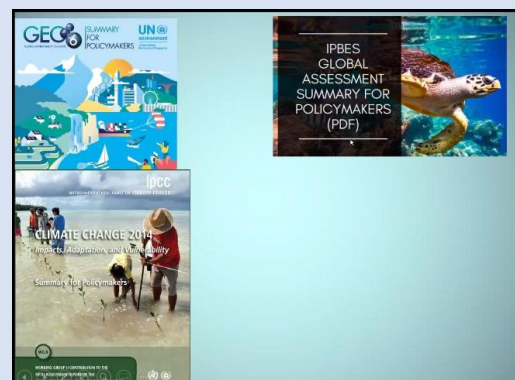
The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Report 2021/2022 was shared including the projections. Experiences were further shared about climate change in Southern Africa region comprising of floods, droughts and hurricanes. It was stated that with climate change comes Earlier impacts increase in severity and frequency Largely uninhabitable areas of the country due to heat and drought



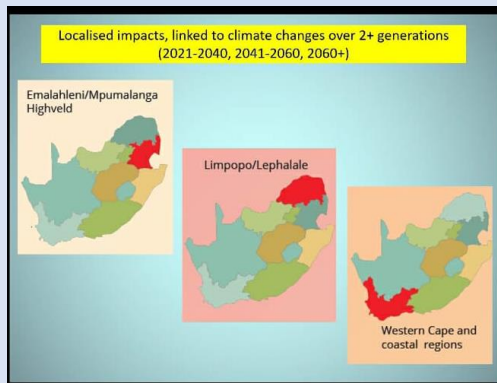
Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Global Assessment Summary for Policy Makers

The impact of climate crisis on youth was discussed including effects on future generation. It was said that

Massive loss of infrastructure due to extreme weather events
Forced out migration of the population.
Only potential very wealthy individuals and/ or industry e.g mining able to afford to adapt through extensive cooling
Significant on-going conflict over allocations of water including transboundary requirements of neighbouring countries



this is likely to disrupt daily lives including challenges in quality of life diminish economic opportunities and premature death as a result of extreme weather events, heat stress, disease outbreaks and violent social upheavals.

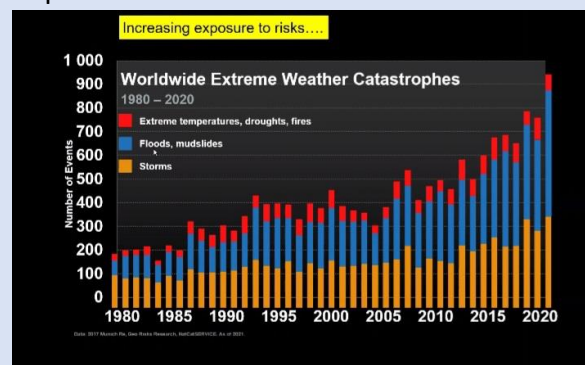


It was said that climate change according to the IPCC 6th Assessment Report 2021-2022 presented a start message that extreme steps are needed to avert climate disaster. It was state that the energy trapped by anthropogenic GHGs is now equivalent to exploding more than 500,000 Hiroshima atomic bombs everyday per year. The presenter further shared the IPES Global Assessment for Policy makers which noted the relevance of making peace

with nature. It was additionally noted that UNICEF places one billion children at extremely high risk of the impacts of climate crises.

Extreme Weather Events and Climate Change

It was said that unprecedented flooding in Kwa Zulu Natal over a 4-month's summary had left over 500 dead, including 60 children. It was stated that the flooding has destroyed billions of dollars' worth of roads, infrastructure and houses.



It was mentioned that 630 schools have been affected, 124 of them have suffered extensive damage and are cut off or inaccessible. It was said that more than 40,000 people had been displaced by the floods. It was stated that as a result of collapse, people's livelihoods and economic status and compromise their physical and mental well-being leading to forced migration, mostly to urban informal settlements.

It was discussed that rising levels of forced migration will lead to social conflict and violence, especially with in-migration from countries in the north leading to xenophobic attacks. It was discussed that forced migration will lead to loss of spatial and cultural identity, which will be especially traumatic for children in losing all that is familiar to them. During the convening, it was said that younger generations will inevitably face the worst impacts of climate change, despite contributing the least to emissions, is a cornerstone of the climate justice challenge. It was explained that today's youth will live in conditions which older generations have never experienced. The forum discussed climate change and food security. It was said that climate change leads to rising temperatures inducing prolonged drought will lead to reduced levels of soil moisture reducing direct plant growing and making rain-fed cropping impossible.



It was discussed that this combined with heat stress makes field labour untenable, and this would lead to decline in rural livelihoods and

income with dire socio-economic consequences especially for farming communities. It was said that extreme events such as hailstorms, floods and heat stress will decrease productivity and pest disease outbreaks on crops, livestock and wildlife will increase. It was stated that food insecurity will rise and children will suffer the most from hunger and malnutrition and have to spend longer hours assisting with food production and /or procurement, especially girls, losing out on education and other opportunities. It was discussed that large parts of the country (South Africa) will become increasingly uninhabitable, leading to highly disrupted living and forced migration.

Multi-Stakeholder Forum on Climate Change

Five Haki Nawiri project participants (3 university students) and 2 partners (Kaani Small Scale Farmers Association) were represented at the Multi-Stakeholder Workshop on Climate Change co-organised by Haki Nawiri Afrika, ReSCOPE and Indigenous Women and Girls Initiative.

Group Photo-Multi-Stakeholders Forum

The forum involved experience sharing on policy in relation to climate change, the relevance of agroecology in tackling climate crisis. The counties represented in the forum were Kiambu, Nairobi, Kajiado, Baringo, Machakos and Makueni.



Gender Justice

Paralegal Training

A paralegal training was conducted from 31st January -1st February 2022 at the African Inland Church (AIC) in Muvuti-Kiima Kimwe ward. The aim of the training was to build the capacity of women based in rural setting (Machakos County) to understand the law, identify challenges facing the community in relation to human rights and access to justice, impart advocacy skills, have knowledge on how the justice system works and acquire knowledge and skills to make effective referrals on justice issues. The 2-day training had 60 (29 and 31 respectively). Of the participants, 3 were males. Topics covered included paralegalism, justice process, plea bargaining, gender based violence, alternative dispute resolution, sexual violence, movement building and advocacy. A law student from Catholic University of Eastern Africa participated in the training to get a better understanding of challenges in access to justice for community members.

“When I finish school, I would like to continue engaging with Haki Nawiri in order to enhance access to justice for communities. This training has been an eye opener for me”- Melvin Bosibori-Law student, Catholic University of Eastern Africa.

Paralegal training in Muvuti-Kiima

Sharing on legal rights challenges

Kimwe ward-Machakos



A mental health awareness session was introduced in rural settings which involves organising periodic therapy sessions where women share issues affecting them and collectively explore solutions. The sessions are held in Muvuti Community Hall Machakos County. It was observed that women suffer in silence because they lack safe spaces for expressing what they are going through. The participants shared issues affecting them which included substance abuse by spouses, disrespect by husbands and in laws, land conflicts, being beaten, economic and emotional abuse. It was agreed that sessions to be organised which also bring men to understand what women go through in a bid to mend household relations and communication as this also causes stress on children.

Mental Health therapy for Women in Rural settings



Stakeholder Engagement and Impacts of COVID-19 and the Impact on Criminal Justice and Human Rights

On 10th March, Haki Nawiri Afrika was represented at the Stakeholder Engagement and Impacts on COVID 19. The forum was co-organised by Legal Resources Foundation, Omar Dullah Institute African Criminal Justice Reform. The forum discussed documentation rights violations linked to state of emergency and state of disaster lock-downs and cover the

extent to which prosecutions for rights violations occurred. The forum also deliberated on COVID-19 measures and enforcement and deliberated on the following:

- Nature of COVID-19 restrictions
- COVID-19 measures and rules
- COVID-19 rules that were most problematic and why
- Enforcement of COVID19 rules/measures by the police, municipal police, defence force or law enforcement officials
- Standing operating procedures /policies or training to guide enforcement officers in the policing of COVID-19 measures



- People most impacts by the COVID-19 rules/measures

- Notable protests or resistance relating to complying with COVID-19 restrictions

The forum further discussed penalties and sanctions for lockdown violations including the existing formal and informal penalties imposed for violations of COVID-19 restrictions, whether formal penalties were proportionate to the

alleged crime committed, public opinion about these penalties including informal penalties or bribes

Prosecution for rights violations by officials were discussed including incidences of rights violations of officials on citizens including use of force (not amounting to torture, torture, killing use of force (not amounting to torture), killing, wounding, chemical and pyro-technique devices, wounding, electroshock equipment, torture, unlawful/arbitrary detention, bribes and incommunicado detention. The role of human rights institutions /oversight bodies , stakeholder engagement and public participation, good practice examples as measured by the quality of the legal framework , the limitation of rights and enforcement , documenting the consequences of lockdowns with particular reference to detains and their families , impact of the lock-down enforcement on the ability of citizens to lose their socio-economic rights, rights of the arrested and detained, impacts of lockdowns on citizens , good practice examples and minimum benchmarks in the criminal justice and human rights sector for future use

Women Communal Land Rights



Kenyan Peasants League(KPL) –Women's Collective organised a dissemination workshop to share the outcome of the study on Women Communal Land Rights. The forum was held on 21st January 2022 at the Christin Health Association of Kenya (CHAK) in Nairobi and had 25 participants (21 females:4 males). The study focused on women's voices from Mathare,

Migori, Siaya and young people's perspectives on land including voices of elderly who are normally custodians of culture in different Kenyan communities.

Discussion on sources of the law in Kenya

The aim of the dialogue was to share experiences of women and youth in relation to property and inheritance rights and identify solutions to the challenges facing women, girls and youth in relation to land and other forms of property. The



represented organisations were Haki Nawiri Afrika, ActionAid-Kenya/Youth Initiative for Land in Africa(YILAA), Mathare Legal Aid and Human Rights Advocacy(MLHRA), Kenyan Peasants League and Coalition of Grassroots Human Rights Defenders(CGHRDs).



Land Rights for Women and Girls

Haki Nawiri Afrika was represented at the Land Rights for Women and Girls forum organised by Kenyan Peasants League held at Kangemi. The forum focused on property and inheritance rights including discriminations that women and girls face in relation to property rights. The participants shared their personal experiences on land loss, challenges faced in property and inheritance issues in both rural and urban settings. Members of Kenyan Peasants League –Women's Collective shared findings of a research done on women and land rights in three countries in Kenya including Nairobi. The participants were taken through Land Act and Succession Act including the process of will writing and advocacy on land rights particularly for women and girls. The participants were further taken through a step by step process on how to purchase land stories of successfully defending own land against in-laws as a widow.

International Womens Day: Her Land Campaign

The Launch of the Stand for Her Land Campaign and the IGAD (Intergovernmental Authority for Development) Coffee Table Book on the 8th of March 2022, in Nairobi, Kenya. The Intergovernmental Authority on Development, International Land Coalition, Landesa and We Effect, in association with GROOTS Kenya, the International Centre for Research on Women, and Habitat for Humanity.

The event, held on 8th March 2022, focused on Securing Women Land Rights in Africa, The



Launch of Stand for Her Land Campaign (Senegal, Ethiopia and Uganda) and the IGAD Coffee Table Book on the 8th of March, under the theme: Break the Bias: Closing the Gender Gap on Land in Africa. The regional event was anchored on the International Women's Day 2022 theme:

“#Break the Bias”. The celebrations were held in collaboration with the UN Women, FAO, Global Land Tools Network (GLTN)/UN Habitat, African Women Development and Communication Network (FEMNET), OXFAM International, SDG Kenya, Kenya Land Alliance, Huairou Commission, Association of Women in Energy and Extractives in Kenya(AWEIK), Deliver for Good Campaign, and other development partners. The regional gathering aimed at achieving three intertwined objectives, in line with the mission of IWDs, fulfilment of the aspirations of the Generation Equality Actions Plans and Sustainable Development Goals:

- Expose biases that hinder gender equality land governance and their implications for empowerment of women and girls,
- Share and celebrate planned actions and programs intended to contribute to securing land rights and achieving sustainable land management and climate action outcomes for women and girls in Africa and Explore new synergies towards “breaking the bias” in securing women’s land rights in Africa



Capacity Enhancement in Drafting and Submission of Periodic Reports

Haki Nawiri project participants were trained on Periodic Reporting from 11th -13th April 2022 led by Solidarity for Women Rights in Africa and Equality Now, donations from these two organisations in terms of IEC materials were provided to Haki



Nawiri. These resource materials are distributed during community dialogues on land rights, legal rights and women rights.

IEC materials donated by SOAWR/Equality Now

Legal Rights Awareness

Haki Nawiri Afrika in collaboration with Centre for Human Rights and Development conducted legal rights awareness for community members in Kaani –Machakos County. The session focused on land rights, human rights, child rights, child protection and Gender Based Violence. The convening brought together 110 participants (100 women:10men). It was observed that many rural communities are fear reporting cases of abuse because they do not want to create enmity in their homesteads. It was also noted that there are many flimsy cases



existing in the community especially



on land such as boundaries and land being taken away by relatives with most of the victims being women.

Women rights as a component of legal rights

Human Rights as a component of



Youth Engagement

In the reporting period, a Haki Talk was held on 20th January 2022

entitled Human Rights, Legal Rights and Social Justice in East Africa. The convening was collaboratively co-organised by Haki Nawiri Afrika, East Africa Community (EAC), African Youth Federation, East Africa Youth Network and Justice Hive. The forum brought together 53 participants (32 males:21 females). The forum

discussed shrinking civic spaces in East Africa, the role of governance in restoring Africa, challenges facing youth and social movements in nurturing youth activism in the East Africa region. The convening further discussed the various functions played by the EAC including youth engagement platforms within the Regional Economic Community (REC).



Haki Talks Series

Access to Justice and Rule of Law in Kenya

Students from Catholic University part of Haki Nawiri organised a session on access to justice and rule of law in Kenya. The convening discussed challenges faced in accessing justice and explored solutions to these challenges.



Child Rights and Child Protection

A child rights and child protection sensitisation forum was held on 2nd February 2022 at General Mulinge Primary School in Machakos County. The forum had 101 participants (56 females:49 males of which (93 were pupils, 1 Head teacher, 1 Deputy Head teacher, 1 Board of Governors member, 3

teachers, 2 Haki Nawiri members and 1 Dandora Social Justice Centre member). The forum focused on child rights, why protect children and practical skills on agroecology as part of strengthening the schools agricultural club known as 4K Club.

Child protection session



Haki Nawiri organised a child rights and child protection sensitisation at General Mulinge Primary School in Kaani, Machakos County. The forum brought together 110 children and 10 teachers including a Board of Governor (BOG) member from the school and parents. The pupils were taken through an understanding of child rights, child

rights violations and how to prevent abuse. The session was held on 16th June 2022 to commemorate the Day of the African Child.

Monicah Yator the Executive Director Indigenous Women and Girls giving a talk on menstrual hygiene –General Mulinge Primary School-Machakos County
Links to the Haki Talks are as follows: <https://www.instagram.com/p/CXYjleBKxnW/>,



Twitter

https://twitter.com/hashtag/LegalRightsKE?src=hashtag_clickgu

African Civic Engagement Academy-
Accra,Ghana

Africa Civic Engagement Academy

Haki Nawiri Afrika was represented at the Africa Civic Education Academy which took place in Accra Ghana. The training brought together 60 participants drawn from different parts of Africa to showcase action plans. Haki Nawiri' Afrika's activities were presented using



a work plan focusing on addressing climate change.

Africa Civic Engagement Academy session



Community Hall on 3rd February 2022.

Psychosocial support session at Catholic University



The objective of psychosocial support and resilience building is to create safe spaces for women and youth to share what they are going through and collectively explore solutions. Haki Nawiri Afrika recognises that the beginning of healing is acknowledging that one has a problem. In, Machakos, the forum had 36 participants (all females), whereas in Nairobi the session had 20 participants (8 females:12males). Links to the psychosocial sessions are as follows:



Instagram: <https://www.instagram.com/p/CZhlfBq7A7/>, Blogs : <https://hakinawiriafrica.wordpress.com/2022/02/08/leaving-no-village-behind-psychosocial-support-and-resilience-building-in-rural-communities>

Publications

Human Rights in a Pandemic Chronicles: Stories of Disruption and Resilience

A book documenting community experiences with the COVID-19 pandemic was developed. This publication documents the various rights violations that communities in Kenya went through and the coping mechanisms they adopted. The publication is also an advocacy tool aimed at amplifying the diverse experiences of communities and at the same time gives recommendations on how various sectors should be handled during a pandemic. The link to the publication is as follows: <https://hakinawiriafrika.org/human-rights-in-a-pandemic-chronicles/>

Advocacy and lobbying

Haki Nawiri Afrika project participants are engaged in advocacy work within their communities, an example is addressing the challenge of period poverty and transactional

sex for pads. Links to these efforts include the following: https://www.the-star.co.ke/sasa/lifestyle/2022-02-12-youth-on-a-mission-to-amass-coins-for-pads/?fbclid=IwAR0BEj0bmrRrdti5RdFvhQG12pnj21NeWD0kX_hXATFya-xGqZBQAdMMaUE.

Donations and materials support



Haki Nawiri Afrika received donations in terms of clothing and shoes from two Ngara Girls Alumnae Faith Mwangi and Millicent Matolo. These were distributed to children and parents in Nairobi (Embakasi ward) and Kaani in Machakos County. The parents and the children were very appreciative.

“Since Haki Nawiri members started engaging children in this school, the level of confidence among children has Improved- Peter Nzioka, Board Member, General Mulinge Primary School

Key Milestones

From January –June 2022, the following milestones were achieved by the organisation:

- Haki Nawiri Afrika continues to empower young people with knowledge and practical skills on human rights legal rights and advocacy
- Visibility for the organisation has been enhanced as a result of improved networking and alliance building
- More students are willing to be part of Haki Nawiri
- New partnerships are being established at the local, national, regional and global levels
- Rural communities are becoming more conscious of their rights as a result of Haki Nawiri Afrika’s interventions
- The organisation has enabled students, out of school youth and rural women to understand Kenya’s justice system. At Kenyatta University, students report enhanced understanding of human rights and processes of defending rights and are carrying out awareness on human and legal rights for fellow students. Furthermore, students report adopting Alternative Dispute Resolution(ADR) –a skill imparted during the paralegal training.
- The student-police dialogue at Kenyatta University has resulted to a meeting of student leaders , resulting into adoption of mechanisms to address insecurity .This has been a collaborative effort under the Jichunge Initiative held on 15 February 2022 between the OCPD Kenyatta University Market police post, Boda boda Association, Chairman Nyumba Kumi , Senior Security Officers and Deputy Directorate Security .This is a response to insecurity which was cited as one of the major issues affecting students during the Student-police dialogue.
- At Catholic University, students are utilising knowledge and skills gained form the project to carry out awareness at the community level and empower other students on their rights during the Club days at the university (Thursdays).
- Additionally, trained project participants can break down the law for community members for better understanding and at the same time provide basic legal advice. Exposure visits to rural communities by students has opened their worldview and helped link theory (what is learnt in class) with realities in matters human rights and

social justice. Within learning institutions, more students are willing to be part of the Haki Nawiri including international students from Nigeria, Madagascar and South Sudan. The project participants are incorporating what they have learnt in the projects in local formations, for example community based organisations and getting invitations from local administration to share about human rights. An example is Namwela ward in Toloso location, Bungoma County.

- In Kaani and Kiima Kimwe wards in Machakos County, there is better understanding of human and legal rights. There is enhanced consciousness on importance of reporting cases of rights violations. There is an improved knowledge on where and how to report cases of rights violations. Furthermore, project participants are creating awareness to other community members during women group meetings known as *chama*

Challenges and way forward

- Haki Nawiri carried out the above activities in finance constrained settings, more funding opportunities are needed to enable realisation of set objectives
- Haki Nawiri calls upon more organisations to partner with us and donate to our cause –which is to enable realisation of social justice
- Haki Nawiri is calling for individuals to join our course and work with us on the different pillars
- We also welcome research students to come and learn from our rich on the ground knowledge