

Review of MUHURI and HAKI Africa Agreements 2016-17

HANS INGE CORNELIUSSEN

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**Review of *MUHURI and HAKI Africa*
*Agreements 2016-17***

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List of abbreviations

AMYI	Amani Mashinani Youth Initiative
CAB	Citizens Alternative Budget
CBOs	Community Based Organization
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
CVE	Countering violent extremism
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FKF	Football Kenya Federation
HAKI Africa	Humanity Activism Knowledge Integrity in Africa
HRD's	Human Rights Defenders
KCCF	Kilifi County Citizens Forum
KNCHR	Kenya National Commission on Human Rights
KHRC	Kenya Human Rights Commission
MP	Member of Parliament
MUHURI	Muslims for Human Rights
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NMFA	Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
SAP	Social Accountability Project
VE	Violent extremism

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1. Summary findings

Relevance

The MUHURI and the HAKI Africa project were found to be relevant in light of the general situation in the Coastal Region, and in relation to Norwegian Human Rights policy. Involved communities and other stakeholders confirmed the relevance of the MUHURI project activities. For HAKI Africa, most activities were seen as relevant for countering violent extremism (CVE), with an exception of the libraries.

Effectiveness

Despite a challenging situation for human rights organisations, the MUHURI project was found to have produced more positive changes than the organisations reported back to the Embassy. The Social Accountability sub-project (SAP) was able to engage local communities in a way that led to several significant changes in county governments' priorities. The project's contribution towards the devolution objectives¹ has been demonstrated by the number of proposals and recommendations that have been included in county governments budgets over the project period. The Access to Justice sub-project (AJP) improved the justice of the affected citizens, by taking significant cases to court. Some of the court rulings are also likely to establish precedence for the future.

The review team found weaknesses in MUHURI's project set up, which affected monitoring and the assessment of the project. The Theory of Change (ToC) was complex and did not explain the rationale for the Norwegian funded project in an intuitive way. The project also lacked a comprehensive and consolidated results framework, with a clear goal hierarchy.

HAKI Africa's monitoring system did not include any methodology for systematically assessing the extent to which the targeted youth have changed focus and attitudes, and radicalization been prevented. This made it more difficult to measure the effectiveness of the project.

HAKI Africa has produced most of the planned project outputs, with the exception of the financial empowerment component. HAKI has even achieved more than planned in certain areas. The project has succeeded in involving several hundred youth in various activities. HAKI has also demonstrated an ability to bring together government agencies, community and youth around the table, addressing CVE issues. The review team found it likely that the project contributed to the overall reduction of recruitment for radicalisation in Mombasa.

Even if HAKI Africa has been successful in recruiting youth members to AMYI, this review question whether the organisation has the capacity to follow up and include the around 1000 members in meaningful activities. If the expectations of these youth are not met, the organisation might risk its reputation, and disappointed youth might be an easier target for recruitment to violent extremism.

¹ Regarding public participation and involvement. Kenya's Constitution in Section 201 (a) underline public participation as one of the principles of public finance.

Sustainability

The MUHURI's Social Accountability subproject was found to be fairly sustainable, but in the future a partnership approach towards communities and organisations, would enhance the sustainability further. The Access to Justice sub-project is not and cannot be sustainable as such; legal aid and court cases will also in the future require substantial external resources and follow up. However, those court cases that have established precedence in the Kenyan justice system may have a lasting effect on similar cases in the future.

The overall sustainability of the HAKI Africa project is uncertain. Activities seem to be only partly sustainable, many of them may have to be scaled down or terminated, should funding stop. However, there is a considerable potential for improving the sustainability by initiating a closer cooperation with some of the public and private stakeholders, and by involving the members of the Amani Mashinani Youth Initiative (AMYI) more.

Financial management

The financial management of MUHURI was found to be satisfactory. No serious issues were revealed. However, the organisation does not have an anonymous channel for reporting corruption, which is a weakness. MUHURI also lacks an anti-corruption policy, even if the organisation addresses such issues in financial guidelines and Code of Conduct for the staff.

The financial management of HAKI Africa was reviewed and in general found to be satisfactory. An important measure taken by HAKI Africa to address remarks in the latest audit and management letter, has been the change from accounting in Excel to the current use of the electronic QuickBooks system. Additional staff has also been employed in the Finance Department. Risks related to anti-corruption were assessed on *a system level* for the two organisations, and the systems were found to be satisfactory.

Cross cutting issues

The review team did not come across any significant negative effects of the two projects in relation to the Norwegian crosscutting issues of environment or gender. On the contrary, both projects have promoted the gender component. Work related to political rights and the rule of law at the Kenyan Coast bears a risk for those involved becoming targets of harassment from the Government. In the SAP there were a few examples of persons being targeted, as a result of involvement in the project. Apart from this, no negative consequences of the two projects relating to human rights, were documented.

2. Recommendations

- ✓ Both the MUHURI and the HAKI Africa project could improve the effectiveness and sustainability by involving the target groups and other stakeholders more in the planning and implementation of the projects.
- ✓ MUHURI should consider applying a partnership approach towards CBOs and community groups involved in the project activities, rather than treating them as implementing agents.
- ✓ The review team advice HAKI Africa to develop a strategy for handling the high expectations among many of the youth members. Such a strategy should include efforts to communicate what HAKI can offer the youth, and what they cannot do. The organisation is advised to stop recruitment of new members until this issue is being handled properly.
- ✓ MUHURI is advised to improve the project set up by developing a clear and simple ToC, and a logical and stringent results framework, should there be a new phase of the project.
- ✓ HAKI Africa must to consider methods for systematically assessing effects of the project, compared to the objectives, including developing monitoring mechanisms and procedures, in the event of a new phase of the project.
- ✓ MUHURI should consider developing an anti-corruption policy as well as an anonymous channel for reporting corruption.
- ✓ MUHURI is advised to give increased attention risk analysis and risk management, particularly with regard to preventing harassment of individuals involved in the project, and to assist persons already victimised. The organisation might also consider to include such cases in the Access to Justice project.

1. Background and method

The Coast region of Kenya has been marked by human rights violations that can be traced back to the pre-independence period and marginalization by successive governments². One of the key problematic issues, land use and ownership, is related to this. Today, some abuses are committed by security agencies in the context of counter-terror operations, others by police officers and other security agencies³. Human rights organizations have continued to implicate Kenyan police and military in disappearances and killings of individuals allegedly linked to Al-Shabab. The number of cases of youth joining Al-Shabaab and criminal gangs increased after the Kenyan Military incursion into Somalia in 2012. Since 2015, there has been a significant reduction in recruitment for violent extremism in the Coastal Region, which must be viewed in the context of interventions by many stakeholders⁴.

Muslims for Human Rights (MUHURI) and *Humanity Action Knowledge Integrity (HAKI) Africa* are two Non-Governmental Organization (NGO), both working to promote human rights at the Coast. The two organisations have a complex relationship to local government and security agencies in the Coastal region. On one hand, they are experiencing limitations, threats and difficulties to operate. At the same time both of them are able to relate to government bodies and cooperate on certain issues. Both MUHURI and HAKI have at times engaged in national issues, but the main focus is on strengthening human rights and countering violent extremism at the Coast. The Royal Norwegian Embassy in Nairobi has supported the two organizations since 2014. In 2015, both HAKI Africa and MUHURI were accused by Kenyan Authorities of cooperating with terrorist organisations, and subsequently their bank accounts were frozen. The two organisations pursued and won a court case, and both were removed from the list of organisations supporting terror networks.

Approach and Methodology

The review team consisted of one person from Norad (team leader) and a Kenyan consultant. The consultant conducted most of the interviews in the communities and with other Kenyan stakeholders. The team leader and consultant used both focus group discussions and individual semi-structured interviews. In addition to interviews, the review is based on information from written sources, selected financial documentation and observations from visits to the two organisations and project areas. Stakeholders in Nairobi were also interviewed. Given the limited time, the review focused on a selection of project activities. For MUHURI this included the Access to Justice (AJP) and the Social Accountability Project (SAP). Under the AJP subproject, the focus will be on the strategic litigation of public interest cases, which was the main activity. In the HAKI Africa project, the financial empowerment component has not been reviewed, since this was not implemented.

² Hansen, Lid, Collins and Okwany: “*Countering violent extremism in Somali and Kenya: Actors and approaches*”, NUPI Report 2016:10, page 45.

³ Amnesty International. Kenya 2016/17 Report. <https://www.amnesty.org/en/countries/africa/kenya/report-kenya/>. Also stated by the leaders of HAKI and MUHURI.

⁴ This was the common view of both governmental and civil society actors. For example the leaders of MUHURI and HAKI Africa, the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights, Coast Regional Office and Mombasa County Security Coordinator.

The HAKI projects objective of preventing youth from getting involved in violent extremism is methodologically hard to measure, since it is not possible to know, given the limitation of this review, which youth would have been radicalized, had it not been for HAKI's intervention. The review will however look for indications pointing towards the achievements of this and the other outcomes.

In addition to a list of suggested persons to be interviewed provided by the Norwegian Embassy, the selection of beneficiaries, staff, and other key informants were largely based on sampling frames developed by MUHURI and HAKI Africa staff. These may not have been complete and hence posed a potential risk for selectivity bias. This was, to the extent possible, mitigated through triangulation of data (primary and secondary) using the various methods outlined in Annex 4.

3. Findings

3.1. MUHURI

MUHURI began its operations in 1997 with the aim to secure the human rights and civil liberties of marginalized social groups. MUHURI is doing this by advocating for changes in national policies, but in particular by engaging right holders and duty bearers across the coastal region of Kenya. The current agreement between the Norwegian Embassy and MUHURI (KEN 2062, KEN 16/0005), covering 2016-17, consist of a grant of NOK 1 500 000. The Norwegian supported *Social Accountability, Access to Justice and Civic and voter education* project's objective is to encourage dialogue, public participation and engagements of coastal communities in service delivery and access to information, with the aim of ensuring devolution objectives⁵ are attained.

3.1.1. Relevance

MUHURI has included a Theory of Change (ToC) in the Operational Plan 2015-17. However, the ToC is complex and not easy to interpret, and does not explain the rationale for the Norwegian funded project in a clear way. The lack of a relevant ToC, related to the project, is a weakness, and should be addressed, if there is to be a new phase. Below, relevance will be assessed in relation to the context, the target groups and Norwegian policy (ref. ToR).

The constitution of Kenya mandates government institutions to involve the citizens when making decisions that affect them⁶. The MUHURI project began when devolution was taking shape, and both community members and government officials interviewed informed the review team that, the projects are relevant to them and helped them push for better service delivery and community participation in governing their resources. County officials and community groups also stated that the project helped providing platforms for citizens' participation in governance. The Chairperson of the Finance and Budgeting committee in the Mombasa County Assembly, underlined that "MUHURI

⁵ Regarding public participation and right to information

⁶ Kenyan Constitution, Article 10

and other civil society organizations have been very instrumental in sensitizing the community on their role in promoting citizen participation..... especially during the budget making cycle". The Deputy County Commissioner in Mombasa told the evaluators that the Social Accountability Project, by building capacity of members of the community, had contributed to making public expenditures more transparent.

Access to justice is expressly provided for in Article 48 of the Kenyan Constitution which obligates the state to "...ensure access to justice for all persons...". The human rights situation (civil and political rights) in the Coastal region is still marked by significant challenges in terms of access to justice⁷. Arbitrary arrests, abuse of the rights of arrested persons, illegal detention and disappearance of arrested persons are some of the issues that affected citizens in the Coastal region. The project has supported several public interest litigation cases, reported to have been important for access to justice in the region. In addition, both Kenyan and international stakeholders viewed the work of MUHURI as relevant. According to a USAID representative MUHURI has not refrained from using its voice to highlight violations. Also the Kenya Human Rights Commission highlights the relevance of MUHURI and states that the organisation is the most important human rights actor on the Coast at the moment

The project's activities to strengthen citizen participation and support to efforts to secure health, education and other public services, and against corruption, is relevant for two of the three main areas in Norway's human rights policy, as expressed in a white paper from 2014⁸; 1) Individual freedoms and participation, and 3) Equality and equal opportunities. The efforts of MUHURI in the AJP is directly relevant for the area of 2) Rule of law in the Norwegian human rights policy, but also the two other areas. On this background, the relevance of the MUHURI project is found to be high.

3.1.2. Effectiveness

Implementation of planned activities

The agreement⁹ between MUHURI and the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (NMFA) does describe the goals and results of the project, but not the outputs expected to be produced. The results framework (annex B to the agreement) does not list this explicitly, but the indicators in the framework point to the outputs may have been defined. It is, however a challenge that MUHURI's Operational Plan is not aligned with these documents and uses another terminology (objectives and activities). In addition, it is a significant weakness that the goal hierarchy is not stringent, and objectives, activities, outcomes etc. are mixed together. Due to this unclarity, the review team chose to focus on the activities of the project, in relation to the objectives, and did not do a comparison of planned to actual outputs. The lack of a comprehensive results framework with an unclear goal hierarchy is a weakness and should be addressed, if there is to be a new phase of the project.

⁷ According to KHRC

⁸ Meld. St. 10 (2014–2015) Muligheter for alle – menneskerettighetene som mål og middel i utenriks- og utviklingspolitikken.

⁹ Grant Agreement between The Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and MUHURI, KEN -2062 KEN 16/0005. Dated 22nd July 2016.

The activities' contribution to the objective

Social Accountability

MUHURI's Social Accountability activities "seek to encourage dialogue, public participation and engagements of coastal communities in service delivery and access to information, with the aim of ensuring devolution objectives¹⁰ are attained"¹¹. The review team met representatives from all the counties of the Coast and found that the project has formed or supported citizens' accountability forums at different levels in all of them. At the same time, the level of education in the coastal region is relatively low. This limits the citizens' effective participation in different governance processes including budget making/tracking. Despite this, the team documented several examples of significant changes made in county budgets due to the involvement of citizens, supported by MUHURI.

Community members in Kinango Sub-County, in Kwale County reported that due to their understanding of the governance processes, they were enabled to intervene in circumstances where resources were being misappropriated. The training on social accountability empowered them to forward demands towards their elected leaders. A mini social audit of the school bursary scheme by community members, revealed ghost students and corrupt dealings between the bursary committee and school heads. The intervention led to the formation of scholarship committees in all the wards across the county, with the mandate to vet and submit names of bursary beneficiaries to the relevant offices.

In Tana River, the project aided the community members to identify priority areas that need urgent intervention from the county government. This led them to unite and agitate during the budget public participation forums and fight for allocation of funds for upgrading the medical facilities at the District hospital. This led to establishing of a ward for female patients at the main District hospital. According to the Secretary General of the Kilifi Bunge La Mwananchi, the support from MUHURI to their organization helped them refine their strategies. Prior to the support from MUHURI, they were very confrontational with the duty bearers and this had the effect of them avoiding to work with the Bunge. However after they were trained on advocacy strategies in the SAP project, they held roundtable meetings especially with County Executive Committee (CEC) members, and several of the recommendations from the citizens alternative budget were adopted after the meeting with the CEC. In Mombasa County, the project succeeded in securing investments which had been made by previous Members of Parliament (MP) through Constituency Development Fund (CDF)¹². The Changamwe market, which was constructed by the former MP, had been neglected by successive MPs and had become a venue for drug trafficking. Members of the community, through MUHURI's intervention, formed a committee that approached the current MP and the Governor who agreed to renovate and revive the market for use as was originally intended. The market has been finalised, and at the time of the review, the community was waiting for it to be launched.

¹⁰ Regarding public participation and involvement. Kenya's Constitution in Section 201 (a) underline public participation as one of the principles of public finance (both in the budget process and the spending of public funds).

¹¹ Outcome as stated in the Grant Agreement between the Norwegian MFA and MUHURI, signed 22nd July 2016.

¹² This funding comes from the National Kenyan Government.

Despite these, and a number of other positive results from the project, there is still impunity and rampant misappropriation of funds by government officers. The Civil Society Organization (CSO) leaders interviewed stated that government officials are going after members of organisations that are vocal on governance issues, thereby weakening their strength. On the other hand, participants in the project reported to have been empowered to hold their governments accountable without fear. In addition, the SAP project enabled communities to identify priority areas. They stated to have seen improvement in service delivery, especially at the county level. Involved citizens in several counties reported that prior to engagement by MUHURI, it was more common that CSOs were being treated by county governments with suspicion and contempt. Members of the civil society also confirmed that the project led to more contact between the citizens and county government officials, and that their input during public participation sessions is now more often sought by government officials. The project's contribution towards the devolution objectives¹³ has been demonstrated by the number of proposals and recommendations in the citizens' alternative budgets that have been included in most of the county government budgets over the project period. At the same time, there is a risk that as citizens become more enlightened and involved, some government authorities become more creative trying to hide corrupt practices. Should the project continue, the project would need to be vigilant to the evolving creativeness of the authorities.

Access to Justice

The objective of the AJP subproject is "to promote Access to Justice as enshrined in the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, with emphasis on due process, fair trial, rights and protection from torture and ill treatment¹⁴". To fulfil this the organisation has taken a Public Interest Litigation (PIL) approach¹⁵. MUHURI filed several cases, challenging various human rights violations. Some of the cases are well known in the respective counties, due to their nature of public interest.

In Tana River County for example, MUHURI supported the Galje'el community of Tana River County to file a case at the High Court in Mombasa, challenging the government's withdrawal of citizenship rights of that community. The ruling of the case was delivered in October 2017, and the court held that the withdrawal of the identification cards for this community was discriminatory and ordered that, the government vets them for issuance of their cards. The case was widely publicized. The ruling in the Galje'el case has been seen as a significant step in fighting radicalization since the youth in Tana River and neighbouring county of Lamu now can rely on this judgement to demand their identification cards, and consequently travel freely and seek employment and other services outside their home area, without fearing for their security.

In Lamu, MUHURI filed a case challenging the continued renewal of a curfew imposed by the government that banned movement of goods and people. The fishing community usually fish at night and the curfew stopped them. Further, people could not go to the mosque for evening and early morning prayers. The narrative created by the Al-shabaab and other terror groups in their recruitment drives has been that, the government was against Muslims and therefore the curfew was a deliberate strategy meant to impoverish the predominantly Muslim population further. A

¹³ Regarding public participation and involvement. Kenya's Constitution in Section 201 (a) underline public participation as one of the principles of public finance.

¹⁴ Stated outcome in the Grant Agreement between the Norwegian MFA and MUHURI, signed 22nd July 2016.

¹⁵ In general, MUHURI also worked to advocate for implementation of judicial reforms, promote trial rights and build the capacity of justice actors.

Muslim scholar from Lamu told the review team that the lifting of the curfew by the court was seen as very positive step in fighting the recruiters, since they could not continue using this line of argument. This ruling also created precedence and lawyers relied on it in similar cases, especially in Northern Kenya where the government introduced a dusk to dawn curfew.

In various areas of the Coast region, government officials have for many years tried to compromise leaders of CSOs and vocal members of the public who attempt to foster justice, transparency and accountability. Some of them have had their houses torched and their lives and those of their families threatened. MUHURI staff also face similar challenges and threats due to the nature of their work. MUHURI has not had the capacity to assist all of these victims, but as a minimum support the project trained individual victims of human rights violations on self-representation in courts. According to MUHURI, this includes human rights defenders from different counties who have trumped-up charges against them. The Human Rights Defenders (HRD's) from Taita Taveta stated that the support from MUHURI gave them the confidence to continue agitating for their rights. The planned outcomes of the project, as stated in the agreement between the NMFA and MUHURI, are very ambitious and could not realistically be fulfilled within the limits of the project. However, MUHURI has successfully raised a number of PIL cases that have made precedence or affected groups in a way that has contributed to the planned outcome of the AJP.

3.1.3. Sustainability

MUHURI has through awareness raising and capacity building of local government officials and citizens, worked towards the SAP objective of "...public participation and engagements of coastal communities in service delivery and access to information, with the aim of ensuring devolution objectives (public participation and access to information) are attained". Many of these activities have taken place in County Consultative Meetings and other forums that MUHURI has organised for citizens and county government officials.

Most of the community groups stated that activities to hold government officials accountable would continue, even if the support from MUHURI should reduce or stop. Both CSO's and some of the interviewed local government officials reported that county governments are now more aware of the requirements for real consultation. However, while some government officials are more positive towards this, others ignore or try to obstruct public participation.

There were some complaints that MUHURI did not involve their partners in discussions about the cooperation or joint planning. Rather MUHURI decided the activities, and the community network implemented. Contrary to a partnership approach based on equality and participation, and with more focus on developing the capacity of the partners. Interviews with MUHURI staff also confirmed that the project planning had been done with little involvement of other stakeholders. Despite this, it is the review team's opinion that the MUHURI's SAP seemed to be fairly sustainable, but in the future a partnership approach would enhance the sustainability further.

The outcome of those court cases that have created a precedence in the Kenyan justice system will have a lasting effect on similar cases in the future, and thus be a sustainable result. The training of community members on self-representation in court, might also to some extent be sustainable, if this is knowledge that the members will be able to utilise, should they be charged. Even so the overall picture is that the AJP activities are not and cannot be sustainable as such; legal aid and court cases

will also in the future require substantial external resources and follow up from MUHURI's side, or others. Should the project funding from all sources cease, most activities under the AJP would not be possible to implement.

MUHURI should focus on developing measures that can ensure even greater sustainability. One element of this would be to draw up an exit strategy.

3.1.4. Financial management

The review team has carried out an assessment of MUHURI's financial management, based on Norad's framework for partner assessment¹⁶, which includes reviewing anti-corruption and internal control mechanisms. The latest audit, financial project report and management letter has served as a background for the assessment. The review team will below only comment on the issues of concern arising from this exercise.

MUHURI did experience a corruption case some years ago. Despite this, the organisation does not have an anti-corruption policy. However, anti-corruption measures are included in the organisation's Financial Guidelines and the Code of Conduct that staff has to sign. The review team also found that MUHURI does not have an anonymous channel for reporting corruption. The finance manager stated that staff which might discover corrupt practices has the liberty to inform members of the Board. However, there might be instances where staff might find it hard to approach a board member concerning such a delicate issue. Especially since their anonymity will not be sufficiently secured. In the event of a board member also being implicated, this could have severe consequences for the whistle blower.

The overall conclusion is that MUHURI's financial management is satisfactory and in line with international standards. This is also supported by the Danish Embassy in Nairobi, which has had MUHURI as a partner for over 10 years, working on peace and countering violent extremism on the Coast. In the Embassy's view, MUHURI has demonstrated significantly good programme management capabilities including in financial management.

3.2. HAKI Africa

HAKI Africa is a national NGO established in 2012 and based in Mombasa. The organisation works to improve livelihoods and strengthen the progressive realisation of human rights in Kenya. In particular, the organisation seeks to increase the recognition and empowerment of local communities. HAKI also works to provide a platform between state and non-state actors. The Norwegian Embassy is currently in the second agreement with HAKI (KEN 2062, KEN 16/0004). The current agreement, covering 2016-17, consist of a grant of NOK 1 500 000. The overall aim of the Norwegian supported *Youth Engagement and Empowerment Project (YEOP)* is to prevent Mombasa youth from getting involved in violent extremism and radicalization, and positively engage around social and economic development of themselves, their communities and their county. Thus enhancing security in the society.

¹⁶ http://norad.intra.mfadir.no/no/Norad/Fagverket/Tilskuddsforvaltning_retningslinjer/Veiledere-rutiner-og-tips/Partnervurderinger/

3.2.1. Relevance

The HAKI project has a dual objective of to “prevent Mombasa youth from getting involved in violent extremism and radicalization, and positively engaged around social and economic development of themselves, their communities and their county¹⁷”. The project activities were school debates, football, libraries, youth centres (with various activities) and lectures on religious discourses, human rights and peace building (incorporated in the other activities).

The project’s Theory of Change¹⁸ was that by engaging youths in Mombasa (primarily in high risk areas) in sports and other activities, expose them to positive messages, and in addition create links between the youth, security agencies and community this would reduce their vulnerability for recruitment to radicalisation and crime, and enhance their social development. Even if it is very hard to make a profile of what sort of young people might be radicalised, there are strong indications that marginalisation, experienced injustice (including from security bodies), low education, lack of work, family situation and extremist religious ideologies are among the factors that raises the risk of recruitment¹⁹. The HAKI project addressed the idleness and lack of opportunities to engage in positive activities, and tried to build a better relation to the security bodies. This might not be enough in itself to prevent radicalisation. However, a NUPI Report²⁰ underlines that in the Somalia/Kenya region, idleness and lack of employment are crucial push factors. Thus, the review team see the general outline of the project to be relevant contributing to CVE. Below is an assessment of the relevance of the project activities.

The 17-25 age bracket is mostly at risk for recruitment into radicalization²¹. Research including the Somali-Kenya region, show that few years of secular education increases the likelihood for recruitment to VE²². The school debates focused on issues like human rights, peace and security, and were reported by student and staff to be interesting and well attended. The school debates involved in total 400 students. Even if the age group is relevant, and the schools are located in high-risk areas of Mombasa, youths like these with more than 10 years of secular education are less at risk. However, there are always exceptions²³. We see this activity as partly relevant to CVE.

The youth centres were not yet fully operational at the time of the review, even if some of the activities related to the centres had started. Most of the interviewed youth and community

¹⁷ The Norwegian Embassy suspended the support for the second part of the objective; income generation, due to the low likelihood of achieving results, because of its specialised nature; ref. The Royal Norwegian Embassy Completion Letter to HAKI Africa, dated 14.11.2017.

¹⁸ HAKI Africa: “*Youth Engagement and Economic Development Project*”, Project Proposal, May 2016.

¹⁹ UNDP “*Journey to Extremism in Africa: Drivers, incentives and the tipping point for recruitment*”. New York 2017.

²⁰ Hansen, Lid, Collins and Okwany: “*Countering violent extremism in Somali and Kenya: Actors and approaches*”, NUPI Report 2016:10, page 59.

²¹ According to Mohamed Yoya, UNDP Addis Ababa, during the presentation of the “*Journey to Extremism in Africa*” report in Oslo, 15.09.2017, the age bracket 17-25 is most at risk.

²² UNDP “*Journey to Extremism in Africa: Drivers, incentives and the tipping point for recruitment*”. New York 2017, page 39.

²³ According to an ISS study, it is not only the years spent in school that matters, but also the quality of the education. Anneli Botha: “*Radicalization in Kenya*”, Institute for Security Studies Paper 265, September 2014.

representatives did see these activities and the centres in general as relevant, compared to the objectives of the project.

The libraries is supposed to provide textbooks (HAKI plan to buy these when the new Kenyan curriculum has been launched) and alternative reading materials for users, especially youth in the surrounding schools. Based on the visit to 3 of the 6 libraries, and the information from the librarians, the facilities seems to be underutilised, so far. Even if the libraries are valuable for the students in the secondary schools, the review team do question the relevance when it comes to prevent radicalisation, given the low utilisation of the libraries and the reported lack of interest in reading. Especially among youth that are out of school and unemployed.

Football is the most popular sport in Mombasa County according to a Football Kenya Federation (FKF) representative. Football is the project activity that involves the majority of the youth. It also reaches several hundred teenagers and young men with the intended messages on CVE, while keeping them engaged in training sessions and playing football.

HAKI has been working to increase the contact and improve the relation between the government and security bodies, and youth and communities. A number of interviewed stakeholders confirm this. The Mombasa County Commissioner for example, stated that, ‘Haki Africa reaches a community that is very suspicious of the security agencies and we are seeing improved youth as well as a reduction in cases of insecurity especially in the Old Town area...’. In addition, the Chair of the County Security Committee in Mombasa underlined that HAKI provided a link between the security agencies and the community²⁴.

Those activities that involve most of the youth seem to be relevant for CVE, but not the libraries. International donors like the USAID and Denmark also state the more general relevance of the work of HAKI Africa. The Danish Embassy in Nairobi underline HAKI’s ability to bring key stakeholders around the table, particularly on CVE issues. In addition, both Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR) and Kenya Human Rights commission (KHRC) highlighted the relevance of HAKI Africa working towards CVE on the Coast.

Kenya has experienced a number of violent terrorist attacks, killing civilians. This is a serious violation to the right to life. In addition, those recruited for violent extremism might face violation of their individual freedom and inhumane treatment, especially if they should try to leave a radical group. The project’s focus on prevention of recruitment for violent extremism is thus relevant for Norway’s human rights policy, as expressed in a white paper from 2014²⁵. In particular when it comes to two of the three main areas of the policy; 1) Individual freedoms and participation, and 2) Justice and rule of law (including the right to life).

²⁴ For more details on this see the section on effectiveness below.

²⁵ Meld. St. 10 (2014–2015) Muligheter for alle – menneskerettighetene som mål og middel i utenriks- og utviklingspolitikken.

3.2.2. Effectiveness

Implementation of planned activities

HAKI Africa has, to a high degree, produced the planned outputs as stated in the agreement²⁶ between HAKI and the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (NMFA). The organisation has even done more than planned in certain areas. HAKI Africa established the youth group Amani Mashinani Youth Initiative (AMYI), where youth from all the different project activities (football, youth centre and so on) are members. The project targeted geographical areas in Mombasa County with a higher risk of radicalisation. Football has by far been the most popular activity. In addition, the school debates were reported to be highly rated. The youth centres had not started properly at the time of the review, even if some activities related to the centres were ongoing. As per reviewers observation and information from librarians, the libraries seems to be under-utilised compared to the capacity. HAKI also implemented a number of other activities like Human Rights Camp, expeditions and drama and artistic work. These did to a higher degree attract young women, but involved a smaller part of the total AMYI members.

The activities contribution to the objective

Both the HAKI narrative reports and interviews with youth and other stakeholders confirms that the project has succeeded in engaging several hundred youth in various activities and exposed them to diverse or alternative belief systems and perspectives. However, the HAKI Africa reports are mainly focusing on describing activities and outputs. The organisation's monitoring system seems not to include any methodology for systematically assessing to what extent the project have changed the attitudes of the youth and prevented radicalization. This is a weakness in the project management that HAKI is advised to address in a potential new phase of the project.

The project interventions, especially the football activities were highly rated by footballers who participated in the review. During the training sessions, the youth could interact, share experiences and widen their scope of friends. Both the footballers and participants in other activities had sessions where HAKI Africa conveyed messages on peace and security. Religious as well as the political leaders were invited regularly to address the participants on CVE and religious matters. The mentors also exposed the youth to different themes, for example the ills of joining illegal gangs. Some members of AMYI reported that this had changed their view on peace and security. Others that had been radicalised described how they had been "reformed" by the HAKI project. This is anecdotal evidence. Interviews with youth, coaches and FKF representative confirms that the football activities prevented idleness and as such might have contributed to preventing recruitment into violent extremism. Nevertheless, we do not know to what extent exposure of the footballers to diverse or alternate perspectives actually have changed the attitudes of the participants.

In the school debates the students' understanding of human rights and the link to peace and security were promoted. Students that took part in focus group discussions stated that the project changed their attitudes towards peace and security, but there was no direct mention of the outcomes on CVE. This was attributed to the sensitivity of CVE at the Coast²⁷.

²⁶ Grant Agreement between The Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and HAKI Africa, KEN -2062 KEN 16/0004. Dated 1st March 2016.

²⁷ By the Kenyan consultant, who has also lived on the Coast.

The review team did not find any signs of the libraries contributing to the prevention of radicalisation. However, if HAKI is able to integrate the libraries more with the other activities in the project, for example by having lectures and discussions for AMYI members in the libraries, and linking up with other partners that could contribute books and magazines of interest to the youth, the libraries might be more relevant, but mainly for other purposes than CVE.

HAKI Africa has been able to establish a constructive cooperation with security bodies and government entities on the Coast, even if the relationship with different parts of the government system is difficult, especially at the national level. There has, in particular, been constructive cooperation around countering violent extremism (CVE). As an example, the Mombasa County Government mandated HAKI to lead the process of developing the Mombasa County plan against violent extremism²⁸. Related to this the organisation facilitated joint meetings between the local government and youth²⁹. The organisation also brought together police and youth in all the sub counties of Mombasa for joint activities, with the aim of building trust. Participants in the focus group discussion with ex-offenders from *Old Town* confirmed that HAKI Africa's intervention of bringing together youth (ex-offenders), their parents (community) and the provincial administration (police, chief, county commissioner) led to peace and security in the area. Two members of the County Assembly in Mombasa also highlighted the organisation's relevance in relation to creating awareness among the citizens on their rights, mobilise public participation and document human rights violations. At the same time, the organisation experienced hindrances, threats and a shrinking space for their work, in particular when addressing human rights abuses by security organs.

While the football activities are continuously engaging youth, the school debates, expeditions and camps are more one off events. Youth might only participate one time in these events. Changing a person's attitudes or behaviour requires a constant exposure to other influences. If HAK does not follow up the various AMYI members, or the involved youth are not engaged in other activities, the effect of these regarding prevention of violent extremism might be minimal.

Methodologically it has been hard to measure the effect of a project preventing VE (ref. also section 2). From the interviews with youth and other stakeholders there are anecdotal evidence of youth being "transformed" or having changed their views on peace and security, as a result of the engagement in AMYI activities. On the other hand, it is the opinion of the interviewed Mombasa Security and County officials, and elected members of the County Assembly, that HAKI has been instrumental in prevention of radicalisation. It is in particular underlined that HAKI Africa has contributed to improving the relationship between government and security bodies, and communities and youth. This is also supported by a representative from KNCHR (Coastal Office) that stated that HAKI has played an important role in calming down the situation in hot spots of Mombasa. Even if we cannot know to what extent the project has actually prevented violent extremism, the review team see it as likely that the project has contributed to the overall reduction of recruitment for radicalisation in Mombasa.

²⁸ Mombasa County Action Plan for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism 2017-2020

²⁹ According to the Mombasa County Commissioner.

Unintended effects

The project implements activities that keep the youth busy while building their diverse talents. At the time of review, over 1000 youth had signed up for various activities. Even if HAKI Africa has been successful in recruiting youth, the review team question the organisations ability to follow up and include the 1000 members. Interviews with both members of AMYI and HAKI staff confirmed that youth had unrealistic expectations towards HAKI Africa. If the expectations of these youth are not met, the organisation risk their reputation and disappointed youth might be an easier target for recruitment into violent extremism. Communities might also “punish” HAKI for not delivering as expected. HAKI must give high attention to the management of expectations and be very clear on what they can offer the youth, and what they cannot do. Partnering with other organisations that have something to offer the youth might be a way for HAKI to increase the options for their members.

3.2.3. Sustainability

If youth, as a result of the project, have acquired attitudes in line with HAKI’s intentions, and been involved in positive social activities with other youth (outside the project) and/or taken responsibility in their community, it is likely that these youth will be at a low risk of recruitment for violent extremism, even if the project ends. The project results would consequently be sustainable. However, to what degree this is the case is not known, since HAKI does not systematically document this (ref. above on monitoring), and we only have anecdotal evidence. To the extent that the continuation of project activities themselves reduce the risk of radicalisation, it is relevant to assess the sustainability of each of the activities.

Even if the school debates were popular among the students, interviewed school staff reported that HAKI implemented the debates with little involvement of them in the planning phase. One consequence of this was that the timing of the debates was sometimes not well coordinated with the schools. The school debates would not be sustainable without HAKI’s involvement and external funding. Given the County Governments interest in spreading a message countering radicalisation, HAKI should consider approaching the County Ministry of Education and suggest making the debates a regular event in secondary schools in Mombasa. In addition, Teachers Service Commission, the School Boards of Management and students might be involved in planning and preparation of debates in order to create ownership and find a timing more adjusted to the schools’ calendar. These measures would help to sustain the debates, even if there should be a reduced involvement from HAKI.

The cooperation with FKF is positive from a sustainability perspective, but HAKI Africa’s efforts are also needed in order to continue the football activities. The organisation could consider securing more involvement and more responsibility to the players. This can make the activities less dependent on HAKI and more self-sustained. For example, older players could train the younger ones, or in other ways contribute to implementing the football activities. Even so, the football activities would be dependent on some sort of HAKI involvement to continue.

HAKI has taken measures towards sustainability in the Youth Centres. There is, for example, an agreement with the County Government on not paying any rent, and HAKI has installed solar panels

for electricity. At the same time, HAKI Africa could further strengthen sustainability by more involvement of the communities in the running of the centres.

Since the libraries are not directly relevant for the project objective, the review team has not assessed their sustainability.

In sum, HAKI should focus on developing measures that can ensure greater sustainability. The total income of HAKI Africa has been increasing over the last years. Despite this, the organisation does not have any financial reserves and is heavily dependent on donor funding. This contributes to potentially reduced sustainability. A further diversification of donors and co-funders, both national and international, is recommended in order to reduce the risk of significant fall in income, should key donors withdraw their support.

In general, there is a potential for involving members of AMYI more in planning and implementation of activities. HAKI could also ask the youth to contribute more ideas concerning activities that are self-sustained. The WhatsApp group, initiated by the youth themselves, is a good example of such an initiative. Based on the available information from HAKI and other stakeholders, it is not possible to assess very precisely the overall sustainability of the project. Should funding stop, most of HAKI Africa's activities are not sustainable the way they are run. However, there is a considerable potential for improving the sustainability by involving the members of AMYI more, as well as initiate a closer cooperation with some of the public and private stakeholders.

3.2.4. Financial management

The review team has carried out an assessment of HAKI Africa's financial procedures and systems, based on Norads framework for partner assessment of financial management, including anti-corruption and internal control mechanisms. The latest audit, financial project report and management letter has served as a background for the assessment. The main purpose of this exercise was to assess if the organisation has the necessary systems and regulations in place, and to what extent these are known and followed by the staff. Themes like accounting, controlling, procurements, per diem and allowances were covered. Only issues that call for concern will be commented on below. It is important to notice that this sort of review, to a large extent, is based on the information given/provided by the organisation. However, the assessment has also included a few spot checks contacting suppliers to HAKI Africa, participants that have attended seminars and external persons receiving travel allowances.

Over the last months, HAKI has started to apply an electronic accounting system; QuickBooks, replacing accounting done in Excel. The review team observed the use of QuickBooks during the meetings in the HAKI finance office. The use of the electronic system responds to 2 out of the 4 operational issues raised in the Management Letter (page 2). This is a considerable improvement, and an important foundation for better financial management. Some time before the review started, HAKI had increased the capacity of the Finance Office from two to three persons. An accounting student with experience from using QuickBooks had been hired as a trainee. If he performs well the plan is to employ him as a regular staff.

According to the HAKI finance manager, the other issues in the management letter has now been addressed. The coming 2017 financial reporting, audit and management letter should reveal any non-compliance. This should give the embassy a good foundation for following up further on financial management, should there still be a need.

Fees and allowances for HAKI staff and external persons seem to be at on a reasonable level, compared to the costs of goods and services in Kenya. A few spot checks on attendance and the payment of allowances did not reveal any irregularities. Neither did the spot check of suppliers. However, we found the allowance structure related to trainings, meetings and so on to be slightly illogical. Allowances for transport, facilitation and mobilisation vary, depending on whether it is for a meeting, training or conference, and not according to the distance the staff or participant have to travel to come to the event, or the amount of work required for mobilisation or facilitation. A training, for example has higher allowances than a meeting. The result might be that a person facilitating a large and complex meeting, that require a lot of preparation, would be less paid than a person facilitating a training for a small group. We would advise HAKI to look into this allowance structure for the mentioned project activities and consider relating it more to the actual costs or time spent.

The overall conclusion is that HAKI Africa's financial management is satisfactory and in line with international standards. This is also supported by two other donors. The Danish Embassy in Nairobi based on their cooperation with HAKI Africa stated satisfaction with the organisation's management of Danish funds³⁰. The organisation has previously received a one-year sub grant from USAID. USAID's Compliance Manager did earlier this year visit HAKI in Mombasa, and USAID has now cleared the organisation for a two-year sub grant, based on their performance and their efforts to enhance their organizational systems and structures³¹. This is a significant indication of the HAKI financial management now being satisfactory.

3.3. Cross cutting issues

An assessment of the risks of the two projects negatively affecting the cross cutting issues (anti-corruption, gender, environment and human rights) has been done, based on the *Norad Guide for assessment of results and risk management, including cross-cutting issues*. Anti-corruption has however been covered above under *Financial management*. The review team has not come across any significant negative effects of the projects in relation to environment.

In the context of the Kenyan Coast, human rights work related to political rights and the rule of law bears a risk for those involved becoming targets of government officials or powerful persons³². The AJP subproject is supposed to assist selected cases of citizens experiencing injustices. Community groups and organisations involved in the SAP subproject were asked about harassment from the government side. A few examples of such, as a result of involvement in the project, were revealed. MUHURI is advised to give increased attention to both prevent such incidences, and assist persons

³⁰ Pernille Brix Jørgensen, Political Counsellor/Team Leader Governance and Health, Danish Embassy in Kenya.

³¹ Amy M. Hamelin, Acting Chief, Democracy, Governance, and Conflict Office, USAID/Kenya and East Africa

³² This risk is stated in the KEN 2062, KEN 16/005 Decision Document for HUHURI, dated 04.07.2016

already victimised. The HAKI CVE project is also delicate, but at the same time in the interest of the Government. No negative effect of the project were documented during the review.

No negative impact has neither been noted related to gender. On the opposite, both organisations have had a gender policy and deliberately tried to ensure the inclusion of both genders in their work. MUHURI has emphasised participation of both men and women in its project activities. For example in the budget monitoring groups. The community members (women and men) the review team met in Kilifi, stated that women had been actively involved in the groups and their concern had been heard. A clear majority of the participants in the HAKI Africa CVE projects are men. This is however understandable, since young men from certain areas of Mombasa are more at risk for recruitment to violent extremism than young women. The football activities are almost totally male dominated, even if HAKI tried to start a women's football team. However, the organisation has encouraged women to participate in other activities in the project.

4. Annexes

Annex 1: List of informants

Stakeholder	Name	Role in Project	Location
National and County Leaders	Abdulswamad Shariff	Member of Parliament- Mvita Constituency	Mombasa
	Evans Achoki	County Commissioner and Chair County Security Committee- Mombasa County	
	Mohamed Salim	Deputy County Commissioner	
	Mohamed Dagahar	Mombasa County Security Coordinator	
	Mohamed Hatimy	Chairperson Business and Finance Committee, Mombasa Assembly	
Kenya National Commission on Human Rights	Brenda	Director Coast Regional Office	Mombasa
Kenya Human Rights commission	Diana Gichengo	Programme Manager	Nairobi
German Embassy	Heike Bleher	Political Officer	Nairobi
Danish Embassy	Pernille Brix Jørgensen	Political Counsellor/Team Leader Governance And Health Team	Nairobi
USAID	Amy M. Hamelin	Acting Chief Democracy, Governance, and Conflict Office	
USAID	Heather Carlin Fabrikant	American Presence Officer – Coast Region	

MUHURI			
Stakeholder	Name	Role in Project	Location
Community Members	One person	Project Monitoring Member-	Kwale County- Kinango Sub-County
	Nine persons	Member	
	One person	Coordinator- Diani Settlement Scheme (DSS)	Kwale County Diani
	Three persons	Member- DSS	
Local Authority	Anne Ngala	Village Administrator	Kinango Sub-County
Civil Society Reps.	George Jaramba	Chairperson Kwale Human Rights Network	Kwale County- Ukunda
	Said A. Lele	Kwale Human Rights Network	
	Jawa Mwachupa	United Disability Action Network	
	Mwalimu Ali Rashid Salim	United Disability Action Network	
Community Member/ CSO Rep	Two persons	Youth Leaders	Tana River
Community Elderr	Two persons	Elder	
	One person	Woman Leader	

Community Members	One person	Youth Leader	Taita Taveta	
	Two persons	Community Member		
Religious Leader	Pastor. Kisoi Kiada	Clergy		
Religious Leaders	Abubakar Shekuwe Bakar	Council of Imams and	Lamu	
	Jafar Alwy Mohamed	Preachers of Kenya- Lamu		
Community Members	Two persons	Community Leaders		
	Athman Issa	Youth Leader		
Community Member	Six persons	PMC Member	Kilifi	
CSO Rep	Eight persons	Implementing Partner		
MUHURI Staff	Hassan Abdille	Executive Director	Mombasa	
	Rahma Ghulam	Deputy Executive Director/ Finance Manager		
	Topista Juma	Field Officer- SAP		
	Salim Wampy	Field Officer- AJ		
	Salim Gichore	Field Officer- AJ	Kilifi	
	Afye Salah	Field Officer		
	Twalib Abdullahi	Field Officer		Tana River
	Kelly Oduol	Field Officer		Taita Taveta
Abdul Mwangoka	Field Officer	Kwale		

HAKI Africa			
Stakeholders	Name	Role in Project	Location
Debaters, Youth center users, Artists and Sports	Eight persons	Debaters	Mombasa
	Six persons	Artists	
	Four persons	Thespians/ Actors	
	Eight persons	Footballers	

Coaches	Six persons	Coaches	
Community Members	Seven persons	Parents of Reformed Kids- Old Town	
Ex- Offenders- Juvenile ex- Criminals	Eight persons	Ex- Offenders	
Religious Leaders	Imam Jambein	Clergy	
	Pastor Mike Melchizedek		
Lecturers	Dr. Najya Mohammed	Mentor/ Lecturer	
Librarians	Ibrahim Mohamed	Librarians	
	Hafidh Majid		
HAKI AFRICA Staff	Hussein Khalid	Executive Director	Mombasa
	Salma Hemed	Head of Programs	
	Dorothy Nyatichi	Finance Officer	
	Ali Fujo	Programme Assistant	
	Maryam Zaunga	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	
	Esther Ngure	Programme Officer	

Annex 2: Written sources of information

Amnesty International. Kenya 2016/17 Report.

<https://www.amnesty.org/en/countries/africa/kenya/report-kenya/>

Meld. St. 10 (2014–2015) Muligheter for alle – menneskerettighetene som mål og middel i utenriks- og utviklingspolitikken.

UNDP “Journey to Extremism in Africa: Drivers, incentives and the tipping point for recruitment”. New York 2017

Anneli Botha: “Radicalization in Kenya”, Institute for Security Studies Paper 265, September 2014

Mombasa County Action Plan for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism 2017-2020

Hansen, Lid, Collins and Okwany: “Countering violent extremism in Somali and Kenya: Actors and approaches”, NUPI Report 2016:10

V04 GUIDE TO ASSESSMENT OF RESULTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT, INCLUDING CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES, Norad 06.06.17

Norad’s framework for partner assessment:

http://noradinfra.mfadir.no/no/Norad/Fagverktoy/Tilskuddsforvaltning_retningslinjer/Veiledere-rutiner-og-tips/Partnervurderinger/

The following documents have been reviewed or used as reference in this report.

HAKI Africa: KEN 2062, KEN 14/0011 (First round 2014/15)

- Project proposal, October 2014
- Decision Documents, November 2014
- Grant Letter, November 2014
- Minutes from annual meeting, December 2015

KEN 2062, KEN 16/0004 (Second round 2016/17)

- Project documents (2016-17)
- Decision Documents
- Grant Agreement (2016-17)
- Final reports
-
- Latest annual reports
- Minutes from annual meetings
- Norwegian Embassy; Completion Letter, November 2017
- Approved detailed project budgets 2016-17
- Project audits and/or organizational audits 2016
- Management letters 2016
- Project Audit 2016
- Management letter

- Office bearers response

MUHURI: KEN 2062, KEN 13/0017 (First round 2014/15)

- MUHURI Operational Plan 2014-15
- Decision Document, April 2014
- Grant Letter, April 2014
- Final report
- Minutes from annual meeting, December 2015

KEN 2062, KEN/0005 (Second round 2016/17)

- MUHURI Operational Plan 2016-17
- MUHURI Operational Plan 2016-17 Summary
- Decision Document, July 2016
- Grant Agreement, July 2016
- Results Framework 2016-17
- Progress Report, January-June 2017
- Minutes from annual meetings

- Approved detailed project budgets 2016-17
- Project audit 2016
- Organizational audit 2016
- Management letter 2016

Annex 3: Terms of Reference (ToR) for the review of *MUHURI and Haki Africa Agreements*

1. Background

Muslims for Human Rights (MUHURI) and *Humanity Action Knowledge Integrity (HAKI) Africa* are both working to promote human rights in the Coastal Province of Kenya (*general information on the two organisations is removed here, since it can be found in part one of this report*). The Embassy has requested Norad to conduct a mid-term review of both projects. The review shall be conducted in November/December 2017.

2. Purpose

The main purpose of the review is to assess the progress of the projects against the objectives, and to do an assessment of the financial management in the two organisations, including anti-corruption measures. The review is intended to give the Embassy a better foundation for taking decisions regarding continued cooperation and funding for the two organisations. In addition, contribute to learning for the Kenyan organisations and serve as a source for improvement of the projects.

3. Scope of Work

The review shall cover the period of the first agreements (2014/15)) and the second agreements (2016 to 2017). Project components that have been ongoing throughout both agreement periods will be prioritised. The review will focus on the following review questions:

a) Relevance

- Do the target groups consider the project activities to be relevant for them?
- Are the projects relevant in relation to Norwegian Human Rights policy?

b) Effectiveness

- To what extent has planned outputs been produced within the selected key result areas, and according to agreed timelines? Have these outputs contributed to the planned outcomes of the projects?
- Has there been any unintended effects of the project, positive or negative?

b) Sustainability

- Are the two organisations development approaches contributing to sustainability?
- Will the planned outcomes of the program be sustainable after the projects have ended?

d) Financial management

- Is the financial management of the two organisations satisfactory? Norads framework for assessing financial management and anti-corruption measures will be applied. This will include an assessment of anti-corruption mechanisms and internal control mechanisms.

d) Cross cutting issues

An assessment of risks of negative effects on the four cross cutting issues (gender, human rights, environment and anti-corruption) shall be conducted. This will be done, according to the *Norad Guide for assessment of results and risk management, including cross-cutting issues*. Emphasis will

be on gender, since human rights and anti-corruption will be covered in other parts of the review. Environmental issues are not significantly relevant for these projects.

4. Approach and Methodology

The review should be based on information from written sources, selected financial documentation, interviews and observations from visits to the two organisations and project areas. The review team shall gather information from a variety of stakeholders, including, but not limited to management and staff in the two organisations, and beneficiaries of the project. Other donors funding the organisations and other national and international organisations with knowledge of the two NGOs will also be contacted. In addition relevant Kenyan government officials.

5. Quality Standards

This review will use the OECD/DAC Quality Standards for Development Evaluations as a reference point. The review team shall strive to back findings and conclusions by reference to evidence (source). The representativeness of findings will be commented (or alternatively prepared to be presented on demand). The Kenyan consultant will report to the team leader, who is responsible for assessing to what extent the report from the consultant is in line with the mentioned quality standards. The draft report from the review team will be commented upon by a peer in Norad before being forwarded for approval by the Assistant Director in MEST.

The Kenyan organisations will be allowed to comment on factual errors in the report before the Norwegian Embassy comment on the report. The inputs from the Embassy will then be taken into consideration and a final report sent to the Embassy. The review team shall apply ethical standards related to matters such as confidentiality of informants, sensitivity regarding the handling of information and respect towards staff and beneficiaries of the program.

6. Implementation

The review team will consist of one person from Norad (team leader) and a Kenyan consultant. The consultant shall conduct interviews among the targeted population, regarding the results of the projects. He or she shall also assist in setting up and participate in meetings, assist in organising field visits, contribute in the financial review (if qualified) and write input to the report. The team leader will be responsible for compiling the report. The Norwegian Embassy in Nairobi shall identify suitable consultants which will be invited to compete for the assignment. The formal contract shall be between Norad and the consultant. Norad will cover the cost of the Kenyan consultant up to a maximum of NOK 52 000. The Kenyan consultant shall conduct interviews of stakeholders in the first part of November 2017. The team leader will, in cooperation with the consultant, gather information in Kenya in the second part of the month.

Annex 4: Methodology; data collection and analysis.

The organization of the fieldwork and methods of data collection and analysis were informed by the Terms of Reference developed by NORAD for the Kenyan Consultant and more specifically by the specific objectives of the review. The general evaluation approach was hinged on triangulation of data sources, methods and tools in obtaining data that formed the basis of the findings presented in this report. In pursuing the evaluation objectives, questions were asked touching on the relevance, effectiveness, and sustainability of the projects. Primary data were collected from a wide spectrum of project stakeholders described in the report

1. Sampling Strategy

A combination of simple random and purposive sampling techniques was used to identify the sample counties (for Muhuri) and individuals who were involved in the midterm review. The specific steps followed are described below.

(a) Sample counties

Haki Africa implements its interventions in Mombasa County. Muhuri implements its projects in Lamu, Tana River, Taita Taveta, Kilifi, Kwale and Mombasa. Evaluators sampled Mombasa since both organizations implement the project in the County. Two other Counties (Kilifi and Kwale) were then randomly sampled. During the review, the evaluators met participants from Lamu, Tana River and Taita Taveta who were in Mombasa to for other activities

(b) Selection of the respondents

Key informants: Government officials, community elders and representatives of CSOs and FBOs were identified purposively and involved in key informant discussions. They were selected on the basis of their knowledge of the issues under investigation and/or involvement in the projects. Government officials selected included the county commissioner, deputy county commissioner, Member of Parliament, member of county assembly, police, and ward administrator

Muhuri and Haki Africa staff were selected purposively, ensuring those involved in interviews had adequate knowledge of the project operations. Focus group discussions were conducted separately for the two organizations

Focus Group Discussion participants: The FGD participants were men and women, youth and persons with disability who have been involved in the project. Participants in these FGDs were selected purposively with assistance from representatives from Muhuri and Haki Africa Staff.

2. Data Collection Methods

Desk review: Systematic review of internal and external literature was undertaken prior, during and after the fieldwork to inform the evaluation findings. Strategic and operational documents reviewed included Muhuri and Haki Africa strategy papers and project records.

Individual Interviews: Face-to-face interviews were held with the respondents using individual interview schedules containing open and close-ended questions. The interviews were free flowing conversations, lasting about 40 - 60 minutes. Interviews were carried out beneficiaries, Muhuri and Haki Africa staff.

Key Informant Interviews: Key informant interviews lasting about one hour were held with individuals selected based on their knowledge and experience in the project activities. These included government officials, and representatives of CSOs/FBOs and community leaders based on the project operational areas. To aid efficient data collection, a key informant interview guide containing open ended questions was utilized.

Focus group discussions (FGDs): Utilizing a FGD guide containing open-ended questions, fourteen **(11) FGDs consisting of 111 people** were held at the beneficiary level to capture opinions and experiences of community members on key aspects of the project. A mix of urban and rural FGDs were conducted.

3. Data Analysis

Thematic content analysis technique was used to analyse the qualitative data, which included perspectives of respondents on project achievements, experiences and challenges. These data were collected mainly through FGDs, individual interviews and key informant discussions. Here, data from the different sources were synthesized and common patterns and trends across the different evaluation themes identified.

Annex 5: Amani Youth Recruitment form

HAKI AFRICA
Humanity | Activism | Knowledge | Integrity

AMYI
Amani | Mashinani | Youth | Initiative

AMANI MASHINANI YOUTH INITIATIVE (AMYI)
APPLICATION FORM

APPLICANT DETAILS

Name
 Title* Mr First* Salim Second* RASHID Surname* MWAMALI

Residential Area: LIKONI Personal Contacts: 0791479881

Institution: LIKONI Profession/Talent: BUSINESS/RVGT.

I, SALIM RASHID MWAMALI, hereby apply to become a member of Amani Mashinani Youth Initiative (AMYI). If accepted, I confirm that I shall abide by all the rules and regulations of AMYI.

Date: 17/10/2017 Signature: [Signature]

PARENT/GUARDIAN DETAILS

Name of Parent/Guardian: RASHID MWAMALI Personal Contact: 0727365448

I, RASHID MWAMALI, being the parent/guardian of SALIM RASHID, hereby approve this application. I confirm that if accepted, I shall endeavor to assist him/her abide by all the rules and regulations of AMYI.

Date: 17/10/2017 Signature: [Signature]

REFEREE DETAILS (VILLAGE ELDER, BALOZI NYUMBA KUMI, RELIGIOUS LEADER)

I, MS. Hassanah Saidani Kinyo, certify that the above mentioned applicant is a resident of my area. I confirm that he/she will adhere to the rules and regulations of Amani Mashinani Youth Initiative (AMYI).

Date: 16-10-2017 Contacts: 0731397064 Signature: [Signature]

OFFICIAL AUTHORIZATION

Chief's Name: [Signature]
 Jurisdiction of working area/location: LIKONI
 Signature: [Signature] Stamp: ASSISTANT CHIEF, LIKONI SUB-LOCATION

Supported by: Norwegian Embassy

For more information contact
 Tel: +254 412 220 814, +245 724 530 111 | Email: Info@hakiAfrica.or.ke | Web: www.hakiAfrica.or.ke