



**MOMBASA COUNTY  
COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM (CVE) MAPPING REPORT**

**JULY 2018**

## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

<b>ABF</b>	Aojukwu Basketball Foundation
<b>AWAPSA</b>	Advocacy for Women in Peace and Security in Africa
<b>CAPs</b>	County Action Plans
<b>CBO</b>	Community Based Organization
<b>CDP</b>	Center For Development and Peace
<b>CEF</b>	County Engagement Forum
<b>CGSC</b>	County Government's Strong Citizenship
<b>CICC</b>	Coast Interfaith Council of Clerics
<b>COEC</b>	Coast Education Centre
<b>CWID</b>	Coast Women In Development
<b>CSOs</b>	Civil society Organizations
<b>CVE</b>	Countering Violent Extremism
<b>GDGAP</b>	Guide to Developing County Action Plan
<b>HAKI Africa</b>	Humanity Activism Knowledge Integrity in Africa
<b>HURIA</b>	Human Rights Agenda
<b>IPOA</b>	Independent Policing Oversight Authority
<b>JCSC</b>	Juhudi Community Support Centre
<b>KECOSCE</b>	Kenya Community Support Centre
<b>KMYA</b>	Kenya Muslim Youth Alliance
<b>KEMWA</b>	Kenya Muslim Women Alliance
<b>KNCHR</b>	Kenya National Human Rights Commission
<b>KRCS</b>	Kenya Road Cross Society
<b>KSMESG</b>	Kuza Small and Micro Entrepreneurs Support Group
<b>LICODEP</b>	Likoni Community Development Program
<b>MAYE</b>	Manyatta Youth Entertainment
<b>MYG</b>	Mazagazaga Youth Group
<b>MCAP-PCVE</b>	Mombasa County Action Plan for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism
<b>MUHURI</b>	Muslims for Human Rights
<b>NCTC</b>	National Counter-Terrorism Centre
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>NSCVE</b>	National Strategy for Countering Violent Extremism
<b>SAFE</b>	Sponsored Arts For Education
<b>SCN</b>	Strong Cities Network
<b>SFCG</b>	Search for Common Ground
<b>S4J</b>	Sisters for Justice
<b>SYO</b>	Stretchers Youth Organization
<b>UCSPKA</b>	Universities and Colleges Students Peace Association of Kenya
<b>VE</b>	Violent Extremism

## DEFINITION OF TERMS AS USED IN THIS REPORT

<b>Advocacy</b>	These are activities which will be undertaken during the Action Plan implementation process to influence policies which support CVE initiatives.
<b>Capacity Building</b>	Providing the community with skills which enable them to fully engage with duty bearers to claim their rights and freedoms. Capacity building enables citizens to empower themselves economically, socially and politically hence reducing their attraction to violent extremist ideologies.
<b>Countering Violent Extremism</b>	The employment of non-coercive means to delegitimize violent extremist ideologies and thus reduce the number of terrorist group supporters and recruits.
<b>De-radicalization</b>	Refers to concerted efforts directed at radicalised individuals to cause them to change their views to reject violent extremist ideologies and to seek to act within Kenya's legal and constitutional bounds
<b>Dialogue</b>	Engaging the community to openly discuss issues which affect them and reach amicable solutions without resorting into violent extremist approaches
<b>Disengagement</b>	Refers to individuals deserting, defecting or demobilizing from terrorist groups and activities.
<b>Enabling Factors</b>	These are factors which make the spread of violent extremism and radicalization conducive. They include: influence and easy access to traditional and online media, porous borders, proximity to failed states , poorly governed states or parts of states, political support for extremist groups,
<b>Engagement</b>	This is reaching out to the community and encouraging them to participate in decision making processes which prevent people from joining violent extremist groups.
<b>Extremism</b>	Ideologies which go beyond what the society perceives to be normal. While extremism may not be necessarily negative or violent, its usage tends to connote violence.
<b>Hard Approaches</b>	It is the apprehension, punishment and even execution of individuals suspected of being involved in VE activities
<b>Lobbying</b>	These are efforts aimed at influencing duty bearers to make laws, policies or decisions which favor positions that respond to the needs of the community.
<b>Monitoring</b>	Periodic assessment of project activities to ensure that

they are being implemented according to the plans and that the desired results are being achieved.

### **Soft Approaches**

Involves the encouragement of dialogue, rehabilitation and multi-sectorial approach to countering violent extremism.

### **Radicalization**

Is a gradual or phased process that employs the ideological conditioning of individuals and groups to socialize them into violent extremism, and recruitment into terrorist groups or campaigns

### **Rehabilitation**

Is a process that aims to ensure that disengaged and de-radicalised violent extremists and terrorists, particularly returnees from Al Shabaab and like groups, are given the counselling, critical reasoning tools, and knowledge to shift their mind-sets and enable them to be peaceful and law-abiding citizens

### **Reintegration**

Refers to actions that support the social, ideological, psychological, and economic wellbeing of rehabilitated individuals as they return to live with their families and communities, and that ensure that they remain peaceful and law-abiding in the long run.

### **Resilience**

Ability of an individual or a community to overcome harsh conditions which they face and adapt to it.

### **Terrorism**

According to the Prevention of Terrorism Act 2012 (POTA), a “terrorist act” means an act or threat of action — (a) which — (i) involves the use of violence against a person; (ii) endangers the life of a person, other than the person committing the action; (iii) creates a serious risk to the health or safety of the public or a section of the public; (iv) results in serious damage to property; (v) involves the use of firearms or explosives; (vi) involves the release of any dangerous, hazardous, toxic or radioactive substance or microbial or other biological agent or toxin into the environment; (vii) interferes with an electronic system resulting in the disruption of the provision of communication, financial, transport or other essential services; (viii) interferes or disrupts the provision of essential or emergency services; (ix) prejudices national security or public safety; and (b) which is carried out with the aim of — (i) intimidating or causing fear amongst members of the public or a section of the public; or (ii) intimidating or compelling the Government or international organization to do, or refrain from any act; or (iii) destabilizing the religious, political, Constitutional, economic or social institutions of a country, or an international organization.

**Violent Extremism**

Violent extremism is the beliefs and actions of people who support or use violence to achieve ideological, religious or political goals. This includes terrorism and other forms of politically motivated and communal violence.

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## **PART ONE THE BACKGROUND**

### **1.1 The Frameworks for Preventing/ Countering Violent Extremism**

Mombasa County has suffered perhaps some of the worst cases of violent extremism in recent history in Kenya. This has been manifested through a number of attacks related to VE which have resulted into deaths of innocent people and destruction of property. Initially use of hard security approaches seemed to be the state's response to acts of violent extremism and terrorism in the county. However, in recent months, the move towards soft approaches has received prominence since the development and launch of the National Strategy to Counter Violent Extremism (NSCVE) by the National Counter-Terrorism Centre (NCTC). The NSCVE has proposed nine pillars through which the soft approaches can be actualized. These are: Psychosocial, Educational, Political, Security, Faith Based and Ideological, Training and Capacity Building, Arts and Culture, Legal and Political Pillar and Media and Online. While the hard security approaches looked at CVE purely as a security problem and the government security structures as the sole body with the monopoly to respond to violent extremism, the soft approaches as propagated by the NSCVE encourage multi-sectoral approaches to CVE.

Whereas the NSCVE is being implemented at the national level through the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, the NCTC requires that counties formulate Action Plans which explain how specific counties intend to implement the NSCVE at the county level. The County Action Plans (CAPs), respond to issues which are peculiar to the county. It therefore means that while the NSCVE provides broad guidelines to prevent and counter violent extremism as any strategy would do, the CAPs go into the historical and contemporary backgrounds of each of the counties, analyses how these histories have led people to embrace VE ideologies and recommends remedial actions based on the nine pillars.

The NCTC has issued the Guide to Developing County Action Plans (GDCAP) which is a framework through which CAPs are formulated. The GDCAP provides for the process of developing the CAPs and participation of a diversity of stakeholders from various sectors in the county. It further provides that CAP process is co- chaired by the County Commissioner and the governor. The two similarly co-chair the County Engagement Forum- a multi-sectoral forum in charge of the CAP implementation process.

This participatory approach is consistent with the spirit of the NSCVE and the GDCAP which require that all PCVE activities in the county get their mandate from the CAP. Besides the Mombasa County Action Plan, Kwale, Kilifi and Lamu have also finalized their CAPs and there are a number of other counties in the process of formulating theirs. Ideally, all the 47 counties should have theirs since VE is very dynamic and counties which are yet to report VE activities may be hotspots in the future. Therefore, the CAPs should provide for opportunities for inter-county learning and sharing of information.

### **1.2 The Mombasa County Action Plan for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism (MCAP-PCVE)**

It is with the above background that the Governor for Mombasa County and the County Commissioner of Mombasa with support from HAKI Africa and Coast based civil society organisations led the process of developing the Mombasa County Action Plan for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism (MCAP-PCVE). The MCAP-PCVE was launched on 16<sup>th</sup> May 2017 at the Mombasa Technical Training Institute before local, national and international CVE stakeholders including the Director of the National Counter Terrorism Centre who was the Chief Guest. The Governor and County Commissioner as co-chairs worked with a steering committee comprising of members from various state and non –state actors from Mombasa in spearheading the entire process of developing and launching the plan. The MCAP-PCVE is informed by the NSCVE, GDCAP and the County Government's Strong Citizenship (CGSC) Framework. The CGSC recognises that without civic knowledge and a disposition to responsibly engage, a person cannot



effectively practise citizenship. In the context of Mombasa, the CGSC is premised on telling the Mombasa story and developing credible narratives which respond to the strong cultural heritage of Mombasa. The CGSC approach is further aimed at building the resilience of residents of Mombasa County towards countering violent extremism.

### **1.3 The Economic and Women Pillars**

In addition to the nine pillars of the NSCVE, after engaging stakeholders and the public of Mombasa, the MCAP-PCVE adopted two additional pillars: the economic pillar and the women's pillar. Mombasa's economic diversity and associated inequities emerged strongly as key factors, which influence the youth and young persons in general to embrace violent extremist ideologies in the County. On the other hand, women were identified as both victims and perpetrators of violent extremism in Mombasa County. As victims, when their husbands, children or other family members are accused or suspected of being involved in VE and terrorist activities, they are often harassed because of being related to the suspects. Media reports abound of women victimised by police and communities alike when their husbands or sons are involved and/or linked to terror activities. Sometimes they are further shunned by members of their families and communities in general due to their association with those who harbour VE ideologies. As perpetrators, there are instances when women in the County have been accused of protecting members of their family who are suspected of being involved in VE. In other cases, it is reported that women have embraced extremist ideologies to the extent of engaging directly in violent extremism. The situation is worse in the case of forced disappearances and the question of returnees where women are forced to produce members of their families who have disappeared and/or returned but have not surrendered to government authorities. There are also reports of girls who have been rescued/arrested en-route to Somali/ISIS for recruitment in VE and terrorist groups.

### **1.4 The Road to MCAP-PCVE**

The MCAP-PCVE is a culmination of a long consultative process, which started after the Masjid Musa raid in 2014. The conversations grew into the idea of formulating a CVE action plan for the County to consolidate the various CVE activities, which were being undertaken by different state and non-state actors. A desktop review as well as a series of sectoral consultative meetings were undertaken to collect and collate views of Mombasa residents. In the process of developing the MCAP, the County Commissioner in partnership with the County Governor, assumed the leadership of the steering committee as per the provisions of the GDCAP.

The main goal of the consultative process was to strengthen partnerships across state and non-state sectors in countering violent extremism. The process of developing the MCAP-PCVE was the most consultative process compared to any other public participation processes which have been undertaken in other counties that have gone through the CAP formulation process. It is for this reason that the theme of the MCAP-PCVE is 'Enhancing Partnership in Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism'. The MCAP has three main themes which different actors are invited to promote as they implement their PCVE activities. These are: promoting human dignity and access to justice for all; building resilience towards countering violent extremism; and enhancing County cohesion and integration.

### **1.5 The Implementation Roadmap**

The MCAP provides for a detailed list of stakeholders who are central to its implementation. The implementation matrix has detailed indicators of strategies and activities with strategies which different actors can implement under each of the 11 pillars. Kshs 2 billion is required to implement the 5-year MCAP-PCVE. The understanding of the MCAP-PCVE is that a CVE actor can pick one pillar, a section of a pillar or a number of pillars depending on its technical and financial ability and implement activities which collectively contribute to implementation of the MCAP. Each CVE stakeholder should report its progress towards implementing the activities to the County Engagement Forum which should meet monthly under the chairmanship of the County Commissioner and the County Governor. It's with this in

mind that a mapping survey was commissioned to determine the various CVE actors in Mombasa County and the roles they could play in implementing the MCAP-PCVE.

## PART TWO

### MAPPING OF MOMBASA COUNTY CVE ACTORS

#### 2.1 Introduction

In May 2017, Mombasa County launched its County Action Plan for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism (MCAP-PCVE) at a function that was attended by The County Commissioner, the Governor, members from the diplomatic community, the NCTC director, several CSOs and members of the public. The next phase after the launch of the MCAP-PCVE involved constituting the County Engagement Forum (CEF) which according to the GDCAP should be as inclusive as possible by ensuring that all sectors within the country are represented. In order to achieve this, the GDCAP has not given guidelines regarding any minimum or maximum members who can form the CEF. This has been left to the discretion of the County Commissioner and the Governor. In order to activate the CEF and roll out CVE activities according to the implementation matrix, the County Commissioner and the County Governor of Mombasa in partnership with the CSOs agreed to first undertake a mapping survey.

It's worth noting that there are a number of activities which have been implemented before the mapping survey. The mapping survey was therefore meant to bring more implementing partners on board, to understand what each partner is doing in order to build on synergies and avoid overlapping activities. The mapping exercise was also meant to improve monitoring mechanism and enhance cross-learning and experience sharing among the various CVE actors. The learning could be intra-pillar where actors within the same pillar such as education learn from each other or inter-pillar where actors in different pillars learn from each other. For example, actors in security pillar could learn from actors in media and online. Learning could also be intra and inter-thematic areas: engagement, lobbying and advocacy, dialogue, and capacity building.

#### 2.2 Criteria for Mapping

A questionnaire with open ended questions was designed and distributed widely to all stakeholders on soft copy by the County Commissioner's Office. It was handed over to county and national government departments and ministries respectively as well as civil society organizations. The institutions mapped out indicated a brief background of the institution and the pillars in which they operate. The government departments mapped out are as highlighted in table 1 below.

**Table 1: List of National Government Ministries and County Government Departments mapped**

No.	National Government Ministries	County Departments
1.	Ministry of Education	Department of education, ICT and Vision 2035
2.	Ministry of Interior and coordination of national government – National Police Service	Department of Trade
3.	Ministry of public service, youth and gender- Youth department	Department of education
4.	Ministry of interior and coordination of national government – County Commissioner's office	Department of agriculture and Fisheries
5.	Ministry of interior and coordination of national government – Probation Office	Office of County Secretary
6.	Ministry of interior and coordination of national government - Administrators	Department of Youth, Gender, Culture and Sports

7.	Office of the Attorney General And Department of Justice	Governor's Office –Directorate of CVE
8.	Office of the Director of Public Prosecution	Department of Health
9.	Kenya National Commission for Human Rights (KNCHR)	Department of devolution and public service
10.	Independent Policing Oversight Authority	County Attorney's office

With reference to civil society organisations, the questionnaire sought to find out the names of the organizations at the coastal region, the main areas of their work (e.g governance, human rights etc), their years of registration, the legal status (CBO, NGO etc), location, areas of operation, contact information and the CVE pillars they are responding to. On the question of CVE, they were required to give a brief description of the activities they were undertaking under each pillar of their specialization, the resources they have and the period through which the resources will be in use. Table 2 below represents the list of civil society organizations which responded to the mapping survey:

**Table 2: List of Organizations Mapped**

No.	Name of Organization
1.	Aojukwu Basketball Foundation
2.	Advocacy for Women in Peace and Security in Africa (AWAPSA)
3.	Center For Development and Peace (CDP)
4.	Coast Education Centre (COEC)
5.	Coast Interfaith Council of Clerics Trust (CICC)
6.	Empower HER
7.	HAKI Africa
8.	Human Rights Agenda (HURIA)
9.	Juhudi Community Support Centre (JCSC)
10.	Kenya Muslim Youth Alliance (KMYA)
11.	Kenya Muslim Women Alliance (KEMWA)
12.	Kenya Community Support Centre (KECOSCE)
13.	Kuza Small and Micro Entrepreneurs Support Group (KSMESG)
14.	Kwacha Africa
15.	Likoni Community Development Program (LICODEP).
16.	Lonamac Community Organization
17.	Manyatta Youth Entertainment Community Based Organization
18.	Manyunyu Community Based Organization
19.	Mazagazaga Youth Group (MYG)
20.	Muslims for Human Rights (MUHURI)
21.	National Council of Churches of Kenya (NCCK)
22.	Naipenda Mombasa
23.	Search for Common Ground (SFCG)
24.	Shakirina Youth for Development
25.	Sisters for Justice (S4J)
26.	Sponsored Arts For Education (SAFE Pwani)
27.	Stretchers Youth Organization (SYO)
28.	Supreme Council of Kenya Muslims (SUPKEM)
29.	World Grace

30.	Kituo Cha Sheria
31.	Universities and Colleges Students Peace Association of Kenya (UCSPKA)

### 2.3 Profile of County Government Departments and National Government Ministries

#### 2.3.1 National Government

##### 2.3.1.1 Ministry of Education

The Ministry of Education, Science and Technology is responsible for national policies and programmes that help Kenyans access quality and affordable, school education, post-school, higher education and academic research. The Ministry of Education, Science and Technology derives its mandate from the Constitution of Kenya, Chapter Four Articles 43, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, and 59 have provisions on children’s right to free and compulsory basic education, including quality services, and to access education institutions and facilities for persons with disabilities that are integrated into society, to the extent compatible with the interests of the person. This includes the use of Sign language, Braille or other appropriate means of communication, and access to materials and devices to overcome constraints arising from the person’s disability. There are also provisions on access for youth to relevant education and training; access to employment; participation and representation of minorities and marginalized groups in governance and other spheres of life, special opportunities in educational and economic fields, and special opportunities for access to employment. The rights of minorities and marginalized groups to reasonable access to water, health services and infrastructure are also enshrined, as it is incumbent upon government to develop a culture of human rights, promote gender equality and equity and facilitate gender mainstreaming in national development.

##### 2.3.1.2 Ministry of interior: CC’S office, national police service, probation department

The Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government was created through the executive order No. 2/2013. It is charged with mandates, including; National government coordination at counties; Internal State functions; National Cohesion and Reconciliation Management; Government Printer; Disasters and Emergency Response Coordination; National Disaster and Operation Centre; Policy on Training of Security Personnel; Citizenship and Immigration Policy and Service; Border control Point Management; Registration of Persons Services; Registration of Births and Deaths Services; Management of Refugee policy; Internal Security Affairs; Drug and Narcotic Substance Control; Security of Airstrips and Roads; Small arms and Light Weapons Management; Kenya Prisons Service; Directorate of Criminal Investigations; Civilian oversight over police; Management of Correctional services (Supervision, reintegration and rehabilitation of offenders); and Control and Regulation of the Gaming Industry.

##### 2.3.1.3 Ministry of public service, youth and gender: Youth department

H.E Uhuru Kenyatta created the Ministry of Public Service, Youth and Gender Affairs on November 24th 2015 during a Cabinet Reshuffle and re-organisation of government. Cabinet Secretary Sicily Kanini Kariuki heads it. The fundamental goal of the Ministry is in the management of the public Services, youth empowerment and in advancing gender equality and the empowerment of women. Our mission is to provide leadership, coordinate and create enabling environment for transforming public service delivery, empowering youth and women, and promoting gender equity and equality.

##### 2.3.1.4 Office of the Attorney General and Department of Justice

The Office of the Attorney General and Department of Justice is established under the **Executive Order No.2 of 2013**. Further, **Article 156 of the Constitution** of Kenya 2010 and the Office of the **Attorney General Act 2012** set out the Constitutional mandate and functions of the Attorney General. The Attorney General is the Government principal legal advisor, responsible for representing the national Government in court or any other legal proceedings to which the national Government is a party (other than criminal

proceedings) and for performing any other functions conferred to the Office by an Act of Parliament or by the President. The Attorney General is also the promoter of the rule of law and defender of the public interest. The State Law Office and Department of Justice is mandated to promote the rule of law and public participation; support Government's investment in socio-economic development; promote transparency, accountability, ethics and integrity; spearhead policy, legal and institutional reforms; promote economic governance and empowerment; promotion, fulfillment and protection of human rights; undertake administrative management; capacity building; and enhance access to justice.

### **2.3.1.5 Office of the Director of Public Prosecution**

The Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP) is the National Prosecuting Authority in Kenya which has been mandated by the Constitution to prosecute all criminal cases in the country. The ODPP has presence in all the 47 counties in Kenya with its headquarters in the City of Nairobi. A Chief County Prosecutor (CCP) heads each ODPP County Office and is responsible for working with the courts and the investigative agencies to provide high quality prosecution services in their jurisdiction. The Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) is the head of the ODPP and operates independently as stipulated under **Article 157** of the Constitution. However, the DPP is required to be accountable to the Public by presenting an annual report to Parliament and the President on the performance of the ODPP. The DPP may also be required, on a need basis to present a report to Parliament on a matter of national or public interest. Nationally, the ODPP prosecutors deal with a wide range of cases from minor offences in the magistrates' courts to serious cases such as murder, which are heard in the High Court. The majority of our workload is in the Magistrates' Courts.

## **2.3.2 Independent Commissions**

### **2.3.2.1 Independent Policing Oversight Authority (IPOA)**

The Independent Policing Oversight Authority was established through an Act of Parliament published in November 2011 to provide for civilian oversight over the work of the police in Kenya. The inaugural Board was sworn into office in June 2012. Its mission is to conduct impartial and independent investigations, inspections, audits and monitoring of the National Police Service to prevent impunity and enhance professionalism in the interest of the public.

### **2.3.2.2 Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR)**

The Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR) is an independent National Human Rights Institution created by Article 59 of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and established through the KNCHR Act of Parliament (the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights Act, 2011). It is the state's lead agency in the promotion and protection of human rights.

## **2.3.3 County Government**

### **2.3.3.1 Department of Education**

The Ministry Education & Children was established under the Executive Order No. 1 (2013) of the County Government, as one of the 10 ministries with the executive Committee. In carrying out the constitutional mandate of executive authority in the area of education, child care, and information communication, the Ministry of Education & Children is led by the Executive Secretary through the Office of the Executive Secretary. This Office leads, manages and oversees all aspects of regulation, quality assurance and service delivery in all aspects related to the Ministry both of County and National responsibility within Mombasa City County. In liaison with various Ministries and civil servants employed by the County Public Service Board, National Public Service Boards, the Office of the Executive Secretary is a member of the Executive

Committee (the County Cabinet) and reports and the Executive Secretary reports to H.E the Governor of Mombasa.

### **2.3.3.2 Department of Trade**

This department functions to promote trade, industrial development and manufacturing, develop Small and medium enterprises, renewable energy generation, energy regulation and reticulation, cooperative societies, county market development and management, electricity and gas reticulation, administration of Trade licensing and levies, issue single business permits and standardization of Weights and measures.

### **2.3.3.3 Department of Agriculture**

The general functions of this department include: Policy and Legislation, Crop production, Fisheries development, Provision of facilities for value addition, Collection of fisheries levy, Regulation of fishing industry, Fisheries research, Development of ornamental fish industry, Horticulture development, Plant and animal husbandry, Vet services/holding grounds, Animal and plant disease control, Sales yards, Abattoirs /slaughter house services and Marine Research Institute.

### **2.3.3.4 Department of Youth, Gender and Sports**

Constitutionally, MoYGS draws the mandate to exercise its functions from the County Government Act which establishes County Governments. County Governments exercise delegated powers of the national government so as to bring services closer to the citizenry and also spur economic, social and political development within their jurisdiction as envisioned in the Vision 2030 and attainment of the Millenium Development Goals. MoYGS is therefore a creation of the constitution. For instance; some of the MDGs the Ministry focuses to achieve are: Reduction of extreme poverty and Promotion of gender equality. In its pursuit to meet its goals and objectives, MoYGS plays a dual role of being a facilitator and implementer.

### **2.3.3.5 Department of Health**

The department works towards Building a progressive, responsive and sustainable health care system for accelerated attainment of the highest standard of health to all.

### **2.3.3.6 Department of Devolution and Public Service**

Founded in December 2017, its mission is to provide leadership, coordination, an enabling environment for planning, transformed public service delivery and management of devolved system of county government. The department co-ordinates services and resources to be revolved to grassroots level through the established structure, sub-county structures and ward administration to achieve its mandate by prioritizing in engaging citizens for opinion and feedback.

### **2.3.3.7 Office of the county secretary**

The general functions of the county secretary's office is arranging the business, and keeping the minutes of the county executive committee subject to the directions of the executive committee; conveying the decisions of the county executive committee to the appropriate persons or authorities. It also performs any other functions as directed by the county executive committee. It acts as the county registry, county public service center management. It is also responsible for public relations, human resource management and any all other shared functions.

## **2.3.4 Civil Society Organizations**

### **2.3.4.1: Aojukwu Basketball Foundation (ABF)**

Aojukwu Basketball Foundation is a Community Based Organization that was registered on 29<sup>th</sup> December 2016 at the Ministry of East African Community, Labour and Social Services; Department of Social Services and was issued with a Certificate with Registration Number. The organization has presence in all the sub-counties in Mombasa County: Changamwe, Jomvu, Kisauni, Nyali, Likoni, Mvita and Nyali. The Foundation is addressing the education pillar.

#### **2.3.4.2: Advocacy for Women in Peace and Security Africa (AWAPSA)**

AWAPSA is a community based organization located in Nyali sub-county. It was established in November 2016 and implements activities in the entire six sub-county of Mombasa county. Its programmatic areas are: peace and security, women, capacity building and training.

#### **2.3.4.3: Center for Development and Peace (CDP)**

CDP is a youth and women led organization that champions for good governance, social justice and peace through four programs. That is mentorship, youth engagement, and governance and peace building programs. The organization has presence in 4 sub-counties in Mombasa County: Nyali, Kisauni, Mvita and Likoni. The Foundation has projects touching on security, arts and culture, women, media and online, and training and capacity building pillars.

#### **2.3.4.4: Coast Women in Development (CWID)**

Coast Women In Development CWID is a twice Award winner on African NGO's Leadership Awards. The institution is a grassroots women's non profit making organization, registered under the NGO Board, Kenya. CWID undertakes its activities guided by 5 Thematic Areas- a) Gender & Health (b) Gender & Governance (c) Gender, Women & Security (.Gender & Education (e) Prevention & Response to Gender Based Violence, The organization in addition serves as the secretariat for Pwani GBV Network, Mombasa County Health Advocacy Network and Global Women Network for Reproductive Rights. The organization is engaged in a number of civil society networks and leads in thematic areas as labour & gender in the CSO's Port Platform, Gender & Health Civil Society Reference Group-Mombasa and Leadership Development in the National Civil Society Reference Group amongst others.

#### **2.3.4.5: Coast Interfaith Council of Clerics (CICC)**

The CICC is a clerical organization that is dedicated to using intra and interfaith dialogue to promote peace, security and development in Kenya. The organization draws its membership from institutions in Islam, Hinduism, Christianity, and African Traditional religion. The organization which was formed in 1997 is led and governed by a board of senior religious leaders composed of eight (8) member organizations which include Evangelical Alliances of Kenya (EAK), National Council of Churches of Kenya (NCCCK), Organization of African Instituted Churches (OAIC), Supreme Council of Kenyan Muslims (SUPKEM), Council of Imams and Preachers of Kenya (CIPK), the Catholic church, Hindu Council of Kenya and the African Traditional Religion. The CICC was formed to respond to the emergence of political violence and extremism, which has increasingly affected Kenya's Coastal region since the 1992 introduction of multi-partism. The organization's key programmes include: Inter-religious Dialogue and Cooperation, Peace and Security, Governance and Citizen Mobilization and Participation

#### **2.3.4.6: Coast Education Centre (COEC)**

Coast Education Centre (COEC) is a non-profitable organization based at the Coast of Kenya. The organization operated as a community based organization from 2009 for 8 years. In 2016, COEC was officially registered by Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) Coordination Board in Kenya on 29<sup>th</sup> December 2016. COEC aims to promote and enhance participation in community development for youth and women among other marginalized social groups, with a view to contribute towards the local, national and international struggle to promote and protect the enjoyment of human rights, development and social well-being. It operates in all the six sub-counties of Mombasa County. Its projects respond to psychological and women pillars.



#### **2.3.4.7: Empower HER**

It was founded in the year 2017 to look into the well-being of the women and youth in our society. It works in Mwitia sub-county. Its activities address economic, arts and culture and women pillars.

#### **2.3.4.8: HAKI Africa**

HAKI Africa is a national human rights organization based in Mombasa working to improve livelihoods and enhance the progressive realization of human rights in Kenya. Initiated in 2012, the organization promotes partnership between state and non-state actors in order to constantly improve the well-being of individuals and communities and ensure respect for human rights and rule of law by all. Particularly, the organization seeks to agitate for the recognition and empowerment of local communities in Kenya to fully participate in rights and development initiatives with a view to improving the standards of living amongst all including the poor and marginalized. HAKI is a Swahili word for justice but in this context, it is an acronym for: Humanity; Activism; Knowledge; and Integrity. Humanity stands for the desire to see human rights and dignity guaranteed to all. Activism is meant to get individuals and communities to be proactive in addressing issues that affect them. Knowledge is the organization's ambition to ignite a thirst for knowledge and to get rid of ignorance. Integrity is the aspiration to promote transparency and accountability across all levels of governance. Specific to Mombasa County, HAKI Africa has a presence in all the sub-counties of Mombasa. Currently, it's implementing activities around the following pillars: Security, arts and culture, psychological, women, media and online and legal and policy.

#### **2.3.4.9: Human Rights Agenda (HURIA)**

HURIA is a not - for- profit, non-partisan, local NGO based at the Coast of Kenya founded immediately after the 2010 referendum as a response to the dictates of the new Constitutional order. Based in Mombasa County, the organization is committed to advancing and strengthening capabilities of state and non-state actors with a view to enhancing the greater realization and equal enjoyment of fundamental rights and freedoms as enshrined in the Constitution of Kenya 2010, other laws and the international human rights instruments. The organization which was registered in 1992 and works in all the six sub-counties of the coastal region is organized under three thematic areas:

- i) Environmental Justice and Natural Resources Governance
- ii) Human Rights and Democratic Governance
- iii) Human Security and Conflict Resolution

HURIA has so far received over sh 30million to implement CVE programmes in the community

#### **2.3.4.10: Juhudi Community Support Center (JCSC)**

Juhudi Community Support Center (JCSC) is a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) based at the coast of Kenya. It was founded in January 2010 and registered by the Government of Kenya under section 10 of the Non-Governmental Organizations Coordination Act. JCS Center is a grassroots organization which currently operates in all the administrative counties in the coast and parts of Eastern Kenya. Its operations are focused on addressing challenges facing several vulnerable groups within the target communities, with special attention given to those communities living in arid and semi-arid areas. JCSC empowers local communities through sustainable responsive rights and reconciliative development. In implementing social-economic aspects of its programmes, the organization adopts a human rights-based approach as a conceptual framework for the process of human development that is normatively based on international human rights standards and operationally directed to promoting and protecting humanity rights. It has presence in five sub-counties in Mombasa County: Nyali, Kisauni, Mvita, Likoni and Changamwe. Its activities address the following pillars: Faith based and ideological, economic, psychosocial, women and training and capacity building.

#### **2.3.4.11: Kenya Community Support Centre (KECOSCE)**

KECOSCE was registered in Kenya in 2016 as a Non-Governmental Organization under Section 10 of the Non-Governmental Organizations Coordination Act . The organization has been working in the coastal region of Kenya to promote non-violence, democratic governance, and sustainable social-economic development, and to improve community-security relations and countering violent extremism efforts via community organizing, Peace messaging, multimedia and development of alternative narratives, community stakeholder and government engagement, and community oriented policing. KECOSCE's current programmes currently address the following pillars: security, economic, media and online, youth, women and training and capacity building. Its budget varies over time; its current budget is 35 million Kenya shillings. Its main thematic areas are security, governance, online and media, counter narratives.

#### **2.3.4.12: Kenya Muslim Women Alliance (KEMWA)**

Kenya Muslim Women Alliance is a non-governmental, non-partisan, non-political, and non-profit making organization. It was officially launched in 2010 to address issues facing Muslim, and non-Muslim women at the Coast and to advocate for their rights. KEMWA is an umbrella body bringing together all regional and national Muslim women organizations. The organization empowers women to participate in the decision-making process and the youth in fighting drug abuse and counter violent extremism. It also provides legal aid at the local level and empowers the bright and needy students through educational support. It networks with other organizations that deal with rehabilitation of drug addicts. It has presence in all the six sub-counties of Mombasa County. Its programmes address the following pillars: Education, security, psychosocial, women, media and online and training and capacity building.

#### **2.3.4.13: Kenya Muslim Youth Alliance (KMYA)**

The Kenya Muslim Youth Alliance is an independent, not-for profit national youth network founded in November 2002. Its main mandate is to empower young Muslims through constructive engagement and participation in nurturing democratic, healthy, , peaceful and just societies for all. KMYA's goals are accomplished through capacity building, networking, dialogue, research and communication, health-related programs, information sharing and advocacy. KMYA's key thematic areas are: Muslim youth leadership development, peace building and human security, democratic governance and civic education, gender and marginalized groups. Environment conservation, reproductive health and other health-related issues. The Trust works in all the six sub-counties of Mombasa County.

#### **2.3.4.14: Kenya Red Cross Society**

Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) is a humanitarian relief organization created through an Act of Parliament CAP 256 of the laws of Kenya on 21<sup>st</sup> December 1965 and is to the Public Authorities (National and County Government). It's a voluntary and membership organization. It's a non-profit making charitable organization that supports the community by providing relief in times of catastrophe or disaster, carries on and assists improve the work of health, diseases prevention and reduction of suffering.

#### **2.3.4.15: Kituo Cha Sheria**

The NGO was registered in 1973 and provides national services in the areas of legal aid representation (labour laws, land laws, housing etc), governance, access to justice, community partnership and refugee matters. It has a regional office in Mombasa which is strategically located opposite Mombasa Law Courts. The offices serve the entire six counties of the coastal region. Currently, the organization has funding which contributes to realization of 3 pillars: economics, training and capacity building and legal and policy).

#### **2.3.4.16: Kuza Small and Micro Entrepreneurs Support Group (KSMESG)**

KSMESG aims at tapping investment potential of local youth. It aspires to mobilize organized groups which have benefited from entrepreneurship training or implement entrepreneurial activities. It was registered on 16<sup>th</sup> January 2016 at the office of Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Services which has since been renamed the Ministry of East African Community, Labour and Social Services. Its area of jurisdiction is

Mombasa County hence it has presence in all the six sub-counties. Currently its activities address three pillars: Education, economic and training and capacity building.

#### **2.3.4.17: Kwacha Africa**

Kwacha Africa is a youth organization that seeks to empower the youth on issues of good governance, leadership, talent uplifting and lobbying advocacy. It has presence in all the six sub-counties of Mombasa country and addresses the following pillars: Education, security, arts and culture and training and capacity building.

#### **2.3.4.18: Likoni Community Development Programme (LICODEP)**

It is a local NGO charged with taking forward the development agenda and the community at large. It implements projects in all the six sub-counties of Mombasa County. It responds to education, security, women and training and capacity building pillars.

#### **2.3.4.19: LONAMAC Community Organization**

LONAMAC is a community based organization registered with the department of gender and social services in 2015. It is a word that was derived from work placements that VSO/ICS volunteers had completed their three months volunteering cycle in Loitoktok, Nanyuki and Machakos which are the various counties to which they had been posted to. At LONAMAC, aims at engaging the community as its main stakeholders in realization of development, education, good governance and youth and advocacy. The organization operates within Mombasa County. It's key thematic areas are: Human rights, advocacy and education.

#### **2.3.4.20: Manyatta Youth Entertainment (MAYE) CBO**

MAYE is a not for profit youth led community based organization active in Mombasa, Kwale and Kilifi Counties. MAYE was first registered as a youth group in 2008 and was later registered as a community based organization in 2011. Its main aims are: to provide young people, especially the highly disadvantaged and marginalized a viable platform on which they can openly address issues affecting them and their grassroots communities. Issues discussed are: promotion of community resilience, social accountability and social-economic-political justice, besides engaging creative, theatrical and innovative means to formulate sustainable solutions to challenges affecting the society. MAYE provides a focal point in which Youth, young women and children make a vital contribution in addressing pertinent matters and issues affecting the society. It provides a forum for positive engagement, dialogue and interaction with the other existing institutions, various other religions and the government. Among our prime objectives, we focus on the promotion of social justice, basic human rights and good governance, community resilience, equitable socio-economic growth and development for all Kenyans. MAYE uses art, sports and social media as communication tools to champion sustainable peace and violence prevention among youth, women and children in local communities. Our strength is evident from the impact made possible by a strong management board that provides technical guidance to a pool of charismatic young leaders and volunteers. The organization's main thematic areas include: education literacy and participatory action research, peace building and conflict management, and governance and human rights.

#### **2.3.4.21: Manyunyu Community Based Organization**

Initiated in 2007, registered as a youth group in 2011, and then was re-registered as a CBO on 1<sup>st</sup> march 2018. Uses theatre and community engagement as tools to mitigate challenges faced by youths and the community. It's key thematic areas are: Human rights, peace and security, environment, reproductive and health rights.

#### **2.3.4.22: Mazagazaga Youth Group (MYG)**

Mazagazaga is a local youth group that was first registered on 22<sup>nd</sup> August 2016. Its major intention is to bring together the youth to improve their socio-economic welfare. The group has been able to mitigate

challenges which the members face and are currently undertaking entrepreneurship training, table banking, community clean-up and sporting activities. It has presence in all the six sub-counties and its activities respond to the following pillars: education, economic, training and capacity building.

#### **2.3.4.23: Muslims for Human Rights (MUHURI)**

MUHURI is a non-governmental organization based at the Coast of Kenya and implements activities in all the six sub-counties in Mombasa County. It was formed in 1997 to promote the struggle for human rights among marginalized social groups, with a view to contributing towards national and international struggle to promote and protect the enjoyment of human rights and civil liberties by all. MUHURI primarily works at the Coast of Kenya but also addresses national issues that have a bearing on the country as a whole. In the last 19 years of its existence, the organization has been working to promote social justice and to address marginalization and discrimination that the Coast region has experienced at the hands of successive Kenyan Governments. MUHURI is legally registered under the NGO Coordination Act. Its current programming addresses the following pillars: Economic, security, psychosocial, women and training and capacity building.

#### **2.3.4.24: National Council of Churches of Kenya (NCCCK)**

The NCCCK was formed in 1913 and registered in 1984 under the Societies Act as an umbrella body for the 35 members comprising of the main Protestants churches in Kenya. The Mission of the Council is to transform lives through ecumenism, capacity building, advocacy and service delivery. Over the years, NCCCK has been vocal in empowering the people of Kenya and speaking for the voiceless with a view to *enhancing the creation of a just and sustainable society*. It has presence in Kisauni and Mvita sub-counties. It addresses Faith based and ideological, political and women pillars.

#### **2.3.4.25: Naipenda Mombasa**

The organization was initiated in Mombasa in 2015 to change the narratives in Mombasa County and create cohesion and a sense of belonging in the community. It's key thematic areas are citizenship and learning. It's a movement that works in Mombasa County.

#### **2.3.4.26: Search for Common Ground (SFCG)**

SFCG is an international NGO dedicated to transforming the way individuals, organizations, and governments deal with conflict, away from adversarial approaches and towards collaborative solutions. It has presence in all the six sub-counties in Mombasa. Its interventions address issues related to psychosocial, women, media and online, training and capacity building and legal and policy pillars.

#### **2.3.4.27: Shakirina Youth for Development**

It's a community based organization registered to empower youths. It's key thematic areas are peace, economic development and sports for development. It works in Mombasa county.

#### **2.3.4.28: Sponsored Arts For Education (SAFE Pwani)**

Founded in 2006, S.A.F.E provides education and training through the medium of theatre, film and culture. Its operations cut across all the six sub-counties which contribute to implementing activities around education, arts and culture and training and capacity building. Its key thematic areas include: HIV/AIDS, FGM abandonment, clean water and sanitation, peace building, environment and de-radicalization.

#### **2.3.4.29: Sisters for Justice (S4J)**

S4J is a women organization working to empower and promote women's rights and those of their children. The organization aims for gender equity and eradication of all forms of discrimination against women and children. Its main thematic areas are: women's rights, children's rights, socio economic rights and women empowerment.

#### **2.3.4.30: Supreme Council of Muslims (SUPKEM)**

SUPKEM was registered in 1973 as the umbrella body of all Islamic organizations, societies, mosques committees, community based organizations and self- help groups in the country. The membership of the Council is corporate. It was formed with a clear vision of a united and therefore a strong Muslim community. In the SUPKEM Strategic Plan 2012 – 2015, this is further re-envisioned as - *To cater for the Spiritual, Social and Economic wellbeing of Muslims in Kenya* and qualified by the Mission Statement - *A premier Muslim organization recognized in Kenya and Internationally.*

SUPKEM has over the years discharged honorably and responsibly various contributions in national development with clear, strong and established links primarily with the Kenya Government and in partnership with local and international development partners. The key thematic areas of SUPKEM's programs are: Inter-religious Dialogue and Cooperation, Peace and Security, governance and citizen Mobilization and Participation, health, livelihood and environmental Management.

#### **2.3.4.31: Stretchers Youth Organization (SYO)**

Stretchers Youth Organization is a registered Community Based Organization located in Changamwe; Mombasa County. Founded in 2011, the organization's key focus is on development and advocacy initiatives. It works on three thematic areas: 1. sexual reproductive health education; 2. advocacy on human rights, peace and governance; and 3. skills development and entrepreneurship. The motto of the organization is "building capacities of youths and women" with the aim of empowering communities and improving people's livelihoods. It operates in Changamwe and Jomvu. Its activities contribute to women and training and capacity building pillars.

#### **2.3.4.32: Kenya Red Cross Society**

Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) is a humanitarian relief organization created through an Act of Parliament CAP 256 of the laws of Kenya on 21<sup>st</sup> December 1965 and is to the Public Authorities (National and County Government). It's a voluntary and membership organization. It's a non-profit making charitable organization that supports the community by providing relief in times of catastrophe or disaster, carries on and assists improve the work of health, diseases prevention and reduction of suffering.

#### **2.3.4.33: Universities and Colleges Students Peace Association of Kenya (UCSPAK)**

UCSPAK is a non-profit and non-political student association established with the major objective of promoting peace in institutions of higher learning that leads to social transformation in the society. UCSPAK was formed after the Garissa University terror attack; it started as the Zero Radicalization campaign and was later registered under the society Act cap 108 of the laws of Kenya as Universities and Colleges Student Peace Association of Kenya [UCSPAK] in 2015. UCSPAK has representatives from all the 70 universities and colleges in Kenya representing the interest of over 2 million [2,000,000] undergraduate students a majority of who are within the age of 18-24 years. Its main thematic areas are human rights and research. It operates at the Coastal region with offices in Mvita sub-county.

#### **2.3.4.34: World Grace**

World Grace is a leader's membership organization. Its purpose is to defeat poverty amongst marginalized and vulnerable members of the community. It has presence in all the six sub-counties of Mombasa County. It's implementing activities around education and faith-based and ideological pillars.

### **2.6 Data Analysis**

#### **a) Analysis Process**

Data collected from the respondents was analyzed based on the areas of operation of the organizations mapped and the MCAP-PCVE pillars their activities are contributing to. The first objective was to find out the spread of the various organizations across the six sub-counties of Mombasa County: Nyali, Kisauni,

Mvita, Likoni, Changamwe and Jomvu. The second objective was to determine how interventions by different stakeholders are contributing towards implementing each of the 11 pillars of the MCAP-PCVE, the budgets which the organizations have allocated towards each of the pillars and the implementation period. Collectively, the mapping exercise intended to determine total available budget through the organizations and the cash flow situation. This mapping report is therefore to be used as a tool for planning CVE activities as well as a basis for fundraising. The exercise has therefore flagged out significant programme and financial gaps towards implementation of the MCAP-PCVE.

**b) Limitations**

The scope of the mapping survey was limited to Mombasa. However, stakeholders in the NSCVE and GDCAP who influence the county go beyond Mombasa. There is need to have a more conclusive mapping survey that cuts across the various state and non- state actors beyond Mombasa. This would be instrumental in having a more expanded view on the CVE actors at the coast, their interventions and consolidated available resources in the county dedicated to CVE activities. Such information is key in planning for activities and fundraising strategies.

**c) Areas of Operation**

The areas of operation for the national and county government actors cover the entire county while that of CSOs are categorized according to the six sub counties of Mombasa. According to the data collected, majority of the organizations operate in all sub counties with the exception of NCKK whose operations mainly take place in Mvita and Kisauni, CDP which works in Nyali, Mvita, Kisauni and Likoni and Stretchers youth organization which operates in Jomvu and Changamwe. This indicates that activities across the 6 sub-counties are equitable distributed and hence no sub-county is left behind. The breakdown of this information is presented in table 3 which indicates that organizations working on CVE activities are evenly distributed among the 6 sub-counties.

**Table 3: Distribution of Organizations Along Sub-Counties**

Mombasa counties	Sub	Number of Organizations	Percentage of organisations that work in Constituency	Names of Organizations
Nyali		30	18%	1) CDP 2) HAKI Africa 3) COEC 4) World Grace 5) SFCG 6) KEMWA 7) LICODEP 8) AOJUKWU 9) KUZA 10) MUHURI 11) MAZAGAZAGA 12) Kwacha Africa 13) SAFE Pwani 14) Juhudi Community Support Center 15) CICC 16) HURIA 17) KECOSCE 18) MAYE

			19) SUPKEM 20) Kituo Cha Sheria 21) KMYA 22) AWAPSA 23) UCSPAK 24) Lonamac Community Organization 25) Manyunyu Community Based Organization 26) Shakirina Youth for Development 27) Naipenda Mombasa 28) CWID 29) KNCHR 30) Kenya Red Cross Society
Kisauni	30	18%	1) NCKK 2) CDP 3) HAKI Africa 4) COEC 5) World Grace 6) SFCG 7) KEMWA 8) LICODEP 9) AOJUKWU 10) KUZA 11) MUHURI 12) MAZAGAZAGA 13) Kwacha Africa 14) SAFE Pwani 15) Juhudi Community Support Center 16) CICC 17) HURIA 18) KECOSCE 19) MAYE 20) SUPKEM 21) Kituo cha Sheria 22) KMYA 23) AWAPSA 24) UCSPAK 25) Manyunyu Community Based Organization 26) Shakirina Youth for Development 27) Naipenda Mombasa 28) CWID 29) KNCHR 30) Kenya Red Cross Society
Mvita	29	17%	1) NCKK 2) CDP 3) HAKI Africa

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4) COEC</li> <li>5) World Grace</li> <li>6) SFCG</li> <li>7) KEMWA</li> <li>8) LICODEP</li> <li>9) AOJUKWU</li> <li>10) KUZA</li> <li>11) MUHURI</li> <li>12) MAZAGAZAGA</li> <li>13) Kwacha Africa</li> <li>14) SAFE Pwani</li> <li>15) EMPOWER HER</li> <li>16) Juhudi Community Support Center</li> <li>17) HURIA</li> <li>18) KECOSCE</li> <li>19) KMYA</li> <li>20) MAYE</li> <li>21) SUPKEM</li> <li>22) Sisters for Justice</li> <li>23) Kituo Cha Sheria</li> <li>24) AWAPSA</li> <li>25) UCSPAK</li> <li>26) Shakirina Youth for Development</li> <li>27) Naipenda Mombasa</li> <li>28) KNCHR</li> <li>29) Kenya Red Cross Society</li> </ul>
Likoni	28	16%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) CDP</li> <li>2) HAKI Africa</li> <li>3) COEC</li> <li>4) World Grace</li> <li>5) SFCG</li> <li>6) KEMWA</li> <li>7) LICODEP</li> <li>8) AOJUKWU</li> <li>9) KUZA</li> <li>10) MUHURI</li> <li>11) MAZAGAZAGA</li> <li>12) Kwacha Africa</li> <li>13) SAFE Pwani</li> <li>14) Juhudi Community Support Center</li> <li>15) CICC</li> <li>16) HURIA</li> <li>17) UCSPAK</li> <li>18) KECOSCE</li> <li>19) MAYE</li> <li>20) SUPKEM</li> <li>21) Kituo Cha Sheria</li> <li>22) KMYA</li> </ul>



			23) AWAPSA 24) Shakirina Youth for Development 25) Naipenda Mombasa 26) CWID 27) KNCHR 28) Kenya Red Cross Society
Changamwe	28	16%	1) Stretchers 2) HAKI Africa 3) COEC 4) World Grace 5) SFCG 6) KEMWA 7) LICODEP 8) AOJUKWU 9) KUZA 10) MUHURI 11) MAZAGAZAGA 12) Kwacha Africa 13) SAFE Pwani 14) Juhudi Community Support Center 15) CICC 16) HURIA 17) KYMA 18) KECOSCE 19) MAYE 20) SUPKEM 21) Kituo Cha Sheria 22) AWAPSA 23) UCSPAK 24) Shakirina Youth for Development 25) Naipenda Mombasa 26) CWID 27) KNCHR 28) Kenya Red Cross Society
Jomvu	26	15%	1) Stretchers 2) HAKI Africa 3) COEC 4) World Grace 5) SFCG 6) KEMWA 7) LICODEP 8) AOJUKWU 9) KUZA 10) MUHURI 11) MAZAGAZAGA 12) Kwacha Africa 13) SAFE Pwani 14) Juhudi Community

			<p>Support Center</p> <p>15) CICC</p> <p>16) HURIA</p> <p>17) KECOSCE</p> <p>18) MAYE</p> <p>19) Kituo Cha Sheria</p> <p>20) KMYA</p> <p>21) AWAPSA</p> <p>22) UCSPAK</p> <p>23) Shakirina Youth for Development</p> <p>24) Naipenda Mombasa</p> <p>25) KNCHR</p> <p>26) Kenya Red Cross Society</p>
	<b>171</b>	<b>100</b>	

e) **Areas of Specialization in CVE**

Table 4 below presents an analysis of mapped organizations against the pillars which they respond to:

**Table 4:** analysis of mapped organizations against the pillars which they respond to

No.	Pillars/Organizations	Arts & Culture	Economic	Education	Faith Based & Ideological	Legal & Policy	Media & Online	Political	Psychosocial	Security	Training & Capacity Building	Women	No. of Pillars per org.
1	ABF												1
2	AWAPSA												4
3	CDP												5
4	CICC												5
5	COEC												6
6	CWID												2
7	5. Empower HER												3
8	HAKI Africa												6
9	HURIA												8
10	JCSC												5
11	KECOSCE												6
12	Kenya National Commission of Human rights												5
13	Kenya Red Cross Society												5
14	KEMWA												6
15	KMYA												10
16	Kituo Cha Sheria												3
17	KMSESP												3
18	Kwacha Africa												4
19	LICODEP												4
20	LOMAC												2
21	MAYE												5
22	Manyunyu CBO												3
23	MUHURI												5

24	MYG													3
25	Naipenda Mbs													3
26	NCKK													3
27	SAFE Pwani													3
28	Shakirina Youth													5
29	SAFE Pwani													3
30	Sisters for Justice													4
31	SUPKEM													3
32	SYO													2
33	UCSPAK													1
34	World Grace													2
		12	14	20	6	8	10	3	6	16	27	16	138	

## 2.7 Findings

Based on table 4 above, training and capacity building pillar has the highest number of organizations responding to it (23/31) followed by Education pillar (19/31), women pillar (16/31), security pillars (14/21), economic (12/31 each), arts and culture (11/31), media and online (10/31), legal and policy (8/31), faith based and ideological and psychosocial (6/31), and political pillar (2/31). The political pillar has attracted the least attention from the mapped CVE actors. Further research should be undertaken to determine why this is the case.

Regarding various CVE actors, KMYA responds to the highest number of pillars (10) out of the 11 proposed by the Mombasa Strategy. This is followed by COEC, HAKI Africa, KEMWA, KECOSCE (6/11), CDP, CICC, JCSC, MAYE, MUHURI and SFCG (5/11), AWASPA, Kwacha Africa, Shakirina Youth Development, LICODEP and Sisters for Justice (4/11), Empower Her, KMSESP, Manyunyu CBO, MYG, NCKK, Kituo Cha Shera and SUPKEM and SAFE Pwani (3/11), SYO and World Grace (2/11), UCSPAK and ABF (1/11) each.

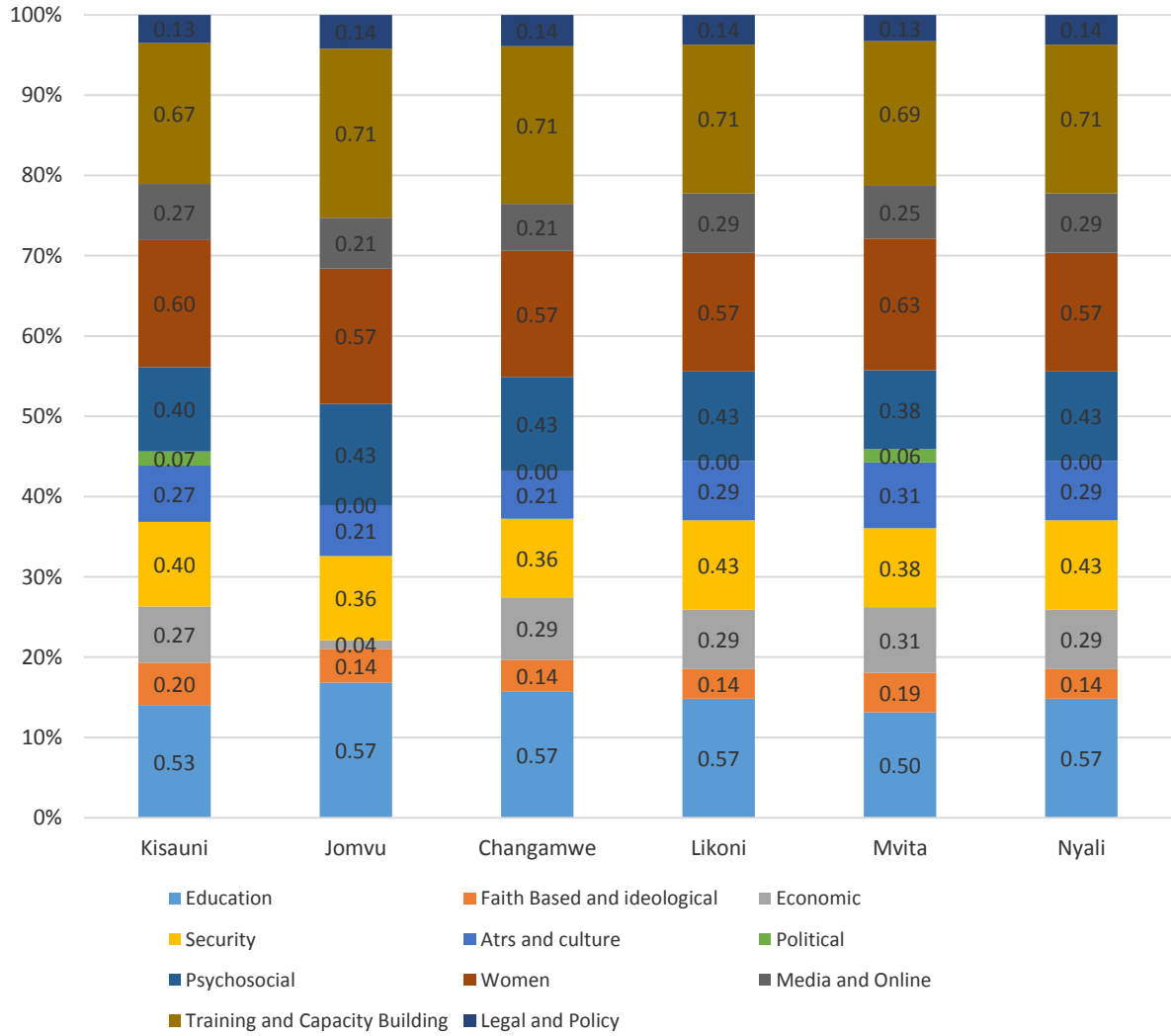
From this analysis, it's evident that the mapped organizations are implementing a number of activities towards realizing the aspirations of the MCAP-PCVE pillars. The next step should be to determine organizations with comparative advantages over one or two major pillars and build their capacities around improving impact of the identified pillars.

Tables 5 and 6 below further present a summary of the mean number of organizations implementing different pillars based on the number of organizations working in the different sub counties of Mombasa. The tables show that implementation of CVE activities based on the MCAP-PCVE pillars in Mombasa County is almost evenly distributed across the 6 sub-counties. From the tables, Kisauni, Likoni, Mvita and Nyali each has a mean score of 0.35, Changamwe has 0.33 while Jomvu has 0.31. On the pillars, training and capacity building has the highest mean score (0.38), followed by women (0.32), education (0.30), psychosocial (0.23), security (0.21), media and online, arts and culture, and economic (0.14 each), Faith Based and Ideological (0.09), legal and policy (0.07) and political (0.01). These figures are consistent with the findings in table 2 above which showed higher concentration of activities on training and capacity building, women and education pillars and lower concentration on political, legal and policy and faith based and ideological pillars.

**Table 5: Mean Number of Organizations Implementing Activities Supporting MCAP-PCVE Pillars**

<b>Pillars</b>	<b>Sub-Counties in Mombasa County.</b>								
<b>Sub-Counties</b>		<b>Kisauni</b>	<b>Jomvu</b>	<b>Changamwe</b>	<b>Likoni</b>	<b>Mvita</b>	<b>Nyali</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>MEAN SCORES</b>
<b>MCAP-PCVE Pillars</b>									
Legal and Policy	1	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.14	<b>0.82</b>	0.07
Training and Capacity Building	1	0.67	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.69	0.71	<b>4.20</b>	0.38
Media and Online	1	0.27	0.21	0.21	0.29	0.25	0.29	<b>1.52</b>	0.14
Women	1	0.60	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.63	0.57	<b>3.51</b>	0.32
Psychosocial	1	0.40	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.38	0.43	<b>2.50</b>	0.23
Political	1	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	<b>0.13</b>	0.01
Arts and Culture	1	0.27	0.21	0.21	0.29	0.31	0.29	<b>1.58</b>	0.14
Security	1	0.40	0.36	0.36	0.43	0.38	0.43	<b>2.36</b>	0.21
Economic	1	0.27	0.04	0.29	0.29	0.31	0.29	<b>1.49</b>	0.14
Faith Based and Ideological	1	0.20	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.19	0.14	<b>0.95</b>	0.09
Education	1	0.53	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.50	0.57	<b>3.31</b>	0.30
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3.81</b>	<b>3.38</b>	<b>3.63</b>	<b>3.86</b>	<b>3.83</b>	<b>3.86</b>	<b>22.37</b>	<b>2.03</b>
<b>MEAN SCORES</b>		<b>0.35</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>2.03</b>	

**Figure 1: Distribution of MCAP-PCVE Pillars Based on Sub-Counties**







**Table 6: Availability of Funds against Proposed Budgets (June 2017-June 2018)**

Pillars according to Mombasa County Action Plan For Preventing And Countering Violent Extremism (MCAP-PCVE)	Select the pillar(s) (Double click the box to check it)	Organizations	Resources Available (In Kshs)	Proposed budget summary MCAP -PCVE (June 2017 – June 2018)	Period the resources will be in use (e.g. July 2017 – December 2017)
1. Education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1. Ministry of Education 2. Department of education, ICT and MV2035 3. World Grace 4. Mazagazaga youth group 5. Kuza SME support group 6. Aojukwu 7. LICODEP 8. KEMWA 9. SAFE Pwani 10. Kwacha Africa 11. KECOSCE 12. MAYE 13. Lonamac Community Organization 12. Shakirina Youth for Development	20,858,300	50 ,000,000	July 2017 – October 2018
2. Faith based and ideological	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1. Ministry of Education 2. Department of education, ICT and MV2035 3. NCKK	4,022,000	45 ,000,000	July 2017 – September 2018

		4. World Grace 5. Juhudi Community Support Center 6. CICC 7. SUPKEM			
3. Economic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1. Ministry of interior and coordination of national government 2. Department of trade 3. Department of Education, ICT and MV 2035 4. Department of agriculture and fisheries 5. Mazagazaga Youth group 6. MUHURI 7. Kuza SME support group 8. Juhudi Community Support Center 9. EMPOWER HER 10. CICC 11. KECOSC	8,562,000	40,000,000	July 2017 – September 2018
4. Security	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1. Ministry of Interior and coordination of national government- National Police	6,648,500	35,000,000	July 2017 – September 2018

		Service 2. Office of county secretary 3. CDP 4. HAKI Africa 5. MUHURI 6. LICODEP 7. KEMWA 8. Kwacha Africa 9. CICC 10. KECOSCE			
5. Arts and culture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1. Ministry of public service, youth and gender – Youth Department 2. Department of youth, gender, culture and sports 3. CDP 4. HAKI Africa 5. SAFE Pwani 6. Kwacha Africa 7. Empower HER 8. Shakirina Youth for Development	6,958,800	25,000,000	August 2017 – September 2018
6. Political	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1. Ministry of interior and coordination of national government – County commissioner’s office 2. Governor’s office – Directorate of	1,300,000	25,000,000	-

		<p>CVE</p> <p>3. NCKK</p> <p>4. HAKI Africa</p>			
7. Psychosocial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>1. Ministry of interior and coordination of national government – Probation Department</p> <p>2. Department of health</p> <p>3. COEC</p> <p>4. HAKI Africa</p> <p>5. MUHURI</p> <p>6. KEMWA</p> <p>7. SFCG</p> <p>8. Juhudi Community Support Center</p>	4,400,000	45 ,000,000	April 2017 – September 2018
8. Women	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>1. Ministry of public service, youth and gender – Youth Department</p> <p>2. Department of youth, gender, culture and sports</p> <p>3. NCKK</p> <p>4. CDP</p> <p>5. COEC</p> <p>6. HAKI Africa</p> <p>7. Stretchers Youth Org.</p> <p>8. MUHURI</p> <p>9. LICODEP</p>	2,820,000	35 ,000,000	April 2017 – September 2018

		10. KEMWA 11. SFCG 12. Juhudi Community Support Center 13. EMPOWERH ER 14. CICC 15. Shakirina Youth for Development			
9. Media and Online	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1. Ministry of interior and coordination of national government 2. Governor's office 3. CDP 4. HAKI Africa 5. KEMWA 6. SFCG 7. KECOSCE	7,310,000	40,000,000	August 17 – September 18
10. Training and Capacity Building	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1. Ministry of interior and coordination of national government – Administrative officers 2. Department of devolution and public service 3. CDP 4. Stretchers Youth Org.	27,714,000	60,000,000	July 2017 – September 2018

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. Mazagazaga Youth Group</li> <li>6. MUHURI</li> <li>7. Kuza SME support group</li> <li>8. KECOSCE</li> <li>9. LICODEP</li> <li>10. KEMWA</li> <li>11. SFCG</li> <li>12. Juhudi Community Support Center</li> <li>13. Kituo Cha Sheria</li> <li>14. SAFE Pwani</li> <li>15. Kwacha Africa</li> <li>16. EMPOWER HER</li> <li>17. CICC</li> <li>18. SUPKEM</li> <li>19. Lonamac Community Organization</li> <li>20. Shakirina Youth for Development</li> </ul>			
11. Legal and Policy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. HAKI Africa</li> <li>2. SFCG</li> <li>3. Kituo Cha Sheria</li> <li>4. KECOSCE</li> <li>5. SUPKEM</li> </ul>	7,407,000	30,000,000	August 17 – September 18
12. Unallocated to specific pillars		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. HURIA</li> </ul>	30,000,000		
<b>Total</b>			128,000,600	430,000,000	June 2017 – June 2018
<b>Percentage</b>			<b>29.77%</b>	<b>100%</b>	

**Table 7: Summary of Funds Available**

The table below summarizes funds available for implementation of various CVE activities under the Mombasa CAP for year 1 of the implementation schedule (January - December 2018). The summary has been shown in Table 5. According to table 7 all the mapped organizations combined have a total of Kshs 128,000,600 (29.77% of the budget) against a budget of Kshs 430 million for the period under consideration. This represents a funding gap of Kshs 302,222,400 (70.23%). This summary further indicates that most CVE actors in Mombasa have allocated substantial resources towards realizing the training and capacity development pillar (22%), education (16%) is the second followed in 3<sup>rd</sup> position by economic (7%). The others were: Media and online and legal and policy (6% each), security and arts and culture pillar (5% each), Faith Based and Ideology and psychosocial pillars (3% each), women pillar (2%) and political pillar (2%). This table also indicates that 23% of resources available with partners have not been allocated to any specific pillar.

The low percentage of resources directed towards security tends to advance the narrative that by and large; insecurity especially those related to VE, terrorism and radicalization can be addressed through public education and by addressing factors which lead young people to embrace VE ideologies.

**Table 7: Summary of Funds Available with Various CVE actors VS Mombasa CVE CAP (Year 1)**

No.	The Mombasa CAP Pillars	Funds Available from actors	Year 1 budget as per Mombasa Strategy	% Funds Available per pillar	Deficit
1	Education	20,858,300	50,223,000	16	(29,364,700)
2	Faith Based and Ideology	4,022,000	45,000,000	3	(40,978,000)
3	Economic	8,562,000	40,000,000	7	(31,438,000)
4	Security	6,648,500	35,000,000	5	(28,351,500)
5	Arts and Culture	6,958,800	25,000,000	5	(18,041,200)
6	Political	1,300,000	25,000,000	2	(23,700,000)
7	Psychosocial	4,400,000	45,000,000	3	(40,600,000)
8	Women	2,820,000	35,000,000	2	(32,180,000)
9	Media and Online	7,310,000	40,000,000	6	(32,690,000)
10	Training and Capacity Building	27,714,000	60,000,000	22	(32,286,000)
11	Legal and Policy	7,407,000	30,000,000	6	(22,593,000)
12	Unallocated to specific pillar	30,000,000	-	23	30,000,000
		<b>128,000,600</b>	<b>430,223,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>(302,222,400)</b>

## **2.8 Summary of Key Findings, Conclusion and Recommendations**

### **2.8.1 Key Findings**

The mapping survey has established that the actors mapped have initiated a number of projects which are targeted towards implementing the 11 pillars. While activities are evenly distributed across the six sub-counties, most activities target training and capacity building, women and education pillars. These three pillars present thematic programme areas for a number of CSOs in Mombasa County. The results regarding the women pillar is very significant in that while there is no women pillar in the NSCVE, it emerged a significant part of the story of Mombasa and this is why it was introduced as an additional pillar. Few organizations are addressing the political and legal and policy pillars. This could be attributed to the fact that political, legal and policies issues have often been presented as contentious and hence cause misunderstanding between the state and non-state actors. However, adopting the soft approaches which encourage partnership between the two levels of actors should contribute to more activities targeting the two pillars. The mapping revealed that there is a huge funding gap and concerted fundraising efforts are required to fill this gap. Finally, the mapping survey revealed that the following are the main activities which are undertaken by the various PCVE actors:

- a) Community Forums
- b) Trainings on entrepreneurship, security, peace building and CVE
- c) Sports – tournaments and other competitions
- d) Psycho-social support
- e) Inter religious dialogues
- f) Participatory Theatre Entertainment
- g) Social Media Campaigns
- h) Youth social outreach activities
- i) Trauma and therapy counseling sessions
- j) Legal and policy formulation
- k) Women Darsas
- l) Guidance and counseling
- m) Police Cafes
- n) Talent Uplift theatre outreach festivals

### **2.8.2 Conclusion**

The mapping survey has demonstrated that the MCAP-PCVE is already being implemented by the organizations mapped. This is a positive finding considering that the County Engagement Forum has not been established. What's required at this stage is therefore building the capacities of the organizations to re-orient their current PCVE activities to the MCAP-PCVE. This is recognizing that not all the organizations implementing PCVE activities have internalized the MCAP-PCVE as the reference point for all PCVE activities.

### **2.8.3 Recommendations**

The mapping report makes the following recommendations:

1. The County Engagement Forum should be activated as soon as possible to act as a reference point for all the PCVE activities in the county.
2. A more comprehensive mapping survey factoring in other surrounding counties to factor in cross-county influences should be done.
3. A fundraising strategy should be developed to address the funding gap established in this survey
4. A series of sensitization around the MCAP-PCVE should be done around all the sub counties, targeting state and non-state actors in order to build their capacities in programming their PCVE activities in line with the aspirations of the MCAP-PCVE. This should include training on activities



envisaged under each of the pillars and community *barazas* on CVE. This is due to the fact that some of the pillars may be attracting fewer interventions because of lack of understanding of the activities required under each of them.

5. Each of the actors should be strengthened to be able to document their CVE activities under each pillar so that there is a clearer understanding of the contributions their interventions are making and the impact of the same.
6. The County Engagement Forum should propose a date for the Mombasa county CVE day which should be marked annually. This could be Mombasa annual CVE convention.
7. The County Policing Authority should be established and this should provide the legal backing for the MCAP.

**APPENDIX****Annex 1: Contact Information****NATIONAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS**

<b>National Government Ministries</b>	<b>Address and Contact Person</b>
Ministry of Education	Clara Wakio Mwakazi <a href="mailto:mwakaziwakoi@gmail.com">mwakaziwakoi@gmail.com</a> Uhuru na Kazi 4 <sup>th</sup> floor
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Ministry of public service, youth and gender: Gender department	Mealii Hussein <a href="mailto:faithnjeri411@gmail.com">faithnjeri411@gmail.com</a> Uhuru na Kazi 7 <sup>th</sup> Floor
Office of the Attorney General and Department of Justice	Wachira Nguyo <a href="mailto:patrick.nguyo@kenya.go.ke">patrick.nguyo@kenya.go.ke</a> NSSF 9 <sup>TH</sup> FLOOR
Ministry of public service, youth and gender: National Government Affirmative Fund	Ali Ganzala <a href="mailto:aliganzala@gmail.com">aliganzala@gmail.com</a> Tononoka
Office of the Director of Public Prosecution	Alexander Jami <a href="mailto:odppmombasa@odpp.go.ke">odppmombasa@odpp.go.ke</a> Uchumi House Building

**INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONS**

<b>Independent Commission</b>	<b>Address and Contact Person</b>
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Independent Policing Authority	Evans Okeyo <a href="mailto:mombasa@ipoa.go.ke">mombasa@ipoa.go.ke</a> Jubilee Insurance Building (Arcade) along Moi Avenue

**COUNTY GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS**

<b>County Departments</b>	<b>Address and Contact Person</b>
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Department of Health	Amani Ann Anjagwa Public department of health, KFA
Department of Devolution and Public Service	Washo Chishenga Betting and Control 1 <sup>st</sup> floor
Office of The County Secretary	Francis Thoya Betting and Control 1 <sup>st</sup> floor

Department of Trade	Fatma Mazrui Bima Towers 6 <sup>th</sup> floor
Department of Education	Bwanaheri Salim Bima Towers 4 <sup>th</sup> floor
Department of Agriculture	CEC , Hassan Mwamtoa

### CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS

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Advocacy For Women In Peace and Security Africa (AWAPSA)	Sureya Roble info@awapsa.org www.facebook.com/pg/Advocacy-for-Women-in-Peace-and-Security-Africa-Awapsa
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## **Annex II: Mapping Questionnaire *Mombasa County***

### **Background**

In May 2016, Mombasa County launched its action plan for preventing and countering violent extremism (MCAP-PCVE). The launch was officiated by the Director of NCTC, Mombasa County Commissioner, Mombasa Governor among others. Since the launch, efforts have been made to roll out the implementation of the MCAP-PCVE. A part of these efforts, a mapping exercise is being conducted to ascertain CVE players in Mombasa and their areas of focus. This mapping is being done in partnership with the Mombasa County Commissioner and Mombasa County Government.

Below is a form to be filled in by CVE actors in Mombasa to confirm their programs and areas of operation in relation to the MCAP-PCVE. Please fill in all the questions.

<b>Questionnaire</b>	
<b>About the Organization</b>	<b>Brief Description</b>
1. Name of organization	
2. Brief background of organization	
3. Thematic work areas (e.g human rights, research, governance etc)	
4. When the organization was initiated (Year)	
5. Form of registration (e.g. CBO, NGO, Trust e.t.c)	
6. Physical Location of Organization(Area, Sub county, County)	
7. Areas of Operation (Sub county (ies))	
8. Contact Information of Organization (Contact person, address, email, phone number)	
<b>Area(s) of Specialization in CVE</b>	

Pillars according to Mombasa County Action Plan For Preventing And Countering Violent Extremism (MCAP-PCVE)	Select the pillar(s) (Double click the box to check it)	Brief description of activities and sub county of implementation	Resources Available (In Kshs)	Period the resources will be in use (e.g. July 2017 – December 2017)
a) Education	<input type="checkbox"/>			
1. Faith based and ideological	<input type="checkbox"/>			
2. Economic	<input type="checkbox"/>			
3. Security	<input type="checkbox"/>			
4. Arts and culture	<input type="checkbox"/>			
5. Political	<input type="checkbox"/>			
6. Psychosocial	<input type="checkbox"/>			
7. Women	<input type="checkbox"/>			
8. Media and Online	<input type="checkbox"/>			
9. Training and Capacity Building	<input type="checkbox"/>			
10. Legal and Policy	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<b>Any other comments</b>				

Name of individual filling out the questionnaire

Signature

Date

Contact