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PLEAD Briefs
The Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP) developed the Prosecutors’ Guide to Child Justice in Kenya, with technical assistance from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and with financial support from the European Union (EU). The easy-to-read reference document aims to serve as a practical framework to guide prosecutors on how to handle cases involving children in the criminal justice system.

Child cases are generally complex and sensitive in nature, and it is necessary to minimise the risk of discrimination and undue stress for children in the criminal justice system. The new Prosecutors Guide aims to increase awareness and understanding of the rights of children in conflict with, or in contact with the law.

Due to their vulnerability, children who come into contact with the law as victims and witnesses of crime, also need protection in order to prevent re-victimisation whilst in the justice system.

Before the development of the Prosecutors’ Guide to Child Justice in Kenya, there were instances where the rights of children in conflict with the law had been violated during the trial process and where children even had their cases tried as adults. Other instances included children being charged for petty crimes, and as a result, being deprived of their liberty without regard to the circumstances that initially brought them into the criminal justice system.

The Programme for Legal Empowerment and Aid Delivery in Kenya (PLEAD)’s overall aim in providing assistance to this guide was to contribute to substantial improvements in the provision of access to justice for children, and promote a more child-friendly criminal justice system in Kenya. Additional documents also produced for dissemination included four child-friendly justice system posters, children’s guidelines factsheets, notebooks and sketchbooks with illustrations for children.

About PLEAD:
The Programme for Legal Empowerment and Aid Delivery in Kenya (PLEAD) is a partnership involving the Government of Kenya, European Union, United Nations and civil society in improving the delivery of justice services, settlement of disputes and use of alternatives to imprisonment. The KSh 4.2 billion programme runs until 2022 and is funded by the European Union.

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On the cover: Court Users Committee (CUCs) Validation Meeting of the CUC Sensitization Toolkit, Nairobi. Photo: Fahmo Mohammed/UNODC
Easing the burden of access to justice through free legal aid advisory call platform

County court staff training session organized by HURIA on capacity building and equipping the members with knowledge for efficient legal aid delivery in the coastal region. © Teddy Otieno
Access to justice is defined as the ability of people to seek and obtain a remedy through formal or informal institutions of justice for grievances in compliance with human rights standards. In Kenya and around the world, access to justice is considered as a necessary component of the right to fair judicial proceedings. This is underscored as a right to access justice under the 2010 Constitution. However, it is evident that most marginalised and poor communities face a lot of challenges in accessing justice and related services from institutions and lawyers due to territorial and economic reasons. Territorial difficulties relate to the distance in accessing judicial authorities and advocates as most of them are located within town centres. While the economic challenges relate to high level of court expenses and fees required in order to undertake their services.

Mombasa county is characterized as having a high number of marginalised and vulnerable communities. At the same time, the level of violation of people’s rights is high and the level of legal literacy very low. Despite having key institutions that can facilitate and enable access to justice, the majority of communities still face challenges in accessing such institutions. However, the Judiciary through the courts have systematically enabled community access to their services through the use of technology.

Through PLEAD, HURIA established a free legal aid advisory call platform where communities can speak to lawyers for free through various hotline numbers. The communities with urgent legal matters, or in need of legal advice and information, can access the platform any time of the day and speak to a lawyer who listens and offers legal advice. In a wider context, there is no access to justice where citizens, especially marginalized groups, fear the system, see it as alien, and do not access it. This is even worse where the justice system is financially inaccessible, where individuals have no lawyers, where they do not have information or knowledge of rights, or where there is a weak justice system.

Since its inception in mid 2019, the Legal Aid Advisory Platform has benefited more than 600 individuals from communities within and outside Mombasa county. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the call platforms were more convenient after the government had issued strict directives and containment measures. Access to legal information and services was made easier during the pandemic.

In addressing the problem of territorial remoteness, HURIA has thus far received calls from as far as Kisumu, Eldoret, Turkana, Eldamaravine, Webuye, Lamu, Taita and Taveta counties. Due to a large proportion of Kenyans on lower incomes, many cannot afford the services of lawyers. The free legal aid advisory call platforms and the Legal Aid Centre cater specifically for those on lower incomes. The typology of cases range from land, labour, employment, family disputes, breach of contract among others. Land issues form the highest number of complaints and are approximately 45 per cent of the total number of complaints reported to HURIA.

The operation of the legal aid centres and the free legal aid advisory platform operate on the basis of the “Legal Aid Act 2016” and the Constitution 2010. HURIA is committed to supporting communities to access justice through formal and informal avenues. The hotline numbers are promoted through social media platforms and electronic billboards to reach communities in need of assistance.

Programme for Legal Empowerment and Aid Delivery in Kenya – PLEAD
Navigating the alternative justice systems to secure women’s rights to land in Kisumu

In Kenya women’s rights to own, inherit, manage, and dispose of property are under constant threat by customs and individuals, including unscrupulous duty bearers who believe that women do not deserve, and cannot be trusted with marital land and property groups.

The devastating effects of property rights violations including poverty, disease, violence, and homelessness harm women, their children, and Kenya’s overall development. Women’s property rights violations are not only discriminatory, but they also pose greater development risks.

Working within the county of Kisumu, the Civil Society Organisations Network - which is one of the CSO grantees receiving access to justice funding - comes across cases where poor women are targeted. Often because of their status as widows, women have to fight for access and control of family land almost always immediately after the death of their husbands. Under such circumstances, they are vulnerable to other family members or community members who want their land. In some cases, family members secretly alter the title deeds denying them ownership of their marital property. Such cases are commonplace within the dominant patriarchal culture, despite very progressive land laws that offer greater tenure security to women and girls.

Ms. Mary Achieng’ Obala (name changed) is one widow who has been receiving legal support from the CSO Network. The 86-year-old widow was denied access to her family land upon the death of both her husband and her eldest son. She was removed from her home, which she shared with her three nephews, and her piece of land was hurriedly sold to an unsuspecting buyer who claimed the land with support from the local administration officials.

Mary sought refuge from her only surviving daughter, Alma (name changed), who in turn sought support from the CSO Network. Alma was able to approach the CSO Network after listening to one of the radio programmes hosted by a local station. The show had brought together a legal expert and a member from the Luo Council of elders. The focus of the discussion was on the role of the AJS in protecting land and property rights of vulnerable groups.

Alma commented that she had reported to the village elder, who referred her to the area chief. Both the village elder and the area chief confirmed that the land had been sold to a ‘new owner’. She sought protection from the local administrative office but was convinced that there was collusion between the local administrators and the buyer. The chief once instructed her to leave his office and even threatened her from stepping back into the village.

The CSO Network filed the matter with the Luo Council of Elders for local dispute resolution. A sitting was constituted with three members of the council from the sub-county in question and were tasked to do a thorough background check and review the history of land tapping into its own intricate network of village elders. The elders were able to locate Mary, who at this time was unable to walk, and she quickly provided them with first-hand information on her claims to the contested piece of land.

The PLEAD CSO was also able to facilitate a community dialogue chaired by ‘Ker’, the head of the Council of Elders with his team also present. The dialogue was organised to enhance communal buy-in for alternative dispute resolutions but also to bring the affected family together, including the nephews, daughter, and the brother-in-law. From the testimonies adduced, the meeting established that the land was irregularly sold,
and that Mary was indeed the rightful owner of the piece of land.

Armed with the resolutions, the CSO Network was able to facilitate the chair of Luo Council of Elders’ and his team to accompany Mary and her daughter to the office of the land registrar in Kisumu where additional facts on the ownership were established. The registrar was able to summon the ‘buyer’ and documentation was reviewed with all parties present. The registrar recalled the ‘irregular’ deed processed by the buyer and was able to process a title deed for Mary affirming her tenure claim to the contested piece of land. This win was instrumental for setting the agenda of the AJS in Kisumu county, and enhancing trust in the informal justice system, particularly in the new policy environment with the launch of the new Alternative Justice Systems Baseline Policy.

The CSO Network is one of the CSO grantees supported by the Programme for Legal Empowerment and Aid Delivery in Kenya (PLEAD) with financial support from the European Union, and UNDP in Kenya through its civil society facility, the Amkeni Wakenya Project. Currently in its second year of implementation, the CSO Network is furthering the Making Rights a Reality project in the greater county of Kisumu. The project is keen on finalizing the standard operating procedures for alternative dispute resolutions as animated by the Alternative Justice Systems in Kisumu. Additionally, the project also provides pro bono assistance and legal literacy to the large proportion of poor people in the county. In addition, the project provides improved partnership working with the formal justice system and the AJS and the judicial officers to ensure enforcement of AJS resolutions, and continuous capacity building in the areas of gender sensitivity and response for the AJS.
UNODC supports change management into 21st century prosecution services

The momentous occasion of the launch of the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP), Excellence Charter and Standard Operating procedures for the investigation of serious human rights violations by police officers was presided by Cabinet Secretary, Interior, Hon. Dr. Fred Matiang’i as the Chief Guest. Other invited guests included the Court of Appeal President, Hon. Justice Daniel Masinga; Director of Public Prosecutions, Noordin Haji; Inspector-General of Police, Hilary Mutyambai; Law Society of Kenya (LSK), Nelson Havi; and UNODC’s Regional Head of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, Charity Kagwi, among other esteemed guests.

The Excellence Charter is a roadmap that will guide the ODPP’s work from 2020 to 2023. The Charter outlines the ODPP’s strategic commitments, priorities, and milestones and harmonizes the implementation and realization of the ODPP strategic focus. The European Union supported the ODPP’s transformative vision through the PLEAD Partnership, and the PLEAD team supported ODPP’s Strategic Planning Committee in drafting the Excellence Charter. The team included two international consultants with expertise in change management and business process engineering for criminal justice institutions.

To meet ODPP’s specific needs, PLEAD also supported the development of the ‘Road Map to Change’, including the necessary initiatives to realise the strategic commitments contained in the Charter. PLEAD is currently assisting a number of initiatives proposed within the Charter, including the operationalization of the Prosecution Training Institute through the development of a one-year Induction Curriculum and training manuals; development and operationalization of diversion and plea bargaining guidelines as alternatives to prosecution and trial; support in the review of the Human Resource Manual; and hardware support through the purchase of ICT equipment and furniture.

The ODPP Excellence Charter aspires to the targets of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16: The promotion of peace, justice and strong institutions. The Charter was termed as an excellent example of commitment to change to improve service delivery and justice reforms.
The blessings of legal aid for the poor and marginalised

Egerton University through their Faculty of Law offers legal assistance by setting up Legal Aid Clinics in Nakuru County, mainly to offer help to those in need. © UNDP Kenya
Caroline Cherono is a resident of Ngatia, Nakuru county. As a mother, she braved a painful battle for justice. Her story is one that many poor and marginalized groups can relate to. A stranger who introduced himself as a clerk had arrived at her home and served court documents with a court order to evict her from her property.

It transpires her husband sold the land they had lived on for many years. He fled the family home, abandoning her and their children and thus leaving them homeless. Without a job and facing the imminent risk of eviction, Caroline was left devastated. There were many questions running through her mind. In the absence of her husband, the untold story was only contained in the court documents that she could not read. She went to the court to find out the circumstances behind the eviction. During her visit, the court clerk who attended to her, only disclosed that there was a case and that a hearing was already scheduled soon after. Caroline could not afford an advocate and court staff do not offer legal advice. However, the clerk informed her of the next court date and suggested she replied to the application.

On the day of the hearing, she went to court but the court environment was intimidating and confusing. Unbeknown to Caroline, there were several courtrooms, but she sat in the wrong courtroom and went home without being heard. Unfortunately, as she sat in Court 3, her case took place in Court 8, where the applicant was heard alone and given a ruling date on his application. The court could have assumed that Caroline had failed to attend court or even filed a defence.

Caroline, who could not afford to pay advocates or handle self-representation, visited the County Commissioner’s office. The Assistant County Commissioner, who was aware of the legal aid service run by Egerton University Faculty of Law (FOLLAP), referred Caroline to the embedded clinic for her to get legal aid. On 12 February 2021, she visited the legal aid clinic at FOLLAP offices and was referred to a lawyer who was ready to help and offer representation on a pro bono basis.

Samuel Momanyi took up Caroline’s case and filed an urgent application in court, bringing to its attention the unfortunate circumstances leading to the defendant’s absence in court. Fortunately, the court granted interim orders stopping Caroline’s eviction and gave her a chance to be heard. The case was scheduled for 21 May 2021 but in the meantime Caroline and her children can sleep peacefully. She was able to smile again, thanks to a working legal aid clinic funded by European Union through PLEAD, and UNDP under the Amkeni Wakenya project. The plight of Caroline reveals the blessing of legal aid for the poor and marginalized.
Online validation workshop for training curriculum and induction manual for probation officers

In collaboration with Probation and Aftercare Service (PACS), PLEAD developed an Induction and Enhanced Training Curriculum and Manuals for probation officers to address existing training gaps, harmonize skills, and provide officers with appropriate professional and technical orientation and competencies for effective service delivery. In order to follow the COVID-19 pandemic’s social distancing directives, an online validation workshop took place on 20 and 21 April 2021, which aimed to strengthen the capacity of the PACS and probation officers by validating the curriculum and training manual.

The training which was conducted by UNODC Consultant Mr Stephen Pitts, had approximately 35 participants from PACS, the State Department for Correctional Services, Amani Counselling Centre, Swedish Prison and Probation Service, Faraja Foundation, CEFA and Legal Resources Foundation, who attended the online workshop to validate the documents developed thus far.

The development of the curriculum and training manuals resulted from a Training Needs Assessment conducted in 2019 for probation officers. The challenges sighted at the time included inadequate training for probation officers to perform additional functions arising from new mandates, addressing emerging crimes and crime trends, and adapting to modern evidence-based supervision and rehabilitation programmes.

The validation of the curriculum and training manuals for probation officers was a crucial aspect for improving the coordination and efficiency of the criminal justice system. The developed curriculum and manuals will facilitate the quality and efficiency in the criminal justice system as well as promote: improved generation of information and reports to courts and penal institutions for dispensation of justice; enhanced offender supervision; improved rehabilitation of non-custodial offenders; enhanced offender reintegration and resettlement; implementation of integrated crime prevention programmes; enhanced administrative and support functions; effective monitoring and evaluation of departmental programmes; and effective communication and reporting.
Challenging gender injustice in a world of COVID-19

This year’s International Women’s Day (IWD), on 8 March 2021, was observed during the COVID-19 pandemic. It has been a year since the first case of the virus was reported in Kenya, and a year since the pandemic laid bare the systemic inequalities that deprive women and girls the opportunity to lead, live free from violence and enjoy their full rights as human beings. Despite this, women and girls are leading from the front and using their voices to remove the barriers that impact their well-being and that of their communities.

Margaret Odumbe, an ardent defender of the rights of women and girls in Nairobi’s Makadara informal settlements, said, because of the massive job losses during the pandemic, women and girls have been left wallowing in hopelessness and with no means to provide for their families. The increased economic stress in many households has significantly fuelled an increase in violence against women and girls.

"It is sad that in this day and age, women and girls continue to experience violence. It is even worse as the pandemic has disrupted the support services that are meant to ease their suffering," said Margaret. She is among the 69 community activists supported by the Linda Haki project implemented by the Center for Rights Education and Awareness (CREAW) in partnership with the UNDP-Amkeni Wakenya project and the EU.

Together, the activists have been at the forefront in helping survivors of gender-based violence (GBV) access the much needed support services within their localities, from referrals of cases to CREAW and other relevant GBV service providers, to reviewing briefs for survivors in court and at times providing counselling.

"I am fortunate enough to be empowered to lift other women and girls from my community."

- Margaret Odumbe

As I celebrate IWD, I am reminded that the journey to a violence-free society is just beginning. As an activist, I must never stop until all women are safe, well and able to claim their spaces,” said Margaret, while reflecting on the 2021 IWD theme entitled: Women in Leadership: Achieving an Equal Future in a COVID-19 World. The theme celebrates the efforts of women and girls in shaping equal and equitable communities amidst the pandemic and beyond.

To celebrate women at the grassroots during IWD, Margaret and fellow activists organized a walk to mobilize communities in Nairobi to take action against GBV and to celebrate women’s actions, resilience and gains during the pandemic.
Validation of the Probation and After Care Service Roadmap to Change Management Assessment Report

In 2019, the Probation and After Care Service (PACS) partnered with UNODC’s PLEAD to undertake a Change Management Assessment to review among other things, the organizational structure and departmental operational policies to inform the implementation of sound management for improved delivery of services. This culminated in a duofold report, with one part of the report focusing on findings and recommendations, and the other part focusing on the Roadmap. The Roadmap aims to provide a framework for the implementation of the recommendations intended to bring transformational change in PACS. The Roadmap was also based on the 2018 Baseline Study for PLEAD and PACS’2018 – 2022 Strategic Plan.

On 13 - 16 July, UNODC supported PACS in hosting a validation workshop in Naivasha County, Kenya to validate the Roadmap report. The validation process sought to promote a participatory and inclusive approach in endorsing the Roadmap and ensuring its ownership during the implementation of the transformational change interventions. Thirty participants from PACS, both from HQ and field offices were in attendance at the workshop.

In her opening remarks, Ms. Charity Kagwi Head of UNODC’s Criminal Justice and Prevention Programme, highlighted that one of the desired outcomes of the partnership with PACS under the PLEAD programme is to build the institutional capacity of PACS and ultimately increase the use of alternatives to imprisonment such as Community Service Orders (CSOs) and Probation Orders.

In leading the validation process, Dr. Kennedy Ogollah, Business Process Expert Consultant, outlined that the purpose of the workshop was to validate the Roadmap, while establishing timelines for activities in tandem with the PACS Strategic Plan for the implementation. The Lead Consultant, Mr. Rob Brown, was recognised in absentia for his role towards the development of the Change Management Assessment Report and the Roadmap.
The Programme for Legal Empowerment and Aid Delivery in Kenya (PLEAD) supports the Department of Justice and the National Legal Aid Service (NLAS) to ensure the implementation of the Legal Aid Act, 2016 and the regulatory framework on legal aid.

The purpose of the PLEAD is to enhance access to legal aid, especially for the poor and vulnerable. One of the activities includes identifying, establishing and equipping local legal aid offices with furniture, IT equipment, motor vehicles, air conditioning systems, ICT networking systems and office supplies in each focal county. The PLEAD will support NLAS to expand its capacity, broaden its reach and its ability to provide quality and accessible legal aid services to the indigent. The NLAS team has offices in the following counties: Wajir, Mandera, Garissa, and Tana River.

The PLEAD team held various consultation meetings with The National Council on the Administration of Justice (NCAJ) to forge a partnership to identify the capacity needs of the members of the Court Users’ Committees (CUCs). As a result of this partnership, the PLEAD and NLAS team visited 12 focal counties and conducted orientation training for stakeholders within the justice sector, particularly CUCs members on the Legal Aid Act 2016 and the Legal Aid (General) Regulations 2020 in a bid to enhance the effectiveness of legal aid service delivery.

The training sessions provided a platform to deliberate on legal aid and facilitate and deepen the conversation on policy and practical issues on access to justice, which remains elusive to many Kenyans. These sessions further revealed that there is an immense need for legal aid services especially for the poor, vulnerable and marginalized members of society. The sessions were successful as, NLAS and the CUCs formed a legal aid network in the 12 focal counties. These networks will provide a coordinated approach to the delivery of legal aid services through mobile legal aid clinics, prison visits and training sessions on alternative dispute resolution, and will prevent the duplicity of efforts and incoherent interventions by other legal aid stakeholders. The CUCs adopted legal aid as a standing agenda and admitted NLAS staff to their forums.
One output of PLEAD is to support the reform of the juvenile justice system by aiding the NCAJ in reviewing throughcare procedures. The Throughcare and Aftercare Procedures for Children in Statutory Institutions in Kenya seek to streamline the processing of children from apprehension to reintegration, whilst enhancing the efficiency of the agencies involved in the handling of children in the child justice system.

However, consultations revealed that the implementation of the throughcare procedures had not been optimal, largely because of the failure to disseminate them to all officers in the child justice system. Nevertheless, it was recommended that the procedures and guidelines be revised to provide a framework for partnership to ensure juveniles receive effective treatment and rehabilitation. The multitude of alterations and issues that necessitated the revision of the entire throughcare system called for a comprehensive look at the existing procedures and supporting training materials.

After the assessment of Kenya’s Child and Youth Justice System was completed, UNODC provided support to the NCAJ by jointly hosting a workshop that brought together stakeholders involved in the child and youth justice system. The goal of the workshop was to review all of the legal process procedures with the intention of providing access to justice, effective rehabilitation, and reintegration for children in contact with the law. Following the completion of the assessment, findings and recommendations will be used to improve the throughcare procedures.

On 16 July 2021, UNODC with funding from the European Union handed over 444 laptops, 166 printers, 37 scanners, 12 video-conferencing devices and other various pieces of furniture to multiple public service institutions.

In receipt of the much-needed items were the Judiciary, the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, the Witness Protection Agency, the Probation and Aftercare Service, and the National Police Service. The new equipment will be crucial for reducing prison congestion and increasing the flow of justice for detained defendants, providing enhanced witness protection, and enhancing the application of e-justice after COVID-19 in the digital era. The equipment was acquired following a needs assessment undertaken by UNODC to identify and resolve bottlenecks in the criminal justice system, among others to enable virtual hearing of cases, enhance cooperation between police and prosecutors and enhance customer care at the courts.
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National Council on the Administration of Justice welcomes new Chief Justice

At the Supreme Court Building on 25 May 2021, the Judiciary performed an assumption of office ceremony to transfer instruments of power to the new Chief Justice. Hon. Justice Martha Koome becomes the third Chief Justice since the new Constitution took effect on August 27, 2010. UNODC takes this opportunity in welcoming Hon. Chief Justice as she takes the helm of the Judiciary and the NCAJ. Appreciation was also expressed for the former Chief Justice and former President of the Supreme Court Kenya, Hon. David Maraga.

Installation of video conferencing equipment in prisons

As a response to the pandemic, under the NCAJ umbrella, UNODC acquired video conferencing equipment such as webcams, microphones for prisons to enable remandees to participate in court proceedings via digital means. This initiative will significantly affect how quickly the courts are able to conduct trials, while in-person presence at the courts is not possible or can create health risks. Video conferencing equipment was installed in the following prisons: Nairobi Remand and Allocation, Kisumu Maximum, Eldoret Main, Nakuru Main, Garissa Main, Kamiti Maximum, Kamiti Medium, Langata Women Prison, Nairobi Medium, Kibos Maximum, Naivasha Maximum, Shimo Maximum.

Useful links

PLEAD government partners

| Department of Justice | www.statelaw.go.ke |
| Judiciary | www.judiciary.go.ke |
| National Council on the Administration of Justice (NCAJ) | www.ncaj.go.ke |
| NGOs Coordination Board | www.ngobureau.go.ke |
| Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP) | www.odpp.go.ke |
| Probation and After Care Service (PACS) | www.probation.go.ke |
| Witness Protection Agency (WPA) | www.wpa.go.ke |

EU Ambassador, H.E. Katrin Hagemann, (second left) European Union, UNODC and NCAJ representatives at the assumption ceremony of the Chief Justice Martha Koome (centre) at the Supreme Court.

UNODC handing over the video conferencing equipment in Naivasha Maximum Security Prison.
The National Council on the Administration of Justice (NCAJ) oversees the establishment and operationalization of Court Users’ Committees (CUCs) at the county level, court stations, tribunals and other specialized courts.

With the overall goal of streamlining the administration of justice within each court’s jurisdiction, CUCs bring together justice sector actors and users to enhance public participation and stakeholder engagement, improve public understanding of court operations and promote effective justice sector partnerships.

While some CUCs regularly undertake sensitization activities each year, the challenge for others is not knowing where to begin or how to proceed. With technical support from UNODC, and with funding from the European Union, NCAJ developed the CUC Sensitization Toolkit for Court Users’ Committees to equip all CUC members with the information and advice they need to sensitize their stakeholders and enhance awareness of, and participation in, the delivery of justice.

The CUC Sensitization Toolkit provides practical advice and guidance to assist CUCs in organising sensitization events and other outreach programmes, consistent with the overall objectives of CUCs, and their role in bringing citizens closer to the justice system. The toolkit should be referred to in conjunction with the Court Users’ Committee Guidelines. On 20 August, CUC members with UNODC representatives held a one-day CUC Sensitization Toolkit validation meeting.

Delivery of much needed furniture to justice institutions in PLEAD counties

Through PLEAD, an Equipment Needs Assessment Survey was conducted with preliminary findings indicating a need for furniture across justice offices within the PLEAD counties. UNODC procured 21 mid-size desks, 64 workstation desks, 85 office chairs and 170 visitors chairs for justice institutions.

The furniture was distributed across 23 stations (including Wajir, Marsabit, Garissa, Tana River, Isiolo, Nakuru, Naivasha) and during the months of August and September, are being delivered and assembled. The new furniture will enable conducive working environments for staff to better facilitate access to justice for members of the public.