



NATIONAL GAY & LESBIAN HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

2020 Annual Report



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MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Dear friends,

I recently learnt that the word hope is derived from the old English word hopian that literally means to “leap forward with expectation.”

Hope, has been a lot of things for me; A guiding light, a companion and a destination. This year that began with many governments, including ours here in Kenya, declaring various stages of lockdown, heavy restrictions on movement and social interactions among people to contain the spread of the covid-19 virus is no doubt unprecedented, not just for NGLHRC, but for all our friends, lovers, partners and all the people of the world. As have many of us in the course of this year, we had to audit ourselves and abilities within this new reality. In all of the uncertainty, insecurities and sometimes fear, we found new reserves for grace, kindness and care for each other. We set to the task of reconfiguring our lives and work to suit the realities of this changing world with a lot of hope and determination. We are embracing the lessons and growing through our challenges, some of which (like bad internet connections in certain places, (if you’ve tried to reach me in the last couple of months, you know) are really beyond our control.

As a movement, we have rallied since the disappointment at the High Court last year and successfully filed an appeal against the decision in the #Repeal162 Decrim petition. We continue to assert and affirm the equality and full humanity of LGBTIQ Kenyans and challenge the courts to join us in co-creating a Kenyan legal system that respects, protects and fulfills the rights of all Kenyans.

The impact of this pandemic on our community has sadly been exacerbated by the already existing challenges many of us have been experiencing in our homes, in finding and keeping work, in trying to access health services, and even in trying to seek shelter. We join you in mourning all we have individually and collectively lost during the upheaval that has resulted from our governments blundering through their responses to this pandemic, seemingly more willing to act in protection of property and economic interests than to preserve human life.

We are strengthened and inspired by the ways our community continues to show up, not just in our work, but for themselves and for each other. We have laughed together and competed viciously over trivia in virtual hangouts, we’ve given of what we have to sustain mutual aid networks, we have started businesses and learned how to bake, some of you are even practicing yoga now. That we have continued to show up, and hold each other, and do the work even when we cannot meet physically anymore is something I am exceedingly proud of and humbled by.

We are ever grateful for the support of the institutions, individuals and foundations who continue to give in support of our work. Your generosity sustains us in many ways. I am eternally grateful to the team at NGLHRC for the continued support, guidance, and learning that we are doing together and proud of the growth and work that we continue to create and preserve together. As we leap with expectation into the always uncertain future, may we soar beyond our wildest dreams of utopia.

Pamoja Kwa Shukran



~ Njeri Gateru ~



OUR STORY

The story of NGLHRC begins in a youthful imagination of anegalitarian Kenya, one that affords equal protection under the law for all; straight, queer, cis, trans, intersex and dyadic alike, one that affirmed a Kenyan Queerness. In 2012 a few young queer activists came together to draft founding documents for NGLHRC, having identified a gap in the existing community organising. While LGBTQ+ persons had created relatively formal organising around social, identity and health issues, legal matters remained largely unaddressed. Violations on grounds of peoples’sexual orientation and/or gender identity remained rife. This was NGLHRC’s entry point. We intended to bridge the gap between a progressive constitution and a dystopian queer reality of erasure, discrimination and violence. We planned to use the law to seek to change the status quo; seeking redress for harm and changing law and policy to ensure equal protection and prevention of discrimination on SOGIE grounds. With a loud, colourful, public celebration of queerness at the City Hall in Nairobi, in December 2012, NGLHRC was launched.



MISSION STATEMENT

Our mission is to promote and protect the equality and inclusion of LGBTQ+ individuals and communities in Kenya, and advance their meaningful participation in society.

KEY OBJECTIVES



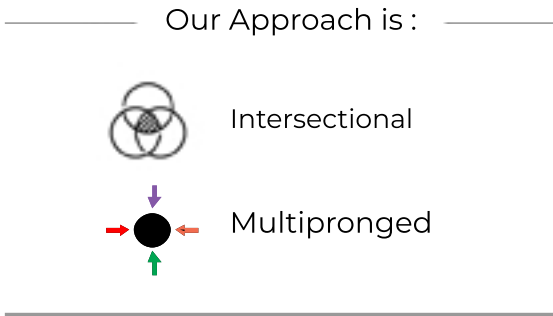
OUR TEAM

	Njeri Gateru Executive Director (In charge of strategy and organizational oversight)
	Imani Kimiri Head of Legal Affairs (In charge of all things legal)
	Sheila Lulu Legal Assistant (Handles legal clients and is a Reactor)
	Faith Masafu Legal Aid & Innovative Advocacy (Handles legal aid, community outreach and training)
	Dr. Annemarie Kamuyu Operations Manager (In charge of HR and Administration)
	Diane Odhiambo Communications Officer (In charge of our communication and visibility)
	Sophia Karani Head of Finance (Also known as Mama Cash)
	Winnie Mwangi Accounts Assistant (Handles project accounts)
	Sharlotte Kigezo Part -time Therapist (Provides psycho-social support to our clients)

Our work is overseen by a five-person Advisory Board that meets quarterly to monitor and review our programmes including books of accounts. Our Advisory Board is made up of :

- a) Achieng’ Akena (Board Chair)
- b) Dr. Brian Bichanga
- c) Ngéthe Githinji
- d) Arnold Kwesiga
- e) Beryl Ogutu.

NGLHRC's vision calls our generation to bear our duty to justice with passion and courage. Our work centers the lives and realities of queer Kenyans, agitating for equality and envisioning within our lifetimes the vistas of freedom, joy and queer excellence.



The bastion of our work lays in ensuring access to justice for our constituents as well as engaging the courts to advance equality and catalyse social transformation that affirms, empowers and protects sexual and gender minorities in Kenya. To achieve this, our complimentary programming targets academic and public institutions, civil society stakeholders, regional and international human rights mechanisms as well as the general public.

We do this through a holistic offering of programs aimed at shifting the political and legal landscape for LGBTQ+ communities in Kenya and beyond. Our programs include;

- A daily free Legal Aid Centre
- Sensitization Trainings
- Free Legal Aid Community Outreaches
- Advocacy and Engagement
- Strategic Litigation
- University Moot Court and Debate Competitions
- Paralegal Trainings & Civic Education
- Post COVID-19
- Because Womxn

All our programming includes webinars on strategic litigation, virtual community check-ins, virtual paralegal training, 24/7 hotline dedicated lines to our lawyers and mental wellness therapists.



OUR WORK WITH THE COMMUNITY



LEGAL AID CENTRE

Kenya remains **one of the 29 African countries that currently criminalize same sex sexual conduct** by consenting adults— in private. These laws fuel and justify pervasive homophobia resulting in stigma, discrimination, lack of access to basic human rights and too often, violence against many LGBTQ+ individuals across Kenya.

Our legal aid center offers daily free Legal Aid and support to LGBTQ+ persons across the country who face discrimination and any form of persecution on the basis of their actual or perceived gender or sexual orientation. We have developed a tool that documents reports and incidences of harassment and violence faced by our community. Our team of lawyers offers; **free consultations, emergency response, assistance in reporting crimes, evidence collection, mediation** and **direct legal representation in the courts** - among other interventions.

In the last year, the center received and responded to **over 299 cases** with clients coming in from **at least 12 counties**. We have seen an increase in reporting and case follow up, suggesting a growing sense of agency by our constituents and a willingness to engage the legal system for redress..

CASES RECEIVED & RESPONDED TO IN THE LAST YEAR

OVER 299

NUMBER OF COUNTIES SERVED

AT LEAST 12

OUR WORK WITH THE COMMUNITY



MOBILE LEGAL COMMUNITY OUTREACH

As part of this initiative, NGLHRC has entered into MOU’s with partners to provide mobile legal aid services to a growing number of LGBTIQ refugees in Kenya. Since its inception, the program has seen us provide services and document violations against over 200 LGBTIQ+ refugees. We have also worked with :

1. Q- Initiative- Eldoret

2. NYARWEK- Kisumu

3. Amkeni - Malindi

4. LEHA - Kiambu County

5. WPCN - Migori
6. HIAS - Nairobi,

7. MWA - Nairobi,

8. Hapa Kenya - Mombasa

9. HOYMAS - Nairobi.



Launched in October 2017, this initiative involves our Legal Aid Centre taking its services to communities that may have less accessibility to our centre. Our team sets up shop in a partner organization’s office and for a period of 3-5 days meets clients, offers legal aid and interventions within their localities. This program has enhanced our accessibility particularly to double marginalized LGBTQ+ constituents in peri-urban and rural areas. It has increased reporting of violations creating baselines and comparatives for different geographical regions. It has also exponentially widened our reach, recruiting new partners into our network and solidifying our existing partnerships.

As part of our monitoring and evaluation, NGLHRC creates biannual spaces for community check-in and consultation.

In these sessions we present our work and solicit feedback on what works, what needs to be adjusted and what requires re-strategizing. These sessions provide a unique opportunity for us to hear from the community for which the work is intended. They re-energize and validate our work. Similarly they keep us grounded and provide feedback in areas where we might be failing. This year we conducted **two community consults in Kericho and Kisumu** as well as a virtual check in with a total **attendance of 94 participants**.

Since inception, NGLHRC has **trained over 1000 LGBTQ+ paralegals**. In 2019, we held the first National LGBTQ+Paralegal Convening that gathered 36 paralegals from 13 counties to share experiences, best practises and participate in a refresher course. This refresher training was particularly necessary as it readied our paralegals for the effects of the ruling on #Repeal162. Vital preparatory subject matter was introduced, with special emphasis urgent action, documentation, referrals and safety. These paralegals were put evaluated by peers to ensure that they were well equipped to handle the anticipated situation.

In the last year, we also **trained 35 paralegals in Malindi and Kilifi counties**. We also partnered with an urban refugee program and trained 20 of their LGBTQ+ refugee members as paralegals. Additionally we held **2 virtual** refresher paralegal and a further virtual paralegal training courses (in September 2019 and June 2020) that had 22, 13 and 43 paralegals trained successively,for our high performing teams to help them adapt to work within the limitations of the pandemic. We have also held **one Civic education training in Tala - Machakos County**, imparting knowledge on the law and queer citizenry to 25 members of our community.

COMMUNITY CONSULTS CONDUCTED THIS YEAR | 2

94 | TOTAL VIRTUAL ATTENDANCE

OUR WORK WITH THE COMMUNITY



COMMUNITY CONSULTS & PARALEGAL TRAINING AND CIVIC EDUCATION

OUR WORK WITH THE COMMUNITY



BECAUSE WOMXN

Rooted in feminist ideals, Because Womxn (BW) is a psycho-social support program for Lesbian, Bisexual, Trans* and Queer Women and gender nonconforming (LBQT-GNC) individuals. BW was developed in response to the understanding that as with other social issues, the violence and stigma meted upon the LGBTQ+ community affects LBQT-GNC persons differently. The **Because Womxn forum is held every last Saturday of the month** and has been crucial to increasing civic awareness and creating a space for discussion and programming around the safety and security, health and wellness of LBQT-GNC women.

25

AVERAGE NUMBER OF ATTENDANCE PER SESSION

51

PEAK ATTENDANCE PER SESSION

30

LBQ LEADERS & SURVIVORS ENGAGED DURING UZIMA CAMP

30-Nov-19

FIRST BECAUSE WOMXN AGM

The annual Uzima camp was especially important for prompting candid discussions on the aftermath of our Repeal162 loss, with direct correlation to mental wellness, coping mechanisms, changes in families both Queer and extended attitudinally and trends from direct and indirect homophobia and transphobia from th

The first Because Womxn Annual General Meeting was held following a Community Consult with our LBQ+ community. It was very well received, with food and beverages followed by dialogue on gaps and successes of this event over the years. NGLHRC received very good feedback from this session, and this has especially been helpful while facilitating this monthly event. Suggestions of different topics of discussion from coming out stories, mental wellness, Queer parenting, job hunting and feedback overall of NGLHRC as the organisation facilitating this event were a part of the dialogue.

In the last year, we have been able to hold quarterly meetings for our litigation collective. These meetings are designed to engage our community and allies in our strategic litigation work through sharing of progress, collective design of strategy and complimentary advocacy as well as communication work. With the insect of the pandemic and the existing restrictions, we have moved this work to virtual platforms. We held our first virtual litigation Collective Meeting, that delved into our strategic litigation cases, a section of our work that has ushered in a new era in the visibility and demand for equality in Kenya. Our **participants were petitioners, community members, allies** and **stakeholders** who had been involved in NGLHRC's litigation work.

The participants commended NGLHRC on the great work done with regards to these cases and urged for more forums like these to keep the conversation going as we wait for further directions from the Courts on both matters respectively.



OUR WORK WITH THE COMMUNITY



LITIGATION COLLECTIVES

OUR WORK WITH THE COMMUNITY



2019 UPINDE AWARDS

The Upinde Awards Gala is a NGLHRC highlight annual event that recognizes the contribution of NGOs, LGBTQ-GNC organizations, development partners, institutions, private sectors and individuals in Kenya while honouring politicians, employers, business leaders, journalists and other allies who are committed to empowering and protecting LGBTQ-GNC persons as well as advancing equality and social acceptance for all sexual and gender minorities in the country. Last year, the event was held in December with approximately 200 attendees. We honoured HRD’s, creatives, community leaders, and other allies who are committed to empowering and protecting LGBTQ-GNC persons as well as advancing equality in Kenya.

AWARD CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	AWARD WINNER
Chanzo Award (Young Human Rights Defender)	Award recognising and appreciating the human rights work of young and upcoming human rights defenders and initiatives, who are unafraid to stand up and speak for human rights.	Kelly Kigera
Nguzo Award (Pillar of Support)	Recognising funding partners, government agencies/departments, allies, family members, media, LGBTIQ individuals and institutions whose financial, technical and in-kind support has helped make significant contributions to the health, rights and well-being of LGBTIQ individuals in Kenya.	Marie Ramtu
Shujaa Award (Warrior)	Award is presented to an individual who has demonstrated immense acts of courage in their protection of the human rights of LGBTIQ persons.	Solomon Wambua
Ubunifu Award (Creative)	Presented to a person, organization, or platform that uses creativity as a site of activism whether through visual arts, storytelling, podcasting, blogging or other forms of media arts or communication	Carlo Kui
Utumishi Award (Service)	Honours innovative partnerships in service delivery and engagement within the LGBTIQ rights movement	The Spread Podcast



“As a human Rights Defender from Kisumu, NGLHRC has been a safe space for me. I have been empowered on legal matters and trained as an able paralegal on documentation, reporting and following up on cases. NGLHRC has partnered with NYARWEK Network in various instances, I have referred quite a number of cases to the organization, we have been able to get free legal aid services as well as redress for survivors of violence in Kisumu County. I am glad that whenever I have an issue or a case reported to me the first organization I always think of and report the matter to is NGLHRC.”



~ MAURICIO OCHIENG’ ~

OUR WORK WITH THE YOUTH



UNIVERSITY MOOT COURTS & DEBATE COMPETITIONS

In October 2019 we held our annual SOGIESC debate and moot competition in Eldoret. The competition aims to stir critical thinking and initiate a rich and informed discourse surrounding SOGIESC issues. Its purpose is to promote advocacy through the learning particularly through mainstreaming of SOGIESC content within current learning modules. This year's competition deliberated on provisions of health services and gender affirming for Transgender and Intersex and Gender Variant persons.

5

PARTICIPATING UNIVERSITIES

5

DEBATING TEAMS

4

MOOT TEAMS

50

PARTICIPANTS IN ATTENDANCE

PARTICIPATING UNIVERSITIES



In November 2019, the NGLHRC engaged and sensitized 20 judges and magistrates as well as one committee member of Kenya Magistrates and Judges Association in Mombasa County from Ukunda Law Courts, Mombasa law courts, Shanzu Law Courts, Mariakani Law Courts, Kwale Law courts and Mombasa Kadhi Courts. The session was kicked off by creating objectives of the training with the magistrates. Majority wanted to understand NGLHRC'S work, their role as judicial officers in effecting LGBTQ+ rights, definition of terms and explanation of the gender and sexual identity and expression spectrum, how to handle case matters before them that involve queer persons and how to identify queer persons before them that may require special protection. Some of the magistrates stated that they had encountered a queer person (transgender, intersex, gay, cross-dressers) in their court and most of them stated that they had experienced difficulty in the matter due to a lack of understanding of SOGIE matters. These trainings cover in-depth analysis of the LGBTQ identities, concepts of gender identity and expression, demonstrating the differences and the way persons may present within the groups, lived realities of sexual and gender minorities in Kenya today and the role of the Judiciary in protecting the rights of the LGBTQ+ community. These trainings also highlight sample cases involving queer persons in Kenya and how they were handled and an assessment of the impact of the matter on the individual and how these laws affect the community such as Section 162 (a) & 165 of the Penal Code, demonstrating how the law contributes to the violations.

The sessions further enable discussions of the magistrates' role in providing safe court room spaces, fair hearing, fair judicial processes, understanding the special needs and catering for them and promoting jurisprudence aimed at protecting general rights of queer persons. At the end of the training, the majority of the magistrates stated that their knowledge on the terms and issues had improved and that they felt they could better deal with such cases in their courts.



OUR WORK WITH ALLIANCES & STAKEHOLDERS



MAGISTRATES' SENSITIZATION TRAINING

OUR WORK WITH ALLIES & STAKEHOLDERS



RESEARCH

NGLHRC is currently conducting research on existing attitudes and perceptions of LGBTIQ persons within the Kenyan judiciary and their influence on the persons' interaction with the same including outcomes of the process. The initial data collection phase of this research was conducted in nine counties namely;

- 1. Kiambu
- 2. Meru
- 3. Nyeri
- 4. Kisii
- 5. Kisumu
- 6. Eldoret
- 7. Nakuru
- 8. Nairobi
- 9. Mombasa.

The research targeted judges and magistrates working in these regions particularly those who had interacted with or adjudicated on matters involving SOGIES issues. We also collected data from LGBTIQ persons who had in one way or another interacted with the judiciary whether as litigants, appellants, witnesses or officers. We intend to have the data collection and analysis phases of the research completed by the end of the year.



To complement and enable its core work, NGLHRC engages in **Domestic, Regional and International advocacy.** These efforts ensure advancement and prevent roll back on landscape issues surrounding our mandate. Our engagement is driven from feminist thought, prioritization of our constituency's needs and guided by our strategic plan.

- This engagement was in partnership with other queer organizations who engaged 25 missions in Geneva with the request that they table three key recommendations that;
- a) The Government of Kenya should bring national legislation into conformity with its international human rights obligations by aligning the Penal Code of Kenya with the constitution and international laws & customs.
 - b) The Government of Kenya should put in place a comprehensive legal and policy framework to protect and provide relevant services to transgender persons
 - c) The State should adopt a comprehensive and inclusive equality and non-discrimination law that affords protection to all Kenyans regardless of their real or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity or expression.

NGLHRC partipactes in continental human rights advocacy by engaging with the African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights. Our work at the ACHPR is housed within the SOGIE collective - a collective of activists from five Eastern African countries funded and facilitated by COC Netherlands. In the last year we were able to attend the 65th Ordinary session of the Commission, held in Banjul, Gambia in October 2019. Our work there included organizing and facilitating two side events as well as a soft launch on the research report on the LGBTI Community needs assessment for Kenya.

OUR WORK WITH ALLIES & STAKEHOLDERS



REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ADVOCACY & ACHPR

Indeed it has been tough and a rough time since the pandemic started,my business has gone down and doesn't do well as it used to and this has made me and my family have a very very harsh tough time to settle our bills even the food we eat has become a big problem to us. I want to give thanks to NGLHRC for coming through for us by helping us settle some of our bills and more so for the food package they sent to us. May the Almighty God continue blessing the hands of NGLHRC for the good support that they have given me as an LGBTQ person during this hard time



~ Sophia ~

PROGRAMMING IN A PANDEMIC

With the new COVID restrictions NGLHRC has had to adjust our programming, to align it with our new reality. Our work had largely been physically interactive, rooted in an ideal of accessibility as a tenet of building community. In March 2020, following the Ministry of health's advisory on COVID19, NGLHRC temporarily closed the office and requested staff to work remotely. We then began the exercise of migrating our work online. In the last few months, we have been able to virtually host Webinars, Community Check-Ins, Womxn forums, commemorative day events and paralegal trainings. Our work Post COVID-19 has also seen NGLHRC also accelerate Virtual Paralegal First Responder Training every week for the last 90 days. Of note, is how well this program has been received, because violations are on the rise. These virtual trainings are aimed at enhancing access to justice, increasing reporting and documentation of violations against LGBTQ+ and equipping LGBTQ+ communities with knowledge on how to self-represent before police and other state agents. NGLHRC has also found that these trainings have increased the capacity of LGBTQ+ communities to demand respect for their basic human rights, as well as demanding accountability from appointed and elected officials.

CASES THAT HAVE GROWN EXPONENTIALLY

- | Homelessness |
- | Disownment |
- | Corrective rape |
- | Extrajudicial killings |
- | Suicides |
- | Arbitrary arrests |

Post COVID-19, NGLHRC has so far facilitated three Because Womxn sessions virtually; with topics ranging from Sexual Wellness, Loneliness and Mental Wellness to relationship success/hardship during quarantine. Our Queer Womxn have been very positively responsive to this initiative. These sessions have also involved Mental Wellness and SRHR experts to help medically guide these sessions. Later this year, NGLHRC intends to have Debate Competitions, hopefully after the COVID-19 curve is flattened, and social distancing with quarantine is a non-factor. We will organise Debate Competitions virtually, with all participating tertiary academic institutions equipped with topical debate subject material for proper preparatory effort online across the board. Topically, subject matter has involved debates around despite having express rights as citizens to the highest attainable levels of health and reproductive health under Article 43 of the Kenyan constitution and international treaties, reports indicate many LGBTQ+ people constantly struggle with medical issues, mostly bordering on malpractice, labour practices with marked discrimination towards the SOGIESC citizenry, and criminalisation of consensual adult same-sex conduct.

In 2020, our Brunch4Justice slated for end of March was sadly postponed due to the COVID-19 crisis, with social distancing, quarantine and curfew in play, we were not able to hold this event. We will resume this activity as soon as we are able to, all health protocols observed as soon as the COVID crisis ends.

NGLHRC also introduced Virtual Trivia Night as a monthly programmatic event that is fun and light with a fantastic Disk-Jockey. This event has been so successful that all our community members look forward to seeing our advertisement posters on our social media pages in anticipation. We have hosted two Trivia Nights so far this year, and the positive reception has made it a monthly event!

Post COVID-19 devastation has also rendered some of our community members jobless and homeless. As part of our urgent action intervention, NGLHRC has now expanded its programming to include relocation, provision of food packages and provision of personal protective equipment nationally. The resources unfortunately are limited and are only intended to buoy our constituents as we work to create more durable solutions.

We have also been able to keep our constituents updated on our strategic litigation work by holding virtual consultations and meetings. Our most recent webinar featured NGLHRC's advocate Muthomi Thiankolu, Our board chair Achieng' Akena, petitioners Mauricio Ochieng' and Jabari Tirop-Salat. The conversation centered on Appeal strategy, an audit of the developments since the High Court ruling and re-commitment to the next stages of the litigation.

OUR SUCCESSES

1. Virtual programming through Webinars, Check-Ins and Virtual Training has bridged the gap of access where physical programming had presented challenges in reaching some of our more 'fringe' constituents.
2. More LGBTQ+ persons assisted in their pursuit to access justice and redress for instances of discrimination/violence through our virtual legal mobile clinic with 24/7 access to our lawyers
3. Direct representation of LGBTQ+ persons extended nationally enabled by Virtual First Responder Paralegal Training
4. Bolstered records and documentation of violation to be used to advocate for policy and legal reforms post COVID-19
5. Minimised costs that ordinarily accrue from transport and accomodation

CHALLENGES WE FACED

1. Movement restrictions due to COVID have made it difficult to access most of our clients and stakeholders
2. Lack of internet enabled equipment means that some of our constituents are unable to access some of our programming.
3. Lack of data, internet connectivity, unstable internet connections.
4. Increased violations owing to increased policing and harsh public control laws and policy because of the pandemic.
5. Limited movement has rendered inaccessible spaces for reporting and search for redress e.g police stations, courthouses and organizations.
6. Strained human resources to respond to violations due to lack of resources in rural and peri-urban areas without access to technology post COVID-19



It was very scary but sometimes I think about it and thank God that our issue was put on the media, because that is how NGLHRC found out and sought us out. I am very thankful.

We were in jail without even knowing the charges. They wouldn't give us the papers, they wouldn't tell us anything, but as soon as you showed up to represent us, everything changed. They gave us our papers and finally we got out on bail.



~ K.Kagwiria ~



NGLHRC has alongside other organizations and stakeholders worked on the #Repeal162 campaign, meant to share information around the Decrim Case as well as garner public support around it. The hashtag was widely used across all social media platforms with a number of supporters adopting it as their handle or tagging it on their profiles.

In 2018 we launched a -first of its kind - billboard campaign set to elevate our work on equality, decriminalisation of same sex liaisons and changing the hearts and mind of the public around issues of sexuality. The #loveishuman campaign sought to highlight realities of queer Kenyans, accompanying an ask to disengage our prejudice. In January 2020, NGLHRC rolled out the second phase of the campaign. Using traditional and digital media, and the campaign aimed at steering the conversation around queer identities into one that is fact-based and positive. The #LoveIsHuman campaign amplifies the stories and voices of LGBTQ+ Kenyans, by shattering misconceptions and reminding us all of our shared humanity. It also portrays the message that love is a feeling that everyone deserves and NO ONE should be persecuted and prosecuted because of who they love. Our campaign joins the work of the larger #Repeal162 movement that has been organizing around the case since January 2018.



#Repeal162



This campaign achieved an approximate reach of :

1. 288,000 people in Mombasa.
2. 447,000 people on Mombasa Road, Opposite Eka Hotel.
3. 336,000 people on Kenyatta Avenue Central Business District.
4. 534,000 people at the Meteorological Department on Ngong Road.
5. 282,000 people at the Eldoret Matatu Stage in the CBD,
6. 657,00 people at Kisumu Kondele Roundabout.

These billboards were strategically placed in these locations for **30 days**, with deliberate intention of having holistic conversations around the campaign tag, **#LoveIsHuman** with direct correlation to our **#Repeal162** matter .

~~"It's a phrase."~~

~~"It's an African."~~

~~"It's a choice."~~

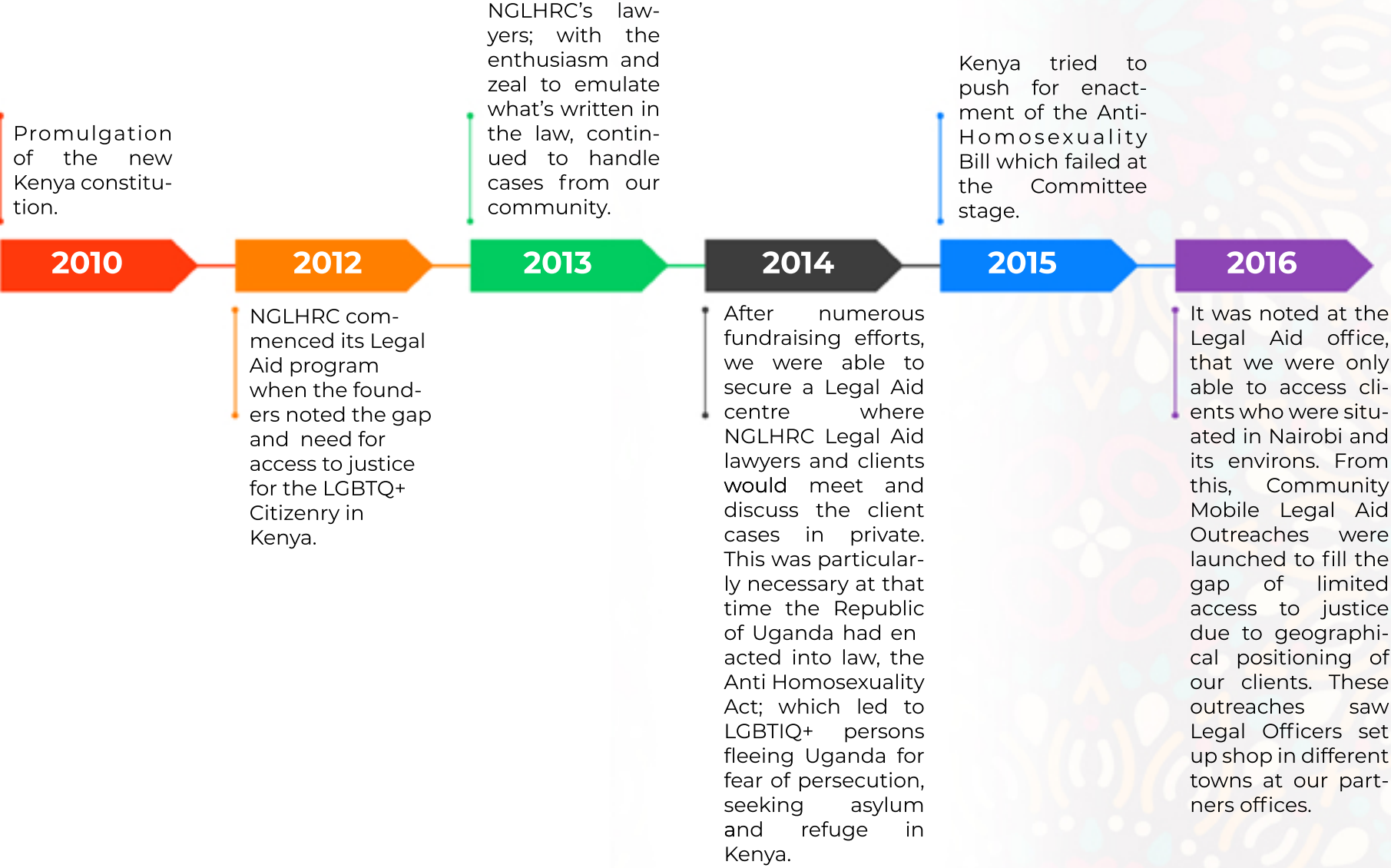


Love is **HUMAN**

It's not a choice. Being human is.
Choose love, choose equality.

#LoveIsHuman

TIMELINE OF EVENTS



During the course of 2019-2020, NGLHRC’s legal team has been managed and efficiently run by four competent lawyers assisted by a certified Psychologist who have tirelessly endeavoured to ensure that clients and cases that are reported at the Legal Aid Center are completed in a timely manner, clients are given full support that is needed or recommended to them.

The Legal team has received reports of Between July 2019 and July 2020, **NGLHRC received 329 reports of violations** through its legal aid clinic. Violations were reported from out of town and from overseas. NGLHRC was able to intervene through phone conversations, referrals, activating trained paralegals, thirty six of whom have reported and referred cases to the Legal Aid Lawyers in the locale. The said cases were reported from Nairobi, Kisumu, Mombasa, Kwale, Machakos, Kisii, Tharaka Nithi,Uasin Gishu, Kilifi, Migori,Meru,Nyeri, Garissa, Lodwar, Kiambu, Trans Nzoia, Nakuru, Kakamega, Homabay Counties as well as Uganda, Iraq and Saudi Arabia.

The nature of cases the Commission attends to are categorized as follows:

Statutory Offences	Violation & Breach of Human Rights	Security	Family	Assistance, Legal Assistance & Inquiries
Blackmail & Extortion Fraud Misrepresentation Harassment Theft Inheritance of property Failure to pay debts owed 'Unnatural offences' Indecent acts with an adult Causing bodily harm by dangerous driving Embezzlement of company funds Child Endangerment Stalking Being Idle & Disorderly Indecent Acts in view of a Child	Conversion Therapy Mob Justice Sexual Harassment Physical Assault Rape Verbal Assault Threats of Assault Intimate Partner Violence & Gender Based Violence Robbery with Violence Forced Anal Testing Unlawful arbitrary arrest & Detention Unlawful termination of Employment Police Extortion, harassment, targeted police raids & brutality Arbitrary arrest Malicious damage of property Murder Suicide/ Threats to commit Suicide Cyber Bullying Discrimination & Stigma Wrongful Prosecution Child in need of care & Protection	Insecurity Homelessness Threats to be outed Eviction from home & offices Kidnapping Eviction from offices & rental property	Rejection by family Disownment Minor in need of care and protection	Change of name Registration of LGBTQ organizations Financial Aid/ assistance Medical Assistance Educational Assistance Intention to sue state institutions for breach of human rights

The **highest number of cases reported at the Legal Aid Centre were of different forms of violence including sexual, physical, emotional and verbal.** Blackmail and Extortion cases have rapidly risen as well over the past few years especially in dating sites, however a lot of sensitization on personalized safety mechanisms and utilization of security alerts on some of the dating/social digital applications have been conducted to ensure reduction of these cases. Additionally, Cases of cyberbullying have been quite rampant. The Commision has conducted sensitization on the same to curb these cases.

Notably,**Cases of conversion therapy have worryingly increased compared to the previous years** with the affected clients,based abroad, reporting being coerced to return home in Kenya only to end up tortured and abused due to their SOGIESC status in abid to 'convert' their orientation.

The **number of refugees seeking asylum in Kenya keep rising** especially with the existence of The Anti-Homosexuality Act in the Republic of Uganda that has seen numerous Ugandans flee the country seeking refuge in Kenya. Kenya equally hosts refugees from neighbouring countries such as Tanzania, Burundi, Somalia and Congo.

NGLHRC over the years has been serving LGBTQ persons as with the trends varying from either LBQ persons and male/bisexual identifying persons as compared to other gender and sexual identities In 2015 & 2016, there was a steady increase in reporting by LBQ identifying persons. The trend remained in 2018 with more reports from LBQ identifying persons being recorded by the Commission the trend remained consistent in 2019 as well. Despite the sensitization and advocacy campaigns consistently conducted **there is still high reluctance towards reporting cases of human rights violations by queer persons to the police due to the fear of getting arrested and having to explain the nature of their relationships and identities.** Often times, clients have stated that they lack trust in the judiciary and the authorities, especially due to the harassment often accorded to LGBTQ+ persons by the police. However numerous sensitization and advocacy training have been conducted to various stakeholders to ensure LGBTQ+ persons have confidence in the judiciary and authorities to ensure access to justice to all.

TRENDS IN 2019/2020

1. Cases of blackmail and extortion continue to be reported. We note that cases of Blackmail and extortion are reported by clients who experience intimate partner violence from their partners.
2. Eviction from rental properties due to lack of rent has risen especially between March and July due to Covid-19 that has led to lack of jobs and laying off of many persons. Most of LGBTQ+ citizenry rely on manual labor and day to day jobs that earned them wages daily that are not available amidst of this pandemic
3. Increased cases of conversion therapy on LGBTQ+ persons based abroad.
4. Increased inquiries on therapists/psychologists
5. Lack of jobs and economic dignity for LGBTQ+ refugees due to lack of work permits as well as being stereotyped in the community.
6. Cases of intimate partner violence have risen especially with the government directives on quarantine and cessation of movement that had been put in place since April and lapsed on 6th July 2020. However most of these cases are unreported to the police due to the fear of having to disclose the nature of their relationship.
7. Cyberbullying cases have equally been on a steady rise since 2019 with some perpetrators being known while some unknown to the clients.
8. Murder and suicide cases have rampantly risen especially among gay/bisexual males since 2019.
9. Instances of threats to life, physical and verbal assault have been numerous with perpetrators being known and unknown to the clients.
10. Corrective rape cases have steadily risen among LGBQ+ persons with most perpetrators being people close to the survivors.
11. Increased instances of migration for LGBTQ+ refugees and asylum seekers from refugee camps (Kakuma and Dadaab) to urban dwellings who perceive the urban setting to be more promising.
12. Increased claims of forced internal relocation and evictions.
13. State officials have continuously acted ultra vires by arbitrarily arresting LGBTQ+ persons without charging and arraigning them in court and threatening them with section 162 of The Penal Code.

14. There has been an increase in the number of cases on Financial aid however some of these cases tend to be fabricated.

15. Increase in attacks on LGBTQ+ refugees in Kakuma by locals and other refugees.

16. There have been a few media reports on LGBQ+ persons arrested on the grounds of repeal 162.

17. Following NGLHRC successful litigation in Petition 56 of 2016, the court banned use of forced anal testing as a means of establishing the offence under section 162 of the Penal Code, Cap 63, and Laws of Kenya, cases of forced anal examinations were not reported. However, in 2019/2020, the legal team has received a few cases of forced anal examinations that are conducted by the state.

18. There has been quite a number of inquiries on LGBQ+ person seeking legal advise on their intention to get married in other countries that allow same-sex marriages.

19. There has been a steady rise on the number of times refugees have instituted petitions to sue the government and government bodies in a bid to seek equality and justice.

20. Most of our refugee clients are repeat clients who often do not get permanent solutions to some of the issues they are seeking assistance on.

21. There has been an increase in the number of refugees seeking to appeal after their resettlement process has been denied.

22. We have received requests from persons who are not LGBTQ+ seeking psychosocial support.

23. There has been an increase in the number of new CBOs coming up.

24. There has been a steady increase in the number of cases of threats and threats to assault from one of the partner's family members in intimate partner relationships among LGBQ+ persons.

With blackmail and extortion incidences still high, there is a need for the publication of more resource guides and more paralegal and civic training to target individuals that actively engage in dating via social media and dating apps.

There is a need to continuously carry out sensitization and advocacy training on various stakeholders such as the police, judiciary, health workers as well as parents on the need to protect and uphold the rights of LGBTQ+ persons.

There needs to have more queer friendly therapists as a lot of LGBTQ+ citizenry are succumbing to mental issues.

Owing to the new trends in cyber bullying cases; reported and unreported, it is necessary to develop IEC materials to address and educate the community on ways to minimize, report, deal with and overcome this.

To reinforce our safety & security response work, the relocation fund needs to be expanded especially with the ongoing pandemic there has been numerous evictions due to rent arrears and insecurity. There is need to have increased funding for direct representation of LGBTQ+ persons in court.

There remains a need to make provisions for income generating activities to ensure our clients have economic dignity and lead more stable lives after relocation.

There is need to improve on our online database for documentation of cases.

Paralegals who continuously refer us to cases from different counties require stipends to do the work, or for purposes of their general protection and appreciation

Need to have psychosocial support for paralegals.

Need for digital literacy

Need for more funding to carry out our legal aid clinic diligently.

More LGBTQ+ folks have experienced economic distress due to the pandemic and state sanctioned economic crimes.

“As the Executive Director of WPCN, a LGBTIQ+ organization that operates within Migori and Homabay, we have worked closely with NGLHRC on several programs. NGLHRC has come really handy amidst this pandemic by providing essential food baskets to 28 WPCN members.

As an organization we are very happy to work with NGLHRC and more than grateful for the support it has continuously extended to us”



~ ARSENEKAH EZEKIEL ~

LEGAL AID BRIEF

SERIES	NATURE OF INCIDENTS	NUMBER OF INCIDENTS	# REPORTED TO THE POLICE/REFERRED TO BY PARTNERS	STATUS OF CASE	PERPETRATORS/NOTES
1.0	Blackmail and Extortion	16	10	Cases under investigation	Some cases were from dating sites while some were police extortion cases with reports of police scheming with the perpetrators Some Clients were unwilling to pursue the cases further for fear of being persecuted under sections 162 & 165 Penal Code.
1.1	Fraud	1	1	Case Ongoing	Perpetrator was known to the client
1.2	Misrepresentation	2	2	Cases closed	Clients met persons who misrepresented themselves on dating sites
2	Assault				
2.1	Physical Assault	24	21	Perpetrators in five cases were arrested Twenty cases are under investigation	Some perpetrators were known to the clients while some unknown to them.
2.2	Verbal Assault	7	4	Cases closed	Perpetrators are unknown to the clients, often they shun away from reporting. Most instances of the verbal assault emanated from the homophobic members of the general public due to clients' SOGIESC status
2.3	Threats of Assault	1	1	Case Closed	Perpetrators were known to the client
3	VIOLENCE				
3.1	Intimate Partner Violence/ Gender Based Violence	11	8	Three case closed, the others under investigation	Often go unreported due to the fear of having to disclose the nature of the relationship while seeking legal redress. The Commission referred most clients to the in-house therapist in order to break the chain of abuse and enable the clients seek legal redress.
3.2	Mob Justice	1	1	Case Closed	The Mob Justice was occasioned as hate crime. Perpetrators were the general public (Boda Boda Riders)
3.3	Robbery with Violence	3	3	Cases Ongoing	Perpetrators were unknown to the clients.
4.0	Rape	7	3	Ongoing investigation	Clients sexually assaulted by persons known to them in a bid to 'correct' their orientation, identity or expression Some ought not to report due to lack of trust in the process
5.0	Harassment	1	1	Case Closed	Perpetrator was unknown to the client. The Client was harassed due to their SOGIE-SC status
5.1	Sexual Harassment	4	3	Cases ongoing.	Perpetrators were known to the clients
6.0	Murder	3	3	Cases under investigation & ongoing in the courts of law.	Perpetrators known to the deceased
6.1	Threats to Life	4	4	Two Cases Closed. Two cases ongoing	Perpetrators were known to the clients with some being family members and others being the clients' partners
6.2	Suicide	1	1	Case closed	Client succumbed to suicide due to mental health issues and lack of finance to sustain himself that was not addressed in good time
6.3	Threats to commit Suicide	1	1	Case Closed	The case rooted from the client's mental health issues. Client referred to psychologist

SERIES	NATURE OF INCIDENTS	NUMBER OF INCIDENTS	# REPORTED TO THE POLICE/REFERRED TO BY PARTNERS	STATUS OF CASE	PERPETRATORS/NOTES
7.0	Cyber Bullying	3	3	Cases closed	Two perpetrators were known to clients. One perpetrator was a stranger to the client. A queer organization was heavily trolled on twitter for over their operations by the general public.
8.0	Assistance				
8.1	Financial Aid/Assistance	29	28	Cases referred to partners	Most of these cases were reported by the refugee societies while some were due to the economic constraints caused by Covid-19 Pandemic. Some Clients presented false information to gain assistance.
8.2	Medical Assistance	5	5	Ongoing	Referred to Hoymas and other queer friendly medical facilities/ Centers
8.3	Educational Assistance	1	1	Case referred to Partner and Closed	Client received educational assistance from partner for vocational training.
9.0	Security				
9.1	Insecurity	78	75	15 cases closed, 60 cases ongoing	Most cases referred to various partners to aid in client relocations, while 15 were relocated to safer locations by NGLHRC. Two clients presented false information as to their security situation.
9.2	Homelessness	14	12	Clients successfully relocated and Cases Closed	Clients were rendered homeless due to family rejection, disownment, IPV & economic hurdles due to loss of livelihood from the effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic. Internal relocation has proved in some cases to only be a temporary solution
9.3	Threats to be outed	3	0	Cases Closed	Perpetrators were well known to the clients.
9.4	Eviction from Homes & Offices	11	5	Cases Closed	Reports of forced evictions due to clients' SOGIE-SC status
9.5	Kidnapping	1	No arrest	Case Ongoing	Perpetrator was known to the client
10.0	Conversion Therapy	2	2	Cases ongoing	Referred to partners to aid clients' relocation
11.0	Property				
11.1	Destruction of Property	3	3	One case closed. Two under investigation.	These instances were as a result of homophobia and intimate partner violence
11.2	Theft	8	5	Cases under investigation and ongoing in the courts of law	Perpetrators were persons unknown to the clients. Some clients opted to stop pursuing the cases.
11.3	Inheritance of Property	1	0	Case ongoing	Clients in this matter faced discrimination due to their gender and outdated traditional norms roped to inheritance.
11.4	Failure to Pay debts owed	1	0	Case Closed	Perpetrator was known to the client
12.0	Family				
12.1	Rejection by Family	1	1	Cases closed	Caused by homophobia from family members
12.2	Disownment	5	4	Cases ongoing	Reports of disownment by family members due to clients SOGIE-SC status or being outed by close friends
12.3	Minor in Need of Care and Protection	1	1	Case pending	Perpetrators were the state who arbitrarily detained a transgender child
12.4	Child endangerment	1	0	Case ongoing	The Child in question was one of the accused persons' child

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SERIES	NATURE OF INCIDENTS	NUMBER OF INCIDENTS	# REPORTED TO THE POLICE/REFERRED TO BY PARTNERS	STATUS OF CASE	PERPETRATORS/NOTES
13.0	Discrimination and Stigma	8	0	Ongoing investigations	Caused by homophobia from family, neighbours, colleagues and persons unknown to clients.
14.0	Police Misconduct & Violation of Clients' rights				
14.1	Arbitrary Arrests	5	3	One case closed. Three cases ongoing. Complaints filed with IPOA	Police arrested the clients and unlawfully detained them while threatening them with section 162 of The Penal Code Reports of police coercion for incriminating information & threats of persecution
14.2	Police Extortion	2	0	Cases ongoing	Reports of Police threatening clients with persecution under sections 162 & 165 of the Penal Code and soliciting for heavy bribes.
14.3	Police Raid on Offices	1	1	Case closed	Clients relocated to a different location after the raid. Reports of targeted raids by Police.
15.0	Decriminalization of Same Sex relations				
15.1	Unnatural Offences	4	4	Cases ongoing in the courts of law	Prosecution reframed charges from sections 162 & 165 of the Penal Code, Laws of Kenya to Sexual Offences Act for lack of probable evidence to prosecute under former sections.
15.2	Forced Anal Testing	2	0	Cases ongoing	Reports of some state officers unaware of the order banning forced anal testing.
15.3	Indecent Acts with an Adult	1	1	Case Ongoing in Court	Client initially arrested under sections 162 & 165 of the Penal Code.
15.4	Indecent Acts in view of a Child	2	0	Case Ongoing in Court	Clients initially arrested under sections 162 & 165 of the Penal Code.
16.0	Inquiries				
16.1	Inquiry on Therapy	6	6	Ongoing	Caused by mental health issues, clients referred to in house therapists as well as therapists from partners
16.2	Legal inquiries & Assistance	18	18	Cases closed	Clients sought general legal inquiry on issues such as adoption, marriage, child custody and name change
16.3	Request for deed poll	2	0	Cases Closed	Clients sought to have their name changed due to their SOGIE-SC status
16.4	CSO Registration	2	0	Cases Closed	CBO's successfully registered
16.5	Requests for sensitization training	1	1	Request attended to.	The Commission conducted the said sensitization training that saw 43 Paralegals Trained
17.0	Defamation & Slander	2	0	Cases Ongoing	Perpetrators were known to the clients
18.0	Discrimination				
18.1	Discrimination & Stigma	8	0	Cases Closed	Reports of discrimination and societal stigma due to SOGIE-SC status
18.2	Unlawful Termination of Employment	2	2	Cases ongoing	Employment discrimination & termination due to clients' SOGIESC status

SERIES	NATURE OF INCIDENTS	NUMBER OF INCIDENTS	# REPORTED TO THE POLICE/REFERRED TO BY PARTNERS	STATUS OF CASE	PERPETRATORS/NOTES
19.0	Causing harm by dangerous driving	1	1	Case ongoing in the court of law.	Perpetrator arrested, arraigned in court and court trial ongoing
20.0	Kenyans seeking Asylum	1	1	Case Ongoing	Report of stigma & Discrimination due to SOGIE-SC status
21.0	Embezzlement of Company Funds	1	1	Fact finding Conducted and case closed	Client presented false information
22.0	Intention to Sue State Institutions for breach of rights	2	2	Cases Ongoing	Legal opinions drafted and sent to clients

Kenya’s 2010 Constitution is one of the boldest on the continent in its vision for equality and individual rights. Through our public interest litigation work, NGLHRC seeks to bring to life the values of our constitution by expanding the space for enjoyment of these rights for LGBTQ+ communities who remain marginalized across the country. Since 2013, we have engaged in strategic litigation that has ushered in a new era in the visibility and demand for equality in Kenya.

PETITION 440 OF 2013: FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION UNDER ARTICLE 36 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF KENYA

ERIC GITARI V NGO COORDINATION BOARD

Background: This case regards the registration of NGLHRC as a non-profit organization, which had been denied by the government of Kenya through the NGO Coordination Board because of the words “gay” and “lesbian” in its name. In April 2015, a three judge bench of the Constitutional Division of the High Court in Nairobi found in our favour. Ruling unanimously that our Freedom of Association under Article 36 of the constitution had been violated and that the refusal to register the organization was tantamount to discrimination as banned under Article 27. The Court further found that popular morality or religion could not be used to limit the rights of gays and lesbians as enshrined within the constitution. Like every other Kenyan, they too had equal rights. The NGO Coordination Board immediately appealed the Court’s decision and has since refused to allow NGLHRC’s registration.

On March, 22nd 2019, the Court of Appeal in Nairobi, affirmed NGLHRC’s win at a lower court challenging the NGO Coordination Board decision not to officially register as a non-profit organization. The court confirmed that the Board had been discriminatory in their refusal to register NGLHRC. The Board has since appealed the matter at the Supreme Court.

On 11th of June 2020, the Supreme Court purposed to rule on this matter through a virtual hearing, however this hearing was postponed without another date on the Supreme Court’s schedule.

PETITION 150 OF 2016. EQUALITY AND NON DISCRIMINATION UNDER ARTICLE 27 OF THE CONSTITUTION

ERIC GITARI V ATTORNEY GENERAL

Background: Filed in April 2015, this case challenges sections 162 (a) and (c) and 165 of the Penal Code of Kenya which outlaw ‘carnal knowledge against the order of nature and indecent acts between males whether in public or private’. These sections of the law continue to be used to justify and excuse discrimination and violence towards persons on account of their real or perceived sexual orientation and gender identity and expression, against Chapter Four (Bill of Rights) of the Constitution of Kenya. NGLHRC has gone to court with six human rights defenders (the petitioners), the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights and Katiba Institute to resolve this conflict of laws.

On Friday 24th May, the High Court dismissed a petition seeking to decriminalize same sex intimacy. Filed in 2016, the case challenged the Sections 162 (a), (c) and 165 of the Penal Code of Kenya which outlaw ‘carnal knowledge against the order of nature and indecent acts between males whether in public or private’. During the ruling, the three judge bench noted that the petitioners failed to prove beyond doubt that the clauses were used to discriminate against sexual and gender minorities. The bench insisted that no one was discriminated against or had their rights violated due to their sexual orientation. The court also argued that the constitutional rights to privacy and dignity are not absolute. “We hereby decline the relief sought and dismiss the combined petition. We find that the impugned sections are not unconstitutional, accordingly the combined petitions have no merit,” read Justice Roselyn Aburili.

NGLHRC and partners have initiated appeal processes. Positive positions taken from this Webinar informed on increased awareness by the greater SOGIE-SC citizenry on this matter, increased access to information and increased interaction with the State and State Actors and judiciary for policy reforms.

Negative trends showed increased apprehension and fatigue over the protracted process and rise of arbitrary arrests. We also learned that we need to continue to have more Civic Education available to our citizenry, to articulate our intent of Repeal 162, as not being a matter to repeal Article 45 and promote same-sex marriage.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION



In 2019, NGLHRC conducted its sixth successful independent financial audit for the year ending December 31st, 2019. This was a significant step in establishing transparency with our donors and constituents. A summary of our financial accounts, ending December 31st, 2019 is provided below. 2014 to 2018 audited financial statements are available upon request.

Summary: Last year, we saw NGLHRC continue to struggle under the weight of soaring legal costs owing to the high price tag of our Repeal 162 case and our Registration case in the Supreme Court jurisdiction.

Likewise, high demand for our programs and services, coupled with the hiring of new staff and general inflation, means that we remain fully unable to meet growing client needs. As with other civil society organisations, NGLHRC is cognisant of shrinking donor pools and the need to diversify revenue streams and encourage local resource mobilization.

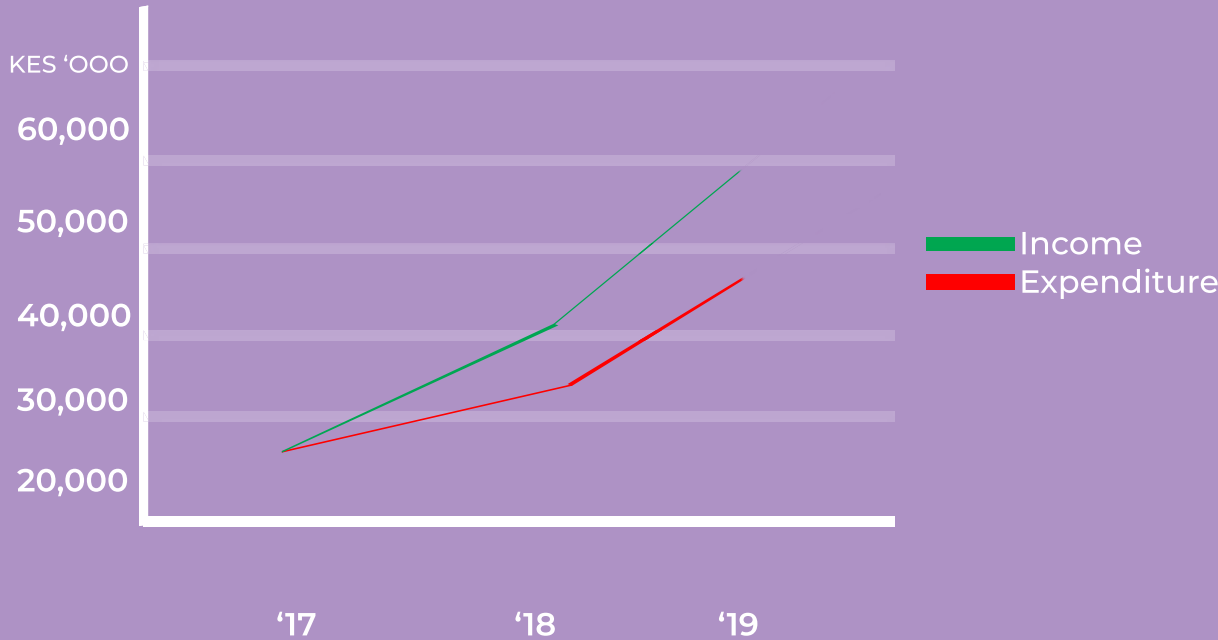
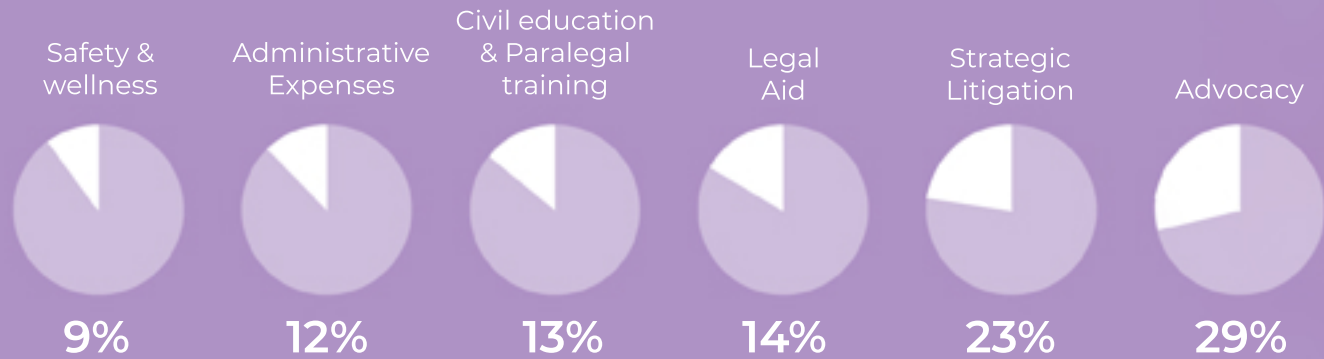
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR THE YEAR ENDING 2019

	UNRESTRICTED	RESTRICTED	TOTAL
Incoming Resources			
Donor Funding	13,510,395.00	39,619,906.00	53,130,301.00
Individual Donations	1,117,668.00	0.00	1,117,668.00
Total Incoming Resources			54,247,969.00
Core Programme Costs			36,957,326.00
Other Operating Costs			5,122,633.00
Total Resources Expended			42,079,960.00
Net Movement in Funds For The Year			12,168,010.00

Balance Sheet As At 31.12.2019

CURRENT ASSETS	KES
Cash	32,346,865.00
Other Debtors and Prepayments	200,000.00
	32,146,865.00
Provisions	-929,528.00
Net Current Assets	31,217,337.00
Funds	
Unrestricted Funds	7,438,537.00
Restricted Funds	23,832,800.00
Total Funds	31,217,337.00

2019 EXPENDITURE



Financial Growth Over Time

	Income	Expenditure
2017	25,851,282.00	25,058,377.00
2018	36,702,042.00	30,252,837.00
2019	54,247,969.00	42,079,959.00

I didn't think I mattered enough that people like you would come from Nairobi to listen to my case and get me a personal lawyer. Today, I will not go to bed feeling afraid.



~ Okaka F. ~



All through the ordeal didn't talk until *a NGLHRC officer* showed up. I was just shaking and crying...You people don't even know how you saved my life.

~ C. Naitore ~

"Having worked closely with NGLHRC as an employee of HAPA Kenya, NGLHRC has been very supportive in legal matters through carrying out legal aid and sensitization to educate LGBTIQ+ persons on the basic legal knowledge they ought to have.

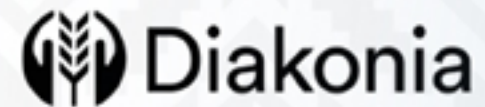


~ Kennedy Mwendwa ~

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and **individual donors.**



Become a partner

Join other individuals and organisations who partner with us to deliver programmes, make referrals, organise events and protests, host private fundraisers and plan social gatherings

Volunteer

NGLHRC relies on volunteers to complement the work of our core staff; from event planning and execution to research and programme development, there are many ways to get involved.



Attend an Event

We regularly hosts events that bring the community together. Whether you identify as LGBTIQ or want to learn how you can be a better ally, contact us to learn more about being part of the NGLHRC community

Be a Resource

Stay informed on the state of rights for LGBTIQ persons by signing up for our newsletter on our website (nghlrc.com) or keeping up with us on Facebook or Twitter. Visit our website for Frequently Asked Questions on being LGBTIQ in Kenya, Safety Alerts and Tips, NGLHRC publications and reports and updates on all our legal cases



Speak Up

Too often, the rights and dignity of LGBTIQ and gender nonconforming persons are trampled on not by regular citizens. NGLHRC believes that we all have a duty and a responsibility to speak up when this happens. Homophobia is not harmless or funny, when you see something, say something. Share your story and that of the LGBTIQ people you know—change perceptions and bust myths



NATIONAL GAY & LESBIAN HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION



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