Muslim Education and Welfare Association (MEWA)



Protection of Health and Human Rights of PWUDs by involving Judiciary and Law Enforcement Agencies in Mombasa, Kenya.

Hussein Abdulla Tayab MEWA Paralegal and Advocacy

Criminalization of Drug Use

- Criminalization of drug use, denial of health services, gross human right violations by law enforcers and community increases PWUD's risk of **premature death** and **morbidity.**
- Kenya's estimate 18,327 (PWIDs) / 8500 are in Coast Region.
- HIV Prevalence is 18.6% compared to 5.6% for general population.
- Executive Directive to control the drugs problem in Mombasa: indiscriminate massive arrests of PWUDs to safeguard the Country.
- Outreach workers also **risked arrest**, further hampering Harm Reduction service delivery.

MEWA Response

- MEWA, an NGO initiated Paralegal and Advocacy Program,
- MEWA staff, Judiciary and law enforcers were trained on health and human rights of PWUDs in accordance to Kenya Constitution.
- Consistent community engagement: village elders, religious leaders, women leaders, youth, area chiefs.
- Provision of Legal aid and hygiene kits in prisons.
- Regular communications/follow ups with Law Enforcement Agencies.
- Entry to court users committee attending quarterly meetings.
- A Paralegal staff attached at the law courts to identify drug users for an alternative sentences.

Achievements

- MEWA with Judiciary and Kenyan Prison Services established a framework for improved PWUDs access to justice and fair trials
- A total of 2493 (F:365M:2128) PWUDs reached with biomedical and harm reduction services, 305(F:53-M:252) with legal aid and 194(F:14M:180) economic empowerment and 99(F:15M:84) supported to receive National identity cards and 5 male children with birth certificates.
- Alternative sentences/decongestion > 500 PWUDs benefited.
- PWUDs understand their constitutional rights, can now vote, access revolving funds and freely move without police harassment.

Cont...

- Partnership with Probation services referrals
- Leading the Drafting of The Mombasa County Drugs and Substance Abuse Control Bill, 2018.
- Facilitation and review the development of a National Alcohol and Drug Abuse Policy 2018.

Challenges

- Rogue law enforcers and routine public servants transfer undermines effective service delivery.
- The laws on Drugs conflicting with Public Health policies (NSP Program VS Laws against possession of drug use paraphernalia's)
- Most human rights organization are publicity/headline seekers.
- Most drug users are afraid to press for charges against people who violated their rights.

CONCLUSION

Involvement of grassroots stakeholders is an effective tool for influencing Legislators and Policy makers towards adoption of conducive Policies.

The Obligation to Act



- MAT Kisauni Clinic to proceed to clinic and induct prisoners in need of MAT services
- MEWA is requested to provide Counselling in that sense
- Shimo La Tewa OIC to ensure compliance
- Court to review regularly



PARALEGAL WORK IN COURTS



Prison visit services





Psychosocial support in Prison



Review National Drug Policy



SENSITIZATION OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS



AHSANTE SANA