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| Danish organisation | Landsforeningen Levende Hav - A Danish Society for a Living Sea |
| Title of the intervention | Kanda La Ziwa People’s meeting |
| Partner name(s) | NAAM festival (Dave Ojay) |
| Amount applied for | 386.011 DKK |
| Country(ies) | Kenya  |
| Period (# of months) | 7 to 12 months |

**Part 1 Objective and relevance**

The aim of the project is to enhance public engagement about the poor environmental state of Lake Victoria, and to improve the living conditions for the local Kenyan citizens who depend on the lake for their livelihood. The intervention involves engaging individuals in behaviour change and establishing a platform for networking and collaboration for people who are concerned about the current state of Lake Victoria.

The activities are planned to be carried out in October 2022 culminating in a 2-days People’s meeting for 450 interested participants. The flexibility which is reflected in the “*Period*” above; that the project will run for 7-12 months, means that we have incorporated flexibility into the program. If the challenges (*elaborated in part 1.2*) becomes an issue or concern, we have the possibility of postponing the People’s meeting, until the beginning of 2023. The theme of the meeting will be environmentalism, to better the conversation about improving the environmental conditions of the lake and the standing of the people along its coast.

The project also involves three related workshops. Two of them will be knowledge workshops about fishing, living near the lake, and environmentalism for fishermen and in particular women. The third is a beach clean-up where artists and locals collaborate by turning plastic and waste into an art exhibition that will be shown at the People’s meeting, as a tangible example of the issues related to Lake Victoria. The workshops will create art, train, and educate on the current best methods for fishing and living near Lake Victoria, and be a possibility to share perspectives and stories.

The meeting and workshops will enhance the chance to engage the public to protect Lake Victoria and each other, to have the interested people network and start a cohesive collaboration and to spur individual behaviour change and accountability in those who directly interact with the lake.

We want to engage people in these activities and activate them in a new format for a meeting with a greater emphasis on a dynamic conversation, networking, horizontal power-structure, and a general focus on one’s own role in environmentalism. That is why we are applying for the “medborgerindsats” from CISU.

**1.1 Main purpose**

The main purpose of the project is to engage citizens who use and live by Lake Victoria or are interested in the lake’s future in the environmental work and improve collaboration between movements and activists who try to improve the environmental state of the lake.

This will be accomplished by raising attention about the current problems and environmental destruction through campaigns and activities, which will focus on environmentalism, art, and dialogue. Furthermore, the meeting presents a space to network and start collaborations for the already involved parties. The allied workshops likewise raise awareness about the problems and this project and will contribute with information and a possibility for changing individual behaviour for the people who now interact with and depend on the lake.

**1.2 Challenges**

This intervention faces three possible challenges that could push the timing of the event or derail the conversation.

We are still experiencing a global pandemic. Covid-19 seems to be slowing down due to milder variants and vaccines availability, but the Kanda La Ziwa People’s meeting could pose an infection risk. To prevent this, the project will closely follow the measures recommended by local authorities and implement what is needed to host a secure event.

Another challenge is the timing. Kenya is having general elections in August 2022, and the People’s meeting is scheduled to happen in the autumn. We are not in control over political conflicts or a new flare up of covid, and therefore we are incorporating flexibility into the plan, so that we will be able to postpone the activities.

Lastly, the idea of a people’s meeting is to have participants of a wide variety. But it is a fairly new concept locally, so the initial number of interested people might be limited. We will specifically focus on reaching grassroot organizations and users of the lake, and these groups have different backgrounds and living circumstances. Therefore, we will use different forms of campaigns to reach and engage them. This leads to targeted initiatives and communication strategies for each sub-target group, including a social media campaign, radio adverts and a vehicle with a public address system that will be able to go out to villages and local communities, so that people who don’t have access to a phone or the internet, will also have a chance to hear about the event and the importance of it. We will also invite well known speakers, artists, and other influential people, who might draw in more participants. From previous events we know that there is interest for an event like this, and that it is probable that we will be able to attract the required number of participants (*see the Flip Flopi Naam lolwe Festival (2021) and Dunga Hill (2021) projects*).

We are mindful of the possible challenges and address them by having flexibility incorporated in the planning, following the official guidelines, allying with local police, training moderators who can help moderating the conversation, and by launching a differentiated and widespread awareness raising campaign to help us reach our goal for participants.

**1.3 Context and relevance of the project**

There are climatic, socio-economic, political and security dimensions to the context of this project.

On the climatic front, Kenya is experiencing the effects of climate change like droughts and floods. The country also contributes to climate change through industrial pollution, deforestation, and soil erosion. Plastics, dyes, and other unmanaged waste sew into the water bodies, including Lake Victoria, causing biodiversity loss, habitat destruction and flooding. Over time, climate change might even lead to the lake drying out completely.

On the socio-economic front the economy of Kenya has grown at the rate of about 5% annually over the last decade. The absolute poverty rate is in decline, but inequality is still high. Kenya is also struggling with rural-urban migration, unequal land ownership, low levels of literacy, high unemployment rates and historical regional marginalization.

There are two major political factors that might impact this project. The first one is previously mentioned and regards the election timing. The elections can stir emotions or violence, but the approval of the 2010 constitutions and relatively peaceful elections of 2013 are causes for optimism. Social movements are growing, and the media is considered vibrant and active. Another political factor regards cross-border tensions around the lake, with issues about border control, access to fish and resources and corruption of authorities between the countries that share access to Lake Victoria: Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania.

Security can be threatened by three things. First, violent extremism in Kenya is possible due to socio-economic inequality, religion, or other factors. Secondly, conflicts over natural resources could rise at the meeting. And lastly, we might encounter political conflict between participants, or because politicians might see the meeting as a campaign opportunity.

Overall, the context of Kenya and Lake Victoria is relatively stable or moving in the right direction as the case with the overall poverty rate and more peaceful elections. We will address the possible fragility or threats by allying ourselves with the local police and training moderators to oversee the discussions and keep them constructive and on the theme.

The relevance for this project stems from the especially climatic and social problems that the lake and the locals experience. The environmental issues connected to the lake include increasing levels of acidity and pollution, damage from improper fishing methods and a progressive loss of endemic fish species. Along with the unpredictable effects of the continuous climate change, these issues endanger lives and property of the people who depend on the lake for their livelihood.

The lake is also surrounded by social issues. Locals struggle with not having enough fish to feed their families, waterborne diseases caused by using polluted water for cooking and cleaning, and poverty, which can lead women to trade sex for fish and endanger their health. The name of the lake is also a constant reminder of colonization and alienation for the locals, which leads to a limited sense of ownership and responsibility for the lake.

The problems all face back to issues with protecting the cultural and natural resources Lake Victoria represents and a continuous deterioration of the conditions for a healthy lake and community. Therefore, the relevance of a People’s meeting and allied workshops is to start and improve the conversation about change and how these issues should be faced moving forward.

**1.4 Strengthening civil society**

Kanda La Ziwa is an opportunity to bring people together who don’t normally meet where they can inspire each other and spark collaboration.

It represents a forum for awareness raising, problem-solving and sharing of perspectives, so that the participants can get engaged in the protection of Lake Victoria for the sake of the environment and people who depend on it. We want to create a better understanding of the environmental issues and what might be barriers to a more environmentally friendly living. Therefore, we have a specific focus on activists, NGO’s and those who interact with the lake, so that the action becomes more realistic and suits the people who must make the changes.

The structure of a People’s meeting is different from how meetings are generally held in Kenya. The discussion is open, dynamic, and as free as possible from usual fault lines of power, status, gender, or age. Everyone gets equal terms and get to be a part of the conversation no matter their background. There might be a speaker but everyone else is free to walk around amongst each other and network or talk about the topics discussed. They get a chance to talk about their common concern for the cultural and natural state of Lake Victoria and learn from each other and experts on various topics. To be a part of the conversations increases the sense of social justice, control, and responsibility, and grows the experience of active citizenship. The People’s meeting also represents a chance for activists, NGO’s, the media, and the common man to form a stronger, inclusive, and cohesive voice about the problems and realistic solutions to the very real issues regarding Lake Victoria. We know from Danish experiences that People’s meetings are a great way of strengthening democracy, civil society, and shared control over the country, and we believe that the same is possible in Kenya.

The project depends greatly on volunteers who work either at no cost or some reduced cost. Both implementing organizations use volunteering as a vital part of their function, and it will also be necessary at this project to engage people with expertise, or to help setting up or cleaning up.

**1.5 Climate- and environmental conditions**

The main theme for this project is environmentalism. The planned events follow NAAM’s policy of limiting the environmental footprint by avoiding single-use plastic, setting up trash cans, using low impact branding and distributing as much information as practically possible via the internet.

The project includes two rounds of flights from Denmark to Kenya. Despite their heightened carbon footprints, they are necessary for the successful planning and implementation of the activities, and we have provided additional justification for them in paragraph 2.4 and 3.4.

**Part 2 The partnership**

**2.1 The partners and their previous experiences**

NAAM festival is the Kenyan partner-organization. It is a creative activism organization running the #JusticeforLakeVictoria campaign. It was registered in 2015 as a visual and performing arts group, after a festival pilot in 2013. The organization has an operating core of 5 people and uses a volunteering approach with over 40 active volunteers.

The Danish partner is the Danish Society for a Living Sea, which was founded in 1995, to advocate for the sustainable use of marine resources, marine environmentalism and working with coastal fishery and fishery management in Denmark, EU and globally.

Former relevant projects of NAAM festival include:

* *The Nile Day Festival (2014).* A project supported by the Egyptian embassy, Afro roots and Kuona Arts, with 11 musicians from the 11 Nile basin countries.
* *Lake Victoria photography exhibition (2016).* A project involving digital creatives in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania, supported by the East African Judiciary, local country governments and various hotels.
* *Justice For Lake Victoria environmental citizenship dialogue (2016).* A forum supported by IDLO international development law organization and judiciary training institute.
* *My Lake My Future (2018).* A global solidarity campaign for Lake Victoria, Lake Vellayani and Lake Titicaca.
* *Naam Tuvae waste art studio (2019).* Alternative income activists, especially women, fishmonger’s families, youth, and artists supported by the German Embassy.
* *Turning Threats into opportunities (2019).* A project targeting plastic pollution supported by National Geographic and Sky Ocean Ventures.
* *Taking the pollution message upstream and Flipflopi (2021).* Advocacy expedition on Lake Victoria supported by British high commission, French development agency, UNEP and Kisumu County Government.
* *Nataka Taka waste segregation campaign (2021).* Supported by the Portsmouth University STEPP project, targeting households near waterways.
* *Lake Victoria Slowly Dying exhibition and discussion forum (2021).* Supported by the French Embassy in Nairobi.
* *People’s meeting Pilot at Dunga Hill (2021).* A small-scale version of the People’s meeting, with 32 participants. The takeaway message was that the organic, semi-structured platform enhance social cohesion between interested parties. The participants found it meaningful because social movements tend to be scattered. The meeting also shed light on a resource issue. The lake users and inhabitants generally don’t have a lot of disposable income or time off, and some of the participants expected to be compensated. In the current project we are going to work around this issue by involving local organizations, to work as an enabler for their community, who can help with transport and accommodation. The meeting will also be hosted on the lake side, to ensure that the lakeside inhabitants and users can easier attend.

The Danish Society for a Living Sea has also launched and completed relevant projects:

* *Aral Sea fishery project (1995-2008).* A DANIDA-funded capacity building project of the coastal population near the Aral Sea in Kazakhstan.
* *Eritrea fishery project (2004-2010).* A DANIDA-funded capacity building project with local fishermen and the artisanal department of the Eritrean Ministry of Fishery.
* *Tanzania, Mtwara (2012-2016).* A CISU-funded fishery project.
* *India (2014-2015).* A SNEHA and CISU supported fishery project.
* *Tanzania, Pangani (2018).* Privately supported capacity building fishery project.
* Fishery and sea environment studies with relevance to this project: *Ghana (2004), Senegal (2005), South Africa (2007), Cambodia (2008), Kenya (2010), Somalia (2011)* and *Tanzania (2014).*

The organizations contribute with relevant knowledge and experience of hosting events like this one, which engages people on behalf of environmentalism. The collective experiences will be an advantage to make the project better, and are helpful lessons from local, regional, and international collaborations, and dialogue events about climate justice regarding bodies of water, and the people who depend on it.

**2.2 Previous cooperation and acquaintance**

The organizations have not cooperated previously. However, Dave Ojay (NAAM Festival founder) and Kurt Svennevig Christensen (Living Sea Chairman) met at the People’s meeting on Bornholm and talked about transferring this dialogue buildup to an African setting and focusing on Lake Victoria, sustainability, and decolonisation.

**2.3 Roles and personnel**

Dave Ojay is the founder of NAAM festival, and a creative climate activist and manager with experience of running international festivals. He was trained in leadership, project management and journalism in 2005 and 2008 from the Technical University of Kenya and Strathmore university. He also completed the international leadership fellowship on environmental management and implementation of sustainable development goals. Dave is the Kenyan partner and implementation coordinator.

Malene Kaasgaard Christensen studies Media Studies at Aarhus university. She has worked as a media manager for a agency in Aarhus, for the Danish national broadcasting organization (DR) and at the Danish fintech startup Lunar with qualitative research in the project development division. Malene provides analytical and communication skills with a deep understanding of strategic media management, humanistics and communications.

Gry Bagger Lauritsen studies communication at the Danish School of Media and Journalism. She has worked at the Danish Broadcasting Corporation creating cross-media campaigns and events, working with journalists, and creating awareness-campaigns. She provides the team with knowledge about intercultural communication, campaign development, branding, social media strategy and target group analysis.

Asta Svennevig Christensen is cand.psych from Aarhus university in 2022. She has written her thesis about solidarity and climate action and is a trained climate ambassador from the Danish policy institute CONCITO. Furthermore, she has worked in Tanzania in 2015. Her function is project coordinator between the partners and to provide knowledge about psychology and environmentalism to analyse the topics and issues arising at the events.

The team operating on Kenyan soil is organized by Dave Ojay and are responsible for implementation. The team is trained in environmental science, art administration, policy dialogue, sustainable development goals implementation and broadcast media and events management. It consists of AnneChristine Ochola (*Community Outreach manager*), Amina Abdalla (*Business administration and accounting assistant*), Faith Nthenya (*Communications lead and social media coordinator),* Thomas Mwangi (*Art director*), and Mathew Otieno (*Research and content development manager*). Working between 20-8 hours per week for an agreed period, they will be paid a volunteer allowance fee, at a discounted rate of around 50% of the professional rate (*budget part 3*).

Living Sea provides resources and expert personnel without payment: Kurt Svennevig Christensen (*chairman and a former fisherman with experience in project management*), Erik Bjørn Olsen (*accountant*), Zhanna Tairoca and Jan G. Larsen (*marine biologists*), and Henrik Jøker Bjerre (*associate professor and the vice chairman*). The Danish team and background will function as support and provide additional knowledge from within their fields.

**2.4 Intervention to build the collaboration between the partners**

We have incorporated two trips from Denmark to Kenya to strengthen the relationship between the organizations and the core team. In the summer the Danish team will travel to Kenya for around 10 days to assist with planning, invitation, and training of moderators. This trip will also be an introduction to NAAM festival and the people behind it, to the creative waste-to-art studio and an opportunity to see the People's meeting location and work-shop spaces. During this trip they will visit local communities and institutions of interest like the Kenya fishing institute and County Government of Kisumu. This trip will make it possible to start the heavier and more detailed planning of the event (like who should be the speakers, invitations, social media campaigns and give us an opportunity to prepare an organizer’s handbook like the one used on the Folkemøde on Bornholm). So far, the whole team has only been able to meet up online, and this trip is relevant to strengthen the relationship and take care of the planning phase, without having to rely on unstable internet connections.

The second trip happens during the Kanda La Ziwa People’s meeting in the autumn and lasts around 7. Here a Danish presence will take the role of the bird eye perspective, so that the Kenyan team is freed up to be directly involved in the activities. The Danish team will focus on possible challenges, what might need to be developed and the success of the event, which will make the evaluation easier afterwards. They will use their specific educations and knowledge to deepen the understanding on what is happening and being said at the event.

We will seek additional funding to include Gry and Malene from the core team at these two trips, because their knowledge of media, journalism and strategic campaigning is very useful to the project (*described in part 4*).

**Part 3: Target groups, objectives and expected results**

**3.1 The target groups**

The primary target group of this intervention will be the participants in the workshops and People’s meeting, while the secondary target group are people who hear about the event and happenings either from friends or family or from the awareness raising campaigns taking place before, during and after the event. This will now be elaborated:

For the knowledge workshop we want 15 participants in each of the two workshops to participate, with the intention of training, awareness-raising and to hear about their concerns and perspective on environmentalism. We will target our campaigning to have an age range between 18-40 years old and at least 30-40% women. This target group is both realistic regarding those who generally work as fishermen and -women, and a group of people we believe will have the greatest plasticity to change their own behaviour to a more environmentally friendly pattern.

The creative camp centers will invite 10 artists, activists and storytellers who will reach out to local communities to produce art, do beach clean ups, which will be documented and shown at the People’s meeting later. The invited will mimic the target group from the knowledge workshops, by also targeting people between 18-40 years old and at least 30-40% women.

For the Kanda La Ziwa People’s meeting, we have set our maximum to 450 participants over two days, regarding crowd control and resources. The required minimum for us to call this part of the project a success, is that we get 350 active participants over two days. Before the event we will launch a comprehensible awareness-raising campaign to make sure we get the required number of participants. The goal is to get around 70% of the participants to be between 18-40 years old. Older people are welcome and so are children if they are accompanied by their parents. We will again pay special attention to women and seek to ensure that 30-40% of the participants are women. The people we are most interested in are the locals who directly interact with the lake, and activists and NGOs who already work for environmental causes in Kenya. We are also interested in having artists, students, environmental leaders, local community SDG champions and politicians as participants at the event, but because the project is centred around achieving public engagement, networking opportunities and individual behaviour change, we are most interested in those who are closest to the lake or already working on its behalf. The Danish Folkemøde also thrives on the direct democracy that plays out when common people meet and talk with politicians and other decision-makers, so there is also some benefit to having these people participating.

The secondary target groups are those indirectly involved in the interventions. Those who hear about it, share the messages, or get involved in the work. This group represents people who weren’t previously interested or didn’t see their role in the issues, who might be moved by the activities. They are not an exact group who is easy to describe, but a diverse group of people who might be involved in something similar to this project in the future.

**3.2 Target group participation and benefits**

Benefits for those involved in the knowledge workshop include a chance to start changing their individual behaviour to a more environmentally friendly pattern. They will also get more information about the current problems, a deeper understanding on how it is all connected and solutions to specific problems. They get to share their concerns and how they see the path to a clean lake. We know that people who attend workshops can get the sense that problems have solutions but miss the link between the solution and their everyday life, because they don’t have access to proper gear or other necessities. Therefore, this knowledge workshop works to increase understanding both ways.

Those who participate in the activist workshop get to create art and voice what they see. The artists will use the lake, waste, and plastic to make the problems tangible for those who see it. The connected beach clean-ups and local involvement have the direct benefit to clean up a place that is polluted and strengthen the idea of responsibility for those who participate. Previously NAAM hosted a beach clean-up, which was meant to be a small event, but quickly attracted over 100 people, meaning that people do see the use of clean-ups and are willing to engage themselves if the opportunity is facilitated (*ahead of the Dunga Hill People’s meeting*)

The benefits for the people who participate in the Kanda La Ziwa People’s meeting include that they will gain greater knowledge and be presented with actual solutions or dilemmas that we must work out to protect the lake and the people along its shores. Psychologically, a meeting of this sort, will increase the sense of control, social justice, and democracy in Kenya. It will show people that they have a voice in the struggle that is both valuable and usable. It will also present an opportunity to start more inclusive and realistic networks, and they will be able to have a more cohesive and directed action instead of being scattered and weak.

The meeting is also a new form of discussion forum for Kenya. The traditional way of discussing, where one person talks and the others primarily listens in a closed room, generally only accessible to those with power, status, or money, will be broken down. The conversation follows the model from the Danish Folkemøde, where each speaker gets 45 minutes to talk about a topic, and the general conversation on the site is much more interactive, organic, and diverse. The benefit for the participants is thereby more involvement in the conversation, also if you are young, poor, or female.

Related to the sustainability model, we are expecting benefits related to environmental and social dimensions regarding Lake Victoria.

**3.3 Objectives and expected results**

The overall objective is to engage people to engage themselves on behalf of Lake Victoria, by making people aware of their own behaviour and accountability and by facilitating a conversational, collective platform, instead of divided efforts. To reach this overall objective, we need to see the following results:

* A functional social media campaign, a radio campaign and a vehicle that goes out to the local communities to attract people to the activities, which will lead to the right people signing up for the workshop and participating in the People’s meeting.
* Knowledge workshops for 30 people in total, to share knowledge, and give an opportunity to share their point of view, and thereby get a deeper understanding of the experienced obstacles and solutions.
* A beach clean-up related to the creative camp site.
* A creative campsite with artists, activists and locals who collaborate to construct art, which will be accessible at the Kanda La Ziwa People’s meeting.
* A waste-to-art exhibition and music scene that can be shown at the People’s meeting
* Adopting the Danish Folkemøde structure to a Kenyan context.
* Getting a minimum of 350 and a maximum of 450 participants at the Kanda La Ziwa peoples meeting.
* To get the people to use and actively participate in this new form of discussion forum.

**3.4 Strategies in the intervention**

* Capacity building with the Kenyan partner *(part 2, 3 and 4 in the budget)*. This ensures that the planning and hosting can happen smoothly. It has the derived effects to secure the Kenyan based organization and personnel, so that they can continue fighting for Lake Victoria and the people.
* Visits from Denmark to Kenya *(part 5 in the budget)*. This has the effect of easier adopting of the Danish based structure to a Kenyan context, so that the people who participate can experience the benefits of a more dynamic, open, and inclusive discussion forum. It also strengthens the partnership between the Danish and Kenyan organizations.
* Awareness raising before the project. Through online campaigns and physical roadshows, this strategy will increase the attention to both the events and the environmental state of Lake Victoria.
* 3 days knowledge workshops *(part 1.3 in the budget)* for 30 people in total. This strategy has the already mentioned effect of providing a chance to make individual behaviour change in those who interact with the lake, but it also increases social justice, by paying attention to people who are typically overlooked like the poorer or female demographic. The workshop will provide knowledge about alternative income generation, safe fishing for women, health and HIV and family planning sessions and furthermore draw attention to the Kanda La Ziwa People’s meeting encouraging the participants to also attend the meeting.
* Creative camp and workshop *(part 1.4 in the budget)*. Here there will be benefits like a beach clean-up, and the creation of art to highlight current issues regarding Lake Victoria. This will be a 7-day camp for 10 artists and activists. NAAM has previously done something similar and found that it can bring the local community members together to clean up waterways, start an environmental conversation, and make powerful digital campaigns, as shown with the *#JusticeforLakeVictoria* campaign.
* Kanda La Ziwa People’s meeting *(part 1.1 in the budget)*. The meeting with maximum 450 participants over 2 days, will be a public engagement forum to discuss themes related to environmentalism in Lake Victoria: fishing, sustainability, cultural affiliation, problems, and solutions. The social structure is informal and horizontal, which brings the benefits of greater equality and opportunity to stand together. It will work as public engagement for the participants, and as a network for those who are already helping Lake Victoria and the people who depend on it.
* Exhibition and music after the meeting *(part 1.2 in the budget)*. This happens in the afternoons and evenings and is set up to further loosen boundaries, get people emotionally involved in the cause and it also serves as an attraction for people to the meeting. It involves an art exhibition and musicians who target themes relevant to the People’s meeting. This has the added benefits of giving a emotive and tangible showcase of the problems we address at the meeting.
* Social media campaigns during the meeting. We will use documentation, social media, music, and conversation points to facilitate a discussion about the themes that arise at the meeting and outside the meeting in the general population. Thereby aiming for greater public engagement than “just” those who participate in the events.
* Awareness raising after the meeting. We will use statements, testimonials, video clips and pictures to elongate the conversation also after the meeting and keep the focus future-oriented and on-going.

**3.5 Future perspective**

The further vision is to have a nomadic People’s Meeting over the following years. The setup will move between Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda to engage a wider variety of people who are connected to Lake Victoria and who want to be part of the conversation and start the dialogue across the borders. This will contain continuous collaboration in the core team and a broadening out to make a secretariat for the People’s meeting of individuals from Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania. It also encompasses further funding, constant formulation, and evaluation to fit the meeting to the changing context and target groups.

One goal is to influence the debate about environmental citizenship and general sustainability in East Africa, especially regarding Lake Victoria. We hope the meeting will inspire people to challenge current laws and habits, so that the restoration of Lake Victoria can begin.

The vision is also to set ground for further debate about renaming Lake Victoria in the East African parliament, so Lake Victoria’s original and local identity can be restored, and so that it might increase the East African peoples’ understanding of ownership, accountability, and responsibility for the future of the lake.

**Part 4: Supplementary financing**

Currently, the project has been financed by a donation from Living Sea of 1000 USD, which will be used for getting Kenyan team-members together to talk about the benefits and challenges of this project.

We will seek additional funding to include Malene and Gry at the two trips to Kenya, to also use their knowledge within media campaigning, targeting of specific people and dissemination at both the planning and execution phase.

If CISU provides the requested funding and green lights the project, it remains normal protocol for Living Sea to seek additional funding from companies and other funds as needed.