

YOU, ME AND OUR RESILLIENCE

CROSS CULTURAL INSIGHT ON RESILLIENCE, POVERTY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

This is a report covering the Gangavazi follow- up tour carried out in September 2016. The tour covered the areas of Gazi (Msambweni sub-county) and Vanga (Lungalunga sub-county) on the southern coast of Kenya in Kwale county. The vast majority of the community in and around Vanga and Gazi are employed as fishermen and farmers, their livelihoods depends heavily on success in these two areas.

Recently, these areas have been victims of natural calamities, the latest being flooding which occurred in December 2015 immediately after the conclusion of the first tour.

This report therefore outlines the community's efforts towards resilience thus far and their ideas for the way forward after the September tour.

Gangavazi community follow up tour

Vulnerable communities worldwide experience abrupt changes due to global warming and economic globalisation. Our programme was focused on finding new ways communities can adapt socially, economical and environmentally to overcome these challenges.

This programme was not designed to eliminate community vulnerability, but to identify what makes them vulnerable and how to prepare them for change. Disaster's often act as a wakeup call that expose the weaknesses of communities, which go ignored until it is too late.

The communities made pledges after watching Gangavazi to address the vulnerabilities they had identified. In our follow up tour, we reminded them of their community decisions.

Understanding that community resilience depends on three things:

- The ability of a community to recover after a disaster.
- Capacity of the community to adopt change over time.
- Community's willingness to transform to face the future.

A follow up tour was instigated to understand the community's ability to transform after the intervention that SAFE Pwani carried out during the 2015 Gangavazi Tour. The tour was designed to pull together the community strength to a common cause and bring about a common change desired by the whole community.

The original project

YOU, ME AND OUR RESILIANCE was a research programme funded by AXA and led by Professor Katrina Brown assisted by Alex Huke at Exeter University, it started in April 2014.

The project underlined the connection between social and ecological resilience. Seeking to understand how change affects the wellbeing and livelihood of people in the community and how

resilience can be seen less as people staying as they are and more as people transforming to overcome their weaknesses.

SAFE Pwani collected stories and experiences from poor Kenyan coastal communities on extreme weather events and compared them with the experiences of flood affected communities in Porthleven, Cornwall through Goldentree's Production 'Stormsongs'.

After collecting stories from the two communities of Gazi and Vanga, SAFE Pwani produced the forum theatre play 'Gangavazi' which toured the area. We recorded information from our intervention which was later shared with academics and policymakers in the U.K at the University of Exeter in the autumn of 2015. The information we recorded was used to support research and policy aimed at enhancing community resilience to extreme weather and climate change.

On the 11th to 18th September 2016, almost a year after the meetings held at University of Exeter, SAFE Pwani organised a follow up tour with the aim of understanding the community resilience measures after the first Gangavazi tour.

Aims

The aims of our follow up tour were:

- To measure the impact of the Gangavazi tour.
- To ascertain the new challenges the community face.
- To observe the community resilience strategies.

Tour design

The design was geared at ensuring public participation and empowering the community to participate in community change.

The main focus of the tour was a screening of the documentary film created from the first Gangavazi tour. This was followed by discussions and workshops with the community to find a way forward.

Public Screening

Sites were identified for both the screenings and workshops, this was done by involving stakeholders, village leaders and key community members.

On arrival at the venue, S.A.F.E. mobilized the community with Simbaropa (drums) to alert them to our presence and attract them to the screening venue. After the screening the community was engaged in a discussion about their steps taken since our first tour.

Workshops

Depending on how many people attended the screening the previous day, a certain number were selected and brought to a venue for the workshops. In groups and as a whole, issues were discussed and a strategic way forward was found.

Outcome

Total attendance across all areas

ATTENDANCE	SCREENING	WORKSHOP
MALE	1100	104
FEMALE	770	65
CHILDREN	1380	-
TOTAL	3250	167

Detailed outcome

Screening attendance

DATE	VENUE	MALE	FEMALE	CHILDREN	TOTAL
11/11/16	JIMBO	-	-	-	
12/11/16	SHIMONI	140	80	240	460
13/11/16	MKWIRO	100	120	160	380
14/11/16	WASINI	160	120	180	460
15/11/16	GAZI	180	150	250	580
16/11/16	MAKONGENI	200	100	150	450
17/11/16	KIWEGU	130	40	150	320
18/11/16	VANGA	190	160	250	600
	TOTAL	1100	770	1380	3250

Workshop attendance

DATE	VENUE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
12/11/16	JIMBO	12	9	21
13/11/16	SHIMONI	15	6	21
14/11/16	MKWIRO	7	13	20
15/11/16	WASINI	12	8	20
16/11/16	GAZI	11	6	17
17/11/16	MAKONGENI	13	10	23
18/11/16	KIWEGU	15	8	23
19/11/16	VANGA	19	5	24
	TOTAL	104	65	167

Jimbo

S.A.F.E. were encouraged to see the positive steps that the Jimbo community had taken since the original Gangavazi tour:

- Tightened security by fishermen and government which has reduced the use of dynamite fishing.
- Deforestation has greatly reduced, with an increase in people planting trees.

- An increase in soil cover, has meant soil has retained moisture and manure thereby increasing crop yield.
- There has been a reduction in cutting down trees and using the wood to sell charcoal.
- The government has started to support the education of female children by providing sanitary pads and porridge as incentives for them to attend school.
- There has been a reduction in diseases due to an increased level of hygiene and sanitation.

Further proposed steps to be followed by the community:

Education

- Provide equal opportunities to both girls and boys.
- Ensure that every child attends school, start to involve the police if a child is found not to be attending.
- Sensitize the community on the importance of education.
- Solicit bursaries and community fundraising to help the poor bright students' access education.

Ocean

- Monitor and stop illegal fishing, stopping the use of dynamite and the illegal nets.
- Encourage all community members to be involved in ocean management because it is the essential for community survival. A new policy enacted 3.08.2016 keeps environmental management under the community.
- Introduce periodic community sensitization meetings where members with knowledge on the environment will pass it on to the community.

Flooding

- Make people more responsible for keeping water ways clear because the community depends on both farming and fishing for survival.

Community concerns:

- The government has authorised mining and oil exploration in our area. These activities destroy the environment. Help is needed for the community to protect their environment from this outside threat.
- The Beach Management Unit no longer have monitoring facilities. The community needs come together to protect the beach.

Shimoni

The community in Shimoni kicked off the workshop by talking through some of the key lessons that learnt from the original Gangavazi tour:

- Deforestation causes drought through lack of rain.
- Irresponsible fishing leads to destruction of fish breeding sites.
- Mangrove tree areas are fish breeding sites and need to be protected.

- Lack of community sensitization/ education is the cause of environmental destruction.
- Negligence of girl's education needs to be addressed.

After the work shop a community meeting was held and further interventions were discussed.

Illegal fishing

- Beach Management Unit to be responsible for:
 - Sensitizing the fishermen on the correct fishing methods.
 - Monitoring fishermen to check they are adhering to these methods.
- The Fisheries' Department to:
 - Give fishermen deep sea fishing equipment.
 - Create and enforce a good working ethic and code of fishing.
- People to be informed on policy changes and development activities:

The policies of compulsory deep fishing, building of modern fish storage and market were implemented without involving the local community. Therefore, they were not prepared for the shift in technology.

Deforestation and reforestation

- Periodic meetings by the community leaders, educating the community on the dangers of deforestation.
- Introduce policies for those with a licence to cut trees to also undertake reforestation.
- Community to enact laws to govern tree cutting, use of fire in farming and implement penalties for those who break the law.

Lack of community cohesion

- Encourage friendship and cooperation between the community and government departments.
- Delegation of duties to communities, governments and organisations.
- Meaningful community involvement on matters facing them. Chosen leaders should hold sensitization sessions for the whole community instead of only attending meetings to receive an allowance.
- The community should search for information from those who attend seminars, instead of waiting to be given information.

Female empowerment

- The community committed to prioritising the education of girls, the decided that it is essential to promote equality between the sexes and teach that women have the ability to hold the same leadership opportunities as men if they are given the opportunity.

Way forward

The following Friday the community will have a meeting with the fisherman and they will talk about the environment. They will also hold an election for community leaders for environmental and conservation issues in Shimoni.

Mkwiro

The challenges noted on the first tour of the area were:

- Illegal fishing methods.
- Lack of education.
- High unemployment.

Changes observed since the first tour:

- Efforts to monitor fishing through arresting and confiscating the equipment from fisherman who were using illegal fishing methods.
- Signs of the community planting more trees.

These changes had come about with the assistance of the local BMU (Beach Management unit).

Workshop outcomes

In groups, the members identified the problems facing Mkwiro:

Environmental destruction

- Decreased fish catch. In a single session, it used to be possible to get 320 KG of fish in Shimoni Creek, now the average catch is 9KG. This is causing fishermen to struggle due to the same expensive overheads for a much-reduced catch.
- Harmful fishing methods such as illegal fishing nets, dynamite fishing, poison fishing and the use of spear guns have increased. These methods deplete the fish population and destroy the coral.
- The fisheries department have very little management experience.
- Cutting down trees for charcoal has caused flooding and exposed the area to dangerous winds.
- Plastic waste is polluting the ocean and harming the marine life.

Work shop solutions to environmental destruction:

- Inform the rest of the community on the dangers of deforestation and make sure they are aware of the authority they have been given to make new by-laws to govern the forest by the New Forest Act.

Climate Change

- There has been a shortage of rain and which has caused interference with breeding seasons. Some species of fish breed in cold seasons while others in hot. Some breeds in river mouth with less saline water but this is affected by rivers becoming dry

Education

- Gender discrimination is rife with parents prioritising their son's education over that of their daughters. This needs to be addressed so that the entire community can be empowered to implement change.

- Fishermen lack the knowledge and education to benefit from the market and cold room being constructed at Shimoni.

Workshop solutions to education challenges:

- Ensure that all children reaching the school age are at school.
- Ensure poor bright children stay in school by mobilizing resources for their school fees.
- Carry out community sensitization meeting on education in the area.

Ineffective Leadership

- Lack of transparency from the leaders to the community.
- Corruption is rife, making policies hard to implement.

Workshop solutions to ineffective leadership:

- The community needs to tackle corruption in the village, only then will they be able to work to protect their environment.
- Community leaders need to be aware of their responsibility for tackling corruption and desist from taking bribes from people who are illegally cutting down trees or using harmful fishing methods.
- The Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission (KACC) should be engaged to help the community fight this vice.
- Community must elect leaders who are willing to fight for the environment and ask the government for assistance fighting environmental destruction.
- Strengthen the relationship between the fisheries leaders from Shimoni and the community for more effective co-management of resources.
- Enact community by law's to strengthen environmental issues. For example; for every tree cut down, two must be planted.

Wasini

SAFE Pwani noted that since the initial Gangavazi tour the community have been actively implementing solutions to help their environment:

- Introduction of waste bins to improve waste disposal.
- Planting of trees, especially the planting on Mangroves.
- Implementing a coral replacement programme.
- Implementing an active BMU (Beach Management Unit) with the support of the community.

Challenges faced by the community

Education

- Children go to school but there is a severe lack of resources such as good trained teachers and classrooms.
- Parents do not see the value of good education, believing the futures lie with the sea and therefore do not push them to work hard.

Workshop solutions on education challenges:

- Community groups to set aside funds to support education. Eco-tourism has brought money to the island but this isn't being filtered into the schools.
- Encourage close cooperation between parents and teachers to promote children's education.
- Encourage children to work harder in school by showing them the benefits of education.
- Sensitize the parents on the importance of investing in their children's education.
- Convince parents to accept education for their children outside Wasini.

The Environment

- Deforestation is causing soil erosion in bad weather.
- Community leaders are not implementing community laws on farming, fishing and deforestation.
- Harmful fishing methods are causing the fish population to decrease.

Workshop solutions to environmental problems:

- Plant mangroves and other trees.
- Re enforce hygiene by-laws e.g. proper waste disposal.
- Promote fish breeding areas by protecting corals and transplanting damaged coral.
- Regulate further building in the village, construction has blocked water drainage and destroyed fish breeding sites.
- Restrict and control domestic animals to stop them destroying plants and contaminating the water supplies.

Unemployment

High unemployment is caused by a lack of education:

- Lack of education as children leave school young to work to join the thriving tourist trade.
- The importance of female education is not promoted.
- Prevalence of early marriage.

Workshop solutions to unemployment

- Put an emphasis on gaining a good education and technical knowledge.
- Promote talent within the community.
- Promote creativity and the importance of hard work to achieve self-employment.
- Learn from other communities who use innovative interventions to solve problems.

Community Unity

- The community don't attend meetings. Out of the estimated 500 adults, less than 20 people attend meetings.

Workshop solutions to promote community unity:

- Remove selfishness, discrimination, tribalism and promote love and understanding between community members.
- Raising children to be active citizens who promote unity and respect for everyone in the community from young age.
- Promote positive community discussion.

Health Challenges

- Lack of education on preventable diseases e.g. HIV/AIDS, malaria and water borne diseases.
- Poor pre-natal health care. Most births happen in the home attended by a traditional birth attendant; jeopardising the life of the mother and child.

Workshop solutions to health challenges:

- Create awareness of health issues during community forums.
- Train community health workers to offer good health services to the community.
- Build and equip health facilities to handle emergencies.
- Promote proper waste disposal.
- Promote access to friendly HIV Testing & Counselling (HTC) services.
- Advocate hospital births.

Challenges for implementing solutions:

- Lack of awareness and initiative from the community
- Fear to speak the truth – community members lack the confidence to speak up fearing that they will be victimised and branded as trouble makers by the leaders.
- Lack of coordination from the community leadership to create a united response.

Closing remarks and way forward

Village Chairman.

- The follow up tour has been a learning experience.
- He will ask his committee to accept positive criticism in order to improve processes.
- Stressed the importance of presenting feedback in a positive way to keep the community dialogue flowing.
- Promised to turn over a new leaf of positive change in Wasini.

Community member feedback.

'We have learnt many things and we aim to practice what we have discussed and have asked the chairman to make the committee act on the meeting deliberations'

The community also asked for more chairman transparency.

'We have functional departments that do not follow protocol, we have aid, funding and many resources but we are not using them wisely. We still have problems even though we are the richest island on the south coast.'

Community member

'We choose friend but ignore those who are development minded. We should fight for our rights. If we don't talk the truth we will kill our own survival'

GASI

During the first show, the community feedback the following challenges:

- Prevalence of witchcraft
- Lack of education
- Disunity preventing a unity resilience strategy.

SAFE Pwani observed that the people of Gasi needed to bring change, however their main challenge was a lack of good, consistent leadership. This is an essential challenge to overcome if the other solutions can be successfully implemented.

Challenges faced by Gasi community

Destruction of the environment

- Quantity of fish has greatly decreased, for example there are no crabs or prawns in the ocean.
- Crops such as cassava no longer grow in Gasi. They have previously been a staple food.
- The redirection of a river to a dam built by BASE has had an adverse effect on the environment; fish and mangrove trees have died because the river has completely dried up.
- Use of wood for the sale of charcoal has led to mass deforestation
- Lack of fishing equipment means fishermen use harmful techniques.
- For the last two years there has not been enough rain and this weather change is affecting the fish catch.

Solutions to the destruction of the environment

- Monitor the sea and forest and arrest those who are found destroying the environment and advocate for their prosecution.
- Provide alternative employment to charcoal dealers in environmentally friendly businesses.
- Provide legal fishing equipment and gear.
- Prevent uncontrolled deforestation and coordinate with Community Forest Association for better forest exploitation.
- Sensitize the community on the conservation of the environment.
- Create a committee dedicated for carrying out the suggested solutions.

Lack of education

- The people do not place an importance on education.
- The youth are not controlled; students are allowed to visit discos and have expensive phones which distract them from their studies.

Workshop solutions on challenges to education:

- Community sensitization on the importance of education.
- Prohibiting under 18's from visiting video cafés. It is here that the community believe immorality is spread; leading to unwanted pregnancies, drug taking and school drop outs.
- Cooperation between parents and teachers to support extra tuition for students.
- Prevent child employment unless it is volunteering to plant trees.
- Children to become a 'child of the community', therefore everyone has a responsibility to follow up if they are found not in school.
- A committee is to be set up to oversee the suggested solutions.

Unemployment

- Employment promised by BASE TITANIUM (a titanium mining company) has not materialised because of:
 - Lack of education – most community members are not qualified to hold meaningful positions.
 - Lack of community unity - which could allow the community to lobby for employment.

Community solutions to unemployment:

- The community are to set up a group which will promote employment and community cohesion.

Lack of community co-operation

- It was noted that the community will not attend meetings and later criticise the decisions that have been made.

Workshop solutions to lack of cooperation:

- Promote community cooperation and inclusiveness in development activities.
- Encourage community members to speak the truth and discourage favour and fear.
- Tolerance, peace and respect for all community members must be adhered to at all times.
- Hold regular meetings and encourage all community members to attend.
- Give people the responsibility to run and monitor groups to engage them more in community development.

Makongeni

Problems faced by the community:

Environmental

- Deforestation for charcoal and timber harvesting.
- Illegal fishing (use of dynamite, poison & illegal nets) causing low fish yield.
- Waste disposal into the ocean killing fish due to bad sanitation and lack of toilets.

- Factory disposal (Base Titanium) - it is believed by the community that toxic waste is released in the river running in to the sea which is killing marine life.
- Industrial pollution

Community solutions to the environmental problems:

- Community clean up. The community will mobilise with the help of SAFE Pwani to clean up the area.
- Good and hygienic waste disposal, building latrines and controlling household waste disposal.
- Recycling waste by making manure, making ornaments from plastic and selling metal waste.
- Education on the importance of sustainable fishing.
- Protect fish breeding sites to enable the fish population to grow.
- Nominate a community member to monitor bad fishing practices.
- Make the recommended fishing equipment available to fishermen.
- Guard the community forest.
- Sensitization to encourage planting trees, if one tree is cut down, two must be planted.
- Community to monitor the forest by only allowing people with a licence to harvest cut down trees.
- Create a committee that will consult with experts to investigate the effects of pollution and implement the recommendations for lasting solutions.
- Plant crops that are resistant to harsh climatic conditions.

Unemployment

Workshop solutions to unemployment.

- Put more emphasis on education and ensure that all children are in school and there is a source of funding for the poorer children.
- Taking more pride in our work. Some people are lazy and do not report to work or arrive late leading to expulsion or a reduction in productivity.
- Promote self-employment as an alternative to formal employment e.g. in fish farming, small businesses like shops etc.

The way forward

The community want to plan the activities proposed but due to time constrains, S.A.F.E. advised them to look for another date for planning and implementation. They will fight against nepotism and all people at the work shop committed to start practicing sustainability at home for others in the community to emulate. They will also use open community meetings (bazaras) to echo the lessons learnt with S.A.F.E.

KIWEGU

Community challenges

Community issues with the Government:

- The new stadium is not being used due to community and government disagreements. The government believes that the community had rejected the project since its inception and therefore feel it is unsafe for sports to be hosted there.

Workshop solution

- It was resolved that the community should select community representatives to lobby for utilisation of the property because it will boost business in the area if games are conducted there.

Environmental problems:

- Flooding is affecting crop production
- Excessive deforestation is occurring due to population explosion and poverty.
- Harmful farming methods (farming on river bank) is causing soil erosion and flooding.
- Climate change
- Industrial pollution
- Illegal fishing

Workshop solutions to environmental problems:

- Community sensitization and the creation of bylaws to control deforestation, legislating that if you cut down a tree you must replace it.
- Farmers must leave a four-metre gap between the river bank and farming land.
- Plant trees on the river bank to reduce soil erosion.
- Build dams to control flooding.
- Build terraces on steep land to stop soil erosion. Since there is no soil cover, when it rains, water removes all the top soil leaving the land barren.
- Building of walls to prevent flooding.
- The community to start a Beach Management Unit to:
 - Create fishing- by- law's
 - Look for funds to set up and run their projects as a community.
 - Community sensitization on fishing issues and importance of creating a sustainable sea life.

Poverty

- During the workshop, attendees claimed that a big issue for them was poverty. Part of this problem is that there is no market for the community to sell their farm products.

Workshop solutions to poverty:

- The community need to be educated on family planning
- The community need to be educated on sustainable farming practices.
- Self-employment and entrepreneurship need to be encouraged. People should be given entrepreneurial and business management skills.
- Embrace economic change to make it work for the community.

- Put an emphasis on children's education.

Community cohesion and education

- Lack of community unity against the problems facing them.
- The Mijikenda are not open to change.

Workshop solutions to this problem:

- Sensitizing the community on the importance of community unity.
- Set up a community office to coordinate programmes.
- Organizing frequent community meetings to discuss the importance of community unity and importance of educating children.
- Form groups that can offer the community empowerment on different issues.
- Use sport to pass information, sports can mobilize the community, the community should organise tournaments with the themes of community cohesion and/or education.
- Involve NGO's to empower community. SAFE Pwani targeted the environment, other organisations should emphasise the importance of education.
- The Mijikenda need to be engaged with to make them open to change and accept new practices in the community's way of life.

Comments from participants

The results of this meeting must be shared to everyone. Change will come to Kiwegu if the community work together to implement solutions.

Vanga

Challenges facing the community:

Climate change

- Droughts and high temperatures effecting the communities water supply and livestock.

Illegal Fishing

- Illegal fishing has created a low fish catch.
- Coral harvesting for building houses is also having a devastating effect of marine life.
- The community have witnessed a disappearance of turtles at breeding areas.

Workshop solutions to illegal fishing:

- Families/communities to volunteer to guard the ocean.
- By-laws must be adhered to.
- The community must take action against law breakers.
- All resources to be used to eradicate illegal fishing.
- Politics to be removed in issues of protecting the ocean.
- Uncontrolled Mangrove and coral harvesting must be eradicated.
- The Kenya Forest Service needs to monitor and control Mangrove cutting.

Unsustainable farming

- Unsustainable farming was one of the three main challenges that the community highlighted during the workshops.

Workshop solutions to unsustainable farming:

- Frequent community sensitization to ensure the whole community is educated and reminded of their responsibilities.
- Plant trees on riverbanks to stop soil erosion.
- Rotational farming to preserve the fertility of the soil. Rotating other crops with nitrogen fixation crops such as beans helps the soil to remain fertile.
- Revive the irrigation project which collapsed due to lack of proper management. This can bring food security all year round instead of depending on rain for farming.
- Build an extended river bank to stop flooding and erosion.
- Educate against setting fire to farm land as it destroys soil fertility.

Deforestation

Caused by:

- Lack of employment/poverty causing the community to harvest wood for charcoal.
- Lack of education on the importance of trees.

Workshop solutions to deforestation:

- Promote community involvement in the prevention of deforestation.
- Laws on conservation to be followed by everyone. Battle against nepotism in this area.
- Encourage the community to implement reforestation.
- The community must learn to guard their own environment.
- Beach, fisheries and forest offices must frequently sensitize the community on solutions to keep awareness high.
- Promote sustainable use of the forests.

Other solutions:

1. Community to educate one another
2. Every community member to be given a duty to play in conservation.
3. Pride in the area and civic mindedness to be encouraged.

Conclusions

The ability of the communities to recover after a disaster

After disasters, the communities manage to recover with the help of the fellow community members, the government and private groups. This support has cushioned worse environmental impact.

Capacity of the communities to adopt change over time.

There is a greater urge by the communities to adapt. They are implementing strategies such as reforestation, promotion of education and the protection of marine life in order to preserve their environments.

The community's willingness to transformation to face the future

There is much willingness to transformation but they lack strong leadership and structures to achieve this transformation.

Community challenges towards the implementation of their decisions.

1. Un-cooperating and corrupt leaders in key offices like forestry, marine and environmental management.
2. Community not responding to meeting calls.
3. Inexperienced managers who have good academic qualifications but lack knowledge and experience on the ground.
4. Lack of resources and expertise to carry out feasibility studies, especially environmental assessments to determine the impact of mining to challenge any government approved project in a court of law.

Recommendations for the future

S.A.F.E.'s recommendation for the future is to mobilize funds for demonstration projects and frequent follow up programmes to build up their resilience promote the following:

- Reforestation
- Sustainable farming practices
- Sustainable fishing
- Knowledge on how to operate and fix modern equipment.

Resilience comes as a result of community unity after a catastrophic event such as flooding, famine or droughts.

Challenges S.A.F.E. encountered in programme implementation

- High expectations from the community for assistance in implementing their decisions and organising follow up meetings.
- Expensive and dangerous transportation of the team to sites, especially to Wasini Island.
- The team suffered technical faults that affected one screening at Jimbo.
- S.A.F.E encountered community rivalry between leaders and residents which affected the number of invitees to the workshops.
- The lack of education sometimes affected the quality of the discussions.
- Community and religious programmes and emergency events sometimes delayed or affected the attendance of some community members e.g. mosque prayers or burials.