2016–2018

National Action Plan

for the Implementation of United Nations Security Council **Resolution 1325** and Related Resolutions

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National Action Plan

for the Implementation of United Nations Security Council **Resolution 1325** and Related Resolutions

Kuhusisha Wanawake Ni Kudumisha Amani

FOREWORD

The United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 on women, peace, and security recognizes the importance of women's contributions to conflict prevention and resolution, peacekeeping, and peacebuilding. It seeks to ensure that women's inclusion is valued and their contributions are appreciated in peace and conflict management processes. The resolution is essential for leveraging strategic actions for equitable and sustainable interventions in peacebuilding processes through the involvement of women and girls.

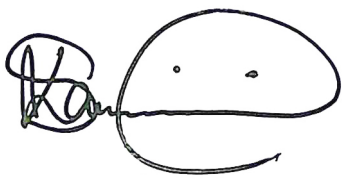
Since the adoption of the resolution in October 2000, member states have undertaken the development of National Action Plans for its implementation. The Kenya National Action Plan (KNAP) has therefore been developed in fulfillment of the country's commitment to implement Resolution 1325 and related resolutions. The plan, aptly titled *'Kuhusisha Wanawake ni Kudumisha Amani'* ('to involve women is to sustain peace') takes into account the changing nature of insecurity and incorporates a human security approach whose focus is on the protection of individual citizens. The KNAP further recognizes that security threats include social, economic, and environmental factors, and notes that women's vulnerability is exacerbated by unequal access to resources, services, and opportunities.

The KNAP also takes into consideration progress made by Kenya in advancing the protection and promotion of the rights of women and girls by observing that the promulgation of the new Constitution of Kenya in August 2010 provided impetus for the KNAP's development. As a result, the KNAP is anchored in the constitutional values of gender equality, inclusion, and participation, and builds on existing policies in the fields of security, development, and diplomacy. It recognizes that the key beneficiaries of the constitution's bill of rights are women and marginalized communities. Laws and policies have been developed (and existing ones reviewed) to comply with constitutional provisions on gender equality and public participation.

The implementation of the Medium-Term Plan (2013–2017), with its focus on rolling out devolution, will hasten the delivery of the KNAP's objectives and simultaneously serve as an additional tool of accountability in the implementation of the constitution and relevant gender equality policies.

As a government, we note that the successful implementation of the KNAP will not only provide a comprehensive approach to the implementation of UNSCR 1325, but will also enhance coordination among the relevant actors, raise awareness among stakeholders, and increase accountability among the actors responsible for its implementation.

We reaffirm our commitment to overseeing the implementation of the KNAP by providing the necessary leadership and building national consensus and ownership in achieving the goals of Resolution 1325 at the two levels of government.



Sicily Kariuki, CBS
Cabinet Secretary
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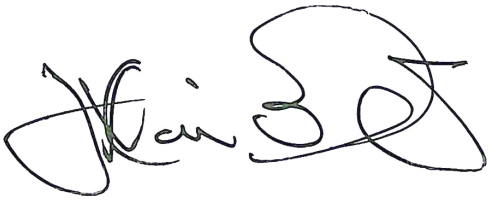

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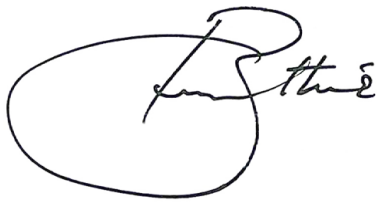
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The development of the Kenya National Action Plan on UN Security Council Resolution 1325 and related resolutions was a consultative, participatory, and collaborative effort that was led jointly by the former Ministry of Devolution and Planning, the Ministry of Public Service, Youth and Gender Affairs, and the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government. We wish to recognize and appreciate the leadership of the Cabinet Secretaries of the ministries in driving the process forward. Our great appreciation to other government ministries, departments, and agencies, and to institutions, civil society organizations, and individuals – in particular the National Steering Committee on the KNAP– for their invaluable contribution and tireless efforts throughout the entire process towards the successful completion of the document.

The KNAP finalization would not have been possible without the guidance and coordination provided by the core team led by the late Mr. S. K. Maina (National Peacebuilding and Conflict Management Secretariat in the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government), Dickson Magotsi, Milka Chepkirui, Katherine Muoki (State Department of Gender Affairs, Ministry of Public Service, Youth and Gender Affairs), Mary Kabaru, and Emily Opati, among others.

Our special thanks to UN Women, in particular Zebib Kavuma and Idil Absiye, and to the Government of Finland for the technical and financial support during the KNAP preparation.

To all those who participated in one way or the other, we appreciate and thank you for making the development and completion of the KNAP a reality.



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1. INTRODUCTION

United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (UNSCR 1325), unanimously adopted on 31 October 2000, recognizes the centrality of gender in approaches to international peace and security and addresses the disproportionate and unique impact of armed conflict on women. This groundbreaking resolution places the security concerns of women in situations of armed conflict and their roles in peacebuilding on the agenda of the United Nations Security Council – the most powerful international multilateral security institution. UNSCR 1325 recognizes the importance of women's contributions to conflict prevention, peacekeeping, conflict resolution, and peacebuilding, and notes that these contributions have historically been undervalued and underutilized. The resolution stresses the importance of women's equal and full participation as active agents in peace and security discourses and processes. The key actors addressed in UNSCR 1325 are the Security Council, member states, non-state actors, including parties to armed conflict, and the United Nations Secretary-General.

> "Peace is inextricably linked with equality between women and men... and if women are to play an equal part in security and maintaining peace, they must be empowered politically and economically, and represented adequately at all levels of decision making, both at the pre-conflict stage and during hostilities, as well as at the point of peacekeeping, peacebuilding, reconciliation, and reconstruction."
>
> *UN Security Council statement to the press, 8 March 2000*

UNSCR 1325 is the central and overarching legal framework for the global women, peace, and security agenda. This historic resolution brings to the world's attention three important concerns:

- The disproportionate number of women and girls affected by armed conflict and the necessity to protect them in conflict and post-conflict settings.
- The under-representation of women in conflict resolution and peacebuilding activities, and the importance of promoting women's participation in all processes related to peace and security.
- The imperative to mainstream a gender perspective in all aspects of peacekeeping operations and in the peace and security architecture of states and the United Nations system.

Subsequent UNSC Resolutions 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010), 2106, 2122 (2013), and 2242 (2015) reinforce, renew, and complement commitments made in UNSCR 1325. These resolutions aim to do the following:

- *Strengthen women's participation in decision making:* UNSCR 1325 calls for strengthening women's roles

as peacemakers and peacebuilders, including their participation in conflict prevention and peace processes, early recovery, governance, and peace operations.

- *End sexual violence and impunity:* UNSCR 1820 (2008) calls for an end to widespread conflict-related sexual violence and for accountability in order to end impunity. Resolution 1888 (2009) focuses on strengthening leadership, expertise, and other institutional capacities within the United Nations and in member states to help bring an end to conflict-related sexual violence.
- *Provide accountability systems:* UNSCR 1960 (2010) mandates the Secretary-General to name parties credibly suspected of responsibility for sexual violence in situations on the council's agenda; requests the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict to provide reports to relevant sanctions committees of the United Nations; calls for the establishment of monitoring, analysis, and reporting arrangements specific to conflict-related sexual violence.
- *Affirm the centrality of gender equality and women's political, social, and economic empowerment in efforts to prevent sexual violence in armed conflict and post-conflict situations:* UNSCR 2106 focuses on conflict-related sexual violence and, with greater operational detail, reiterates that all actors, including the Security Council, parties to armed conflict, member states, and United Nations entities must do more to implement previous mandates and combat impunity for conflict-related sexual violence. UNSCR 2122 (2013) proposes stronger measures to enable women's participation in conflict resolution and recovery, and places the onus of eliminating barriers that impede women's engagement in these processes on the Security Council, the United Nations, regional organizations, and member states. This latest resolution proposes a road map for a more systematic approach to the implementation of commitments on women, peace, and security. These measures include the development and deployment of technical expertise for peacekeeping missions and UN mediation teams supporting peace talks, and improved access to timely information and analysis on the impact of conflict on women and women's participation in conflict resolution in reports and briefings to the council.
- *Call for greater integration by member states and the UN of their agendas on women, peace, and security in preventing and countering violent extremism, which can be conducive to terrorism:* UNSCR 2242 (2015) stresses the importance of women's equal participation and full involvement in this area. Through this recognition and the unique access and influence women have at the household and community level, they can offer valuable insights and perspectives and good practices in strengthening policy and practice related to countering violent extremism. The resolution ensures that the tools available for preventing conflict are at the forefront of efforts to counter terrorism and violent extremism and address its root causes.

UNSCR 1325 has contributed enormously to advancing the debate on women's roles in peace and security contexts and has expanded the understanding and acceptance of women's diverse roles in

conflict resolution and peacebuilding. The resolution provides an important advocacy tool for promoting women's participation in decision making in conflict prevention and conflict resolution processes. UNSCR 1325 and subsequent resolutions on women, peace, and security have also catalysed interest and action in policy formulation and research on the gender impacts of war, peacebuilding, security, and conflict resolution.

Fifteen years after its adoption, UNSCR 1325 has been implemented with varied global results regarding women's participation in national, regional, and international conflict prevention, conflict resolution, and peacebuilding processes. Concerted efforts at the international level to step up the prevention of crimes against women and girls, improve protection measures, and increase the participation of women in these processes have resulted in the adoption of additional regional security pacts and additional Security Council resolutions that affirm and strengthen the implementation of UNSCR 1325.

These subsequent UN Security Council resolutions on women, peace, and security incorporated important lessons learned by the UN and member states. Kenya has benefitted from the lessons learned by states that have implemented National Action Plans on UNSCR 1325. The 'twinning' arrangement with the Republic of Finland provided important lessons during the development of the Kenya National Action Plan.

Currently, 46 UN member states have adopted National Action Plans for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and related resolutions. African countries that have adopted such plans include Liberia, Nigeria, Uganda, Cote d'Ivoire, DRC, Burundi, Rwanda, Guinea, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Guinea Bissau, and Senegal.

In October 2015, UN member states marked 15 years of implementation of UNSCR 1325. All member states reported on the implementation of this key resolution.

1.1 Kenya's Security Context

The greatest contemporary threats to Kenya's peace and security are posed by transnational networks of terrorist groups operating within Kenya's boundaries and in neighbouring Somalia. Al Qaeda and Al Shabaab terrorist groups have launched devastating attacks in Kenya and continue to operate cells within Kenya's boundaries. The upsurge of terrorist attacks has coincided with Kenya's leadership in military efforts to stabilize Somalia as part of the African Union forces. The proliferation of illicit small arms and light weapons, human and drug trafficking, and poaching all contribute to creating a fragile security environment in which women's security is severely compromised.

Additionally, Kenya is host to a large number of refugees. The gendered impact of displacement on women and host communities is a matter of concern.

Internally, conflicts within and between pastoral and agricultural communities periodically lead to outbreaks of violence. These conflicts are exacerbated by fragile ecological conditions and competition for natural resources. Other factors such as political competition among clans and communities, stock theft, human–wildlife conflict, and the availability of illicit small arms have complicated and changed the conflict dynamics.[1]

Threats to women's security in Kenya are also rooted in long-standing gender-based discrimination, which prior to 2010 was structurally embedded in the country's constitution, laws, policies, and practices. Some cultural and traditional practices still discriminate against women and limit their participation in the public sphere, thereby curtailing their full enjoyment of and access to socio-economic rights.

Kenya's long history of relative political and economic stability enabled her to provide facilities for the mediation of regional conflicts under the auspices of the Inter-Governmental Authority for Development (IGAD) and the African Union (AU). Over the last decade, Sudan and Somalia held their peace conferences in Kenya. Kenyan nationals have acted and continue to act as mediators in the peace negotiations. Since 1979, Kenya Defence Forces have participated in more than 40 peacekeeping missions in support of the UN, the AU, and IGAD in efforts to secure peace in conflicts and stabilize post-conflict settings. Kenya has over this period committed over 29,664 officers and service members to peacekeeping missions. Kenya Defence Forces are currently deployed in six missions: Democratic Republic of Congo, South Sudan, Sudan, Lebanon, Somalia, and Syria.

Kenya is obligated, and has taken measures, to prevent sexual and gender-based violence and the sexual exploitation and abuse of women and girls in armed conflict situations as far as troop deployment is concerned. Our security sector is taking measures to improve the quality of women's participation in and contribution to security in the country, and increase their numbers. There is targeted recruitment, and Kenya has developed programmes that integrate gender training for troops prior to deployment in peacekeeping operations, undertaken in line with UNSCRs 1325, 1820, 1888, 1889, 1960, 2106, 2122, and 2242 by the National Defence College.

Kenya has a knowledgeable non-governmental organization (NGO) sector that works on women, peace, and security issues, and women have contributed significantly to peacebuilding and conflict management through indigenous approaches. Women have always acted as first responders in providing humanitarian support and assistance. Women's gender roles have often placed them in circumstances in which they have had to act as conciliators and bridge builders in communities. The Wajir Peace and Development Committee model[2] and the peacebuilding activities of the non-governmental organization Rural

1 For a detailed situational analysis of the nature of conflicts, see the draft *National Policy for Peace-building and Conflict Management* (Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, 2014).

2 See *Voices of Local Peace Initiatives – Kenya Peace and Development Network, Wajir Peace and Development Committee, National Council of Churches of Kenya, and Amani People's Theatre* (Janice Jenner and Dekha Ibrahim Abdi, Collaborative for Development Action, October 2000, available at http://www.i4pinternational.org/files/260/10.+voices+of+local+peace+initiatives.pdf.

"Kenya condemns all forms of violence against women, including sexual violence, and has always urged compliance with both humanitarian and human rights law during times of conflict.

Women must be protected from violence and other atrocities during times of conflict. Additionally women must participate in rebuilding efforts, free from threats, intimidation, and discrimination. It is pertinent, therefore, that in pre-, ongoing, and post-conflict situations, the special needs of women be respected and concerns addressed.

My delegation recognizes the fundamental factor that women's perceptions, concerns, and opinions must form an integral part in all decision-making processes at all levels in all peace and reconciliation processes. Indeed, traditional stereotypes that have consistently kept women away from negotiating tables are already and must continually be broken.

In Kenya, the newly promulgated constitution has entrenched pertinent provisions relating to the participation of women at the highest levels."

HE Dr Josephine Ojiambo, Ambassador/Charge d'Affaires of the Republic of Kenya to the United Nations at the Security Council open thematic debate on women, peace, and security, 30 October 2010

Women Peace Link[3] serve as excellent examples of women's transformative roles in community peacebuilding and conflict transformation.

Women's NGOs in Kenya have consistently advocated for gender equality and protection of women's human rights at national, regional, and international levels, with significant results – not least the very progressive bill of rights in Kenya's constitution and the enactment of laws and policies on women's human rights. In the area of conflict resolution and peacebuilding, women have been at the forefront in initiating unique models of transforming conflicts in different communities and cultures.[4] Civil society networking in peace work, pioneered by the Peace and Development Network (PeaceNet), a non-governmental collaboration of groups engaged in peacebuilding and conflict management, demonstrates the critical role NGOs play in partnering with government to deliver programmes that advance gender equality. The Government of Kenya recognizes that civil society and the private sector can and will play an important role in implementing UNSCR 1325 in Kenya.

The foregoing circumstances provide the rationale for the development of the Kenya National Action Plan (KNAP) for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and related resolutions. The plan, aptly titled *'Kuhusisha Wanawake ni Kudumisha Amani'* ('to involve women is to sustain peace') takes into account the changing nature of insecurity and incorporates a human security approach whose focus is

3 For details of Rural Women Peace Link methodologies for peacebuilding and conflict transformation, see http://ruralwomenpeacelink.org/.
4 For a complete discussion and analysis of the different types of conflict in Kenya and women's roles in conflict resolution and peacebuilding, see *Unveiling Women as Pillars of Peace: Peace Building in Communities Fractured by Conflict in Kenya* (Monica Kathina Juma, UNDP, 2000).

on the protection of individual citizens. This broader paradigm of human security considerably expands the meaning of security to include secure livelihoods, environmental protection, and access to resources. The KNAP recognizes that security threats include social, economic, and environmental factors. Women's vulnerability is exacerbated by unequal access to resources, services, and opportunities. These concerns are addressed in UNSCR 1325 and succeeding resolutions.

The promulgation of Kenya's new constitution in August 2010 marked an important turning point in the country's transition to democracy and provided impetus for the KNAP development. Key beneficiaries of the constitution's progressive bill of rights are women and marginalized communities. Consequently, laws and policies have been or are in the process of review to comply with constitutional provisions on gender equality and public participation. Some constitutional commissions such as the Truth, Justice, and Reconciliation Commission (TJRC) and Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR) have inbuilt mandates that address UNSCR 1325 concerns. The implementation of the Medium-Term Plan (2013–2017), with its focus on rolling out devolution, will hasten delivery of the KNAP's objectives and simultaneously serve as an additional tool of accountability in the implementation of the constitution and relevant gender equality policies.

The KNAP's key goal encompasses all the pillars of UNSCR 1325 and adopts the concepts of human security and sustainable peace in projecting outcomes.

The Kenya National Action Plan will be executed over a three-year period (2016–2018) and is aligned with the Second Medium-Term Plan to achieve coherence in implementation with relevant national and county priorities. The KNAP implementation period coincides with the

"The government is committed to supporting devolution with financial and human resources and in building capacity within county governments. The plan is also committed to the continued implementation of the Judicial Transformation Framework, and to widen access to justice for all Kenyans. The government believes that justice and observation of human rights are integral parts of improving governance and the rule of law. Over the five-year plan period, the government will therefore expand, equip and modernize the security agencies to ensure that every Kenyan is assured of his or her safety and that of their property."

HE President Uhuru Kenyatta, Foreword, Second Medium Term Plan (2013–2017)

first phases of Kenya's new governance and administrative structures established by the 2010 constitution. It outlines in detail the actions, the relevant actors, their responsibilities, and clearly delineated targets for implementation. Successful implementation of the KNAP will not only provide a comprehensive approach to the implementation of UNSCR 1325, but will also enhance coordination among the relevant actors, raise awareness among stakeholders, and increase accountability among actors responsible for its implementation.

1.2 The Kenya National Action Plan

Place of the National Action Plan

The Kenya National Action Plan for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 is anchored in the constitutional values of gender equality, inclusion, and participation. It builds on existing policies in the fields of security, development, and diplomacy. The KNAP encompasses all the pillars of UNSCR 1325 and adopts the concepts of human security and sustainable peace in projecting outcomes.

This plan is also anchored in Kenya's democratic imperative, in which Kenya's constitution is grounded. The basic law demands women's empowerment as part of these democratic aspirations. The plan seeks to enjoin every Kenyan in the realization of the full potential of this nation.

As mentioned above, the promulgation of Kenya's new constitution in August 2010 marked an important turning point in the country's transition to democracy and spurred the development of the KNAP. Following the 2013 general election, a new devolved government and administrative structure anchored on the 2010 constitution has been implemented.[5] Laws and policies have been or are currently being reviewed to comply with constitutional provisions on gender equality and public participation. In a marked departure from past practice, and in a demonstration of political will, His Excellency Uhuru Kenyatta, President of the Republic of Kenya and Commander

5 Executive Order No. 2/2013 on the Organisation of Government in line with the 2010 Constitution, issued by the Executive Office of the President on 20th May, 2013.

in Chief of the Defence Forces, appointed women in key cabinet dockets. The women cabinet secretaries preside over: Defence; Labour and East African Affairs; Foreign Affairs and International Trade; Environment and National Resources; and Public Service, Youth, and Gender Affairs. Kenya has attained a critical mass threshold in county governments due to the application of constitutional gender quotas enforced in respect of the 47 county assemblies.[6] Women have also been appointed to significant dockets as principal secretaries, ambassadors, judges, and commissioners of various constitutional commissions and state agencies.

The promotion of gender equality and women's participation in public affairs is enshrined in the Constitution of Kenya (2010), as well as in Vision 2030 – Kenya's blueprint for its long-term development. The Second Medium-Term Plan (2013–2017) elaborates an ambitious transformation agenda in line with the Jubilee Coalition manifesto *Agenda for Kenya 2013–2017 and Beyond*. The implementation of devolution is prioritized in the Second Medium-Term Plan. Quota provisions in the constitution assure women's participation in decision making. Further, the Political Parties Act (2011) requires the mandatory participation of women in the management of political parties. The domestication of international and regional instruments also provides a platform for the further realization of women's right to inclusion in decision making, in particular in peacebuilding and conflict resolution mechanisms as envisaged in UNSCR 1325 and its derivatives.

6 Article 177(1) (b) of the Constitution provides that a county assembly must consist of a number of special seat members necessary to ensure that no more than two-thirds of the membership of the assembly is of the same gender.

In addressing the root causes of conflict in the country, Kenya requires National Action Plan responses to include the promotion of measures to: combat terrorism; promote the proper management and utilization of natural and national resources; address economic, gender, and social inequalities and the marginalization of certain citizen groups and geographical regions; address institutional weaknesses and structural failures; and address the protection of women's rights in humanitarian contexts wrought by climate change and internal and regional conflicts.

The plan also incorporates learning, monitoring, and evaluation as essential elements in tracking the delivery on commitments under the constitution, regional security pacts, UNSCR 1325, and subsequent UN resolutions on women, peace and security. The KNAP will be accompanied by a resource plan to ensure that the financial resources required for implementation are budgeted for by relevant ministries, departments, and agencies. The KNAP aims to mainstream UNSCR 1325 into national conflict resolution, conflict prevention, peace promotion, and peacebuilding strategies contained in prior agreements, including the 2008 National Accord and its implementing agreements, the National Peace Policy, and relevant gender policies, among others. The plan provides an implementation and monitoring framework that identifies actions, responsible actors, and targets.

The Kenya National Action Plan will be executed over three years (2016–2018) and is aligned with the Second Medium-Term Plan in order to achieve coherence with relevant national and county priorities. The plan's implementation period coincides with the roll-out phases of Kenya's new

governance and administrative structures established by the 2010 constitution.

1.3 The Normative Basis for the Kenya National Action Plan

Kenya's National Action Plan to implement UNSCR 1325 is the fifty-seventh national plan to be developed globally and the eighteenth in Africa after Liberia, Nigeria, Uganda, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Sierra Leone, Ghana, Gambia, Guinea, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Rwanda, Mali, Guinea Bissau, Togo, Central African Republic, and Senegal.

UNSCR 1325 was preceded by treaties, conventions, UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, statements, and reports that provided a normative foundation for gender equality and women's human rights. Subsequent UNSC resolutions and declarations and the Millennium Development Goals clarified the critical link among gender equality, security, development, and human rights.

The KNAP's key objectives are based on the effective implementation of the constitution, national laws, and intergovernmental and regional policies related to security, peacebuilding, and conflict resolution, as well as ending impunity regarding violence against women, promoting gender mainstreaming, and protecting human rights. For implementation, the KNAP primarily relies on national mechanisms and institutions and the active engagement and collaboration of civil society organizations and the private sector to deliver on the promises of UNSCR 1325. The plan draws on all relevant national, regional, and international instruments that address the intersecting areas of concern (see Annex 1 for a complete list). These include the following:

- The Constitution of Kenya (2010)
- Vision 2030
- The Second Medium-Term Plan (2013–2017)
- The National Policy on Peacebuilding and Conflict Management (2014)
- The National Gender and Development Policy (currently under review)
- The National Policy for Prevention of and Response to Gender-based Violence (2014)

Significantly, Kenya's long-term national planning strategy elaborates various pillars that are key to the realization of the KNAP. The economic pillar aims to create prosperity for all Kenyans through an economic development programme aimed at achieving an average gross domestic product growth rate of 10 percent per annum within 25 years of implementation. The social pillar seeks to build 'a just and cohesive society with social equity in a clean and secure environment'. The political pillar aims at realizing a democratic political system founded on the rule of law and the protection of the rights and freedoms of Kenyan citizens. Women and girls are identified as key beneficiaries of Vision 2030 through the emphasis on gender equality as a key strategy to achieving success in social, economic, and political development.

At the regional level, the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (2003) is the regional instrument most relevant to the implementation of UNSCR

1325. The protocol identifies African women's right to peace, inclusion in peace processes, and protection from violence during situations of conflict – this includes protection for displaced and refugee women. The protocol calls upon member states of the African Union to ensure women's participation in conflict prevention, management, and resolution at local, national, regional, continental, and international levels. Article 11 urges states to protect asylum-seeking women, refugees, returnees, and internally displaced persons against all forms of violence, rape, and other forms of sexual exploitation.

The Pact on Security, Stability, and Development in the Great Lakes Region (2006) and the Protocol on the Prevention and Suppression of Sexual Violence against Women and Children (2006), to which Kenya is a signatory, both embrace the advanced definitions of crimes of sexual violence contained in the Rome Statute. Currently being implemented through a secretariat based at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, the protocol contains provisions for the protection of women from sexual violence, as envisaged in UNSCR 1325 and subsequent resolutions on women, peace and security.

At the national level, the National Policy on Gender and Development of 2000 (currently under review) is a comprehensive framework for guiding gender mainstreaming within the various sectors and line ministries. The policy outlines strategies for gender mainstreaming and the empowerment of women in Kenya. This state-led development process recognizes the rights of women, men, girls, and boys to participate in and benefit from the national development process. It mainstreams gender in all policies, planning, and programming and establishes institutional mechanisms to ensure its effective implementation. Implementing this policy is critical to achieving the commitments under UNSCR 1325.

The Sexual Offences Act (2006) broadens the protection of women and girls from sexual abuse and harassment. This legislation introduces fourteen new offences, including gang rape, child prostitution, and trafficking for sexual exploitation. The act also introduces mandatory minimum sentences for rape, sexual assault, and sexual harassment. This requirement has ended the courts' discretion, which has often been exercised to the advantage of perpetrators of the crime. Implementing this law is essential for the protection of Kenyans from sexual and gender-based violence.

The National Accord and Reconciliation Act (2008) was enacted following the devastating post-election violence in 2007/2008. Concluded under the auspices of the Kenya National Dialogue and Reconciliation framework mediated by Kofi Annan and other eminent African personalities, this law provided the framework for Kenya's recovery. The agreement identified constitutional, legal, and institutional reforms as critical for recovery and the attainment of sustainable peace, prosperity, and stability.

Agenda 4 of the agreement, which is still being implemented, requires that Kenya address the underlying root causes of violent conflict and outlines wide-ranging actions aimed at achieving democratic governance, equality, national cohesion, and peace. The promulgation of the 2010 Constitution of Kenya was accelerated by the National Reconciliation Act (2008). Currently, reforms are underway in the

electoral and political processes and in the governance, judicial, administrative, and security sectors. The agreements yielded major benefits for women and girls, particularly in the area of promoting their participation by constitutionalizing gender equality.

Kenya acceded to the Rome Statute in March 2005 and has enacted implementing legislation, specifically the International Crimes Act (2008). The Rome Statute and Kenya's implementing legislation represent a significant step towards overcoming the discriminatory and inadequate treatment of gender-based and sexual violence crimes under international law. The Rome Statute includes gender-based crimes as war crimes and crimes against humanity. The statute – and, by extension, the International Crimes Act (2008) – contains the most extensive codification of sexual and gender-based crimes in international law.

The National Policy on Peacebuilding and Conflict Management (2014) proposes a comprehensive framework for the management of conflicts and seeks to mainstream gender issues in conflict management with a specific focus on the empowerment and inclusion of women.

The National Policy for Prevention of and Response to Gender-based Violence

(2014) adopts a multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder approach to ensure that all gender-based violence prevention and response programmes are well coordinated.

Institutional Framework

The Ministry of Public Service, Youth, and Gender Affairs and the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government provide strategic leadership and overall oversight of the implementation of the National Action Plan for UNSCR 1325. The two ministries' mandates are relevant to gender, women, peace, and security. Their plan-related mandate includes policy direction; coordination with counties, government ministries, departments, and agencies; leadership; strengthening of accountability, including the harmonization of communication and information systems; and ensuring human resources for the delivery of services and programmes under the plan. Other key ministries are the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade.

The following bodies are key actors in the implementation of the KNAP:

- The National Gender and Equality Act (2011) established the National Gender and Equality Commission, pursuant to Article 59 of the constitution. The commission has the responsibility of monitoring compliance with Kenya's laws and all treaties and conventions that pertain to gender equality. Its mandate includes advising the state on policies that guarantee equal opportunities for both men and women. The commission also has an investigatory and reporting mandate with regard to violations of principles of equality and discrimination against any person or interest group.
- The Kenya National Commission on Human Rights Act (2011) operationalizes the Kenya National Human Rights and Equality Commission, established under Section 59 of the constitution. The commission is to ensure implementation of the constitution's bill of rights by monitoring and reporting on violations of human rights, advising parliament on means of protecting and promoting human rights, and promoting civic education on human rights.
- The National Cohesion and Integration Commission (established by the National Cohesion and Integration Act, No. 12 of 2008) has the important mandate of working to unite Kenyans and reduce conflict between communities.
- Other commissions established by Section 59 of the constitution with related mandates to protect the human rights of Kenyans will have roles in the implementation of this KNAP.
- Various directorates within ministries, such as the Directorate of Peacebuilding and Conflict Management and the Directorate of National Cohesion and National Values in the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, will be involved in implementing the KNAP.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Developing the Plan

In early 2010, the then Ministry of Gender, Children, and Social Development and the National Commission for Gender and Development, with support from UN Women Kenya and the Government of Finland, commenced the development of the Kenya National Action Plan for the implementation of UNSCR 1325.

A multidisciplinary and multi-sectoral National Steering Committee and Working Group on UNSCR 1325 was established to strengthen the coordination of a range of stakeholders in the development of the KNAP. These included government officials, religious and traditional leaders, security sector actors, academics, and international agency, private sector, media, and civil society actors.

The National Steering Committee and Working Group undertook advocacy and capacity development initiatives to promote a better understanding of UNSCR 1325 and related resolutions. Regional workshops involving a wide range of stakeholders were held across the country. The working group undertook two learning missions to Finland and Liberia.

An audit exercise was done to establish the status of existing policies, laws, and activities relevant to the issues addressed by UNSCR 1325. The report *Mapping of Activities, Legislations, Policies, and Institutions in Kenya Related to UNSCR 1325*, developed in August 2011, provided baseline information and was invaluable to the National Steering Committee and Working Group during the formulation of priorities, objectives, and SMART (specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, time-bound) indicators in the KNAP implementation matrix.

The report identified government contributions to the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and related resolutions, identified gaps, and made recommendations for actions that would ensure the concrete implementation of specific commitments to women, peace, and security.

The Ministry of Gender, Children, and Social Development and the then National Commission on Gender and Development, in collaboration with UN Women Kenya and the Government of Finland, organized events to commemorate the tenth anniversary of UNSCR 1325 in 2010. In addition to creating awareness about the resolution and its importance, the objective of the commemoration was to provide an opportunity to showcase and recognize the role of the Government of Kenya and civil society in implementing UNSCR 1325 in Kenya.

In response to the call in UNSCR 1325 urging 'consultation with local and international women's groups', UN Women Kenya organized five Kenya Open Days on Partnership for Peace (in 2010, 2011, 2013, 2014, and 2015), as well as a High-Level Conference on Women, Peace, and Security in 2012. The overall objective of these forums was to encourage collaboration and support learning between Kenyan women

and men in civil society, community-based organizations, the Government of Kenya, the UN leadership, and the international community.

The forums served as a basis for raising awareness and popularizing UNSCR 1325, in order to build commitment to uphold the principles of the resolution and, most importantly, to garner political support to enable the full implementation of the Kenya National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325.

2.2 The National Steering Committee and Working Group on UNSCR 1325

As a first step in the development of the KNAP, a National Steering Committee and Working Group on UNSCR 1325 was established in 2010 by the then Ministry of Gender, Children, and Social Development. Recognizing that the process of developing the KNAP required concerted efforts from different stakeholders, the committee's central function was to provide guidance to strengthen the coordination of actions towards the plan's development and implementation.

The National Steering Committee and Working Group is multi-sectoral and comprises representatives from key government ministries, development partners, civil society, the media, and academia. The committee was tasked with the following:

- Identify priority areas and develop strategic objectives for the KNAP.
- Provide expert advice on content and context in the development process.
- Monitor and evaluate the quality of activities related to the KNAP's development.
- Ensure that timelines for the development of the KNAP are met.
- Facilitate workshops and regional consultations with stakeholders and communities affected by conflict to ensure ownership of the KNAP.
- Provide technical support in the development of the KNAP.

The National Steering Committee was reconstituted in 2014 after the new government structures were implemented and is co-chaired by the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government and the Ministry of Public Service, Youth, and Gender Affairs, which was hived off from the former Ministry of Devolution and Planning following the restructuring of government in 2015.This committee seeks to ensure that the KNAP is in line with government development and security policies and priorities contained in the Medium-Term Plan (2013–2017). The committee completed the work of revising the draft plan. Going forward, the National Steering Committee's responsibilities will include resource mobilization and monitoring the implementation of the KNAP.

2.3 Inclusive Consultations and Development of SMART Indicators

Consultations with stakeholders and communities living in Kenya's upper eastern, Rift Valley, western, and coast regions were held in 2010, 2011, and 2012. The purpose of these participatory consultations was to engage communities in determining priorities, actions, and indicators. The participants at these workshops proposed activities to be

undertaken, as well as the actors and time frames. The National Steering Committee and Working Group consolidated all the inputs from the regional workshops and developed the plan. A validation workshop carried out in 2014 included participants from the county level.

2.4 Twinning with the Republic of Finland

The Government of Finland supported Kenya's efforts to develop the KNAP in a 'twinning' process that involved knowledge exchange missions to Finland (October 2010) and Liberia (May 2011). The Kenyan delegation engaged in formal and informal meetings with Finnish and Liberian government officials and stakeholders involved in the development and implementation of the respective National Action Plans for UNSCR 1325 in the two countries.

The lessons learned included the following:

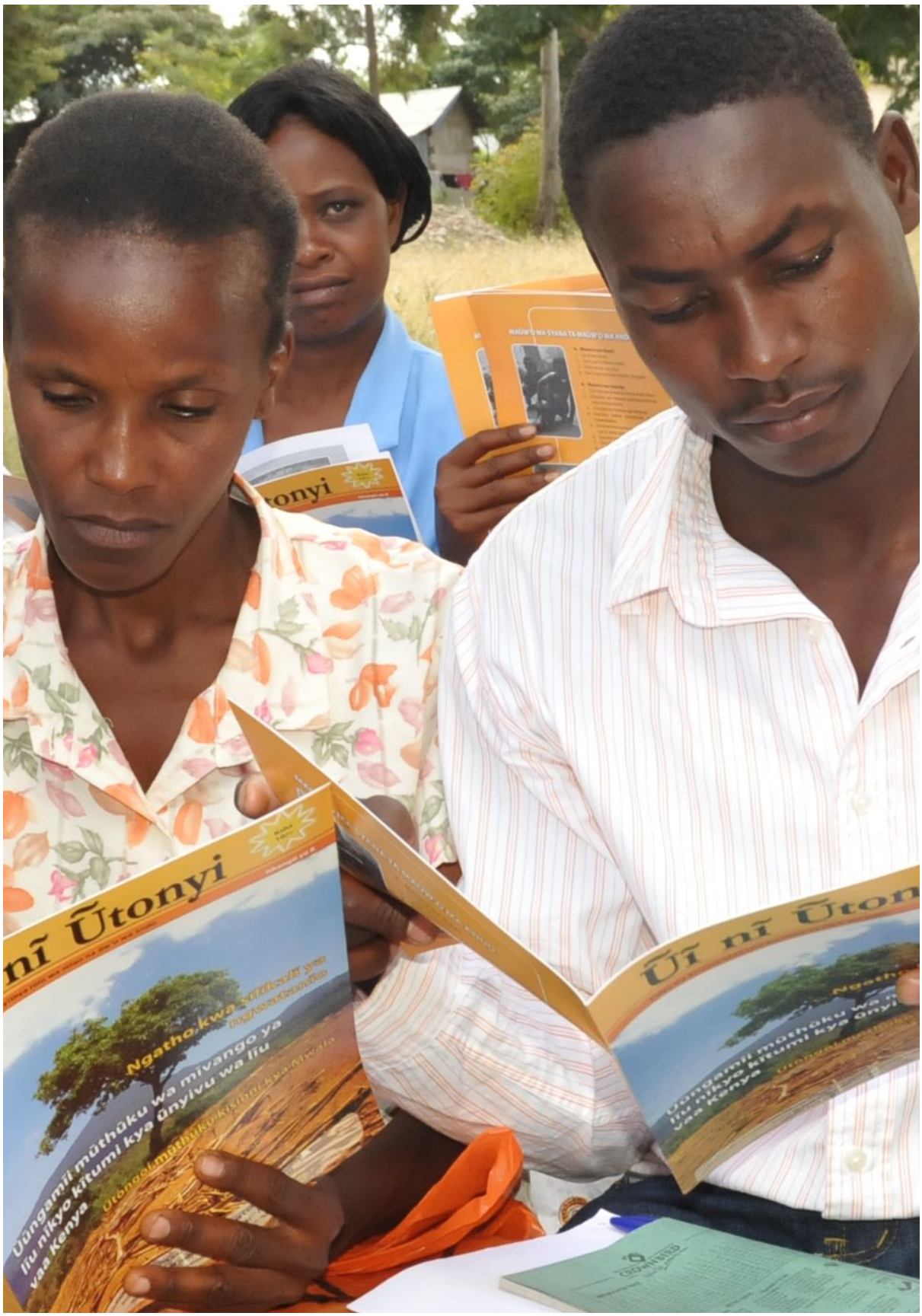
- High-level commitment from the government ensures the effective implementation of UNSCR 1325 by entrenching its responsibility within the national budget and national and county development strategies.
- There should be strong coordination among actors for the effective implementation of National Action Plans.
- There is need for an effective communication strategy within the coordinating ministry that highlights best practices and lessons learned in implementing the plan at the national and community levels.
- The engagement of men as champions of UNSCR 1325 boosts awareness, ownership, and commitment to the implementation of the National Action Plans.
- It is important to have a resource plan with budgetary commitments accompanying the National Action Plan to ensure timely and effective implementation.

2.5 Learning

The process benefited immensely from best practices in the development of National Action Plans regionally and internationally. A high-level seminar that drew expert participation from a number of countries (in addition to the learning missions to Liberia and Finland) was an important part of the consultative and inclusive process.

The seminar served as an opportunity to explore progress and strategies in relation to the implementation of UNSCR 1325 in Kenya, drawing on the experiences of the women in attendance from Kenya, Liberia, Uganda, Rwanda, Afghanistan, Somalia, Senegal, and Sierra Leone. It provided a platform for sharing experiences and discussing women's roles in peacebuilding, reconciliation, National Action Plan development, political representation, and other key issues related to women, peace, and security.

The process of developing the KNAP contributed to raising awareness about UN Security Council resolutions related to women, peace, and security among stakeholders already involved in conflict prevention and peacebuilding. The process has taken into account international best practices affirmed in the UN Secretary-General's report to the Security Council on women, peace, and security (UN Doc S/2010/173).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3. STRATEGIES AND OBJECTIVES OF THE KENYA NATIONAL ACTION PLAN

3.1 Ensuring Participation, Strengthening Protection, Promoting Gender Equality, and Empowering Kenyan Women

Grounded on the intersecting thematic areas of UNSCR 1325, the National Steering Committee and Working Group identified several high-level strategies that the Government of Kenya should employ to advance the peace and security agenda contained in UNSCR 1325, in particular to promote women's empowerment, prevent violations, strengthen protection, and increase women's inclusion in decision-making positions and processes.

The KNAP proposes strategies that will enable the Government of Kenya to achieve positive outcomes for women and girls against each of the thematic areas.

The strategies are cross-cutting and recognize the interconnectedness of the UNSCR 1325 pillars.

3.2 Implementation Strategies

The strategies for implementation of the KNAP will accomplish the following:

- Promote the integration of a gender perspective into Kenya's peace and security policies, and mainstream gender perspectives into all aspects of conflict prevention, conflict resolution, and peacebuilding.
- Encourage and promote collaboration with, and support to, all stakeholders in their efforts to promote the participation of women in conflict prevention, peacebuilding, conflict resolution, and relief and recovery programmes.
- Ensure policy and institutional coherence in the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and related national, county, and regional plans among all stakeholders.
- Promote collaboration with regional and international bodies to promote the women, peace, and security agenda through diplomatic, development, and peacekeeping initiatives in conflict and post-conflict environments.

The Constitution of Kenya mandates the substantive inclusion and active engagement of women in the public sphere and provides quotas for women's inclusion in decision-making positions.

"State shall take legislative and other measures including affirmative action programmes and policies to redress any disadvantage suffered by individuals or groups because of past discrimination."

Constitution of Kenya, Article 27 (6)

3.3 Participation and Promotion

Active and increased participation of women at all decision-making levels and in all institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict

UNSCR 1325 calls for the increased participation of women at all levels of decision making, including in national, regional, and international institutions; in mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict; in peace negotiations; and in peace operations, as soldiers, police, and civilians. Promotion requires the active and increased engagement of women on issues of peace and security at all levels through deliberate gender mainstreaming and empowerment of women in all processes.

3.4 Prevention

The prevention of violations against women and girls, in particular the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence and discriminatory practices, abuse, and exploitation

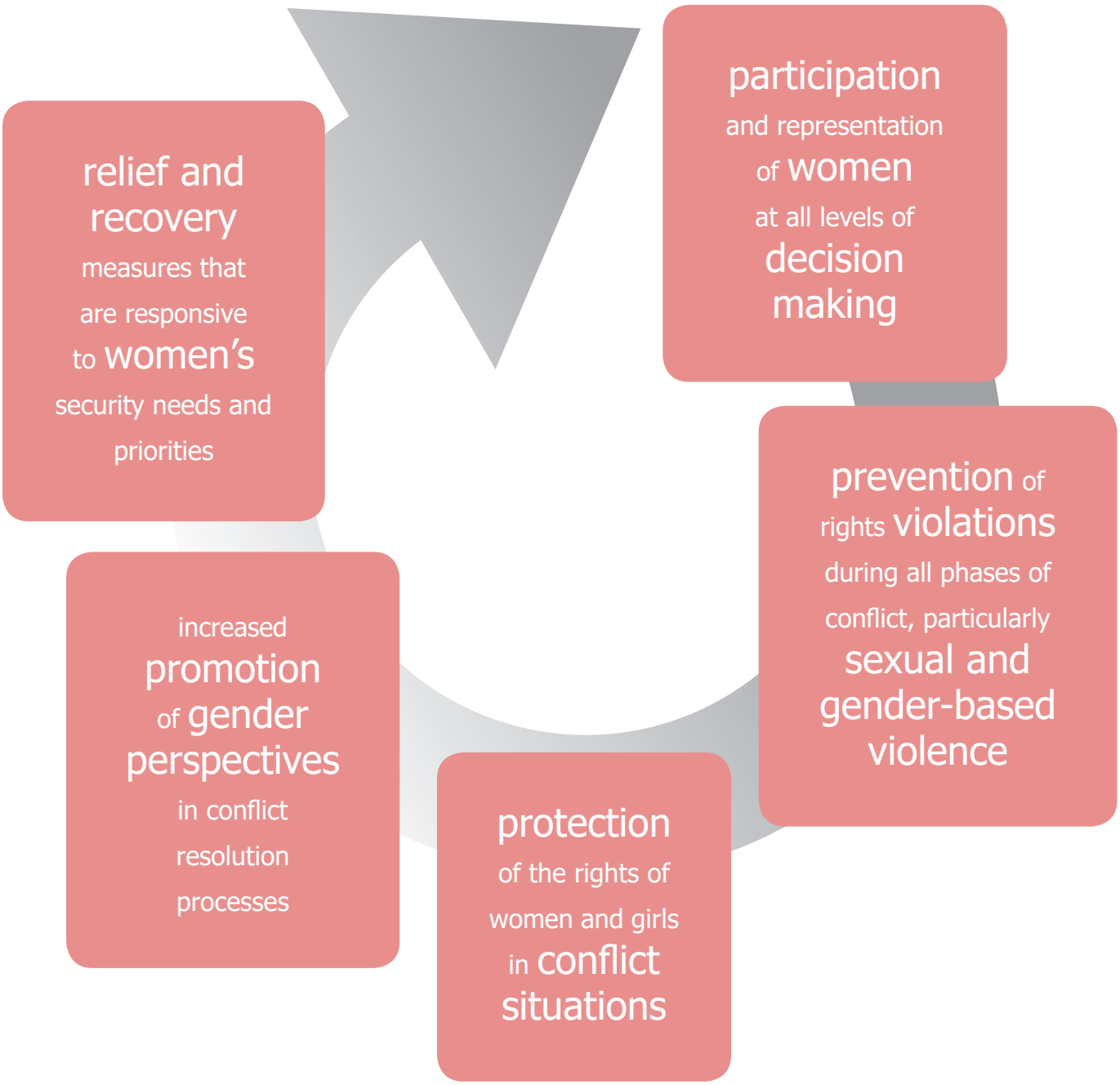
UNSCR 1325 calls for improving intervention strategies for the prevention of violence against women; accountability for violations; strengthening women's rights under national law; and supporting local women's peace initiatives and conflict resolution processes.

3.5 Protection

Protection of women and girls against violence, which negates their safety, personal dignity, and empowerment

UNSCR 1325 calls for the full implementation of all laws that protect the rights of women and girls during and after conflicts, and for the adoption of special measures to protect women and girls from sexual and gender-based violence, including in emergency and humanitarian situations, such as in camps for refugees and internally displaced persons.

UNSCR 1325 Pillars



3.6 Relief and Recovery

The effective, meaningful, and timely participation of women in all stages of the design and implementation of relief and recovery programmes, including, where relevant, in disarmament and demobilization programmes

UNSCR 1325 calls for relief and recovery measures to take into account the gender-differentiated experiences of conflict by women and girls, and pay attention to the particular needs of women and girls during repatriation, demobilization, reintegration, and post-conflict reconstruction and recovery processes, including the design of camps and settlements for refugees and internally displaced persons.

"Encourages troop and police contributing countries, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to consider steps they could take to heighten awareness and the responsiveness of their personnel participating in UN peacekeeping operations to protect civilians, including women and children, and prevent sexual violence against women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations, including wherever possible the deployment of a higher percentage of women peacekeepers or police"

Article 8, UN Security Council Resolution 1820

KNAP Pillar Objectives

Pillar	Participation and Promotion	Prevention	Protection	Relief and Recovery
Lead Ministry	**Ministry of Public Service, Youth, and Gender Affairs**	**Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government**	**Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government**	**Ministry of Public Service, Youth, and Gender Affairs**
Outcome Objective	Active and increased participation of women at all decision-making levels and in all institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict	The prevention of violations against women and girls, in particular the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence, discriminatory practices, abuse, and exploitation	Protection of women and girls against violence, which negates their safety, personal dignity, and empowerment	The effective, meaningful, and timely participation of women in all stages of the design and implementation of relief and recovery programmes, including, where relevant, in disarmament and demobilization programmes
Output Objectives	1. Laws, policies, and practices that empower women, strengthen and promote gender equality, and eliminate barriers to women's access to justice, equality, and peace 2. Meaningful inclusion and active engagement of women in county, national, regional, and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict at all levels of decision making 3. Resources are mobilized and allocated to facilitate the active engagement and participation of women in county, national, regional, and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict	1. Improved gender-responsive early warning and early response systems and conflict prevention mechanisms and strategies 2. Decreased risk of sexual and gender-based violence during periods of instability, emergency or conflict 3. Increased capacity of security sector institutions to respond to threats of violence against women and girls and other vulnerable groups 4. Increased awareness on sexual and gender-based offences and prevention of all forms of violence against women	1. Enact and strengthen laws and policies that protect women's and girls' rights 2. Improve access to services that protect all citizens – in particular women and girls and survivors of, and those at risk of, sexual and gender-based violence 3. Increase accountability through timely and effective access to justice for victims	1. Promote gender perspectives and ensure the inclusion and participation of women in humanitarian, early recovery, relief and peacebuilding programmes, with particular focus on refugee and internally displaced women and girls 2. Strengthen response mechanisms and structures and enhance women's access to basic socio-economic rights and services in line with international humanitarian minimum standards

4. THE IMPLEMENTATION, ACCOUNTABILITY, AND REPORTING STRUCTURE OF THE KNAP

4.1 The Coordination Mechanism

Effective coordination will be necessary for successful implementation of the KNAP at national, county, and sub-county levels. The Ministry of Public Service, Youth and Gender Affairs (State Department of Gender Affairs), as the national government machinery responsible for the promotion of gender equality in national development and the empowerment of women, will provide overall coordination of the KNAP.

The ministry will liaise with all stakeholders and work with the National Steering Technical Committee to ensure that the key outcomes of the KNAP under the four pillars (participation and promotion, prevention, protection, and relief and recovery) are realized.

The National Gender and Equality Commission will provide oversight to ensure compliance and accountability by actors in implementing the KNAP.

4.2 KNAP Secretariat

The KNAP Secretariat shall be managed by the Ministry of Public Service, Youth, and Gender Affairs and will carry out the day-to-day work related to the implementation of the KNAP by providing the necessary support.

The secretariat will be the liaison between with the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government and the National Steering Committee regarding ongoing work on women, peace, and security at the county level.

The KNAP Secretariat will be housed within the State Department of Gender Affairs, Ministry of Public Service, Youth, and Gender Affairs.

The Ministry of Public Service, Youth, and Gender Affairs is responsible for reporting on the implementation of UNSCR 1325 and will work closely with all stakeholders in the mobilization of resources for KNAP implementation.

4.3 The National Steering Technical Committee

The National Steering Technical Committee draws its membership from government ministries, departments, and agencies; independent constitutional commissions; civil society; the private sector; and the media. The committee's central role is to provide guidance in the implementation process and assist the KNAP Secretariat in planning, coordination, and resource mobilization.

The National Steering Technical Committee will provide overall guidance and shall be responsible for technical guidance and resource mobilization towards the implementation of the KNAP. The committee will be co-chaired by the Ministry of Public Service, Youth, and Gender Affairs (State Department of Gender Affairs) and the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government (Directorate of Peacebuilding and Conflict Management).

The National Steering Technical Committee will have quarterly meetings to review progress by all actors working to implement the National Action Plan. The recommendations of the committee will assist in the review of strategies, and will inform programming as well as policy and legislative action on women, peace, and security as outlined in the KNAP.

The committee's functions include the following:

- Providing strategy direction and ensuring result-oriented management and accountability to all KNAP organs
- Resource mobilization towards the implementation of the KNAP
- Developing and guiding all processes in the design of the mechanism to implement the KNAP
- Designing a monitoring and evaluation framework
- Monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the KNAP

Pillar Working Groups

The stakeholders and responsible actors will be organized and clustered around the four pillars: 1) Participation and Promotion, 2) Prevention, 3) Protection, and 4) Relief and Recovery. The pillar working groups will meet regularly (at least once every month) to coordinate, allocate, and report on the activities of each pillar. The Pillar Working Groups will present project reports during the National Steering Technical Committee meetings. The Ministry of Public Service, Youth, and Gender Affairs will lead all activities under Pillars 1 and 4, while the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government will lead all activities implemented under Pillars 2 and 3.

4.4 County and Sub-county Level Coordination

The Ministry of Public Service, Youth and Gender Affairs (State Department of Gender Affairs), in liaison with the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, will consult with county governments on the establishment of the relevant mechanisms for KNAP coordination. Currently there are various committees and networks addressing gender-based violence and peacebuilding at the county and sub-county levels.

4.5 Monitoring and Evaluation

The KNAP has been developed in cooperation between the government ministries, departments, and agencies and civil society. The actors responsible for implementing the activities in the National Action Plan will ensure continuous monitoring and evaluation for results. The National Steering Technical Committee has a central role in the monitoring and evaluation of the plan and will meet once every quarter. Responsible actors identified in the plan will report on progress at least once every year.

Based on the objectives and indicators of the National Action Plan, the county governments will prepare detailed county-specific plans with county-focused indicators to ensure effective implementation of the plan.

As noted above, overall monitoring of the implementation of the National Action Plan will be led by the Ministry of Public Service, Youth, and Gender Affairs (State Department of Gender Affairs). The ministry will report to the relevant treaty-monitoring bodies as well as the UN Human Rights Council as required.

To monitor the implementation of the KNAP, the plan will undergo annual, mid-term, and end-term reviews in order to ensure adherence to the accountability and reporting mechanisms. Information from these reviews will be openly and accurately reported to the Government of Kenya and made available to civil society and the general public. These reviews will track implementation and address specific areas of the KNAP which can be further strengthened.

5. THE KENYA NATIONAL ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX

Pillar 1: Participation and Promotion

Lead: Ministry of Public Service, Youth, and Gender Affairs

Impact Objective: Active and increased participation of women at all decision-making levels and in all institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict

Outcome Objectives:
1. Laws, policies, and practices that empower women, strengthen and promote gender equality, and eliminate barriers to women's access to justice, equality, and peace
2. Meaningful inclusion and active engagement of women in county, national, regional, and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict during all phases and at all levels of decision making
3. Resources are mobilized and allocated to facilitate the active engagement and participation of women and their active engagement in county, national, regional, and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict

OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE PARTY
1. Laws, policies, and practices that strengthen and promote gender equality and eliminate barriers to women's participation, access to justice, equality, and peace	1.1 Development and enactment of legislation to implement gender equality and quota provisions in the Constitution of Kenya	Parliament of the Republic of Kenya County assemblies CIC KLRC IEBC Traditional authorities NGEC Ministry of Public Service, Youth, and Gender Affairs Office of the Attorney General and Department of Justice Judiciary National Land Commission
	1.2 Providing human, financial, technical, and logistical resources to facilitate women's effective participation in leadership at county and national levels	Ministry of Public Service, Youth, and Gender Affairs The National Treasury CSOs Political parties NGEC
	1.3 Research on the impact of conflict on Kenya's women and their roles, practices, and involvement in conflict prevention, conflict resolution, peacebuilding, and security mechanisms and processes	Ministry of Public Service, Youth, and Gender Affairs Academic and research institutions CSOs NGEC

INDICATORS	TARGETS
1.1.1 Reports to Parliament on compliance with the constitution on the provisions of gender equity and equality (two-thirds gender principle in all public elective and appointive positions)	2016
1.1.2 Number and quality of laws and policies enacted that implement gender equality and quota provisions in the constitution and reduce barriers to women's participation in leadership and governance institutions	Annual
1.2.1 Number and percentage of increase in human financial, technical, and logistical resources supporting the effective participation of women in the political and economic spheres at county and national levels	Annual
1.2.2 Number of relevant training and capacity development initiatives for women's leadership at county and national levels	Midterm
1.2.3 Number of measures supporting women's participation at national and county levels	Midterm
1.3.1 Reliable and usable information on the range of activities that women undertake at local, national, and regional levels towards building peace within their communities	Midterm
1.3.2 Data on women's inclusion in conflict resolution, peacekeeping, and peacebuilding processes	Midterm

	1.4 Monitoring compliance with gender laws and policies and the implementation of constitutional provisions for gender equality	Ministry of Public Service, Youth, and Gender Affairs Office of the Attorney General and Department of Justice Judiciary NGEC CIC Parliament of the Republic of Kenya CSOs
2. Substantive inclusion and active engagement of women in county, national, regional, and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict at all levels of decision making	2.1 Creating a database containing a listing of Kenyan women with the relevant skills and competencies available for appointment to decision-making positions in institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade NGEC CSOs Line ministries County governments Judiciary Political parties KNCHR
	2.2 Advocating for the appointment of women in leadership positions in institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict	Traditional authorities CSOs NGEC County governments
	2.3 Encouraging and supporting women's active involvement in alternative forms of dispute resolution, including reconciliation, mediation, arbitration, and traditional dispute settlement mechanisms and leadership institutions	Office of the Attorney General and Department of Justice Judiciary Media CSOs Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government County Peace Forum
	2.4 Advocating for the implementation of the Judiciary Transformation Framework as pertains to the development and adoption of rules requiring recognition of gender perspectives and women's participation in alternative dispute resolution mechanisms	Judiciary
	2.5 Supporting and advocating for gender-responsive media reporting	Ministry of Public Service, Youth, and Gender Affairs NGEC CSOs Media Media Council of Kenya

1.4.1 Number of NGEC, CIC, CSO, and Parliamentary Oversight Committee reports on the status of the implementation of constitutional gender provisions and policies	Annual
1.4.2 Number of recommendations contained in NGEC and CIC parliamentary reports implemented	Annual
1.4.3 Number of women appointed or elected in satisfaction of the two-thirds gender principle in public service and in conflict prevention institutions and processes	Annual
2.1.1 Database of women leaders developed	2016
2.1.2 Number of women appointed at county, national, regional, and international levels	Midterm
2.2.1 Number and percentage of women applying for positions recruited and appointed at county, national, regional, and international levels to conflict prevention and peacebuilding processes	Midterm
2.3.1 Number of women successfully using alternative dispute resolution mechanisms	Midterm
2.3.2 Number of alternative dispute resolution and traditional dispute settlement mechanisms and leadership institutions that comply with the two-thirds gender principle	Midterm
2.4.1 Judiciary reports on implementation of the Judiciary Transformation Framework with regard to alternative dispute resolution mechanisms and women's access to justice	
2.5.1 Number of reports and amount of coverage on peace and security issues that have a gender perspective in the media, including social media	
2.5.2 Evidence of engagement with the Media Council of Kenya and other media actors on issues of women, peace, and security	Annual
2.5.3 Number of reports and amount of coverage on peace and security issues that have a gender perspective in the media, including new media and social media	
2.5.4 Increased engagement with the Media Council of Kenya and other media actors on issues of women, peace, and security	

	2.6 Providing support to develop the technical capacities of women to enable active engagement in the areas of peacebuilding, conflict resolution and management, and leadership at national and county levels	Ministry of Public Service, Youth, and Gender Affairs Office of the President CSOs County governments Media
	2.7 Advocating for budgetary allocation for the development of women's capacities in the areas of peacebuilding, conflict resolution, and leadership at national and county levels	Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government Ministry of Public Service, Youth, and Gender Affairs County governments The National Treasury CSOs
	2.8 Development and implementation of curricula that focus on peace, human rights, gender equality, non-discrimination, and tolerance of ethnic, gender, and other diversities for use in relevant security sector institutions	Kenya School of Government Research institutions NCIC NGEC Ministry of Defence National Police Service Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government
3. Resources mobilized and allocated to facilitate the participation of women and their active engagement in county, national, regional, and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict	3.1 Providing resources to ensure the participation of women in elective positions and in decision making in conflict resolution and peacebuilding processes	The National Treasury Ministry of Public Service, Youth, and Gender Affairs Political Parties Fund NGEC KNCHR
	3.2 Advocating for the allocation of devolved funds to promote women's participation in leadership at county and national levels	Parliament of the Republic of Kenya CRA CSOs County governments Political Parties Fund Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government

	2.6.1 Number and quality of training programmes and number of people trained	Annual
	2.6.2 Number of women actively involved in conflict resolution processes and in decision-making positions at county and national levels	Annual
	2.7.1 Resources available for civil society organizations for capacity- and knowledge-building initiatives in the security sector, conflict resolution, and leadership at national and county levels	Midterm
	2.8.1 Evidence of application and domestication of the United Nations Declaration on Education and Training in Kenya	Annual
	2.8.2 Number and type of curricula developed and successfully implemented on peace, gender analysis, human rights, and conflict resolution studies for security sector institutions	Midterm
	2.8.3 Reports of peacekeeping missions that demonstrate gender responsiveness in the implementation of their mandates	Annual
	3.1.1 Percentage of relevant county and ministry budgets allocated to promoting women's participation in mechanisms and processes for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict	Annual
	3.2.1 Percentage of increase in budgetary allocation to county and community security structures for promoting women's inclusion, leadership, and participation	Annual
	3.2.2 Gender and sex disaggregation of parameters/formulas used by CRA to allocate funds	Midterm
	3.2.3 Number of CSOs supported to promote women's participation in conflict prevention, conflict resolution, and peacebuilding processes	Annual
	3.2.4 Number of initiatives that support women's economic empowerment for sustainable livelihoods	Annual

	3.3 Resource mobilization for KNAP implementation	NGEC CSOs Line ministries Ministry of Public Service, Youth, and Gender Affairs
	3.4 Monitoring, evaluation, and learning	Ministry of Public Service, Youth, and Gender Affairs Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government NGEC CSOs KNAP implementing mechanism

	3.3.1 Amount of resources mobilized for the KNAP implementation	Annual
	3.3.2 Number of actors and quality of collaboration among them in implementing the KNAP, with regard to resource mobilization	Midterm
	3.4.1 KNAP monitoring, evaluation, and learning framework institutionalized as a programme within the KNAP Secretariat	Annual, Midterm
	3.4.2 Number of KNAP implementing partners effectively using the monitoring, evaluation, and learning framework	Annual, Midterm, End term
	3.4.3 Number and quality of monitoring reports on the implementation of the KNAP	Annual

Pillar 2: Prevention

Lead: Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government

Impact Objective: The prevention of violence against women and girls, in particular, prevention of sexual and gender-based violence, discriminatory practices, abuse, and exploitation

Outcome Objectives:
4. Improved gender-responsive early warning systems and conflict prevention mechanisms and strategies
5. Decreased risk of sexual and gender-based violence during periods of instability, emergency, or conflict
6. Increased capacity of security sector institutions to respond to threats of violence against women and girls and other vulnerable groups
7. Increased awareness of sexual and gender-based offences and prevention of all forms of violence against women

OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE PARTY
4. Improved gender-responsive early warning systems and conflict prevention mechanisms and strategies	4.1 Auditing existing early warning and early response mechanisms to determine gender responsiveness	Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government Ministry of Public Service, Youth, and Gender Affairs Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade IGAD - CEWARN National Police Service
	4.2 Designing and implementing measures and actions that address the specific concerns of women and girls in early warning and early response systems and in conflict prevention mechanisms	Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government Ministry of Public Service, Youth, and Gender Affairs County governments
	4.3 Developing the capacity of women to engage in decision-making roles in early warning and prevention mechanisms and processes	Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government Ministry of Public Service, Youth, and Gender Affairs County governments CSOs
	4.4 Research, documentation, and use of existing indigenous and traditional knowledge and women's roles in early warning and early response	Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government Traditional authorities Research and academic institutions CSOs

INDICATORS	TARGETS
4.1.1 Baseline data on early warning systems and mechanisms, collected and analysed for effectiveness and gender responsiveness	Annual
4.2.1 Number and types of actions addressing the specific priorities and needs of women and girls in early warning and early response systems and conflict prevention initiated, implemented, and monitored by all responsible parties	Annual
4.2.2 Reduction of outbreaks of violence	Annual
4.2.3 Increased reporting on issues of gender-based violence in early warning systems	Annual
4.3.1 Number and percentage of women effectively engaged in decision-making roles and involved in early warning and early response prevention systems	Annual
4.4.1 Reports on indigenous and traditional knowledge-based systems and mechanisms for early warning identified	Midterm
4.4.2 Number of situations in which indigenous and traditional knowledge is employed in early warning systems	Midterm

5. Decreased risk of sexual and gender-based violence during periods of instability, emergency, or conflict	5.1 Adopting and implementing the national policy on peacebuilding and conflict management	Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government Ministry of Public Service, Youth, and Gender Affairs Cabinet County governments CSOs Private sector
	5.2 Providing appropriate services, such as reproductive health care, HIV/AIDS services and treatment, psychosocial services, legal assistance, and education, to vulnerable women and girls, particularly including those living in camps for refugees and internally displaced people	Line ministries National Police Service Ministry of Health Ministry of Public Service, Youth, and Gender Affairs Private sector Judiciary Office of the Director for Public Prosecutions
	5.3 Collecting, collating, and analysing sex-disaggregated data on patterns and occurrences of sexual and gender-based violence and related women's human rights violations to inform action and influence policy	Ministry of Health Ministry of Public Service, Youth, and Gender Affairs Academic and research institutions NGEC CSOs National Police Service Judiciary
6. Increased capacities of security sector institutions to respond to threats of violence against women and girls and other vulnerable groups	6.1 Providing specialized gender training for all National Police Service, Kenya Defence Forces, and civilian personnel deployed in conflict prevention and peacekeeping missions	Ministry of Defence Ministry of Public Service, Youth, and Gender Affairs Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government CSOs County governments Academic and research institutions National Police Service National Defence College Judicial Training Institute Judiciary Office of the Director for Public Prosecutions Office of the Attorney General and Department of Justice KNCHR
7. Increased awareness of sexual and gender-based offences and prevention of all forms of violence against women	7.1 Employment of gender experts and deployment of relevant technical expertise in Kenya's National Police Service, Kenya Defence Forces, and other institutions involved in conflict prevention and peacekeeping operations	Ministry of Public Service, Youth, and Gender Affairs Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government Ministry of Defence Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade NGEC

	5.1.1 Policy framework on sexual and gender-based violence in conflict situations adopted and implemented	2016
	5.1.2 Increased collaboration with, and policy coherence in, the implementation of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region protocol on sexual violence and relevant international humanitarian law instruments	2016
	5.1.3 Enhanced capacity of police, law enforcement agencies, and the criminal justice system to provide protection to women and girls	Midterm
	5.2.1 Number of accessible health centres (humanitarian, private, and faith based) with trained personnel for the provision of holistic health services in refugee camps	2016
	5.2.2 Number of reports documenting sexual and gender-based violence and violations of women's human rights	Annual
	5.3.1 Reports and collection, monitoring, and evaluation to inform action and documentation on sexual and gender-based violence and violations of women's human rights	Annual
	6.1.1 Provide awareness education to communities on threats of sexual and gender-based violence against women, girls, and vulnerable groups	Annual
	6.1.2 Percentage of sexual and gender-based violence cases reported to police	Annual
	6.1.3 Number and percentage of sexual and gender-based violence cases adequately investigated and prosecuted	Annual
	6.1.4 Number of codes of conduct, practices, and curricula for security forces that incorporate a gender perspective	Annual
	7.1.1 Number of gender experts employed and deployed	Annual

	7.2 Research and advocacy on safety, security, and prevention measures and strategies in crisis, conflict, and post-conflict settings, as well as in fragile humanitarian situations resulting from wars and natural or other disasters	Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government Ministry of Defence NGEC CSOs KNCHR
	7.3 Support with resources state and county institutions and civil society organizations' efforts to raise awareness on sexual and gender-based violence and prevention strategies	Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government CSOs NGEC FGM Board Academic and research institutions

7.2.1 Number of reports and campaigns on sexual and gender-based violence and the security needs and concerns of women and girls during conflict or crisis situations carried out in counties, refugee camps, camps for the internally displaced, the media, and community centres

7.3.1 Number and type of proactive institutional and community-based advocacy initiatives on preventing violations and demanding accountability measures for sexual and gender-based violence

Pillar 3: Protection

Lead: Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government

Impact Objective: Protection of women and girls against violence, which negates their safety, personal dignity, and empowerment

Outcome Objectives:
8. Enacted and strengthened laws and policies that protect women's and girls' rights
9. Improved access to services that protect all citizens – in particular women and girls and survivors of, and those at risk of, sexual and gender-based violence
10. Increased accountability through timely and effective access to justice for victims and effective responses

OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE PARTY
8. Enacted and strengthened laws and policies that protect women's and girls' rights	8.1 Promulgation, ratification, and implementation of national, regional, and international laws and policies that promote gender equality and women's human rights	Ministry of Public Service, Youth, and Gender Affairs Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Office of the Attorney General and the Department of Justice CIC Judiciary Parliament of the Republic of Kenya County governments NGEC KNCHR
	8.2 Monitoring enactment and implementation of national and county laws that protect women's and girls' rights	Ministry of Public Service, Youth, and Gender Affairs NGEC
9. Improved access to services that protect all citizens – in particular women and girls and survivors of, and those at risk of, gender-based violence	9.1 Enhancing awareness among all duty bearers and rights holders on the constitution and existing laws that protect women and girls	Ministry of Public Service, Youth, and Gender Affairs Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government National Police Service Commission on Administrative Justice NGEC Line ministries CSOs
	9.2 Establishing and providing operational administrative units in all counties, staffed by personnel with gender expertise pertaining to sexual and gender-based violence	Ministry of Public Service, Youth, and Gender Affairs Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government National Police Service

INDICATORS	TARGETS
8.1.1 Number of laws and policies adopted and implemented that protect and promote women's and girls' human rights	Annual
8.2.1 Number of national and county integrated development plans that include provisions that protect women's and girls' rights	
9.1.1 Number, type, and reach of awareness-raising initiatives on existing laws that protect women's and girls' rights	Annual
9.2.1 Number of adequately staffed and fully operational gender desks/units at national and county level	Annual

	9.3 Strengthening capacities of police doctors/ medical practitioners to provide quality services to women and girls and survivors of sexual and gender-based violence	National Police Service Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government Ministry of Health
	9.4 Establishing integrated sexual and gender-based violence response centres at county and national levels	Ministry of Public Service, Youth, and Gender Affairs Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government Ministry of Health National Police Service
10. Increased accountability by timely and effective access to justice for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence	10.1 Enhancing the capacity within the relevant criminal justice bodies for investigations and prosecutions of sexual and gender-based violence	Office of the Attorney General and Department of Justice Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions National Police Service Judiciary
	10.2 Support for the national legal aid scheme	Ministry of Public Service, Youth, and Gender Affairs Office of the Attorney General and Department of Justice Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions National Police Service Judiciary Parliament of the Republic of Kenya Commission on Administrative Justice KNCHR
	10.3 Implementing an effective witness protection and assistance programme that takes account of gender perspectives in its structures and operations	Office of the Attorney General and Department of Justice Judiciary Witness protection agency
	10.4 Referral, investigation, and prosecution of cases of violations against women's and girls' human rights	Office of the Attorney General and Department of Justice Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions National Police Service Judiciary CSOs
	10.5 Implementing the countrywide alternative dispute resolution policies that promote the participation of women and integrate gender perspectives in their structures and procedures	County governments Elder councils Traditional authorities CSOs National Police Service Judiciary Office of the Attorney General and Department of Justice Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions

	9.3.1 Number of police doctors/medical practitioners and other practitioners trained	Midterm
	9.4.1 Number of integrated sexual and gender-based violence response centres	Midterm
	9.4.2 Number and type of rapid response mechanisms/initiatives for sexual and gender-based violence at county and national levels	Midterm
	10.1.1 Number of personnel in the judicial and security systems trained to handle cases of sexual and gender-based violence	Annual
	10.1.2 Number of investigations and successful prosecutions of sexual and gender-based violence cases	Midterm
	10.2.1 A functioning and accessible gender-responsive, state-funded national legal aid programme	Midterm
	10.2.2 Number of women receiving legal aid per county	Annual
	10.3.1 Number of women and girls receiving protection and support from the witness protection agency	Annual
	10.4.1 Number and percentage of cases of sexual and gender-based violence against women and girls that are referred, investigated, and prosecuted per county	Annual
	10.5.1 Number and type of gender-responsive agreements and declarations emerging from plural justice and dispute resolution mechanisms	Annual

Pillar 4: Relief and Recovery

Lead: Ministry of Public Service, Youth, and Gender Affairs

Impact Objective: Effective, substantive, and timely participation of women in the design and implementation of relief and recovery programmes, including, where relevant, disarmament and demobilization programmes that meet the specific needs and concerns of women and girls

Outcome Objectives:
11. Promoting a gender perspective and ensuring the inclusion and participation of women in humanitarian, early recovery, relief, and peacebuilding programmes, with a particular focus on refugee and internally displaced women and girls
12. Strengthening response mechanisms and structures and enhancing women's access to basic socio-economic rights and services, in line with international humanitarian minimum standards

OBJECTIVE	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBLE PARTY
11. Promoting a gender perspective and ensuring the inclusion and participation of women in humanitarian, early recovery, relief, and peacebuilding programmes, with a particular focus on refugee and internally displaced women and girls	11.1 Monitoring implementation of policies that incorporate women's perspectives into relief, recovery, reintegration, reparations, and reconciliation efforts and in disaster risk management	Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government Ministry of Public Service, Youth, and Gender Affairs
	11.2 Implementation of gender-sensitive reintegration programmes	Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government Private sector CSOs
12. Strengthening response mechanisms and structures and enhancing women's access to basic socio-economic rights and services in line with international humanitarian minimum standards	12.1 Providing and encouraging women's access to basic socio-economic services, including community land for all women and girls in situations of humanitarian crisis	Ministry of Public Service, Youth, and Gender Affairs Line ministries

INDICATORS	TARGETS
11.1.1 Number and percentage of women in decision-making bodies that implement policies on relief, recovery, reintegration, reconciliation, and disaster risk management	Annual
11.1.2 Number of policies implemented that incorporate women's perspectives into relief, recovery, reintegration, reparations, reconciliation efforts, and disaster risk management	Annual
11.2.1 Number of women and girl beneficiaries in livelihood recovery programmes	Annual
11.2.2 Documentation of good and best practices of alternative dispute resolution approaches	Annual
12.1.1 Number of women and girls accessing devolved funds for socio-economic and livelihood support	Annual
12.1.2 Number, quality, and type of livelihood opportunities and facilities available for women and girls in crisis situations	Annual
12.1.3 Number of women with access to and in control of land and other productive resources	Annual

	12.2 Providing holistic health care for women and girls affected by conflict, insecurity, and humanitarian crisis	Ministry of Public Service, Youth, and Gender Affairs Ministry of Health CSOs Private sector
	12.3 Establishing a reparations fund for victims of sexual and gender-based violence during conflict or crisis situations	Parliament of the Republic of Kenya Office of the Attorney General and Department of Justice CSOs Commission on Revenue Allocation
	12.4 Monitoring the implementation of Truth, Justice, and Reconciliation Commission recommendations that pertain to women, peace, and security	CSOs Parliament of the Republic of Kenya Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government Ministry of Public Service, Youth, and Gender Affairs
	12.5 Providing adequate security for women and girls in conflict and crisis situations	Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government National Police Service County governments CSOs
	12.6 Incorporating a gender perspective into all disarmament, demobilization, and rehabilitation efforts	Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government

	12.2.1 Number of women and girls accessing comprehensive health care, including reproductive, HIV/AIDS, Health Sector Services Fund, and psychosocial services	Annual
	12.3.1 Enactment of the Victims of Crimes legislation	Annual
	12.3.2 Number of women and girls receiving reparations	
	12.4.1 Number of comprehensive and relevant reports to Parliament by monitoring bodies	Annual
	12.5.1 Number of specially trained security and humanitarian personnel deployed to protect women in conflict and crisis situations	Annual
	12.5.2 Percentage of reduction of incidents of sexual and gender-based violence in crisis/conflict situations	Annual
	12.6.1 Number of disarmament, demobilization, and rehabilitation initiatives that incorporate a gender perspective and analysis	Annual

Acronyms

AU	African Union
CEWARN	Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism
CIC	Constitutional Implementation Commission
CRA	Commission on Revenue Allocation
CSO	civil society organization
FGM	female genital mutilation
IEBC	Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission
IGAD	Inter-Governmental Authority on Development
KLRC	Kenya Law Reform Commission
KNAP	Kenya National Action Plan
KNCHR	Kenya National Commission on Human Rights
NAP	National Action Plan
NCIC	National Cohesion and Integration Commission
NGEC	National Gender Equality Commission
NGO	non-governmental organization
SMART	specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, time-bound
TJRC	Truth, Justice, and Reconciliation Commission
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

ANNEX 1: RELEVANT LAWS AND POLICIES

National Instruments

1. The Constitution of Kenya (2010)
2. The County Governments Act (2011)
3. The National Accord and Reconciliation Act (2008)
4. The Sexual Offences Act (2006)
5. The Children's Act (2001)
6. The Commission for the Implementation of the Constitution Act (2010)
7. The HIV and AIDS Prevention and Control Act (2006)
8. The National Cohesion and Integration Act (2008)
9. The Truth, Justice, and Reconciliation Act (2008)
10. The National Gender and Equality Act (2011)
11. The National Police Service Act (2011)
12. The Proceeds of Crime and Anti Money Laundering Act (2009)
13. The Prevention of Terrorism Act (2012)
14. The Prevention of Organized Crimes Act (2010)
15. Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Act (2003)
16. The Banking Act CAP 62
17. The Banking Amendments Act (2001)
18. The Protection of Aircraft Act (1982)
19. The Official Secrets Act (revised 2009)
20. The Penal Code (2008)
21. The Political Parties Act (2011)
22. The Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act (2011)
23. The Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act (2010)
24. The Mutual Legal Assistance Act (2011)
25. The Kenya National Commission on Human Rights Act (2011)
26. The National Policy on Gender and Development (2000)
27. Vision 2030 Second Medium-Term Plan (2013–2017)
28. The Elections Act (2011)
29. The Persons with Disabilities Act (2008)
30. The Kenya National Action Plan on Small Arms and Light Weapons (2006)
31. County Government Act (No. 17 of 2012)
32. National Government Coordination Act (No. 1 of 2013)
33. Public Finance Management Act (No. 18 of 2012)
34. Transition County Allocation of Revenue Act (No. 6 of 2013)
35. Transition to Devolved Government Act (No. 1 of 2012)
36. Transition County Appropriation Act (No. 7 of 2013)
37. Division of Revenue Act (No. 31 of 2013)
38. Constituencies Development Fund Act (No. 30 of 2013)
39. Private Security Industry Regulation Bill (2013)
40. National Coroners Service Bill (2013)
41. Wildlife Act CAP 376
42. National Youth Service Act (2014)
43. Freedom of Information Act (2010)
44. Refugee Act (2006)
45. Alcoholic Drinks Act (2010)

46. Community Service Order Act No. 10 of 1998
47. Prisons Act Cap 90
48. Kenya Defence Forces Act
49. Alternative Dispute Resolution Act (2009)

Regional Instruments

1. The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (1981)
2. The Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol, 2003)
3. The Windhoek Declaration and Namibia Plan of Action on Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective in Multidimensional Peace Support Operations (2000)
4. The Constitutive Act of the African Union (2000)
5. The Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community (2000)
6. The Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa (2004)
7. The African Union Gender Policy (2009)
8. The Intergovernmental Authority on Development Gender Policy and Strategy (2004)
9. The Pact on Security, Stability, and Development in the Great Lakes Region (2006)
10. The Protocol on the Prevention and Suppression of Sexual Violence Against Women and Children – International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (2006)
11. The Protocol Relating to the Establishment of the Peace and Security Council of the African Union (2002)
12. The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa Gender Policy (2000)
13. The Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (2009)
14. The Declaration of the Heads of States and Governments of the Member States of the International Conference on the Great Lakes on Sexual and Gender-based Violence (2011)
15. The Nairobi Declaration on the Problem of the Proliferation of Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa (2000)
16. The Bamako Declaration on an Africa Common Position on the Illicit Proliferation, Circulation, and Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons (2000)
17. The Nairobi Protocol for the Prevention, Control, and Reduction of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa (2006)

International Instruments

1. The Universal Declaration on Human Rights (1948)
2. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1979)
3. The Convention on the Rights of the Child (1990)
4. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)
5. The International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (1966)
6. The Beijing Platform for Action (1995)
7. The Rome Statue (2002)
8. The United Nations Charter (1945)
9. The United Nations Millennium Declaration (2000)
10. United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000)
11. United Nations Security Council Resolution 1820 (2008)
12. United Nations Security Council Resolution 1888 (2009)
13. United Nations Security Council Resolution 1889 (2009)
14. United Nations Security Council Resolution 1960 (2010)
15. United Nations Security Council Resolution 2106 (2013)
16. United Nations Security Council Resolution 2122 (2013)
17. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
18. United Nations Programme of Action to Prevent, Combat, and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects (2001)

ANNEX 2: UNSCR 1325

United Nations S/RES/1325 (2000)

Security Council
Resolution 1325 (2000)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 4213th meeting, on 31 October 2000

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1261 (1999) of 25 August 1999, 1265 (1999) of 17 September 1999, 1296 (2000) of 19 April 2000 and 1314 (2000) of 11 August 2000, as well as relevant statements of its President and recalling also the statement of its President, to the press on the occasion of the United Nations Day for Women's Rights and International Peace of 8 March 2000 (SC/6816),

Recalling also the commitments of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (A/52/231) as well as those contained in the outcome document of the twenty-third Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly entitled "Women 2000: Gender Equality, Development and Peace for the twenty-first century" (A/S-23/10/ Rev.1), in particular those concerning women and armed conflict,

Bearing in mind the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the primary responsibility of the Security Council under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Expressing concern that civilians, particularly women and children, account for the vast majority of those adversely affected by armed conflict, including as refugees and internally displaced persons, and increasingly are targeted by combatants and armed elements, and recognizing the consequent impact this has on durable peace and reconciliation,

Reaffirming the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peace-building, and stressing the importance of their equal participation and full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security, and the need to increase their role in decision- making with regard to conflict prevention and resolution,

Reaffirming also the need to implement fully international humanitarian and human rights law that protects the rights of women and girls during and after conflicts,

Emphasizing the need for all parties to ensure that mine clearance and mine awareness programmes take into account the special needs of women and girls,

Recognizing the urgent need to mainstream a gender perspective into peacekeeping operations, and in this regard noting the Windhoek Declaration and the Namibia Plan of Action on Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective in Multidimensional Peace Support Operations (S/2000/693),

Recognizing also the importance of the recommendation contained in the statement of its President to the press of 8 March 2000 for specialized training for all peacekeeping personnel on the protection, special needs and human rights of women and children in conflict situations,

Recognizing that an understanding of the impact of armed conflict on women and girls, effective institutional arrangements to guarantee their protection and full participation in the peace process can significantly contribute to the maintenance and promotion of international peace and security,

Noting the need to consolidate data on the impact of armed conflict on women and girls,

1. *Urges* Member States to ensure increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict;
2. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to implement his strategic plan of action (A/49/587) calling for an increase in the participation of women at decision-making levels in conflict resolution and peace processes;
3. *Urges* the Secretary-General to appoint more women as special representatives and envoys to pursue good offices on his behalf, and in this regard calls on Member States to provide candidates to the Secretary-General, for inclusion in a regularly updated centralized roster;
4. *Further* urges the Secretary-General to seek to expand the role and contribution of women in United Nations field-based operations, and especially among military observers, civilian police, human rights and humanitarian personnel;
5. *Expresses* its willingness to incorporate a gender perspective into peacekeeping operations and urges the Secretary-General to ensure that, where appropriate, field operations include a gender component;
6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide to Member States training guidelines and materials on the protection, rights and the particular needs of women, as well as on the importance of involving women in all peacekeeping and peace-building measures, invites Member States to incorporate these elements as well as HIV/AIDS awareness training into their national training programmes for military and civilian police personnel in preparation for deployment and further requests the Secretary-General to ensure that civilian personnel of peacekeeping operations receive similar training;
7. *Urges* Member States to increase their voluntary financial, technical and logistical support for gender-sensitive training efforts, including those undertaken by relevant funds and programmes, inter alia, the United Nations Fund for Women and United Nations Children's Fund, and by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other relevant bodies;
8. *Calls* on all actors involved, when negotiating and implementing peace agreements, to adopt a gender perspective, including, inter alia:
   a) The special needs of women and girls during repatriation and resettlement and for rehabilitation, reintegration and post-conflict reconstruction;
   b) Measures that support local women's peace initiatives and indigenous processes for conflict resolution, and that involve women in all of the implementation mechanisms of the peace agreements;
   c) Measures that ensure the protection of and respect for human rights of women and girls, particularly as they relate to the constitution, the electoral system, the police and the judiciary;
9. *Calls* upon all parties to armed conflict to respect fully international law applicable to the rights and protection of women and girls as civilians, in particular the obligations applicable to them under the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto of 1977, the Refugee Convention of 1951 and the Protocol thereto of 1967, the Convention Security Council - 5 - Press Release SC/6942 4213th Meeting (PM) 31 October 2000 on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 1979 and the Optional Protocol thereto of 1999 and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989 and the two Optional Protocols thereto of 25 May 2000, and to bear in mind the relevant provisions of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;
10. *Calls* on all parties to armed conflict to take special measures to protect women and girls from gender-based violence, particularly rape and other forms of sexual abuse, and all other forms of violence in situations of armed conflict;
11. *Emphasizes* the responsibility of all States to put an end to impunity and to prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes including those relating to sexual violence against women and girls, and in this regard, stresses the need to exclude these crimes, where feasible from amnesty provisions;
12. *Calls* upon all parties to armed conflict to respect the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements, and to take into account the particular needs of women and girls, including in their design, and recalls its resolution 1208 (1998) of 19 November 1998;
13. *Encourages* all those involved in the planning for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration to consider the different needs of female and male ex-combatants and to take into account the needs of their dependants;
14. *Reaffirms* its readiness, whenever measures are adopted under Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations, to give consideration to their potential impact on the civilian population, bearing in mind the special needs of women and girls, in order to consider appropriate humanitarian exemptions;

15. *Expresses* its willingness to ensure that Security Council missions take into account gender considerations and the rights of women, including through consultation with local and international women's groups;
16. *Invites* the Secretary-General to carry out a study on the impact of armed conflict on women and girls, the role of women in peace-building and the gender dimensions of peace processes and conflict resolution, and further invites him to submit a report to the Security Council on the results of this study and to make this available to all Member States of the United Nations;
17. *Requests* the Secretary-General, where appropriate, to include in his reporting to the Security Council, progress on gender mainstreaming throughout peacekeeping missions and all other aspects relating to women and girls;
18. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

ANNEX 3: THE UNSCR 1325 NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE AND WORKING GROUP

Government Ministries and Agencies

Ministry of Public Service, Youth, and Gender Affairs
Ministry of Devolution and Planning
Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government
Office of the Attorney General and Department of Justice
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade
Ministry of Defence
National Police Service
Kenya National Focal Point on Small Arms and Light Weapons
National Steering Committee on Peacebuilding and Conflict Management

Independent Commissions

National Gender and Equality Commission
Commission on Administrative Justice
National Cohesion and Integration Commission
Kenya National Commission on Human Rights

Civil Society Organizations and Development Partners

Federation of Women Lawyers–Kenya
National Council of Women of Kenya
Maendeleo Ya Wanawake Organization
Kenya Human Rights Commission
Kenya League of Women Voters
Kenya Women Parliamentary Association
Kenya Private Sector Alliance
Coalition on Violence against Women–Kenya
Coalition for Peace in Africa
Womankind Kenya
Women of Kenya Initiative
Multifunctional Youth Forum – International Great Lakes Region

Peace and Development Network Trust (PeaceNet Kenya)
Association of Media Women in Kenya
International Peace Initiatives
Kenya School of Law
Amani Communities Africa
Africa Youth Trust
Centre for Legal Information and Communication in Kenya
African Women and Child Features
International Conference of the Great Lakes Region
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Women's Empowerment Link
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)
University of Nairobi
Usalama Watch
Embassy of Finland

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United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 recognizes the centrality of gender in approaches to international peace and security and addresses the disproportionate and unique impact of armed conflict on women. This groundbreaking resolution places the security concerns of women in situations of armed conflict and their roles in peacebuilding on the agenda of the United Nations Security Council – the most powerful international multilateral security institution. It stresses the importance of women's equal and full participation as active agents in peace and security discourses and processes.

The goal of this **National Action Plan** for Kenya is to mainstream Resolutions 1325 and 1820 into national development, diplomacy, gender, conflict prevention, conflict resolution, peace, security, and reconciliation strategies and ensure the implementation of existing commitments by the Government of Kenya to promote gender equality and women's participation and leadership in public affairs at all levels.

Kuhusisha Wanawake Ni Kudumisha Amani

UN WOMEN
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

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