



Study on Women Peace and Security data and capacity gaps in IGAD countries

Report on Kenya



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Report on Kenya. March, 2024**

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Acronyms



ACLED	Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project
AU	African Union
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CRF	Continental Results Framework
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
EAC	East Africa Community
ESA	East and Southern Africa
GIS	Geographic Information System
IEBC	Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organizations
IPV	Intimate Partner Violence
KLRC	Kenya Law Reform Commission
K-NAP	Kenya National Action Plan
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
NAP	National Action Plan
NDMA	National Drought Management Authority
NDMA	National Drought Management Authority
NDOC	National Disaster Operation Centre
NSC	National Steering Committee on Peace and Security
RAP	Relief Action Plan
SGBV	Sexual and gender-based violence
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
UN-SPIDER	United Nations Platform for Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response
WPS	Women Peace and Security



Executive Summary



Violent conflict exerts immediate and profound repercussions on the infringement of human rights, encompassing instances of sexual and gender-based violence, coerced migration, and displacement. Africa, and more specifically the Horn of Africa, is particularly conflict and disaster-prone, having differential and devastating consequences on women and girls. Women in the region continue to work against enormous odds to build and sustain peace. Some of the problem areas identified by the regional thematic lead include the fact that very few peace agreements contain gender equality provisions; very few of the peace mediators, negotiators and signatories are women; women too often remain side-lined behind those holding the guns whose dominance extends to every aspect of peace; inequality is one of the root causes of conflict and instability; prioritising military spending over investing in peacebuilding, education, health and other public programs, is misplaced at best and destructive at worst.

The adoption of the United Nations (UN) Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) recognised and enshrined the inclusion of women and gender analysis in peace and security processes. UN Women's endeavours in the Eastern and Southern Africa (ESA) region concerning Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) are structured in alignment with the United Nations (UN) and its nine subsequent resolutions, seeking to promote meaningful participation of women in all aspects of peace and security, protect women and girls from gender-based violence in conflict situations, and integrate gender perspectives into peace and security efforts. Based on this realization, the four dimensions of the WPS framework encompass active women's participation in decision-making, protection from gender-based violence, addressing root causes of

conflict through gender equality promotion, and inclusive relief and recovery efforts post-conflict.

Subsequently, regional, subregional, and national monitoring and reporting mechanisms have been developed to track progress in realizing targeted goals. For instance, through the Continental Results Framework (CRF), the AU tracks the implementation and tracking of WPS programmes in Africa. In addition, Somalia, Djibouti, Uganda, Kenya, Sudan, and South Sudan have national action plans on UNSC 1325, while Ethiopia is in the development stage. Furthermore, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) successfully adopted a regional action plan (RAP) in 2011 and is implementing RAP 2023-30.

It is in context that IGAD and UN Women contracted seven consultants based in IGAD Member States to identify current and potential data sources (administrative and survey data) sourced from government and non-governmental bodies that can be used to produce statistics on WPS in the sub-region. The consultants were also tasked to identify data and capacity gaps associated with this data so that appropriate strategies and programs can be developed to bridge these gaps. The objective of the assessment was to gather available WPS indicator data from the Member States in which they are resident on key WPS indicators and map, assess and identify the problems in the data systems that contribute towards current data gaps.

The consultants worked under the supervision of the UN Women ESA Regional Gender Statistics Specialist and IGAD Head of Statistics. The work will be reviewed by a committee consisting of the Women Peace and Security thematic advisor in the UN Women

ESA regional office, the IGAD statistics unit, and the Gender Affairs Department.

The Kenya Report provides background on Kenyan political, security, climate change, humanitarian, and violent extremism contexts. The report acknowledges advancements in women's involvement in decision-making capacities yet underscores apprehensions regarding security issues, terrorism, and escalating occurrences of Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV), which the COVID-19 pandemic and the subsequent economic downturn since 2020 have further exacerbated.

An overview of Kenya's WPS data system focuses on Kenya National Action Plan (K-NAP) II as the central document guiding WPS initiatives. The study outlines the roles of key stakeholders, including the National Steering Technical Committee, the K-NAP Secretariat, and the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), in coordinating, reporting, and analyzing data.

Kenya has 49 indicators spread across the four pillars. Most of these indicators have similarities with those of IGAD and the AU Continental Results Framework (CRF). Out of 37 IGAD indicators, for example, 30 are similar to those of the K-NAP. IGAD has also deliberately designated three result areas aligned with member states, strengthening the synergy with K-NAP. The focus areas include (1) female leadership in conflict prevention, political resolution, and peacebuilding; (2) protection of women's human rights in humanitarian and recovery initiatives; and (3) regional coordination for the effective realization of targeted goals. Moreover, the AU CRF has 26 similar indicators out of 38.

Kenya has reported twice to the African Union. The first report was made in 2018, and the second in 2019. The reports were based on the four pillars, with updates from 2019. The assessment identifies significant data and capacity gaps hindering effective reporting on WPS issues. These include the lack of knowledge that reports are supposed

to be submitted to the K-NAP Secretariat; not being proactive and waiting for requests for the data; concentration on institutional mandates and not mainstreaming K-NAP implementation; insufficient technical capacity to collect scientific data; lack of finances to develop and strengthen expertise in scientific data collection; and a notable absence of communication strategies, awareness campaigns, and advocacy programming aimed at enhancing information sharing and fostering collaboration among stakeholders within the IGAD region, among other pertinent initiatives. In addition, there are different challenges, such as coordination amongst relevant ministries, departments, agencies, and other organisations, as well as staff movement, which reduces institutional memory in implementing and reporting K-NAP.

In terms of data collection, there has been no systematic way of collecting the data, as each implementing partner does it independently. The data is only based on each organisation's programme and activities. The data quality is, therefore, not verified in terms of its quality. This is where the KNBS could streamline the concepts and thematic areas of data collection, among other issues.

The assessment concludes with actionable recommendations to address the identified challenges as follows.

Recommendations

- Strengthen Institutional Reporting: Government institutions, especially those responsible for key pillars of the K-NAP, should actively contribute to reporting, ensuring that achievements and challenges are accurately documented. These actors should also be held accountable for developing accessible and sustainable data systems enabling reporting.
- Whereas the K-NAP should speak to local realities and priorities, there should be an effort to align indicators as much

as possible where appropriate to sub-regional, regional, and international reporting requirements. This will simplify reporting and avoid a situation where indicators measuring the same thing are slightly differently phrased and, in so doing, generate a lot more reporting and administrative work.

- **Address Funding Challenges:** Allocate dedicated resources for the K-NAP Secretariat, including a reporting officer, to facilitate effective follow-up with partner institutions and enhance data collection efforts.
- **Revitalize Engagement with KNBS:** Reinstatement and priorities the secondment of an expert from the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics to support data analysis, improve reporting accuracy, and enhance the overall effectiveness of WPS initiatives. In addition, the KNBS can play a critical role in standardizing and defining concepts and improving data collection methodologies. The KNBS can also provide a coordinator of the national statistical system.
- **Reporting on WPS** should be made an institutional mandate for KNBS as the institution can support the collection and analysis of data in every county and

strengthen the national data Centre. KNBS can also build data quality assurance capacity and strengthen the statistics units within the ministries, departments, and agencies.

- **Enhance Integration of WPS Indicators:** Facilitate integration of WPS indicators into government institutional work plans, fostering a greater commitment to addressing women's peace and security issues at all levels.
- **Promote Collaborative Efforts:** Facilitate heightened collaboration and information-sharing among public and private stakeholders to bolster achieving WPS goals.
- **Emphasize the importance of continuous monitoring and evaluation** at the impact and outcome levels, ensuring that progress is measured comprehensively rather than solely at the activity level.
- **Conduct public awareness campaigns** to educate stakeholders on the significance of data in pursuing positive WPS outcomes, as well as broader participation and support in peacebuilding and conflict-recovery processes.

1 Introduction and methodology



1.1 Introduction

The United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (UNSCR 1325), adopted in October 2000, reiterates the importance of guaranteeing women's equal participation and involvement in peacebuilding, peacekeeping, conflict resolution, and management efforts. It urges nations to act and execute the resolution's recommendations proficiently, empowering women to fulfill their rights in national and international armed conflict management mechanisms. Stemming from concerns about the physical security of women in armed conflict and recognizing their agency and leadership in conflict resolution and broader peacebuilding, UNSCR 1325 laid the groundwork for subsequent UN Resolutions on women's peace and security post-2000. UNSCRs 1325 and 1889 underscore the elevation of women's leadership, while UNSCRs 1820 and 1888 concentrate on preventing and addressing sexual violence. All four resolutions recognize the imperative participation of women and civil society in peacebuilding efforts.

The inauguration of the K-NAP I on UNSCR 1325 in 2016 demonstrated the Kenyan government's commitment to realizing the Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) agenda. The country is implementing its second NAP (2020-2024) on WPS. Drawing insights from K-NAP I (2016-2018), K-NAP II aims to simultaneously advance peace and security and address vulnerability factors slowing women from full participation in these pertinent issues through pillars of Participation, Protection, Prevention, and Relief and Recovery. Data for reporting on K-NAP activities are gathered from various sources based on the activities of various institutions working on the four pillars.

1.2 Background

Persistent violent conflict remains a significant driver of human rights infringements, encompassing instances of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), coerced migration, and displacement. The Horn of Africa is particularly prone to conflict and disasters, experiencing distinct and severe repercussions, particularly affecting women and girls. Despite formidable challenges, women in the region persist in their efforts to foster and uphold peace. The regional thematic lead on WPS has pinpointed several critical issues, such as the scarcity of gender equality provisions in peace agreements, the underrepresentation of women among peace mediators, negotiators, and signatories, and the persistent marginalization of women behind the dominant force of those wielding arms, influencing all aspects of peace. Ingrained inequality emerges as a fundamental contributor to conflict and instability. The misplacement of priorities, evident in the inclination towards military spending over investments in peacebuilding, education, health, and other public programs, is misguided and potentially detrimental.

The Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) adoption recognized and enshrined the inclusion of women and gender analysis in peace and security processes. UN Women's work on WPS in the ESA region is guided by this UN Security Council Resolution and the nine resolutions promulgated subsequently (1960 (2010); 2106 (2013); 2242 (2015); 2276 (2016); and 2493 (2019)). In addition, the UNSCR 2250 on Youth Peace and Security has informed the implementation of K-NAP

II and the WPS agenda in Kenya, given that it highlights issues of young women in the participation, prevention, and protection pillars, among other areas.¹

As a collective, they create the global framework, also referred to as the WPS agenda, which is built on three premises: “Ensuring the full and equal participation of women in peace and security governance at every level, safeguarding the rights of women and girls during and following armed conflicts, and integrating a gender perspective into the planning, execution, and oversight of all peace and security-related processes are indispensable components of fostering sustainable peace and security”. The WPS commitments are structured around four pillars: Participation and promotion, prevention, protection, relief, and recovery. In addition, the establishment and implementation of regional and national action plans (RAPs and NAPs) by the AU, IGAD and several African nations, which are underpinned by the UNSCR 1325 structures, are monitoring frameworks that regularly document progress in the women, peace and security (WPS) course in respective boundaries. For instance, six nations in the Horn of Africa, including Djibouti, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, and Uganda—have established NAPs, with Ethiopia currently developing its inaugural NAP. Additionally, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) launched its first RAP in 2011, aiming to accelerate the fulfillment of WPS goals across the region. To address the evolving peace and security landscape and the challenges facing women, girls, and other vulnerable groups, IGAD has developed its second-generation RAP on UNSCR 1325. Within this context, IGAD and UN Women have sought the services of seven consultants based in the IGAD Member States to identify current and potential data sources

(administrative and survey data) sourced from government and non-governmental bodies that can be used to produce statistics on WPS in the sub-region.

The scope of the study was to:

1. Collect available WPS indicator data on key WPS indicators from the member state where you reside.
2. Map, assess and identify the problems in the data systems that contribute towards current data gaps.

The consultants were also required to identify data and capacity gaps associated with these data so that appropriate strategies and programs could be developed to bridge these gaps. This report is focused on Kenya.

1.3 Methodology

The methodology for this assignment, focusing on the data and capacity gaps related to women’s peace and security in IGAD countries, involved a comprehensive, multi-step process:

- **Desktop Review of WPS action plans, interventions and data systems:** This review is conducted to identify and evaluate WPS data systems and data sources that can be used to monitor national and regional action plans.
- **Conduct interviews with key informants who work in Women Peace and Security:** These interviews aimed to better understand the WPS data systems and the data and capacity gaps.
- **Preparation of Comprehensive Report:** A detailed report mapped out the relevant indicator availability, data, and capacity gaps.

¹ [UNSCR 2250 | Introduction \(youth4peace.info\)](https://www.un.org/peace/2015/07/22/UNSCR-2250-Introduction/)

2

The Kenyan Context



2.1 Introduction

Promoting sustainable peace and security has been fundamental to Kenya's constitution and Vision 2030. This commitment to peace is essential for achieving double-digit economic growth for Kenya as it becomes a middle-income industrialized nation and ensures a high quality of life for all citizens. Vision 2030 focuses on measures for national security and emphasizes compliance, the utmost respect for the rule of law, democracy, and the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Recognizing the critical role security plays, the objective is to foster social and economic development in the nation². The subsequent Medium-Term Plan (2018 – 2022) prioritized peace and security, mirroring the focus of the 2023 – 2027 (draft) plan. The latter aims to sustain peace and security to create an environment conducive to the flourishing of individuals and businesses. Key objectives include modernizing and reforming the police service to strengthen security measures and enhance border surveillance and control³.

Kenya acknowledges the importance of women's inclusion in peacebuilding efforts, and their participation is seen as vital for achieving sustainable peace. Concerted efforts have been undertaken to ensure the active involvement of women in conflict prevention, resolution, and post-conflict reconstruction processes. In this regard, the government acceded to UNSCR 1325 and initiated the first Action Plan in 2016. Kenya is implementing the K-NAP II (2020 – 2024) to address the gaps and lessons

identified in K-NAP I. While these commitments have enabled the implementation of the WPS agenda in Kenya, the changing national context means that the Plan must be reviewed and, where necessary, address the emerging issues by including new indicators. The K-NAP II mid-term assessment was undertaken between October 2022 and January 2023, and it recommended the retention of the four pillars with their associated indicators. This is because the existing indicators could address the emerging issues identified. A brief analysis of the current context will help understand the data collection processes and sources.

2.2 Political Context

During the implementation of K-NAP II, Kenya went through the 2022 presidential, parliamentary, and county elections that were highly competitive. While the level of violence was not as high as in previous elections, the immediate post-election period was characterized by violent demonstrations led by the Azimio coalition, which contested the fairness and transparency of the elections as well as the high cost of living. Protests and demonstrations erupted in various counties. A Bi-Partisan Talks Committee was formed in May 2023, involving members from both the Majority and Minority sides of parliament, aiming to address these concerns through bipartisan engagement⁴. However, the talks stalled, leading to a resumption of protests. The Kenya Kwanza Alliance and the Azimio la Umoja One Kenya Coalition established a joint National Dialogue Committee in August 2023 to find lasting solutions. This committee, comprising members from both sides, including

² GOK. 2013. "Sector Plan for Security Peace Building and Conflict management 2013 – 2017." Accessed? <https://vision2030.go.ke/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/SECTOR-PLAN-SECURITY-PEACE-BUILDING-AND-CONFLICT-2013-2017.pdf>

³ GOK. 2023. "The National Treasury and Planning State Department for Planning Fourth Medium Term Plan 2023-2027 Concept Note."

⁴ Report of the National Dialogue Committee. November 2023.

leaders from the National Assembly and the Senate, aimed to discuss the identified issues and facilitate a constructive dialogue on issues affecting the country⁵. The report has already been submitted to parliament for approval. The subsequent implementation of the findings is still pending and will certainly impact the country's political and governance spheres.

The Economic Survey of 2023 offers insights into the participation of women and men in various decision-making roles within the public service from 2021 to 2022. Positive changes were observed, particularly in roles such as Governor, County Secretary, Regional Commissioner, Deputy County Commissioner, Chief, and Assistant Chief. Specifically, the number of female County Governors more than doubled from 3 (6.4 per cent) to 7 (14.9 per cent), while the count of female principal secretaries rose from 10 (19.6 per cent) to 12 (23.5 per cent).⁶ However, slight reductions were noted in positions such as Deputy Governor and Senate. Notably, the two-thirds gender rule was attained in County Assemblies, with female members increasing from 695 in 2021 to 727 (35 per cent) out of 2,062 in 2022. Furthermore, there was an increase in the number of female judges in both the High Court and Magistrates Court, reflecting an overall positive trend towards achieving gender balance in judicial positions.⁷

2.3 Security Context

The security context in Kenya is multifaceted, characterized by various challenges that include terrorism, internal conflicts, organized crime, and political tensions. In recent years, there has been a resurgence in terrorist activities, notably perpetrated by groups like al-Shabaab, resulting in attacks in various regions, including northern Kenya and Lamu. Specifically, the ACLED documented incidences of political violence orchestrated by al-Shabaab between

2019 and 2023, with the latter recording 19 cases, as compared to 8 in 2022, 11 in 2021 and 3 in 2020, respectively.⁸ ⁹ In addition, 26 security personnel were also killed in the latest attacks.¹⁰ These attacks have inflicted casualties among both security forces and civilians, undermining peace and stability in affected areas. Beyond terrorism, Kenya also grapples with other forms of criminal activities, such as cyber threats, organized crime syndicates, and political tensions. One particularly concerning trend is the rise in livestock theft, which is especially prevalent in the North Rift region, encompassing areas like Laikipia, Baringo, West Pokot, and Turkana. There has also been an increase in the total number of crimes reported in 2020 to 81 to police by 16.7 per cent from 69,645 in 272 in 2021, according to the Economic Survey 2022. These criminal acts not only pose physical threats but also result in socio-economic hardships for affected communities, with women often bearing a disproportionate burden.

The impact of these crimes further compromises women's security, as they face heightened vulnerabilities and risks. Incidents of terrorism and other forms of violence not only result in direct harm to women but also disrupt their daily lives, limiting their freedom of movement and access to essential services. Moreover, the loss of livelihoods due to crimes like livestock theft exacerbates socio-economic inequalities, disproportionately affecting women who often rely on livestock for income and sustenance. Efforts to address these security challenges include various measures such as law enforcement operations, community policing initiatives, and collaboration with regional and international partners. However, despite these efforts, the security situation remains fluid and dynamic, with ongoing threats to peace and stability. To ensure the safety and security of all citizens, especially women and girls, it is imperative to

⁵ *ibid*

⁶ Republic of Kenya Economic Survey. 2023. "Providing, Managing and Promoting Quality Statistics".

⁷ *ibid*

⁸ ACLED. 2023. "Al-Shabaab Attacks Surge Ahead of Somalia-Kenya Border Reopening. Kenya at a Glance."

⁹ *ibid*

¹⁰ *ibid*

undertake continuous initiatives to tackle the underlying causes of insecurity. These efforts should emphasize inclusive peacebuilding approaches that prioritize the concerns and viewpoints of marginalized groups.

In addition, Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV) has also been on the rise since the COVID-19 Pandemic. It was also a period that saw girls dropping out of school because of teenage pregnancies.¹¹ Kenya recorded an increase in violence against women and girls during its lockdown and the nightly curfew introduced to curb the spread of the Covid 19.¹² The Kenya Government continues to implement measures to curb SGBV. These include establishing SGBV Recovery and Child Protection Centres, operationalization of the SGBV Referral System, and strengthening the capacity of duty bearers and caregivers.¹³ In addition, the government launched an SGBV prevention campaign in 2017 with a free hotline service and a call-up centre that involves the communities and survivors of SGBV.¹⁴

In the Eastern African region, Kenya assumes a significant role in fostering peace and conflict resolution, particularly within the IGAD, EAC and Great Lakes regions, given the tumultuous security situations in Ethiopia, Somalia and the DRC.¹⁵ Major strides have been achieved in entrenching reforms in the security sector that have seen an increase in women in the Kenya Defence Forces, the Ministry of Defence, and other security institutions. As an illustration, the enrollment of female recruits into the Kenya Defence Forces increased from 321 in 2018 to 807 in 2021. Furthermore, five female officers were appointed to senior international leadership positions within Peacekeeping missions. Additionally, there was a notable rise in senior leadership training opportunities for

female officers, with fourteen (14) attending senior leadership courses in 2020 compared to five (5) in 2019 and 2021.¹⁶

2.4 Climate Change

The sixty-sixth session of the Commission on the Status of Women acknowledged the persistent impact of climate change on the increased occurrence and severity of natural disasters, depletion of natural resources, and environmental deterioration, which has escalated conflict dynamics in numerous instances.¹⁷ The 2022/2023 drought in Kenya and the eastern and Horn of Africa region has greatly impacted the health and socio-economic well-being of women and girls in Kenya, with 75 per cent of Kenyans having agricultural activities as their primary source of income.¹⁸ Continuing climate changes exacerbate inter-communal and pastoral conflicts, particularly concerning access to essential natural resources such as land and water, with extreme weather patterns disproportionately affecting women, rendering them more vulnerable and often resulting in heightened levels of violence against them.¹⁹ With the escalation of severe environmental disasters, there is a corresponding rise expected in intimate partner violence (IPV).²⁰ Kenya hosted the inaugural Africa Climate Summit in September 2023, and one of the primary concerns highlighted during the summit was the limited capacity of African governments to effectively respond to the climate crisis.²¹ There was a call for urgent action, including providing debt relief and increased liquidity to bolster climate resilience efforts.²² The United Nations stresses the interconnectedness of climate adaptation and peacebuilding, advocating for the fusion

11 Zulaika, G. et al. 2022. "Impact of COVID-19 Lockdowns on Adolescent Pregnancy and School Dropout Among Secondary Schoolgirls in Kenya." *BMJ Global Health* 7 (1), pp. 1-9.

12 Human Rights Report, World Report. 2022. Kenya Events of 2021.

13 Republic of Kenya, UN Women, EU. 2022. "The Country Gender Equality Profile (GCEP): Analysis of the State of Gender Equality and Women Empowerment in Kenya."

14 *ibid*

15 Republic of Kenya. The Kenya National Action Plan II Annual Progress Report (2021).

16 *ibid*.

17 United Nations Security Council. 2022. "Women and Peace and Security. Report of the Secretary-General."

18 Allen, E.M et al. 2021. "Kenyan Women Bearing the Cost of Climate Change." *Int J Environ Res Public Health* 18(23), pp. 1-9.

19 *ibid*

20 *ibid*

21 Capital News. 2023. "Key Highlights of Kenya in 2023: Africa Climate Summit and Visa-Free Declaration." Capital News (capitalfm.co.ke)

22 *ibid*

of climate-related threats into political evaluations, conflict deterrence, and peace advancement endeavours.²³ The Secretary-General underscores women and girls' heightened vulnerabilities to climate change and conflict, highlighting the importance of their meaningful participation and leadership for more sustainable outcomes. Consequently, addressing these intersections is a critical priority within Kenya's women, peace, and security agenda.

2.5 Humanitarian Disasters

Over the years, Kenya has endured various disasters, including droughts, fires, floods, terrorism, and disease outbreaks, which have profoundly disrupted people's livelihoods. Climate change has exacerbated these challenges, leading, for instance, to floods in Baringo and other areas, resulting in infrastructure destruction and resource reallocation, thus disrupting economic activities and development initiatives. Disasters inflict profound consequences on communities, disproportionately impacting women and girls who often lack sufficient resources to cope with the disruptions to their lives and livelihoods. These incidents result in significant losses for the affected populations, including human lives, material possessions, economic stability, and environmental resources. Women and girls, specifically, face heightened vulnerability due to their responsibilities in family reproductive duties, further increasing their susceptibility to the adverse impacts of such losses. UN Women underscores the heightened risks faced by women and girls during displacement, as well as the breakdown of conventional protection structures, leading to increased caregiving responsibilities such as providing sustenance and healthcare.²⁴

²³ UN. 2021. "Global Climate Crisis' Dire Impact on Peace, Security Calls for Bolder Collective Action, Secretary-General Tells Security Council." Accessed? <https://press.un.org/en/2021/sgsm20926.doc.htm>

²⁴ UN Women. 2022. "Facts and Figures. Humanitarian Action." Accessed? <https://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/humanitarian-action/facts-and-figures>

2.5 Violent Extremism

During the development of K-NAP II, there was notable recognition of the substantial impact on women caught in the cycle of violence, experiencing harm as victims while also being drawn into criminal or terrorist activities due to various factors such as coercion, desperation, or ideological alignment, marking a new area of emphasis. The Government of Kenya, led by the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, has implemented interventions to combat violent extremism. This includes the development of County Plans for Countering Violent extremism, which has been mainstreamed in the public administration structures with performance indicators included in the security structure at the local level.²⁵ While in the last two years, terrorists have been hitting softer targets such as road users and police stations, the threat of terrorism is still intact as serious attacks have happened in Somalia

2.7 Human Trafficking and Forced Migration

Human trafficking remains a significant human rights violation on a global scale, with Kenya serving as a transit and destination country. Traffickers profit substantially from the acquisition and exploitation of individuals through coercive, fraudulent, or deceptive means. This crime affects both men and women, underscoring the imperative for its inclusion in the implementation of K-NAP II. In 2022, for instance, the government identified 482 victims of trafficking, comprising 45 adult females, 111 boys, and 326 girls, marking an increase from the 383 victims identified in 2020.²⁶ Women and girls face a disproportionately higher vulnerability to trafficking compared to men and boys. The evaluation of K-NAP II implementation scrutinizes the extent to which the Kenyan

²⁵ Interview with Key informant held on October 31, 2022.

²⁶ US Department of State. 2022. "Trafficking in Persons Report." Accessed? Kenya. <https://www.state.gov/reports/2022-trafficking-in-persons->

Government, in partnership with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), has strengthened a unified reporting mechanism to increase awareness about trafficking. Additionally, it evaluates efforts to enhance institutional capacities in preventing the exploitation of women and girls through trafficking and defending their rights. However, it is worth noting that, as indicated in the Economic Survey of 2023, Kenya experiences very low levels of international migration, accounting for less than 1 per cent of population movement. Consequently, international migration is deemed an insignificant factor in population change and is thus not factored into the national population projections.²⁷

²⁷ Republic of Kenya Economic Survey, 2023. "Providing, Managing and Promoting Quality Statistics."

This underscores the importance of further investigation, as the absence of comprehensive data could be a significant limitation. Kenya also serves as a host to refugees from diverse countries within the region. It ranks as Africa's fifth largest refugee-hosting nation and the thirteenth globally in terms of asylum, with over 650,000 registered refugees and asylum-seekers as of September 2023.²⁸ The majority of these refugees reside within refugee camps, with Dadaab in Garissa County accommodating over 275,000 individuals and Kakuma in Turkana County hosting more than 280,000. Approximately 95,000 refugees live in Nairobi and other urban areas.²⁹

²⁸ UNHCR. 2024. "Key figures in Kenya." Accessed? <https://www.unhcr.org/ke/figures-at-a-glance>

²⁹ *ibid*



3

WPS data system



3.1 Overview

The WPS data system in Kenya operates through implementing the K-NAP, specifically K-NAP II (2020-2024), which serves as the central document. K-NAP II incorporates 49 indicators organized around four pillars, outlining key goals, priority initiatives, expected outcomes, and roles and responsibilities of relevant stakeholders. The Ministry of Gender, Culture, the Arts, and Heritage, particularly its Department of Gender and Affirmative Action, provides strategic leadership and oversight for K-NAP implementation. The National Steering Committee on Peace and Security (NSC), jointly led by the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, collaborates closely with various governmental and non-governmental stakeholders. These include ministries at both national and county levels, civil society organizations, academic institutions, and representatives from the private sector. This collaborative approach ensures comprehensive engagement and coordination in efforts to promote peace and security across various sectors and levels of governance within the country. Furthermore, essential actors involved in K-NAP II implementation include security sector entities, humanitarian organizations, international agencies, and the media, working alongside development partners such as UN agencies. Regular cooperation with the Council of Governors and county governments facilitate implementation, monitoring, reporting, and documentation efforts at national and sub-national levels.

In relation to specific monitoring and reporting frameworks within Kenya's WPS data system, K-NAP II incorporates specific indicators and benchmarks aligned with established goals, facilitating comprehensive monitoring of advancements. Oversight is provided by the Ministry of Gender, Culture, the Arts, and Heritage in collaboration with the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government through the National Steering Committee on Peace and Security (NSC). Data collection is managed by the K-NAP Secretariat at the national level, contributing to ongoing efforts at local, county, and national levels. Reports submitted to the UN and AU further contribute to international assessments of WPS agenda implementation, highlighting achievements, challenges, and areas for improvement. Consequently, these frameworks play a crucial role in evaluating progress, identifying gaps, and guiding efforts to advance women's rights, peace, and security in Kenya.

3.2 Role of the National Steering Committee

The National Steering Committee is pivotal in coordinating and overseeing the implementation of Kenya's WPS agenda. Comprised of delegates from various governmental entities, non-state institutions, businesses, and the press, the committee coordinates policy reforms, advocacy and action strategies, resource mobilization, and administration functions of the WPS agenda. Through these endeavours, the committee plays a vital role in promoting the aims of the WPS agenda, encouraging cooperation across sectors, and enhancing efficient governance in

peace and security initiatives. Chaired by lead ministries, the committee convenes quarterly meetings to review progress and provide strategic direction. Additionally, the committee oversees technical aspects and resource mobilization for K-NAP implementation. It is also responsible for designing implementation mechanisms and formulating a comprehensive monitoring, reporting, and evaluation framework to track progress and outcomes. Furthermore, Kenya has established a Gender Sector Working Group, including a Task Force on Women's Peace and Security, to enhance the efforts of the National Steering Committee in advancing the WPS agenda. These support systems ensure effective coordination and implementation of initiatives promoting peace, security, and gender equality in Kenya.

3.3 Overall monitoring and reporting of the implementation of the K-NAP

The State Department for Gender and Affirmative Action oversees the implementation of the K-NAP through its K-NAP Secretariat. As an essential connection between the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government and the National Steering Technical Committee, the Secretariat is critical in harmonizing endeavours concerning women, peace, and security across multiple tiers, including local, county, and national levels. Additionally, stakeholders and actors overseeing the implementation of participation, prevention, protection, relief and recovery initiatives are included in the monitoring frameworks. These pillars assemble Working Groups every quarter to synchronize activities, distribute resources, and provide updates on their advancements. Collaboration at the county and sub-county levels, involving the Ministry of Gender, Culture, the Arts, and Heritage, the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, and county administrations, reinforces the operations of County Peace Committees. These committees are pivotal in upholding peace and promoting development within Kenyan communities. Moreover, the development of

18 County Action Plans by December 2023 enhances data collection and reporting to the K-NAP Secretariat, further enriching the available data

3.4 Women, Peace, and Security reporting

The Government of Kenya participates in reporting at three distinct levels. At the international level, Kenya contributes to reports overseen by the UN Secretary-General on Women and Peace and Security, as well as to reports related to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). Furthermore, Kenya provides annual reports to the AU regarding the WPS CRF. On a national level, the K-NAP Secretariat, located within the State Department of Gender and Affirmative Action, supervises data collection using a predefined template for this purpose. The template is sent to the relevant ministries, government departments, county governments and CSOs/NGOs. This information is then analyzed at the secretariat level and then developed into a national report, which is then used to develop international and regional reports. The reporting template for the African Union is developed at the regional level, and the information is therefore structured differently.

To enable the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics to access and utilize the data for national reporting, an officer had been seconded to the National Steering Committee to support data analysis. However, the officer left in 2020 and has not been replaced. The reason the officer left was because UNDP was providing the salary. After the project period ended, all NSC staff whose salaries were funded through the UNDP grant had to go.³⁰ This means that the support that KNBS can offer in collecting quality data is lacking, as seconded officers have to be paid by their host institution.

³⁰ Key Informant interview.

4 | WPS data gaps



The K-NAP for 2020-2024 includes 49 indicators covering the four WPS pillars. In comparison, IGAD’s action plan comprises 37 indicators, which are similarly organized around these pillars but emphasize tackling regional challenges and utilizing established gender equality frameworks within peace and security strategies. This approach aims to enhance and reinforce existing obligations.³¹ Moreover, the approach leverages members’ unique strengths in building stronger networks to achieve the WPS agenda effectively.³²

Based on this realization, the IGAD framework is a two-tier system that addresses and strengthens the national action plans of members. The support provided to member states revolves around three key result areas, delineated as follows.

RESULT AREA 1: Establishment of regional legal and policy structures to facilitate female leadership in conflict prevention, management, political resolutions and peacebuilding across member states.

RESULT AREA 2: institutionalizing laws and policies for effective implementation and realization of human rights in the region’s humanitarian relief and recovery programs.

RESULT AREA 3: Coordination mechanisms to oversee advancements in WPS goals in the region

Thus, similarities between the K-NAP and the IGAD Regional Action Plan are clustered around these three areas, as detailed in annex one of this report. The summary is provided in Table 1 below.

The African Union Continental Framework has 23 similarities with the K-NAP, as provided below and in Annex 1. Kenya has submitted two reports to the AU since the establishment of the AU Continental Results Framework. This was in 2018 and 2019. Ideally, the reports should be submitted every year. The fact that there has been no report for the last four years indicates a problem in the collection and transmission of data as well as the internal capacity to prepare these reports. Discussions with a Key Informant conversant with reporting at the African Union reveal that countries do not give statistical data and

³¹ IGAD. 2023. “Regional Action Plan on Women Peace and Security for the IGAD Region: From Commitments to Action 2023.2030.” Accessed? <https://igad.int/download/regional-action-plan-on-women-peace-and-security-for-the-igad-region-from-commitment-to-actions-2023-2030/>
³² *ibid*

Table 1

	Number of Indicators per Plan	African Union’s Continental Results Framework (CRF) similarities with K-NAP	IGAD’s Regional Action Plan similarities with K-NAP
Kenya National Action Plan (K-NAP II)	49	26	30
African Union’s Continental Results Framework (CRF) for WPS	38		23
IGAD’s Regional Action Plan	37		

provide mainly narratives related to policies. There is also limited data available about policy and strategy changes. No country has reported sufficiently on all indicators of the CRF.³³ This was also confirmed by another Key Informant working with the CSOs in Kenya, who noted that the WPS reporting mainly consists of narratives.

Reporting on women’s peace and security issues is hampered by the absence of data. While the K-NAP has identified institutions and organizations as responsible partners for the K-NAP implementation, many of them are not proactive in providing data, except for the Ministry of Defense. However, they offer them upon request. The data is collected from documents and oral reports gathered during the report writing workshop. This means that the data is not generally accessible or produced as a matter of course but only for reporting. Table two below demonstrates this absence of data based on the K-NAP report to the AU CRF in 2019.

The table outlines the performance of various pillars within the K-NAP, indicating the number of indicators per pillar and the corresponding percentage of indicators reported. Notably, while the Participation and Promotion and Protection pillars have reported over half of their indicators, the Prevention and Relief pillars show lower reporting percentages at 20 per cent and 44.4 per cent, respectively. This suggests a potential disparity in focus or

effectiveness across different aspects of the framework, highlighting areas requiring greater attention or improvement in data collection and reporting efforts. The report also does not demonstrate any linkage with national databases. For example, the Prevention Pillar has an indicator on the “Number of incidents of gender-based violence against women and girls that are reported and acted upon”. While this information is unavailable in a single source in the K-NAP reporting, the Kenya Demographic Health Survey (2022) has data on GBV violence in various categories. While the sources of these data may be different from those sources by the K-NAP secretariat, it would have been useful to provide the WPS data for inclusion in this kind of survey. This emphasizes the need for government institutions to work together and share data. However, for WPS data to be analysed systematically, there is a need to harmonise concepts, definitions and methodologies utilised. Standardisation is also key to comparability and quality.

The K-NAP Secretariat is trying to strengthen data collection by inviting K-NAP focal points to meetings to enable them to report more regularly on their activities and results. However, it is unlikely that quality data can be gathered in meetings. Instead, a systematic process should be institutionalized to ensure continuous and high-quality data collection. A key informant for the National Crime Research Centre, for example, noted that the Centre is supposed to provide national data on crimes,

³³ Key Informant Interview.

Table 2

Pillars	Number of Indicators per Pillar	Number of Indicators Reported
Participation and pro-motion	15	8 (53.33%)
Prevention	15	3 (20%)
Protection	10	5 (50%)
Relief	9	4 (44.44%)

including gender and sexual-based violence. However, it lacks adequate capacity to collect data and, therefore, cannot report regularly. The Key Informant indicated that a new administration is working on revamping the Centre to strengthen its capacity to gather data and develop a database. This could also be a problem for other institutions.

While all government institutions working on the K-NAP are expected to report, most of the reports come from NGOs. These NGOs provide the data based on the template provided by the K-NAP Secretariat, but they also provide reports to their funders based on the project objectives. The lack of reporting by Government institutions could be attributed partly to the fact that K-NAP indicators are not integrated into their work plans, leading to the lack of interest of staff to give WPS issues the seriousness they deserve or a lack of budget to hire staff to take up the role of Monitoring and Evaluation. The lack of data does not seem to be a problem for Kenya only. The UNSC Report (2022) notes that although 85 per cent of national action plans include a monitoring framework with indicators, assessing and capturing the impact

of their implementation remains a weakness for most plans, with several still tracking progress only at the activity level, rather than at the level of impact and outcomes.³⁴ This phenomenon is highlighted as a noteworthy obstacle within the IGAD Regional Action Plan, wherein it is articulated that the oversight and documentation of advancements and alterations are currently experiencing minimal engagement and a lack of effective synchronization with other stakeholders, including the IGAD and the AU.³⁵ Kenya needs to monitor implementation systematically by adopting robust data systems to improve. This can help counties in Kenya to share their work and learn from each other. The sharing of information will also strengthen the interventions and achievements of K-NAP. In addition, coordination is needed at continental, regional, and national levels.

³⁴ AU. 2019. "Continental Results Framework, Monitoring and Reporting on the Implementation of the Women, Peace, and Security Agenda in Africa (2018 - 2028)." Accessed? https://au.int/sites/default/files/documents/35958-doc-continental_results_framework_wps_.pdf

³⁵ IGAD. 2023. "Regional Action Plan on Women Peace and Security for the IGAD Region: From Commitments to Action 2023.2030." Accessed? <https://igad.int/download/regional-action-plan-on-women-peace-and-security-for-the-igad-region-from-commitment-to-actions-2023-2030/>

5

WPS capacity gaps



Institutional challenges have impacted greatly on data collection. As indicated above, the only the Ministry of Defence is the only Ministry that proactively reports on progress and yet many other ministries have to provide data. For example, the first intervention in the Participation and Promotion pillar, which seeks to “Enhance the legal and policy environment for women’s participation in peace and security processes”, the responsible partners are: the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Defence, Parliament of the Republic of Kenya, county assemblies, KLRC, IEBC, traditional authorities, National Gender Equality Commission (NGEC), Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, Office of the Attorney General and Department of Justice, Judiciary, National Land Commission, CSOs, National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) and National Disaster Operation Centre (NDOC), yet very few reports are submitted to the K-NAP Secretariat . The NDMA, for example, undertakes assessments in various areas of vulnerability, including peace and security. A review of some of the reports on their website shows assessments of the peace and security situation. While not gendered, sharing such reports with the K-NAP secretariat would be useful in contextualizing the secretariat’s information and maybe following up on women’s peace and security issues.

Similarly, the NDOC is connected to the UN-SPIDER Knowledge Portal, which includes the GIS and remote sensing software database and the descriptions of natural hazards. Information on hazards in relation to the WPS agenda could be shared with the K-NAP secretariat, but this has not happened either. This means

a lot is probably being achieved, but minimal information is used to draft the reports to the African Union and the UN. This was also confirmed during the assessment when some of the implementing partners indicated that they did not receive requests from the K-NAP Secretariat to submit reports. Reasons given by the various partners and stakeholders for not submitting reports include the following.

- Lack of knowledge that reports are supposed to be submitted to the K-NAP Secretariat.
- Not being proactive. Some of the responses from institutions were that the K-NAP secretariat had not requested the data.
- Concentration on institutional mandates and not mainstreaming K-NAP implementation.
- Fragmentation of data as each implementer retains data based on programmes and activities.
- Lack of data sharing among the stakeholders.
- Insufficient technical capacity to collect scientific data.
- Lack of finances to develop and strengthen expertise in scientific data collection.
- Ineffective strategies for communication, awareness, advocacy and information sharing.

Funding for operations, including data gathering, has been identified as a challenge even by the State Department for Gender and Affirmative Action. While the government

funds some staff, the Secretariat does not have a dedicated reporting officer to follow up with these institutions. While this has been recommended in various assessments, funding is unavailable to have the staff on board. A KNBS staff seconded on such an assignment would probably be getting a salary of KES 50,000 - 100,000, depending on the salary structure scale from the government. However,

donors pay most of those seconded, and their salaries could be at a scale of KES 600,000. An estimate of a data gathering and analysis centre within the State Department for Gender could be approximately KES 30m per year.³⁶ However, the issue may not necessarily be funding but the lack of prioritization of WPS issues.

³⁶ Personal estimates.

6

Role of the National Statistics Office



The Kenya Government recognizes the importance of the Kenya National Statistics Bureau in supporting the quality of data collection on women, peace, and security and ensuring that official statistics are used for national and international reporting. The KNBS is mandated as the principal agency of the Government of Kenya for collecting, analyzing, and disseminating statistical data in Kenya.³⁷ Additionally, it serves as the custodian of official statistical information. Other crucial aspects of its mandate that can facilitate data production include (b) setting standards and ensuring the adoption of best practices and methodologies in producing and disseminating statistical information throughout the national statistical system and (h) offering technical guidance on statistics to other governmental

entities.³⁸ These are critical areas of concern in the collection and analysis of WPS data, and the Department of Gender and Affirmative Action should engage KNBS to get technical support to standardize and harmonize concepts and methods of data collection and analysis.

The National Steering Committee had made initial steps to engage the KNBS by requesting an officer's secondment to support the data analysis. One was seconded but had to leave in 2020. Since then, no one else has been seconded despite efforts to engage the KNBS. The role of such an expert in establishing a statistical unit with support from KNBS is crucial for sustainable data collection and analysis. Improving quality and analysis would significantly strengthen WPS work in the country.

³⁷ KNBS. 2024. "KNBS Mandate." Accessed? <https://www.knbs.or.ke/knbs-mandate>

³⁸ *ibid*



7 | Conclusions and recommendations



In assessing the data gaps related to women, peace, and security in Kenya, it becomes evident that there have been advancements and obstacles in implementing UNSCR 1325 and subsequent resolutions. Kenya's dedication is evident through the initiation and execution of its National Action Plans (NAP) I and II. However, significant challenges remain despite these efforts, impeding the accurate reporting and collection of data necessary for effective monitoring and evaluation.

In terms of the WPS data system, the necessary mechanisms, including K-NAP, the National Steering Technical Committee, the WPS Task Force under the auspices of the Gender Sector Working Group and the K-NAP Secretariat, have been put in place to steer coordination, reporting, and oversight. However, this has not translated well into practice, and substantial data gaps persist, primarily due to government institutions' lack of comprehensive reporting and limited integration of WPS indicators into their work plans. Reporting enforcement has not been done, and it seems to be a voluntary process.

The absence of data from key partners, institutional challenges, and funding constraints hampers establishing an effective data collection system. The report underscores the need for enhanced data collection, analysis, and reporting, emphasizing the crucial role of the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS). In addition to recognizing the importance of KNBS in supporting data quality, the challenges, including staff turnover and funding constraints, hinder its full potential.

Recommendations:

- **Strengthen Institutional Reporting:** Government institutions, especially those responsible for key pillars of the K-NAP, should actively contribute to reporting, ensuring that achievements and challenges are accurately documented. These actors should also be held accountable for developing accessible and sustainable data systems enabling reporting.
- Whereas the K-NAP should speak to local realities and priorities, there should be an effort to align indicators to sub-regional, regional, and international reporting requirements as much as possible. This will simplify reporting and avoid a situation where indicators measuring the same thing are slightly differently phrased and, in so doing, generate a lot more reporting and administrative work.
- **Address Funding Challenges:** Allocate dedicated resources for the K-NAP Secretariat, including a reporting officer, to facilitate effective follow-up with partner institutions and enhance data collection efforts.
- **Revitalize Engagement with KNBS:** Reinstate and prioritize the secondment of an expert from the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics to support data analysis, improve reporting accuracy, and enhance the overall effectiveness of WPS initiatives. In addition, the KNBS can play a critical role in standardizing concepts, definitions, classification, and improvement of data collection methodologies. The KNBS can also coordinate the national statistical

system and support establishing a statistics unit within the Ministry.

- Reporting on WPS should be made an institutional mandate for KNBS as the institution can support the collection and analysis of data in every county and strengthen the national data Centre. KNBS can also build data quality assurance capacity and strengthen the statistics units within the ministries, departments, and agencies.
- Enhance Integration of WPS Indicators: Encourage government institutions to integrate WPS indicators into their work plans, fostering a greater commitment to addressing women's peace and security issues at all levels.
- Promote Collaborative Efforts: Facilitate increased collaboration and information-sharing among government institutions, civil society organizations, and international partners to strengthen the overall implementation of the WPS agenda.
- Emphasize the importance of continuous monitoring and evaluation at the impact and outcome levels, ensuring that progress is measured comprehensively rather than solely at the activity level.
- Conduct public awareness campaigns to educate stakeholders on the significance of data in pursuing positive WPS outcomes, encouraging broader participation and support for related initiatives.
- Reporting at the national level has been streamlined, the State Department of Gender now plays a central role in coordinating reporting efforts.
- The need for enhanced data collection and validation – Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) should be involved in WPS reporting to improve data accuracy and consistency.
- KNBS representative be included in the National Steering Committee on Peace and Security, this inclusion would help ensure standardized data collection and improved reporting accuracy.



8

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Annex 1: Indicator mapping - Kenya

Kenya Country NAP indicators	Most recent indicator value (year in which collected)	Data owner	Micro Data is electronically available (Yes/No)	Data has been used for national reporting Yes/No – if not please give a reason why not.	Next planned collection	Any other notes or observations	IGAD Similar indicator	AU
PARTICIPATION AND PROMOTION								
1. Percentage of women in leadership and decision-making positions on peace, security, and disaster management, including foreign service institutions / mechanisms and structures	Cabinet Secretaries - 31.8 % Principle secretaries -20% County Commissioners -29.8 Head of commissions- 26.7 % Chair of boards – 33% Regional Commissioners 13%	For political participation - Electoral Commission, For the others, relevant responsible ministries (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Defense, Parliament of the Republic of Kenya, county assemblies, KLRC, traditional authorities, NGEC, Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, Office of the Attorney General and Department of Justice, Judiciary, National Land Commission, CSOs, National Drought Management Authority, National Disaster Operation Centre, regional organizations	No	Data is collected on a quarterly basis and reports are supposed to be prepared annually. However, there is a lag in the report as the last report to AU was 2019. But the KNAP report is 2021.	Ideally data should be collected every quarter. The next planned collection for all indicators is in March 2024. But the 2023 report is not out yet.	It is difficult to access data and particularly quantitative data. The National Secretariat does not have the expertise and KNBS is slow at providing the required support.	Percentage of women in decision-making positions in peace and security-related offices within different levels in IGAD (AU P1-3) Number of women participating in IGAD led mediations, negotiations, peace commissions 1.1.4. Number of special envoys for women 1.1.5. Percentage of women in IGAD led peacekeeping missions	Percentage of women in decision-making positions in political and civil service a. Ministers b. Permanent secretaries c. Heads of commissions and public boards
2. Number of institutions implementing / abiding by the set laws and policies that promote participation of women in leadership, decision-making, and peace processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Article 81 (b) of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 states that 'Not more than two thirds of the members of elective or appointive bodies shall be of the same gender National Gender and Equality Act 2011 Sessional Paper No. 3 of 2009 National Land Policy Political Parties Act Elections Act Public participation Act The Public Finance Management Act The County Governments Act Public Procurement and Disposal Act County Assemblies Forum (CAF) National public participation guidelines Bill on enhancing representation in parliament of women, youth, persons with disabilities and other minorities (Currently in Parliament) 	All government ministries and departments expected to implement policies and legislation.	Yes, legislation and policies are always posted in the Kenya Government Gazette.	Data is used when available but there are challenges in availability.	March 2024	Available data is disaggregated into source ministries responsible for different aspects of WPS Monitoring report from the KNAP Secretariat	Percentage of member states conducting gender, age and disability disaggregated data collection, and analysis (new) Number of IGAD peace and security programmes integrate gender into their implementation plans.	Existence of national laws and policies that aim to promote women's participation and leadership in decision-making positions in governance of peace and security processes a) Existence of mechanisms for implementing the laws and policies for promoting women's participation and leadership in decision-making positions in governance of peace and security processes b) Existence of mechanisms for monitoring implementation of the laws and policies for promoting women's participation and leadership in decision-making positions in governance of peace and security processes

Kenya Country NAP indicators	Most recent indicator value (year in which collected)	Data owner	Micro Data is electronically available (Yes/No)	Data has been used for national reporting Yes/No – if not please give a reason why not.	Next planned collection	Any other notes or observations	IGAD Similar indicator	AU
<p>3. Measures taken to strengthen institutions implementing policies to promote women's participation in leadership and decision making on peace and security and disaster management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transformative Leadership Program for County • Women Executives curriculum at Kenya School of Government's leadership training. It is structured for training women serving in county executive positions to enhance their performance and efficiency as leaders and managers • National Democratic Institute is training women politicians and aspirants at national and county level • International Peacekeeping Training Center (IPSTC) has trained women on peace and security at the national and county levels. • Women political contestants paying less nomination fees -Political Parties Act. • Political Parties Act -at least 30% of the funds to promote the representation of women and other marginalized groups in the Parliament and in the County Assemblies. • State commendations trailblazers' program to recognize outstanding women every year in different fields • Women Leadership Academy – trains women on Leadership skills • Women's Think Tank that analyses Bills and incorporate women's feedback and concerns into the Bills during legislative process • Democratic Trust Fund for Women aimed at supporting women vying for elective posts • Trailblazers Programme: aims at recognizing women trailblazers that have excelled in different fields including shaping the women's movement. The Trailblazers are recognized annually and the platform is used to mentor other women across generations on various aspects of leadership and other development concerns. • Establishment of the Common Women Agenda: A forum that brings together women of diverse backgrounds to work collectively in safeguarding gender gains in the constitution especially the provision that „Not more than two thirds of the members of elective or appointive bodies shall be of the same gender“ 		<p>No database but can be collected from individual institutions.</p>	<p>Only what is available is used.</p>	<p>2023 report due. Next collection is March 2024</p>	<p>Need for a central data collection point.</p>	<p>Number of IGAD capacity building actions in support of MS implementation of NAPs (new)</p>	<p>Measures that have been adopted to promote women's participation in political processes</p>

Kenya Country NAP indicators	Most recent indicator value (year in which collected)	Data owner	Micro Data is electronically available (Yes/No)	Data has been used for national reporting Yes/No – if not please give a reason why not.	Next planned collection	Any other notes or observations	IGAD Similar indicator	AU
4. Percentage of national budget and donor support allocated to initiatives promoting WPS and disaster management	The Government of Kenya Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) budget for the period 2019 – 2022 made provision for total USD 300,000 increment in Ministry of Defense's Gender Mainstreaming sub-vote to support integration, equal opportunities, and inclusion initiatives over the period. 2. Twelve out of the forty-seven Counties included Gender Equality and Women Empowerment as one of their key development priorities in the Public Administration section of their County Integrated Development Plan (2018-2022). The main outputs under this priority are the development of a gender equality framework and the inclusion of women in peace and security strategies/processes 3. 2018/2019 financial year budget increased by 29%. In addition, various partners have allocated additional funds to Women Peace and security initiatives during the implementation period.	The Treasury, ministries, and government departments, CSOs.	No	Government data is difficult to get on donor funding. Only available data is used.	March 2024	No Central depository to get this information.	Number of IGAD diplomatic initiatives in support for MS NAP implementation (new)	Proportion of national budget allocated to government departments that address the WPS Agenda
5. Number of ministries, departments, and agencies that have integrated KNAP II/WPS into sectoral work plans/budgets	Not available. It cannot be assumed that the county actions plans are streamlined with County Budgets. But 18 county plans have been developed.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Defense, Parliament of the Republic of Kenya, county assemblies, KLR, IEBC, traditional authorities, NGEC, Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, Office of the Attorney General and Department of Justice, Judiciary, National Land Commission, CSOs, National Drought Management Authority, National Disaster Operation Centre, regional organizations	List includes the institutions expected to include KNAP workplans but there is no data to show whether this has been done or not.	The data will be used for the 2023 KNAP annual report.	March 2024.	No central depository for this information which is accessible to the public.	Number of women participating in national peace, post-conflict, and transitional processes with IGAD and partner engagement (AU P2-3 and 10)	Percentage of women in elective and nominative positions in political structures and offices a.Members of national and local assemblies and senates b.Mayors/governor c.Members of electoral management bodies
6. Number of counties that integrate KNAP II/ WPS interventions into their County Integrated Development Plans and provide budgets. Status reports on women's access to resources to facilitate effective participation in leadership and decision making in peace, security, and disaster management at all levels of governance		Lead: Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government Other: Ministry of Gender, Culture, the Arts and Heritage, Office of the Attorney General and Department of Judiciary, media, CSOs, and National Cohesion and Integration Commission	No, available only when the Secretariat reaches out to the different counties but will be documented in the KNAP annual Budget information also not available.	Data will be used for KNAP Annual report.	March 2024.	No central depository for this information.	Number of IGAD diplomatic initiatives in support for MS NAP implementation (new)	

Kenya Country NAP indicators	Most recent indicator value (year in which collected)	Data owner	Micro Data is electronically available (Yes/No)	Data has been used for national reporting Yes/No – if not please give a reason why not.	Next planned collection	Any other notes or observations	IGAD Similar indicator	AU
7. Status reports on women's access to resources to facilitate effective participation in leadership and decision making in peace, security, and disaster management at all levels of governance								
8. Demonstrated uptake of research findings in WPS for policy and programming at all levels		NGOs mainly undertake research and share with the Ministry of Gender, Culture the Arts and Heritage.	Yes, on request.	Data used for KNAP Annual reports	March 2024	Research should be used to improve the implementation of KNAP, but it is not shared widely.	Percentage of women involved in review and analyzing of WPS commitments in peace agreements supported by IGAD (AU P4-1)	Percentage of women in decision-making positions in oversight structures for peacebuilding a) Truth and justice commissions b) Peace commissions c) Alternative justice institutions
9. Policy review and development on women, peace, security and disaster management informed by research	Kenya in 2018 – 2019 period attained 19% deployment of women military personnel in Peace and Security. Peacekeeping 19% Diplomats – 23.2 %	Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Interior and Government Coordination, National Disaster Management Authority, NGOs	Data available upon request but not in public domain.	Data is used for KNAP Annual reports.	March 2024	Policy review/ Research should be used to improve the implementation of KNAP, but it is not shared widely.	Number/ Percent of women and women's CSOs engaged in humanitarian, relief, recovery, disaster risk, and post-conflict programmes supported by IGAD (AU P4-4 and 5)	Percentage of women in leadership positions in the Foreign Service related to peace and security a) Diplomats b) Peacekeeping officers (disaggregated by civilian military and police) c) Defence attachés d) Intelligence officers e) Immigration officers
10. Number of women with skills in peacebuilding actively engaged in alternative dispute resolution mechanisms at all levels	Development of mediation guidelines as an action of the peace policy. Stating need and percentage of women to be included as mediators	All responsible partners including ministries, government departments, commissions, and NGOs.	Yes, from the different actors but not widely published.	Available Data used for KNAP Annual reports.	March 2024		Number of women participating in IGAD-led mediations, negotiations, peace commissions (AU P2-3 and 10)	Percentage of women involved as technical experts supporting mediation and negotiation processes a) Negotiators b) Mediators c) Observers d) Peace agreement signatories
11. Percentage of women in County Peace Committees	Military National Police Service 14% Justice a) supreme court judges 28.6% b) court of appeal judges 36.8% c) high court judge 42.6% d) magistrates 46.6% National Police Service Commission (NPSC): 11%: Independent Policing Oversight Authority (IPOA): 50%: Prison 18.30% Probation 50%	Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government (National Steering Committee on Peacebuilding, (NSC).	Yes, data with the NSC but not in public domain.				Percentage of women and women led CSOS actively involved in P/CVE, SALW, Disaster Risk Management, Migration/displacement and GBV related IGAD program and initiatives (AU P2-11 and P3-3)	Percentage of women in security institutions a) Police b) Justice c) Military d) Immigration e) National intelligence f) Prisons

Kenya Country NAP indicators	Most recent indicator value (year in which collected)	Data owner	Micro Data is electronically available (Yes/No)	Data has been used for national reporting Yes/No – if not please give a reason why not.	Next planned collection	Any other notes or observations	IGAD Similar indicator	AU
12. Number of women working with national and county institutions, community mechanisms (including peace committees), and women's organizations on alternative dispute resolution, reconciliation, mediation, arbitration, and traditional dispute settlement mechanisms	There are over 100 CSO working in the women peace and security sector. A mapping of the various actors in the peace and security sector is on-going. There are over 100 CSO working in the women peace and security sector. A mapping of the various actors in the peace and security sector is on-going.	Ministry of Gender, Culture, the Arts and Heritage; Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, Council of Governors, county governments, National Gender and Equality Commission, National Cohesion and Integration Commission, constitutional commissions, CSOs, media, private sector					Number/ Percent of women and women's CSOs engaged in humanitarian, relief, recovery, disaster risk, and post-conflict programmes supported by IGAD (AU P4-4 and 5)	Measures that are adopted to encourage women to join the security forces 11. Number of women's CSOs participating in government-led peacebuilding processes: a) Security sector reform b) Disarmament programmes c) Dialogues
13. Number of counties localizing KNAP II	18 as of 2023						Number of women participating in national peace, post-conflict, and transitional processes with IGAD and partner engagement (AU P2-3 and 10)	Percentage of women participating in political processes as a) Voters b) Candidates
14. Number of women participating meaningfully in county-, sub-county-, and community-level peace, security, and disaster management processes		Ministry of Gender, Culture, the Arts and Heritage; Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, Council of Governors, county governments, National Gender and Equality Commission, National Cohesion and Integration Commission, constitutional commissions, CSOs, media, private sector					Percentage of women involved in review and analyzing of WPS commitments in peace agreements supported by IGAD (AU P4-1)	
15. Number of gender-responsive peace- and security-related activities getting coverage from the media	Not available.						Number of Interventions with clear and results-based monitoring and review frameworks in IGAD supported P/CVE, SALW, Disaster Risk, migration/ displacement and GBV related programmes and initiatives (AU P4-6)	

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PREVENTION								
1. Existence of early warning and response mechanisms that integrate a gender perspective	Sessional Paper No. 02 of 2019 on National Policy on Gender and Development Sessional Paper No. 5 of 2014 on National Policy for Peacebuilding and Conflict Management Standard Guidelines and Terms of Reference for Peace Structures in Kenya, 2018 National Cohesion and Integration Act (proposed amendments in National Cohesion and Peace Building Bill 2018). Kenya Police Standard Operating Procedures on Sexual and Gender Based violence National Peace Support Operations Policy Intergovernmental Consultative Framework for gender sector-which provides a mechanism for consultation and cooperation between national and county government on issues of gender equality and women empowerment 2019	Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government Others: Ministry of Gender, Culture, the Arts and Heritage; Ministry of ICT, Innovation, and Youth Affairs, county governments, National Counter Terrorism Centre, CSOs, National Cohesion and Integration Commission, constitutional commissions	NO	Has been used to report to the AU CRF	March 2024		Number of IGAD peace and security programmes integrate gender into their implementation plans (AU P1-1)	4. Existence of early warning and response mechanisms that integrate a gender perspective: a) Presence of gender indicators within the early warning indicators b) Proportion of women working as early warning data collectors and analysts c) Presence of WPS information in the early warning reports d) Presence of gender-related actions in the early response
2. Number of gender-responsive mechanisms to mitigate/prevent/counter violence extremism developed and implemented	Not available	As above					Number of Interventions with clear and results-based monitoring and review frameworks in IGAD supported P/CVE, SALW, Disaster Risk, migration/displacement and GBV related programmes and initiatives (AU P4-6)	
3. Number of women-led initiatives in communities prone to disaster or violent extremism	The Constitution of Kenya 2010 provides for a maximum threshold of two-thirds of either gender to elective and appointive offices 1. Military: KDF: 8 women (rank of Colonel & above) and civilian 5 2. National Police Service 14% 3. Justice supreme court judges 28.6% court of appeal judges 36.8% high court judge 42.6% magistrates 46.6% 4. National Police Service Commission (NPSC): 11%: 5. Independent Policing Oversight Authority (IPOA): 50%: 6. Prison 18.30% 7. Probation 50%	As above					Percentage of women and women led CSOS actively involved in P/CVE, SALW, Disaster Risk Management, Migration/displacement and GBV related IGAD program and initiatives (AU P2-11 and P3-3)	Number and percentage of women in decision-making positions in institutions for peace and security: a) Military b) Police c) Intelligence d) Justice e) Immigration and border security f) Prisons

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4. Number of gender-responsive provisions in the agreements and declarations emerging from dispute resolution mechanisms	<p>1. A National Early Warning System established in 2001 under IGAD Protocol and operates through the National Peace Architecture</p> <p>2. Guidelines on Engendering the EWER system published in 2016</p> <p>3. Uwiano (Harmony) Platform for Peace comprised of 12 key state and non-governmental actors established in 2010 to coordinate election violence prevention initiatives</p> <p>4. Women Mediators, from across the 47 counties trained on early warning, conflict sensitivity and mediation</p> <p>5. Other Early Warning mechanisms, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Disaster Management Unit • National Drought Management Authority • National Disaster Operations Centre • National Meteorological Department • Community Early Warning Systems in partnership with ICRC • Famine Early Warning Systems Network <p>6. National Counter-Terrorism Centre (NCTC) in place since 2004.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County Action Plans on CVE in all 47 Counties • Capacity of peace actors in 47 counties to detect and address issues related to violent extremism <p>7. 29% of the 301 Sub County Peace Committees have women in top leadership</p> <p>Cross border peace committees in Karamoja cluster Kenya, Uganda, South Sudan and Ethiopia; created a specialized woman-led peace committee that meets bi-annually and whenever there is a cross-border conflict</p> <p>8. Environmental Soldier Programme: A Ministry of Defense Early Warning Early Response mechanism, with a published handbook and expository documentary, addressing environmental degradation, climate change and conflict mitigation from a national security perspective.</p> <p>9. Early warning reports are gender Mainstreamed</p> <p>10. The National Conflict Early Warning Early Response system produces quarterly Reports and situation Briefs on a need-basis</p> <p>11. Crowd sourcing of Early Warning Early Response information through SMS 108 platform and online portals</p>	As above					Mechanism in place to monitor implementation of gender responsive peace agreements (P4-1a and b)	Existence of early warning and response mechanisms that integrate a gender perspective: d) Presence of gender-related actions in the early response

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5. Number of instances where women's roles in early warning and providing indigenous and traditional knowledge-based systems and mechanisms for early warning have been identified and effectively utilized	No available						Percentage of Member States and IGAD Interventions on early warning system that incorporate gender-specific data and capture gender-related risk (AU P1-4a)	Existence of early warning and response mechanisms that integrate a gender perspective: c) Presence of WPS information in the early warning reports
6. Number of awareness initiatives targeted at addressing socialization and normalization of gender-based violence	Not available						Existence and functionality of coordination mechanisms among relevant agencies involved in addressing gender-based violence and sexual violence, such as police, healthcare providers, social workers, and legal authorities.	Number of incidents of sexual and gender-based violence against women and girls that are: a) Reported in the last year
7. Status report on the implementation and impact of the public education on increasing awareness to address socialization and normalization of SGBV finalized	Not available						Number of regional forums held on protection of women and girls' rights during conflict, post conflict and elections	Number of incidents of sexual and gender-based violence against women and girls that are: a) Reported in the last year b) Acted upon (of the reported cases, how many are being followed up?) c) Concluded (of the reported cases, how many have been followed up and concluded?)
8. Number of security actors with enhanced capacity to prevent, manage, and respond to conflicts in a gender-sensitive manner, including addressing SGBV	Not available						Number of functional regional coordination platforms consisting of Member States, CSOS, Development Actors and UN (NEW)	Existence of laws and policies that integrate a gender perspective into peace and security: b) Existence of mechanisms for monitoring the implementation of the laws and policies that integrate a gender perspective into peace and security
9. Number of gender provisions contained in codes of conduct, standard operating procedures, practices, and curricula for security forces							Number of Member States reporting on WPS Commitments to AU (new)	Percentage of women in security institutions: a) Police b) Justice c) Military d) Immigration e) National intelligence f) Prisons

Kenya Country NAP indicators	Most recent indicator value (year in which collected)	Data owner	Micro Data is electronically available (Yes/No)	Data has been used for national reporting Yes/No – if not please give a reason why not.	Next planned collection	Any other notes or observations	IGAD Similar indicator	AU
10. Number of security sector institutions that have institutionalized gender through policy development and institutional strengthening							Existence and functionality of coordination mechanisms among relevant agencies involved in addressing gender-based violence and sexual violence, such as police, healthcare providers, social workers, and legal authorities.	
11. Number of women in security sector institutions: military, police, justice, intelligence, prisons, immigration							Number of Member States collecting, analyzing and utilizing data for effective planning and gender responsive humanitarian interventions (new) Number of women deployed to peace support operations/ peacekeeping	Number and percentage of women in decision-making positions in institutions for peace and security: b) Police
12. Number of women deployed to peace support operations/ peacekeeping	Not available						Percentage of women in IGAD led peacekeeping missions	Number and percentage of women in decision-making positions in institutions for peace and security: c) Intelligence
13. A coordinated reporting mechanism on conflict prevention instituted and utilized by the communities	Not available						Number of Member states with legislations on prevention of VAWG during elections (new)	
14. Number of incidents of gender-based violence against women and girls that are reported and acted upon	Not available						Number of Member states with legislations on prevention of VAWG during elections (new)	Number of incidents of sexual and gender-based violence against women and girls that are: b) Acted upon (of the reported cases, how many are being followed up?)
15. Number of activities on building awareness and promoting community participation in conflict prevention and all forms of violence against women and girls covered in major news outlets that are gender responsive	Not available						Number of regional forums held on protection of women and girls' rights during conflict, post conflict and elections	

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PROTECTION								
1. Number of laws, policies, and measures adapted and reviewed that protect and promote women's and girl's human rights in line with regional and international standards	Not available	Lead: Ministry of Gender, Heritage and Culture. Others: Ministry of ICT, Innovation, and Youth Affairs, Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Judiciary, National Police Service, Parliament, county governments, NGEC, constitutional commissions					Number of IGAD peace and security programmes integrate gender into their implementation plans (AU P1-1)	Existence of legal and policy frameworks that protect the rights of women, including protection from sexual and gender-based violence: a) Existence of mechanisms for implementing the laws and policies for protecting women's rights, including sexual and gender-based violence
2. Number of measures taken by national and county governments to implement human rights provisions that protect women's and girl's rights	Available disaggregated data for 2016/17 of Cash transfer for Orphans and Vulnerable children (CT-OVC) of the beneficiaries 21% were females, 56.5% for Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP) while 58.1% of Older Persons Cash		No central place to get the data.			There is need to undertake an assessment and bring the data in one platform for easier access.	Percentage of member states conducting gender, age and disability disaggregated data collection, and analysis (new)	Existence of legal and policy frameworks that protect the rights of women, including protection from sexual and gender-based violence: b) Existence of mechanisms for monitoring the implementation of the laws and policies for protecting women's rights, including protection from sexual and gender-based violence
3. Number of duty bearers and rights holders reached through awareness-raising initiatives on existing laws that protect women's and girl's rights	Data could be available from the various implementing partners.	Lead: Ministry of Gender, Culture and Heritage Others: Ministry of ICT, Innovation, and Youth Affairs, Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Judiciary, Parliament, county governments, NGEC, constitutional commissions	No				Mechanism in place to monitor implementation of gender responsive peace agreements (P4-1a and b)	

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4. Number of specially trained (on gender) security and humanitarian personnel deployed to protect women in conflict and crisis situations and emergencies	<p>1. County Governments have prioritized cases of medical attention to SGBV in all County facilities with dedicated staff and units where SGBV is treated as an emergency response.</p> <p>2. Capacity building on Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Gender-based Violence Recovery Centre committees in the counties has been undertaken to strengthen the capacity of both county governments and health systems to respond to SGBV cases</p> <p>3. Guidelines for establishment and management of safe houses and shelters developed</p> <p>4. Mulika 988, Kenya police hotline</p> <p>5. Creation of a national information system to capture and feed SGBV data in the following sectors: health, National Police Service, Office of Director of Public Prosecution (ODPP) and the Judiciary.</p> <p>6. Mandatory pre-deployment training for officers preparing to deploy to missions. Basic gender awareness done together with training on prevention and response to SGBV at International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC).</p> <p>7. Gender based violence free hotline (Dial 1195). The goal of HAK's SGBV hotline and the call up Centre is to involve community members and survivors in the fight against sexual violence, FGM and other forms of violence that is meted on women and children by ensuring early reporting of all the cases within the recommended 72-hour window period</p> <p>8. Gender desks at police stations</p> <p>9. Development of the Standard operating Procedures on Sexual and Gender Based Violence at the Kenya police Service</p>	Lead: Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government Others: Ministry of Public Service and Gender, National Police Service, Ministry of Health, Kenya Red Cross, National Disaster Operation Centre, county governments, CSOs	NO	Qualitative data used in reporting to the AU CRF but not exhaustive.		Need for a more systematic and comprehensive data collection methodology.	Number of Member States collecting, analyzing, and utilizing data for effective planning and gender responsive humanitarian interventions (new)	Measures taken to capacitate security forces to protect women's rights, including the prevention of and response to sexual and gender-based violence

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5. Number of structures put in place that ensure that women and girls receive adequate protection during conflict and crisis situations	Some of the measures applied include: Established a National Gender Based Violence (GBV) Technical Working Group that has been escalated in all the 47 counties. The groups consist of state and non-state actors and convene on a monthly and quarterly basis. This is a platform that strengthens collaboration and partnership on addressing SGBV. One stop centre for Gender Based Violence in Nairobi and Kilifi Guidelines for safe and protective safe spaces for women and girls developed Strong partnership with civil society and county governments Toll free lines by government and civil society organizations Conceptualization and execution of a national campaign to end GBV dubbed “Keeping the Promise GBV Campaign” ³⁴ and Jitokeze (Speak Out) aimed at breaking the silence on GBV. The overarching goal of the campaigns is reduction of Gender Based Violence through development and implementation of effective and efficient prevention and response strategies. To guide the process, a handbook that seeks to clarify the roles of the different duty bearers in relation to Gender Based Violence is in place.	Lead: Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government Others: Ministry of Public Service and Gender, National Police Service, Ministry of Health, Kenya Red Cross, National Disaster Operation Centre, county governments, CSOs	NO	Data has been used for qualitative reporting to the AU CRF but not exhaustive.	March 2024	Need for a more comprehensive and systematic data collection process.	Availability of gender analysis in early warning reports (P1-4c)	Measures established to respond to women and girl survivors of sexual and gender-based violence
6. Operational/ administrative units/ departments in counties and police stations staffed with personnel with gender expertise pertaining to gender-based violence	Standard Operating Procedures for all duty bearers in the Kenya Police Service. Gender Based Violence and Recovery Centres budget allocation through the Ministry of Health Trained police officers at the gender desk Trained prosecutors that deal with SGBV matters and the establishment of special unit to deal with Sexual and Gender Based Violence cases Gender officers in all 47 devolved units Free provision of p3 forms in all health facilities	Lead: Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government Others: Ministry of Public Service and Gender, National Police Service, Ministry of Health, Kenya Red Cross, National Disaster Operation Centre, county governments, CSOs	NO	Data has been used for qualitative reporting to the AU CRF but not exhaustive.	March 2024	Need for a more comprehensive and systematic data collection process.	Existence and functionality of coordination mechanisms among relevant agencies involved in addressing gender-based violence and sexual violence, such as police, healthcare providers, social workers, and legal authorities.	Quality of sexual and gender-based violence protection and response measures: a) Access b) Budget c) Staff
7. Number of police, medical practitioners, and other duty bearers trained to provide quality services to women and girls and survivors of sexual and gender-based violence	Data not available	Lead: Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government Others: Ministry of Gender, Culture and Heritage, National Police Service, Ministry of Health, Kenya Red Cross, National Disaster Operation Centre, county governments, CSOs	No				Number of Member States reporting on WPS Commitments to AU (new)	Quality of sexual and gender-based violence protection and response measures: a) Access b) Budget c) Staff
8. Number of female survivors accessing services in the referral pathway							Number of Member States reporting on WPS Commitments to AU (new)	Quality of sexual and gender-based violence protection and response measures: a) Access b) Budget c) Staff

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9. Number of cases of sexual and gender-based violence against women and girls that are reported, referred, investigated, and prosecuted	1. Hotlines such as 1195, Mulika 988 were established. 2. Defilement -1,450 reported in 2018 (increase) 3. Domestic Violence - 148 reported in 2018 (decrease)		Yes. The Kenya Demographic Health Survey as covered aspects of GBV	Yes, Kenya DHS	DHS 2023 not out yet but next planned reporting should be 2024.	It is not clear to what extend the data by DHS is linked to the KNAP data.	Number of IGAD diplomatic initiatives in support for MS NAP implementation (new)	
10. Number of women receiving legal aid for gender-based violence	Refugees Act 2006 (proposed amendment Refugees Bill 2019) National Policy on the Prevention of Internal Displacement, Protection and Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Kenya The Prevention, Protection and Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons and Affected Communities Act 2012 Training of Peace SO actors (Military, Police & Civilians) on Protection of Refugees and IDPs by the International Peace Support Training Centre (IPSTC). International cooperation arrangements to support refugee programme in all camps and urban areas A peer-to-peer support network has been established for 80 refugee women from Dadaab Refugee Camp to share experiences and information related to conflict management; opportunities for self-improvement; and SGBV services available in the camp. The network has built the social capital of the women engaged, which is critical among women and girls affected by violence and conflict as it leads to increased opportunities to connect with likeminded individuals, build trust and explore initiatives in which they can support each other, as well expand access to information and increase the chances of women affected by violence and conflict working together in creative and innovative ways. Strong child protection team coordinated by children department at the refugee camps Established police stations/posts near the camps						Number of Member states with legislations on prevention of VAWG during elections (new)	Measures taken to protect the rights of women in refugee and internally displaced persons (IDP) camps

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RELIEF AND RECOVERY								
1. Number of policies, frameworks, and strategies that incorporate women's perspectives in relief and recovery at national and county levels	<p>Women were present in negotiation table in the 2008 Kenya National Dialogue and Reconciliation (KNDR) Process</p> <p>Violence against Women recognized as a crime in 2008 National Accord and Reconciliation Agreement. Accountability sought for Sexual Violence and displacement of populations -most of whom are women.</p> <p>Women are present in local peace processes leading to „Community Compacts“ in 29 mapped Hot Spot Counties.</p> <p>Adoption of UNSCR 1325 and implementation of Kenya National Action Plan I and II require participation of women in peace processes and consideration of gender concerns in peace agreements.</p> <p>Deployment of Women Peacekeepers to missions. Women Mediators, including insider mediators trained and deployed in National Dialogue Fora.</p> <p>Negotiation and implementation of peace agreements adopt a gender perspective -including measures that respect and protect women's human rights.</p> <p>Support for peace Agreements in neighbouring countries that contain special consideration for displaced women and girls' need during repatriation and resettlement and in rehabilitation, reintegration and post-conflict reconstruction.</p> <p>Several mechanisms on implementing and monitoring gender provisions of peace agreements have been put in place, by the Gender Sector Working Groups, the Gender Based Violence sub clusters, the Humanitarian Sector Working groups. Court Users Committees established Peace Directorates at the county level. Common Women Agenda (COWA) Kenya Women Parliamentary Association (KEWOPA)</p> <p>Resources have been provided to allow the women to convene during their meetings.</p>	Lead: Ministry of Public Service and Gender Others: Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, county governments, CSOs, constitutional commissions, Kenya Red Cross, National Disaster Operation Centre, National Drought Management Authority	Limited availability	Yes, Qualitative data has been used for the AU CRF.	March 2024	Information is available in different institutions but not centralized.	Number of women participating in national peace, post-conflict, and transitional processes with IGAD and partner engagement Number of women accessing livelihood support	Existence of gender provisions in peace agreements: a) Existence of mechanisms for implementing the gender provisions in peace agreements
2. Number of women accessing livelihood support	Data not provided						Number of Member States collecting, analysing and utilizing data for effective planning and gender responsive humanitarian interventions (new)	Proportion of girls and women enrolled in schools and educational institutions: a) During conflict (in the last calendar year) b) In post-conflict situations (in the last calendar year)

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3. Number of women receiving humanitarian services (psychological, social, legal, and medical)	Data not provided							
4. Number of comprehensive centres, including safe and protective spaces, at national and county levels	Data not provided						Number of Member States reporting on WPS Commitments to AU (new)	Number and proportion of women in decision-making positions in relief and humanitarian programmes.
5. Proportion of women and girls benefiting from post-conflict recovery programmes	Establishment of KDF Orphans Fund to cater for the needy orphans in KDF, solely for the purpose of supporting the education of deserving orphans Partnership with Financial Consultancy Firms to build capacity for financial management & enterprise skills by young widows, orphans and retired personnel. Empowerment through access to Government Procurement Opportunities and other National Affirmative Action Funds- Women Enterprise Fund, Uwezo, Youth Enterprise, National government development fund.)							Proportion of women and girls benefiting from post-conflict recovery programmes. a) Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes b) Reparation programmes c) Economic recovery programmes
6. Number of disarmaments, demobilization, rehabilitation, reintegration, and peace support initiatives that incorporate a gender perspective and analysis	Data not provided							Percentage of women in decision-making positions in post-conflict recovery processes: a) Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration b) Security sector reform c) Economic recovery programmes d) Legal reform e) Electoral reform
7. Number of gender desks/units at national and county levels that are operational and with personnel that are trained	Data not provided (Launched I 2004 but no data to show how many there are so far)							

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8. Number and proportion of women in decision-making positions in relief, humanitarian, and disaster management programmes	-Cabinet Secretary, Defence -Assistant Chief of Defence Forces, Personnel & Logistics (ACDF P&L)							Number and proportion of women in decision-making positions in relief and humanitarian programmes
9. Percentage of women in decision-making positions in post- conflict recovery processes	Under the Ministry of Defense's welfare measures. KDF widows presently are target beneficiaries of welfare initiatives. A board convening order at Defense Head Quarters level (October 2019) targets to institute a devolved system of administration of medical insurance arrangement for widows/orphans and is currently work in progress.							Percentage of women in decision-making positions in post-conflict recovery processes: a) Disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration b) Security sector reform c) Economic recovery programmes d) Legal reform e) Electoral reform

