

**JOINT PROGRAMME ON
PREVENTION AND RESPONSE TO
GENDER BASED VIOLENCE
2017-2020**



THE PRESIDENCY
Ministry of Public Service, Youth and Gender Affairs
State Department of Gender Affairs



Front Cover Photo:
Justice for Liz protest. Photo credit @ FEMNET/Kennedy Otina

Back Cover Photo:
Sign up to end GBV. Photo credit @ AfricaUnite



The Joint Programme is coordinated under the leadership of the Ministry of Public Service, Youth and Gender Affairs in partnership with the United Nations, development partners and Kenyan civil society organizations.

Programme Duration: 4 years

Anticipated start/end dates: Jan 2017-Dec 2020

Total estimated budget: US\$ 11,514,667

Participating UN agencies include:



Acronyms and Abbreviations

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AG	Attorney General
AMWIK	Association of Media Women in Kenya
AWC	African Women and Children Features
CA	Communication Authority of Kenya
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women
CoG	Council of Governors
COTU	Central Organisation of Trade Union
CRC	Committee on the Rights of the Child
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CSW	Commission on the Status of Women
CUC	Court User Committee
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FKE	Federation of Kenya Employers
GBV	Gender Based violence
GoK	Government of Kenya
GVRC	Gender-based Violence Recovery Center
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRC	International Red Cross
ISO	International Organization Standardization
JP	Joint Programme
JP GEWE	Joint Programme on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
JPSC	Joint Programme Steering Committee
KAM	Kenya Manufacturers Association
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KNCHR	Kenya National Commission on Human Rights
KDHS	Kenya Demographic Health Survey
KEPSA	Kenya Private Sector Alliance
KICD	Kenya Institute for Curriculum Development
KNCCI	Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry
KUJ	Kenya Union of Journalists
MoE	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoI	Ministry of Information
MoEACLSP	Ministry of EAC, Labour and Social Protection
MOPSYGA	Ministry of Public Service, Youth and Gender Affairs
NALEAP	National Legal Aid and Awareness Programme

Acronyms and Abbreviations

NCKK	National Council of Churches in Kenya
NCRC	National Crime Research Centre
NGEC	National Gender and Equality Commission
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPS	National Police Service
ODPP	Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
PRC	Post Rape Care
PSC	Programme Steering Committee
PUNOs	Participating United Nations Organizations
PWD	Persons living with Disability
SDGA	State Department for Gender Affairs
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SUPKEM	Supreme Council of Kenya Muslims
ToR	Terms of Reference
TSC	Teachers Service Commission
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UN HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UN WOMEN	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
YWCA	Young Christian Women Association



Young Kenyan male in Kajiado showing his support for the end GBV campaign

#JITOKENZE is a GoK-UN joint programme campaign focused on prevention of and response to Gender Based Violence. break the silence. Call 1195.

Follow on twitter @#JITOKENZE 1195

Photo Credit @IMG Kenya

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Kenya has robust policies and laws that seek to prevent and respond to gender based violence (GBV). Kenya is also a signatory to international and regional human rights framework that aim to prevent and respond to GBV. Albeit this robust policy and legal framework, GBV statistics show that it remains one of the most pervasive human rights violations in Kenya, both in times of conflict and stability: **The Kenya Demographic Health Survey 2014 shows that 45 % of women and 44% of men age 15-49 have experienced physical violence since the age 15 and 20% and 12% respectively have experienced physical violence within the 12 months prior to the survey.** GBV cuts across class, race, age, ethnic and social origins, gender and religion. Vulnerable persons that include children, women, persons with disabilities, and the elderly are more predisposed to experiencing GBV.

The consequences of GBV are grave. Apart from GBV survivors' human rights being violated, they have to direct their resources in seeking medical, legal and psychosocial services. Family members of GBV survivors spend disproportionate time and resources to secure reprieve for GBV survivors. At national level GBV penalises Kenyan economy as working hours are lost, and financial resources are directed towards mitigating the cost of GBV.

The Government of Kenya (GoK) in partnership and collaboration with non-state actors has under taken measures to prevent and respond to GBV. These include development and adoption of requisite policy, enactment of pertinent legislation, provision of technical support and capacity-building of service providers, advocacy campaigns and creation of awareness. Notwithstanding these measures there remains persisting gaps and challenges in prevention and respond of GBV. These challenges include:

First, high levels of unawareness on GBV in community, lack of knowledge on service providers that are working around GBV, persisting cultural practices and socialisation of GBV thus significantly impairing **Prevention** of GBV.

Second, inadequate **Protection** of GBV survivors prior to trial, during trial and after trial. Third, slow **Prosecution** of GBV cases due to poor investigations, absence of legal aid to survivors, inadequate capacity and resources to law enforcement agencies that would enable to effectively discharge their mandate. Fourth, weak **Programming** on GBV prevention and response at both national and county levels as they are limited in terms of geographic scope, short-term in nature, service- providers are not well resourced and services for GBV survivors are varied in terms of quality. Fifth, weak **Partnership** on efforts to prevent and respond to GBV that is evident through duplication of activities, inadequate use of existing data on GBV, and lack of empirical and cogent monitoring and evaluation framework at both national and county level.

It is against this background, the GoK through the Ministry of Public Service, Youth and Gender Affairs in collaboration with the United Nations seeks to tackle these gaps and challenges through a four (4) year programme document, on Prevention and Response to Gender based Violence in Kenya. The Programme document was elaborated through an extensive consultation process with relevant government agencies and non-state actors in May to October 2016.- The overall goal of the programme is to accelerate efforts towards the elimination of GBV. The goal will be realised through three (3) outcomes, namely:

Outcome 1 aims to improve Kenya's legislative and policy environment so that it is in line with international and regional standards on GBV. Under this outcome the anticipated outputs are: rights holders able to successfully advocate for effective implementation of GBV laws and policies; GBV laws, policies, and regulations/guidelines are in line with the Constitution of Kenya; and capacity of duty bearers is strengthened to implement policies, legislation and regulatory frameworks on GBV.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Outcome 2 aims to ensure Kenya has favorable social norms, attitudes and behaviors at institutional, community and individual levels for the prevention and response of GBV. Under this outcome the anticipated outputs are: increased awareness and shift towards cultural norms that promote gender equality among men, women, boys and girls at institutional, community and individual level; and gender equality, GBV prevention and response messaging and programmes are integrated into formal and non-formal education curricula.

Outcome 3 seeks to improve utilization of quality essential GBV services. Under this outcome the anticipated outputs are: enhanced capacity of national and county institutions to provide quality GBV -services; strengthened capacity of service providers to provide quality, coordinated services, collect and use data in an ethical manner; improved accessibility of GBV services to survivors including in conflict/emergency and humanitarian setting; and improved accessibility of medical and rehabilitation services to perpetrators of GBV.

The underpinning of the Programme document is that it will be implemented jointly to enhance **prevention** of GBV; strengthen **protection** of GBV survivors, ensure expeditious **prosecution** of GBV cases; establish and implement strong sustainable **programmes** that are well resourced; and implemented through **partnership** with non-state actors, development partners, county and national governments through strong coordination mechanisms at national and county level.



JITokeze

67% of women aged 20 to 24 years with no education are married off compared to 6% of women with secondary education or higher.

JITokeze1195

SITUATION ANALYSIS

Gender-based violence (GBV) is an umbrella term for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will and that is based on socially ascribed (i.e. gender) differences between males and females. It includes acts that inflict physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion, and other deprivations of liberty. GBV remains one of the most pervasive human rights violations as it severely impairs the ability of GBV survivors to enjoy their human rights¹. These acts can occur in public or in private.

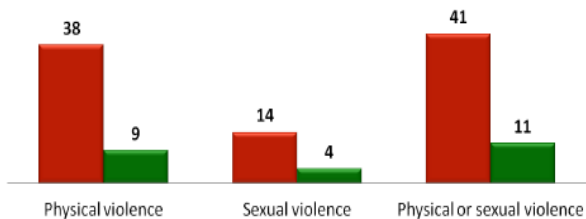
The drivers of GBV include: socialization and normalization of GBV through religious and cultural beliefs as well as media; cultural and negative traditional practices such as Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), child marriage and assault being perceived as disciplining wife or children; cultural attitudes that reinforce inferiority of women and girls, and superiority of men and boys; and stigma, shame and culture of silence around GBV. It can be summarised that GBV is exacerbated by: absence of strong prevention interventions, weak protection mechanisms for survivors; slow and/or failure of prosecution of GBV cases; insufficient coverage of services for survivors; weak programming and partnerships among both state and non-state actors so as to afford the survivors prompt, and effective services, as well just and adequate remedies.

GBV is prevalent in Kenya, and although under-reported, the statistics are still alarming as indicated below.

Experience of Domestic Violence

Percent of ever-married women and men age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their spouse/partner

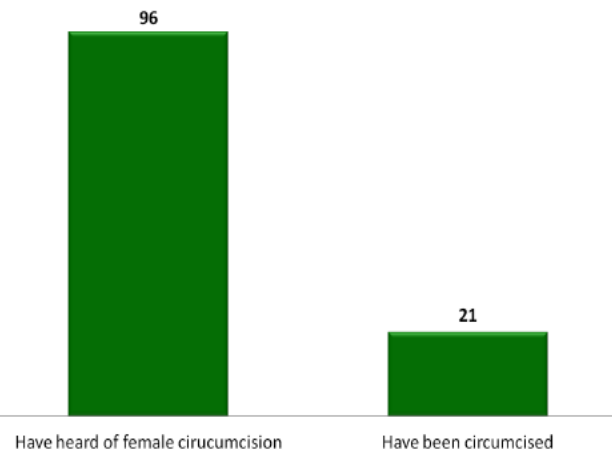
■ Women ■ Men



Source: Kenya Demographic Health Survey, 2014

Female Circumcision

Percent of women age 15-49 who:



The cost of GBV is huge. GBV imposes direct and indirect costs to survivors and their families and the society at large. These costs include: the indirect costs of accessing justice for example time burden and opportunity costs associated with delays are prohibitive; and the direct costs for example medical examinations, filing fees and expenses for witnesses²

OVERVIEW OF KENYA'S GBV RESPONSE TO DATE

The Government's second Medium Term Plan (MTP II) has prioritised GBV as one of the key gender issues it intends to address. It has prioritised the establishment of an integrated prevention and response mechanism. As a result, the Government of Kenya (GoK) has developed and adopted policies³, enacted laws⁴, guidelines⁵, developed and implemented educational programmes, carried out advocacy and enhanced capacity of its public officers⁶. Non-state actors have also carried out advocacy, and created awareness and implemented capacity building programmes designed to prevent and respond to GBV. Some of integrated measures undertaken so far by GoK and non-state actors include:

Adoption and implementation of enabling legal and policy frameworks: Kenya has comprehensive policies and laws that address GBV.⁷ Kenya is also a State Party to regional and international treaties and convention that address GBV.⁸

Establishment of Institutional Structures: The Government has established the State Department of

Gender Affairs within the Ministry of Public Service, Youth and Gender Affairs. It is the official Government machinery with the responsibility for the overall coordination of gender mainstreaming in national development. The Department is also tasked with the formulation, review and management of gender related policies.

Response: Response to GBV has been undertaken at both at national and county level. These include establishment of Gender Based Violence Recovery Centre in public hospitals, establishment of gender desks, trainings, development of standard operating procedures and guidelines, and technical support to service providers, research, and advocacy campaigns. These responses have been done through partnership between state and non-state actors. Non-state actors have over the years provided legal aid services, conducted training and given technical support to service providers, provided psychosocial support services and shelter to survivors of GBV in various parts of the country.

1 See for example, Article 1 of Declaration on Elimination of Violence against Women, General Recommendation 19 by Committee on Elimination of Discrimination against Women and Article 29 of Constitution of Kenya, 2010, Mary Amuyunzu Nyamongo-PHD Addressing the Links between Gender Based Violence and HIV in the Great Lakes Region: Country Report: Kenya.

2 National Gender and Equality Commission, Determining the Economic Burden of GBV to Survivors in Kenya 2016 [2016], p. 33-36.

3 These policies include The National Policy on the Prevention and Response to GBV (2014), National Policy on the Abandonment of Female Genital Mutilation, National Gender and Development Policy, The National Children Policy, Kenya Adolescent Reproductive Health Policy, Policy Framework for the Implementation of Post Rape Care Service 2005.

4 The laws include the Sexual Offences Act 2006 amended in 2011, Children Act (Cap 141), Protection against Domestic Violence Act (No. 2 of 2015), Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation act (Cap 62B), and Victim Protection Act (No. 17 of 2014).

5 This include Multi-sectoral Standard Operating Procedure for Prevention and Response to Sexual Violence in Kenya 2013, National Guidelines on the Management of Sexual violence.

6 See the Final Evaluation Report of the Government of Kenya-United Nations Joint Programme on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (JP GEWE)

7 <http://kenyalaw.org> [accessed on 18th September 2016].

8 <http://kenyalaw.org/treaties/> [accessed on 18th September 2016].

1.1 GAPS AND CHALLENGES IN THE CURRENT GBV RESPONSE

Despite the efforts to address GBV, there are gaps and challenges in prevention and response, which are summarized below:

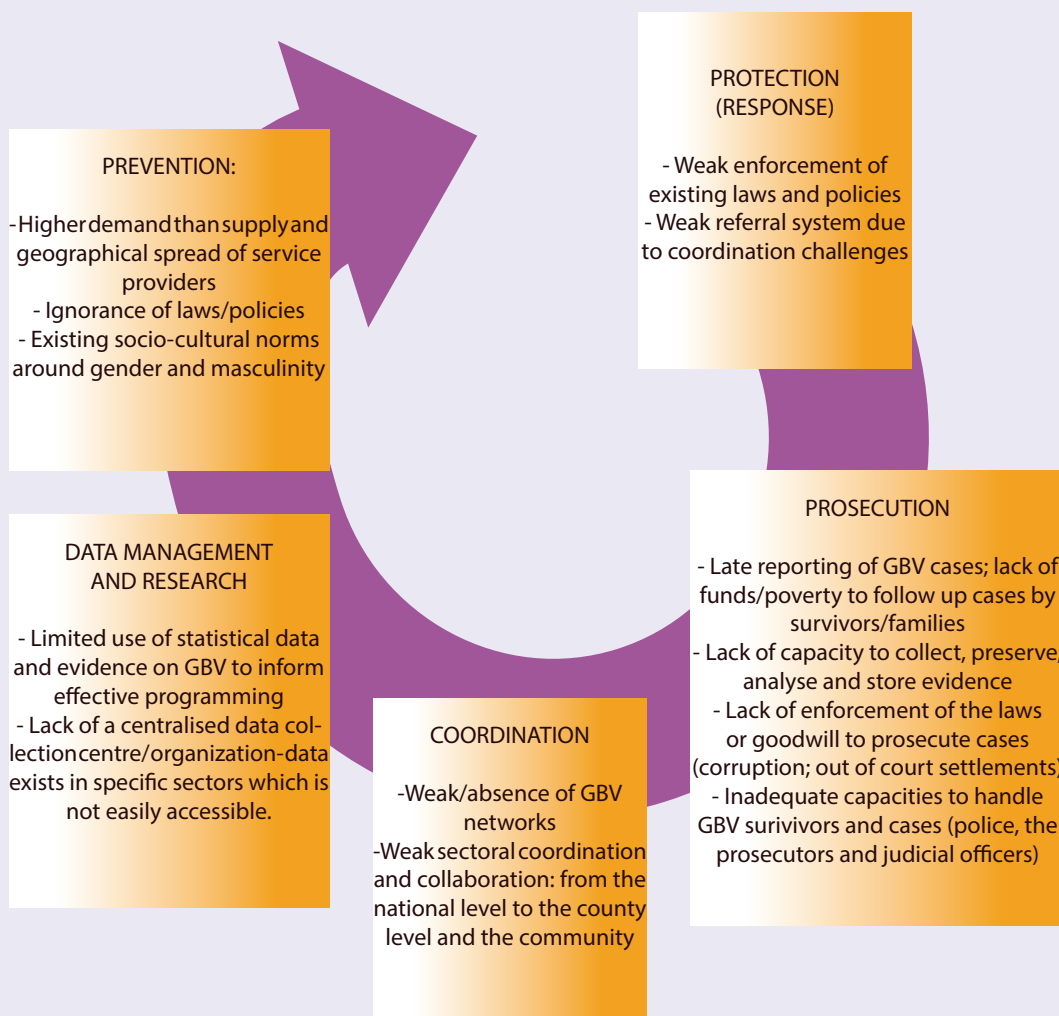


Figure 1: Summary of gaps and challenges in current GBV response



There should be a one stop shop to handle cases of Gender Based Violence so that survivors are not subjected to further pain as is the case presently. Examination, treatment, counseling and police can be in one station. It is a tiresome process to go through police and hospitals as so some survivors opt not to pursue legal recourse.

Zipporah Gatimu – Social Worker, Nyeri

Photo credit @JP GEWE/James Ochweri



THE JOINT PROGRAMME ON PREVENTION AND RESPONSE TO GBV

The Programme is anchored on Kenya's Constitution as well as the legal and policy framework on GBV.⁹ The design of the focus of this Programme is informed by among others a situational analysis commissioned by GoK and UN agencies conducted between June-August 2016. It is also informed by the end term evaluation of the UN-Government of Kenya Joint Programme on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (JP GEWE) (2009-14) which called for the elaboration of programmes that are more thematically focused and demand driven. The evaluation noted that although gender is a crosscutting issue which should primarily be mainstreamed in all UNDAF programmes, there are some gender issues that necessitate specific and separate interventions. One of these issues includes specific interventions, such as strengthening the national gender machinery and addressing GBV.

The multi-faceted nature of GBV lends itself to a multi-pronged approach involving a number of stakeholders. No single Government Ministry, UN agency or civil society organization can address GBV on its own. Its manifestations might be physical however the causes are social (cultural), economic and political which calls for responses that provide joint relief with regard to the health, legal, psycho-social, economic and cultural aspects respectively. A Joint Programme has the potential to provide a multipronged response, bringing synergies through use of Agency comparative advantage and contributing to achievements that are greater than the sum of the individual efforts of stakeholders. A Joint Programme would contribute to enhanced visibility, credibility and resources for the country's national priorities to address GBV.

The Joint Programme is firmly grounded in the National Policy on Prevention and Response to GBV, seeking to accelerate its implementation by prioritizing key interventions. The CEDAW Committee's concluding observations on Kenya's 7th periodic report in 2011 that recommended the following areas should be addressed; continuous legal education and training of judges and magistrates, lawyers and prosecutors to firmly establish a legal culture supportive of women's equality; and improving women's access to justice through the National Legal Aid and Awareness Programme have helped focus the priorities of this programme. It further draws from concluding observations on Kenya's third, fourth and fifth period reports by the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC/C/KEN/C03-5, 2016) also recommend that Kenya develop a comprehensive national strategy and a national coordinating framework to prevent and address all forms of violence against children; to promptly investigate, prosecute and punish perpetrators of all forms of violence against children and actively discourage the use of mediation in cases of sexual violence and domestic violence (34 d); and to strengthen adolescent health, especially as it relates to HIV and underlying factors such as gender inequality and sexual violence (50 a).

The Joint Programme will be undertaken in partnership with UN agencies within the context of the UN Development Assistance Framework 2014-2018. The Programme's activities will complement ongoing initiatives by other state and non-state actors.

⁹ See for example, Republic of Kenya National Policy on Prevention and Response to GBV (2014).

This Joint Programme on the Prevention and Response to Gender Based Violence (JP GBV) centres around prevention of GBV, protection afforded to GBV survivors; prompt and effective prosecution of GBV cases; fostering partnerships; and developing and implementing strong programming, applying a number of strategies.

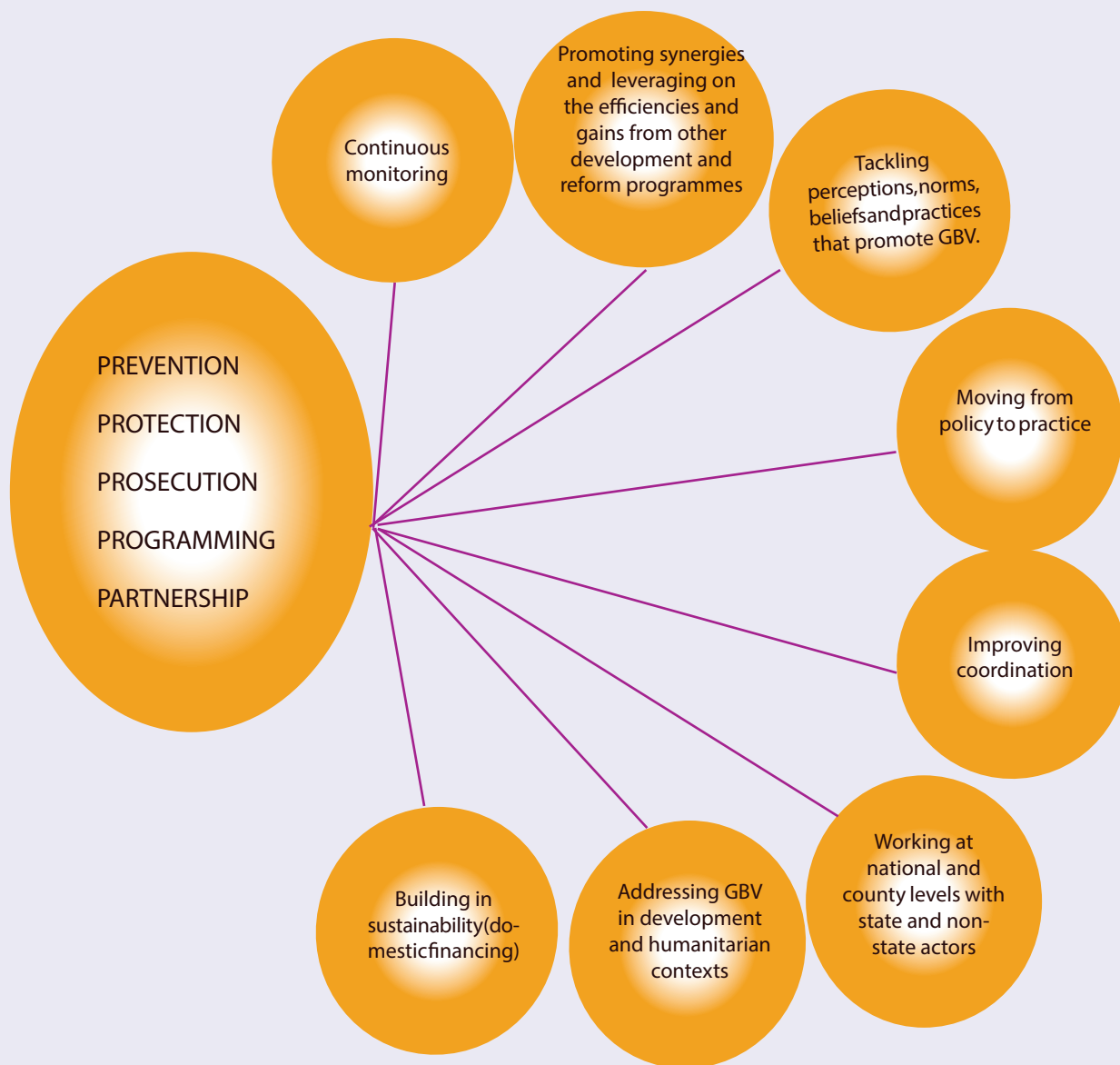


Figure 2: Programme Strategies

THEORY OF CHANGE

The overall goal of this Joint Programme is to accelerate efforts towards elimination of GBV in Kenya. The Theory of Change underlying the results framework is that

(1) if an enabling legislative and policy environment in line with regional and international standards on GBV

(2) if favourable social norms, attitudes and behaviours are promoted at community and individual levels to prevent GBV; and

(3) if GBV survivors are empowered to use available, accessible & quality essential services & recover from violence;

(4) if evidence on GBV is collected and used for advocacy, planning, implementation and monitoring then

(5) there will be a sustained and substantial reduction leading to the elimination of GBV; because

(6) GBV is being prevented before it happens or before it re-occurs, and those experiencing violence, particularly vulnerable persons will be empowered to recover and rebuild their lives with appropriate assistance and support

THE JOINT PROGRAMME RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Goal: To accelerate efforts towards the elimination of GBV in Kenya

Outcome 1: An improved legislative and policy environment in line with international, regional and national standards on GBV

Output 1.1 Rights holders able to successfully advocate for effective implementation of GBV laws and policies

Output 1.2 GBV laws, policies and regulations/guidelines are in line with the Constitution

Output 1.3 Strengthened capacity of duty bearers to implement policies, legislation and regulatory frameworks on GBV.

Outcome 2: Favorable social norms, attitudes and behaviors at institutional, community and individual levels to the prevention and response of Gender Based Violence

Output 2.1 Women, girls, men and boys at community and individual level are mobilized in favour of respectful relationships and gender equality

Output 2.2 Gender equality, GBV prevention and response messaging and programmes integrated into formal and non-formal education curricula.

Outcome 3: Improved utilization of quality essential Gender Based Violence services

Output 3.1 Enhanced capacity of national and county institutions to provide quality GBV services

Output 3.2 Strengthened capacity of service providers to provide quality, coordinated services, collect and use data in an ethical manner

Output 3.3a Improved accessibility of GBV services to survivors including in conflict/emergency and humanitarian setting

Output 3.3b Improved accessibility of medical and rehabilitation services to perpetrators of GBV

Output 3.4 National and county institutions have capacity to generate, collect and avail evidence for advocacy, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of GBV programmes.

Prevention, Protection, Prosecution, Programming, Partnerships



Cutters down their tools and renounce the practice of FGM in West Pokot at a ceremony to commemorate the 16 Days of Activism Campaign against Violence Against Women and Girls.

Photo credit @UNFPA

MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION ARRANGEMENTS

Overall oversight and accountability

NATIONAL COORDINATION

At national level, the implementation of the JP GBV will feed into the coordination and management systems of the National Policy for Prevention and Response to GBV as well as aid coordination structures in place at present or in the process of being elaborated.

National Steering Committee on GBV

This is the highest level of national coordination at the political level. It provides national level strategic policy direction and mobilizes resources for GBV prevention and response. This also forms part of the Gender Sector Working group¹⁰

National GBV Taskforce

It convenes key stakeholders working in the area of GBV and draws members from among state, non-state, development partners, UN and the private sector. The taskforce for purposes of this programme will be responsible for providing technical advice to the Programme and support resource mobilization.

County GBV Steering Committees

The County GBV Steering Committees will be the highest level of coordination at the county level. The Committee will be reflected in each of the 47 counties of Kenya and is responsible for providing county specific strategic policy direction, monitoring implementation of activities, identifying challenges and mitigating strategies and coordinating reporting to the National Steering Committee. The County GBV Steering Committee will meet on a bi-annual basis to monitor progress towards county-specific achievement of the Programme objectives. The Committee will also share information on policy and legal decisions affecting GBV prevention and response at the county level.

UN COORDINATION ON GBV

Within the UN system in Kenya, GBV issues are coordinated under the auspices of the UN Gender Working Group. All UN agencies are members. It is an internal coordination and knowledge management mechanism, and one of the mechanisms set up to ensure implementation of the UNDAF supports gender equality and women's rights. Within the GWG, there is a UN Technical Working Group on GBV which is a coordination, knowledge management and advocacy space for agencies to address GBV issues.

Accountability for the JGBV will be vested with the Resident Coordinator as Chair of the UN Country Team (UNCT) and Co-Chair of the UNDAF National Steering Committee. A UN Coordinating Agency will have the overall responsibility for ensuring the accountability and harmonization of the Joint Programme to the UNDAF 2014 – 2018 which is, aligned to the Government of Kenya's priorities and the Vision 2030.

¹⁰The GSWG is an aid coordination mechanism established to promote harmonization, improve alignment and coordination of efforts to support the country's priorities on gender equality among the government, its development partners, civil society groups and other partners.

PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT STRUCTURES

The overall governing structure of the Joint Programme will be the Joint Programme Steering Committee which reports to the UNCT and the National GBV Steering Committee of the Gender Sector Working Group (GSWG).

The Joint Programme Steering Committee will be co-chaired by the Ministry of Public Service, Gender and Youth, UN Women and UNFPA and will meet quarterly. The JPSC will provide overall strategic guidance and leadership to the JP GBV.

PROGRAMME PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION

Programme Management Team

A Programme Management Team (PMT) which is chaired and coordinated by the JP Coordinator will be set up. The PMT will consist of all Outcome Leads and the 2 mandated lead agencies of the UN GBV TWG and will have the responsibility to ensure the implementation, oversight and monitoring of the JP GBV.

JP GBV Outcome Teams

For purposes of ensuring programmatic focus, the PMT will work with the JP Outcome teams with the responsibility for planning, monitoring and implementation of activities within a specific outcome. The Outcome leads will align and integrate their activities with the relevant national and county coordination mechanisms to ensure continued alignment and response of the JP to national priorities in particular the National GBV policy.



Lead agencies will be defined for each outcome of the JP based on their mandate and internal capacities.

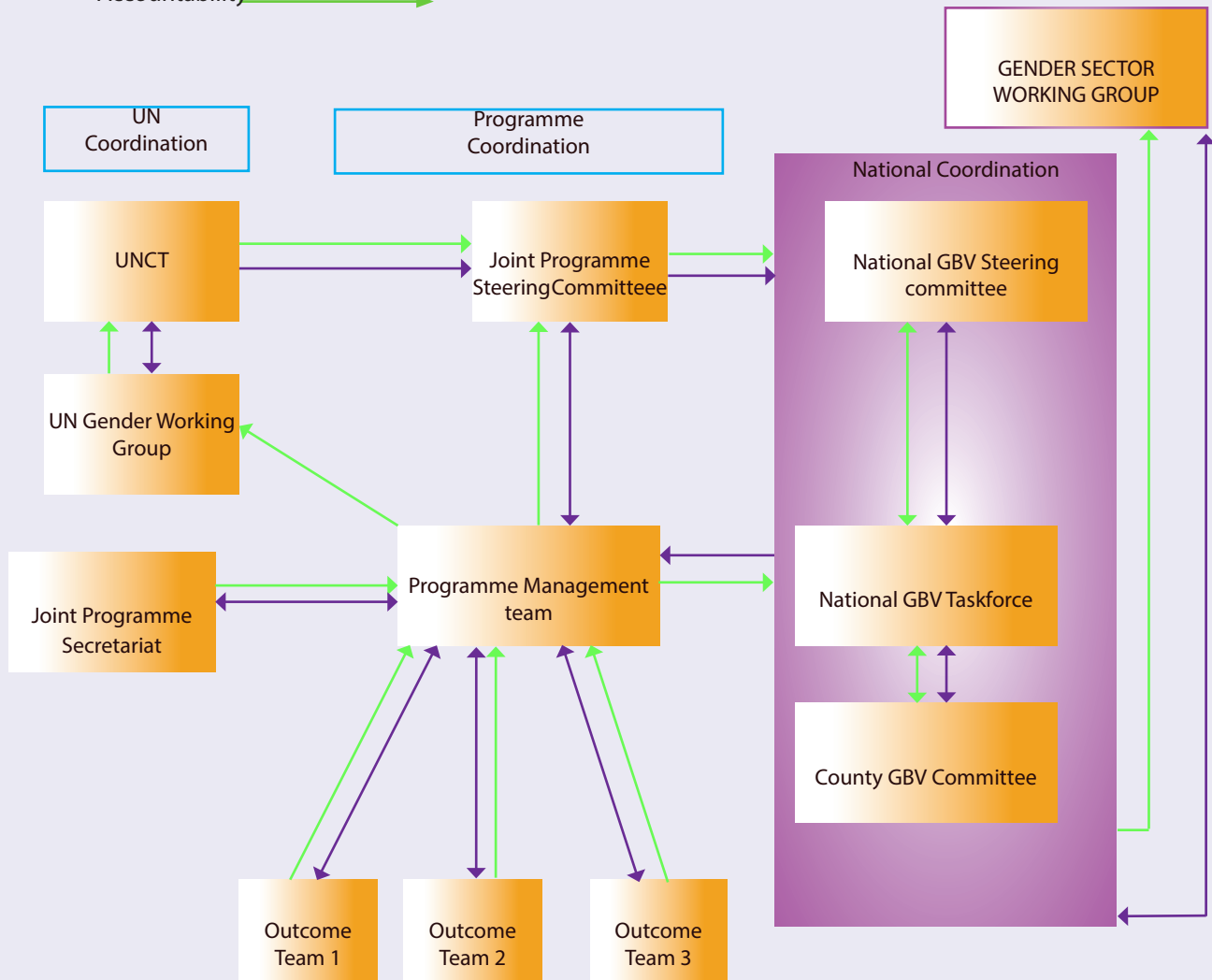
A lead agency is primarily responsible for coordinating the provision and/or facilitation of technical support in

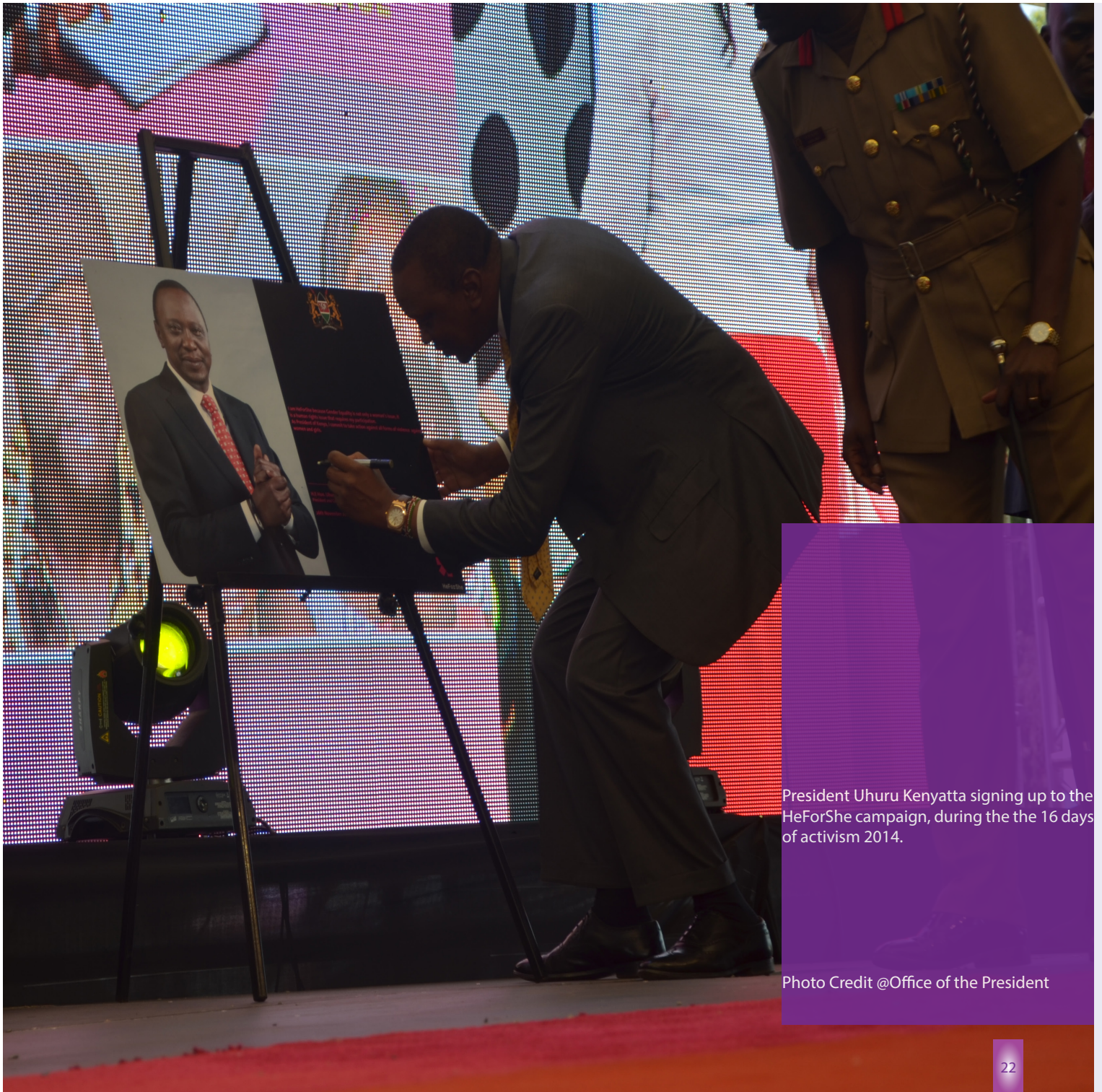
the assigned outcome. Specific ToRs for the Lead Agencies will be developed and approved by the UNCT. "Outcome Leads" are also members of the Programme Management Team. Outcome teams meet once a month or as necessary. Outcome lead team members will join the national and county coordination mechanisms.

COMMUNICATIONS

The JP GBV will work on presenting a coherent communication strategy for the Programme and the expected results. This will entail maximizing on the use of in-house communication expertise to develop joint messaging around the progress and expected results of the Joint Programme

Information 
Accountability 





President Uhuru Kenyatta signing up to the HeForShe campaign, during the the 16 days of activism 2014.

Photo Credit @Office of the President

FUND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The Government of Kenya and all participating UN Agencies are committed to raise funds for the Joint Programme, effective monitoring of results and support to the joint communication on Joint Programme achievements. The UN will apply the UNDG guidance on joint programming which provides a number of management options based on the country context and the capacities. UN agencies are recipients of two types of funding; Core resources that are already mobilized by each UN agency and allocated for programmes and (ii) Non-Core resources that are to be mobilised by the JP participating agencies during the programme period. The UN agencies participating in the JP GBV will utilise a combination of parallel and pass through fund management modalities to administer the JP GBV funding.

The Government of Kenya and the participating UN agencies will manage their own funds. Funding arrangements will follow respective rules and regulations of each respective entity.

Annual/Regular Reviews

There will be mid-year and annual reviews carried out, that will incorporate all stakeholders. These will be informed by information gathered during mid-year and annual reviews by each Outcome. Consolidated reports from the JP mid-year and annual reviews will be presented to the JP Programme Steering Committee members for review and approval.

Participating government Ministries, Departments, Agencies, UN Agencies and partners to the programme will report on all activities planned under the Joint Programme, both funded through parallel and pass-through funding.

Evaluation

Mid-Term Review

A mid-term review of the JP will be conducted at the end of the second year. The formal mid-term review will aim at improving the performance of the programme and will provide recommendations and specific corrective measures needed for timely and smooth implementation for the rest of the programme period.

End Evaluation

The JP will be subject to an end evaluation to be conducted in the last quarter of the final year of implementation. This will include a comprehensive assessment of the impact and contribution of the various aspects of the programme to the achievement of the mid-term plan(s) of the Vision 2030 and the relevant UNDAF outcomes.

The Joint Programme will also participate in UNDAF reviews as set out in that Framework.

Reporting

The planning, implementation and reporting of the Joint Programme on GBV is the responsibility of the participating Government Ministries, Departments, Agencies, UN agencies and partners. Consolidation of the report is the responsibility of the lead Ministry with inputs from the participating state and non-state partners.

MAIN STRATEGIC PARTNERS AND BROAD ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Institution	Mandate
Ministry of Public Service, Youth and Gender Affairs – State Department of Gender	Facilitates inter agency and inter sectoral planning for GBV response in prevention, protection, prosecution and programming.
	Support establishment and strengthening of GBV coordination mechanisms at national and county level
	Provide framework for mobilizing, coordinating and consolidating mechanisms at national and county level
Other key ministries Ministry of Health; Education; EAC, Labour and Social Protection; Interior and Coordination of National Government {including the National Police Service, Directorate of Special Programmes, National Disaster Operation Centre and National Drought Management Authority; Directorate of Peace Building and Conflict Management Directorate}	Policy formulation and implementation on GBV issues specific to their sector.
	Service provision and capacity building on GBV issues
	Coordination of all peace related interventions in Kenya;
	Provide a framework for mobilizing, coordinating and consolidating county peace committees at the sub-county level.
Trade Unions	Managing and coordinating disaster response at the national level including the GBV response
	Integrate GBV and Sexual Harassment in collective bargaining agreements and in protection of labour rights as it relates to GBV
Research institutions (National Gender Research and Documentation Centre; universities)	Support generation, analysis and knowledge management of evidence on GBV
	Support generation, analysis and knowledge management of evidence on GBV
Attorney Generals Chambers (Kenya Law Reform Commission)	Facilitates law reform conducive to social, economic, and political development.
Constitutional Commissions (National Gender and Equality Commission; Kenya National Commission on Human Rights; National Commission on Administrative Justice; National Cohesion and Integration Commission)	Monitors, facilitates and advises on the integration of principles of equality and freedom from all forms of discrimination
	Ensures compliance with all treaties and conventions ratified by Kenya relating to issues of equality and freedom from discrimination.
	Act as oversight and redress mechanisms where justice has been denied, delayed or there has been abuse of power.

Judiciary	Ensure access to justice for survivors of GBV
Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions	Ensure timely prosecution of offenders
Independent Police Oversight Authority	Oversee institutional accountability of National Police Service on GBV
Legislature (national parliament, senate and county assemblies)	Enacts legislation and approves regulations Oversees the executive branch including all institutions mandated to undertake legal functions or enact secondary legislation.
National Council for Persons with Disability.	Ensure that the GBV response and prevention takes into account the needs and rights of persons with disability.
County Governments/ Council of Governors	County Governments will ensure sufficient allocation of human and financial resources for implementation of GBV laws and policies at county level as well as service provision Support establishment and strengthening of GBV coordination at county level.
Civil Society (women's rights groups; faith based organizations and networks; neighbourhood associations; children's rights groups; human rights organizations; youth groups; community based organizations; GBV survivor groups and networks)	Service providers in development and humanitarian settings Advocacy including on law reforms and behalf of survivors of violence Research Capacity building Technical support to national and county governments
Media	Public watchdog function; Provides a platform for awareness raising, education, outreach, reporting of cases, outlet for citizen concerns and opinions. Media mapping on Technology Gender- based violence in all counties.
Development partners	Co-financing and technical assistance
Private sector	Co-financing through public-private partnerships including Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives Service providers e.g. private health facilities, learning institutions Support roll out of policies e.g. employee related policies such as anti-sexual harassment policies at the work place
State and non-state actors working in emergencies, conflict and humanitarian settings	Integrate prevention and response to GBV in contingency plans and emergency response activities

For more information on the programme, contact:



THE PRESIDENCY

Ministry of Public Service, Youth and Gender Affairs
Principal Secretary, State Department of Gender Affairs,
Mrs Zeinab W. Hussein
Tel: +254 2252299
Email: psgenderaffairs@gmail.com
P.O Box 30050-00100
Nairobi



OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS RESIDENT COORDINATOR

Mr. Siddharth Chatterjee
Tel: +254 20 762 4462
Email: Siddharth.Chatterjee@one.un.org
UN Complex Gigiri,
Block N, Second Floor