KENYA NATIONAL ACTION PLAN

for the Advancement of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security

2020–2024

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CONTENTS

FOREWORD

In 2000, the United Nations Security Council formally approved the creation of Resolution 1325, which recognized the centrality of gender in approaches to international peace and security. This Resolution addresses the disproportionate and unique impact of armed conflict on women. The resolution specifically addresses how women and girls are differently impacted by conflict and war. It seeks to ensure that women's inclusion is valued and their contributions are appreciated in peace and conflict management processes.

To ensure the effective domestication of this Resolution, Kenya developed the *National Action Plan for the Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 and Related Resolutions* in 2016. This was known as the first Kenya National Action Plan (KNAP). Kenya developed a human security framework that emphasized equal protection of individual citizens and endeavoured to better understand and address the root causes of socio-economic and political inequalities around peace and security issues. It was designed around four pillars: Participation and Promotion, Prevention, Protection, and Relief and Recovery. Successful implementation of the KNAP was done through the collaborative efforts of state and non-state actors.

The impact assessment of the first KNAP carried out in 2018 highlighted gaps and challenges and shared best practices on women, peace, and security interventions across Kenya. This informed the development of this second-generation Kenya Nation Action Plan 2020–2024, which has been developed through a highly consultative process.

As in the previous KNAP, the strategic vision of the Government of Kenya, through its governing frameworks and development strategies, has been integrated. The second generation KNAP is anchored on Resolution 1325, Kenya's Vision 2030, and Kenya's Medium-Term Plan III (2018–2022), which provide clear strategic directions. In addition, this KNAP is anchored on Kenya's policy framework: the National Policy on Peacebuilding and Conflict Management in Kenya. This policy provides direction on the mainstreaming of peacebuilding and conflict management in development policies, plans, and projects, and enables communities and peace structures to operationalize their commitment to the peaceful resolution of conflicts.

The second generation KNAP recognizes that effective conflict prevention and response requires strong and efficient systems, structures, and processes to operationalize the laws, policies, and plans. It therefore provides elaborate implementation strategies and a coordination framework.

The plan further recognizes the critical role that the two levels of government (national and county) will play in its implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting. This working arrangement ensures that there is accountability, effective information management, harmony, and synergy in advancing the women, peace, and security agenda countrywide. It recognizes the involvement and participation of a wide range of stakeholders.

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

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AU	African Union
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CSO	civil society organization
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
KNAP	Kenya National Action Plan
NAP	National Action Plan
NGEC	National Gender Equality Commission
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SGBV	sexual and gender-based violence
UN	United Nations
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WPS	women, peace, and security

1. UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1325

United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 on women, peace, and security, unanimously passed by the Security Council on 31 October 2000, is the first of ten resolutions on 'women, peace, and security' (WPS). It builds on a body of international human rights laws and legal instruments. UNSCR 1325 is a ground-breaking resolution which recognizes that armed conflict impacts women differently from men. It reaffirms the role of women in peacebuilding and in the prevention and resolution of conflicts. The resolution stresses their importance in decision making and full involvement in all efforts to maintain and promote peace and security. It demands the protection of women and girls during armed conflict and post-conflict situations.

The resolution recognizes women's role as peacebuilders and agents of change, and calls on the United Nations, UN Member States, civil society, and the international community to ensure women's increased participation in conflict prevention, peace negotiations, and all peace process and reconstruction decisions and programmes. Since 2000, the Security Council has adopted subsequent resolutions to support and strengthen UNSCR 1325: 1820 (2008), 1888 (2008), 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010), 2106 (2013), 2122 (2013), 2242 (2015), 2349 (2017), 2467 (2019), and 2493 (2019). Details of what each of these resolutions entail in collectively framing the women, peace, and security agenda are provided in Appendix A.

In November 2013, the United Nations adopted General Recommendation No. 30 on Women in Conflict Prevention, Conflict, and Post-conflict Situations. The recommendation aims to ensure respect for women's human rights in all situations, not only during armed conflict, but also during internal upheavals and emergencies. Besides urging member countries to draw up action plans on women, peace, and security, the recommendation requires that progress in actions taken be incorporated into the periodic reporting on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). This new reporting procedure will further promote cooperation with civil society and non-governmental organizations in the implementation of the WPS agenda of Member States and make them accountable to the UN CEDAW Committee.

In October 2015, UN member states marked the 15-year anniversary of the implementation of UNSCR 1325. This was a key milestone, as it witnessed the launch of the High-level Review and Global Study Report on the Implementation of UNSCR 1325. The report showed that there was some significant success, including the fact that 27 per cent of peace agreements have referenced women since the adoption of UNSCR 1325. In addition, of the six agreements resulting from peace talks or national dialogue processes supported by the UN in 2014, 67 per cent contained references relevant to women, peace, and security. The report also notes that the number of senior women leaders within the UN has been on the rise, from special envoys of the Secretary-General to the first female commander of a peacekeeping mission. Bilateral aid on gender equality to fragile states has quadrupled in the last decade – although it started from a practically non-existent level.

However, UNSCR 1325 has been implemented with uneven and varied global results regarding women's participation in national, regional, and international conflict prevention, conflict resolution, and peacebuilding processes. Only 41 per cent of member states have developed National Action Plans (NAPs) on women, peace, and security, and just 22 per cent of all plans, at the time of adoption, included a budget for their implementation. In Africa, 25 out of 55 African Union (AU) Member States (43.6 per cent) have adopted NAPs, including Kenya. As a UN member state, Kenya is committed to observing the principles of the UN Charter, the international treaties it has ratified, and UN Security Council Resolutions, including 1325.

1.1 Kenya National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325

The respective UN Security Council resolutions call on Member States to initiate action through the development of National Action Plans or the adoption of other national-level strategies. The KNAP therefore serves as a tool for the Government of Kenya to articulate priorities and coordinated action for the implementation of UNSCR 1325 at national and county levels. It serves as a guiding national policy document that captures the roles of diverse actors – government agencies, development partners, civil society organizations, academia, and the private sector – who are tasked with advancing human security, national development, and the gender equality and women's empowerment agenda in Kenya.

In 2012, the Government of Kenya committed itself to addressing and responding to the immediate and long-term needs of women in peace and security by developing and adopting a National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 and related resolutions. KNAP I was launched in 2016, designed around the four pillars of Participation and Promotion, Prevention, Protection, and Relief and Recovery, and implemented over a period of three years (2016–2018). KNAP I adopted a human security framework, emphasizing equal protection of individual citizens. It endeavoured to better understand and address the root causes of socio-economic and political inequalities around peace and security issues faced by women. It further expanded the meaning of human security to include securing livelihoods, environmental protection, and access to resources. It recognized that women's vulnerability to the effects of conflict and post-conflict contexts is exacerbated by unequal access to resources, opportunities, and services.

A review of the implementation process of KNAP I was undertaken in 2019 by the Ministry of Public Service and Gender and the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, with support from UN Women. The assessment highlighted gaps and challenges, and shared best practices on women, peace, and security interventions across Kenya. The assessment noted that the implementation of KNAP I resulted in gender-responsive and non-combative language and messaging among leaders and government agencies; enhanced 'people relations' elements in law enforcement; and enhanced prospects for innovation and economic and social wealth for women and girls. In addition, it led to the improved overall well-being of women in Kenya, including enhanced/restored dignity of women and girl survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV); inclusive growth; enhanced communality and well-being of refugees and internally displaced persons; and better appreciation of the importance of having a user-friendly monitoring and reporting tool.

The Government of Kenya has shown its commitment by implementing the first KNAP on UNSCR 1325 (2016–2018), which provided a comprehensive framework for the implementation of the women, peace, and security agenda and commitments in Kenya. The implementation of KNAP I has had transformative key successes, detailed in the following section.

Commitment of the Government of Kenya to advance the WPS agenda and integrate gender into the security sector:

• Increased women's representation: The proportion of women in the Parliament increased from 20.78 per cent in 2016 to 23.3 per cent in 2018. Similarly, the share of female representation as cabinet secretaries increased from 25 per cent in 2016 to 27.3 per cent in 2018. Women-headed key ministries in the country, namely: Defence, Foreign Affairs, Health, Lands, Public Service and Gender, and Sports and Culture.

- The Ministry of Defence developed and implemented their first Gender Policy, which articulates the importance of gender mainstreaming within the armed forces and provides strategic direction and tools to institutionalize gender and increase women's leadership. This led to the promotion in 2018 of Kenya's first female Major General, Ms. Fatumah Ahmed, and a pool of senior female officers who are now well placed to influence decision-making processes within the disciplined service.
- Mainstreaming gender in peace support operations has been done through the development a Gender Policy and accountability mechanisms to protect women's rights and to enhance institutional strengthening of the International Peace Support Training Centre on gender equality and women's empowerment. At the end of 2016, Kenya ranked first in the world in terms of female participation in their UN peacekeeping operations among top troop-contributing countries. More than 19 per cent of Kenyan peacekeeping troops deployed in the field, including military experts, are women.
- The National Police Service also increased its number of women from 8 per cent in 2015 to 10 per cent in 2018. Other achievements include the establishment of the Kenya Association of Women in Policing – a platform that seeks to champion the rights of women police officers, promote gender equality and professional development of women within the service, and revise the standard operating procedures to address the prevention of and response to gender-based violence.
- Improved women's participation in the justice sector: The Constitution of Kenya requires that the Deputy Chief Justice and the Chief Registrar of the Judiciary are women. As of 2018, women constitute 28 per cent of the Supreme Court judges, 32 per cent of judges in the Courts of Appeal, and 42 per cent of judges in the High Court. In terms of overall staff, Kenya's judiciary has almost attained gender parity, with women comprising 48.4 per cent of overall staff.
- Gendering Kenya's national and county peace architecture: During the KNAP I period, the Government of Kenya enacted Sessional Paper No. 5 of 2014 on National Peacebuilding and Conflict Management. The Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government synergized implementation of the policy with KNAP I, thus enabling Kenya to fast-track the achievement of the peace dividends envisaged in the policy. A key area in the policy was the requirement that the composition of the County Peace Committees should reflect the 30 per cent gender rule. This resulted in an increase in women's participation in the committees and enhanced their ability to influence decision-making processes related to the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict. In 2019, out of a total of 4,505 committee members, 1,300 (29 per cent) are women and 3,205 (71 per cent) are men, signalling a two-fold increase from 14 per cent in 2013. In addition, 45 per cent of the counties in Kenya met the constitutional threshold of 33 per cent gender parity in terms of representation in the county assemblies.
- With regard to county government leadership, the 2013–2017 crop of 47 governors were all men, but this changed in the August 2017 elections when three female governors were elected. This was partly attributed to the enhanced advocacy around the Constitution of Kenya and KNAP.
- Gender integration efforts were made to prevent and counter violent extremism in Kenya in line with UNSCR 2242. This was done through the inclusion of a gender pillar in the National Strategy to Counter Violent Extremism, which calls for the mainstreaming of gender in

all efforts to prevent and counter violent extremism at the national and county level. It acknowledges that the drivers of violent extremism are gender specific and therefore require gender-responsive interventions.
- Efforts were made to strengthen the capacity of women's organizations to promote the inclusion and meaningful participation of women in peace and security, including humanitarian programmes and those related to preventing violent extremism.

In 2019, a comprehensive review of KNAP I was undertaken to assess the level of implementation during the 2016–2018 period. The findings and recommendations have been utilized to inform the development of KNAP II. Some key lessons learned include the following:

- Creating awareness and ownership of the KNAP during the design stage contributes to its successful implementation.
- Institutionalization of the KNAP in ministries, departments, and agencies results in attaining sustainable results.
- Forging and strengthening partnerships for WPS work increases synergy and delivery of sustainable peace and security outcomes.
- Structured multi-agency coordination enhances the delivery of results, in addition to strengthening accountability mechanisms.
- There is need to ensure that the scope of sexual and gender-based violence is limited to conflict-related aspects so that actions and reporting are focused.
- Standardization of approaches and localization helps to measure and compare efforts and results.
- It is crucial to have intergovernmental frameworks/mechanisms to relate with counties through the Council of Governors to institutionalize the localization of KNAP II.

The specific recommendations that have been used for the development of KNAP II were as follows:

- Broaden the scope of inclusion, particularly to actors at national, county, and community levels that appear to have been left out during the KNAP I (2016–2018) design and implementation, specifically county institutions and women's organizations at the community level.
- Strengthen the awareness and implementation of KNAP II at the local level, including coordination at the local level, and link up with the national-level mechanisms and institutions.
- Deepen the institutionalization of KNAP II in government ministries, departments, and agencies at national and county levels (through County Integrated Development Plans) and non-state actors, including academic institutions.
- Map out actors implementing the women, peace, and security agenda at all levels, and institute mechanisms for their linking, learning, and experience sharing.
- Develop an effective monitoring and accountability system to ensure efficient delivery of, implementation of, and reporting on the identified priority areas.
- With the envisaged increase of actors in the WPS agenda, providing guidance to development partners on who and what to support was identified as crucial for cohesion and accountability.

1.2 Kenya's Security Context

Since independence, Kenya has experienced different levels of conflict and insecurity that have adversely affected the public, including women and girls. Over the last two decades, terrorism has been on the rise, with Al Shabaab increasing attacks on Kenya and radicalizing the youth, including women and girls. Similarly, crime has been on the rise, with dire consequences for women and girls. Within the Eastern African region, Kenya continues to play an important role in the maintenance of peace and resolution of conflict in neighbouring countries.

Kenya recognizes the importance of the inclusion and participation of women and girls in all spheres of public life and at all levels. At the national level, the passing of the gender-responsive constitution in 2010 was the culmination of many years of work by women and their allies towards equality. It therefore was the basis for the development of legislative and institutional frameworks promoting gender equality. Vision 2030 is one of the key frameworks that has promoted women's inclusion in the economic development of Kenya. In the Medium-Term Plan III, gender equality, the empowerment of women, youth, persons living with disability, and other vulnerable groups, as well as the full realization of human rights continue to be priorities for the Kenyan government.

At the international level, Kenya has ratified UN resolutions, including UNSCR 1325, that aim to promote the engagement of women in peace and security. It is in this light that Kenya launched KNAP I in 2016. As a result of KNAP I's achievements, and given that it has come to an end, Kenya seeks to build on its achievements by developing a second Kenya National Action Plan that will further entrench these gains.

Specific issues that are impacting the country will inform the priorities in KNAP II; some of these include the following.

Climate Change

Climate change has led to an increase in the frequency and intensity of natural disasters, natural resource scarcity, and environmental degradation, which in many contexts has contributed to the exacerbation of conflict. These conflicts then limit access to health and education, as well as other socio-economic resources for the welfare of communities. In the end, it is women and girls who suffer the most in such situations, as they cannot meet their basic needs.

Climate change has also caused inter-communal and pastoral violence over natural resources, including access to land and water, and recently to oil, minerals, and gas, greatly impacting women. More specifically, changes in weather patterns have affected women's lives more as they walk further in search of water and fuelwood. It has also affected their capacity to earn income and feed their families. For pastoralists and livestock farmers in the semi-arid lands of Kenya, climate change has brought drastic changes to everyday life, including long and sometimes treacherous journeys in search of water and greener pastures. The distances women and girls walk to get basic needs to sustain their families puts them at risk of sexual violence, and then increases their vulnerability to conflict when there are cycles of revenge attacks.

Humanitarian Disasters

Kenya has over the years suffered from disasters, including droughts, fires, floods, terrorism, and diseases and epidemics that disrupt people's livelihoods. They destroy infrastructure, divert the planned use of resources, interrupt economic activities, and retard development. Disasters affect communities, including women and girls, and their lives and livelihoods are disrupted beyond their capacity to cope using their own resources. Affected populations suffer serious widespread human, material, economic, or environmental losses. Women and girls suffer the most due to their reproductive role in the family. KNAP II will therefore focus on how women and girls can be effectively engaged in the review of policies from a gender awareness perspective and participate effectively in decision making in disaster management.

Violent Extremism

Increasing numbers of women as both victims and participants in crime and terrorism has been highlighted as a new area that needs to be recognized and addressed. UN Security Council Resolution 2242 was adopted in 2015, setting out to increase women's role in countering violent extremism and to mainstream gender. The resolution has emphasized the inclusion of gendered approaches in violent extremism prevention and countering efforts. This requires a wide-ranging focus on women and girls as victims of terrorism and as perpetrators, facilitators, and supporters of terrorism; but also, more importantly, there must be a focus on women as agents in preventing and countering terrorism and violent extremism and a focus on the differential impact of counter-terrorism strategies on women and women's rights.

KNAP II seeks to address this important emerging phenomenon and ensure that Kenya abides by UNSCR 2242 to ensure the participation and leadership of women and women's organizations in developing strategies to counter terrorism and violent extremism. It will also support UNSCR 2250 on youth, peace, and security.

Gender-based Violence

Gender-based violence, particularly domestic violence, has been on the rise in both conflict and post-conflict situations. The Government of Kenya has noted the insecurity, and in the Medium-Term Plan III has highlighted the need to address the changing forms of crime – including cybercrime, human and drug trafficking, and the proliferation of small arms and light weapons. The new forms of crime have contributed to creating a fragile security environment in which women's security is highly compromised. To better deal with gender-based violence cases, the National Police Service has in place a Directorate of Community Policing, Gender, and Child Protection at the Kenya Police Service headquarters. Additionally, there is an inter-county working group on gender-based violence; the National Police Service has unveiled standard operating procedures for prevention of and response to SGBV; and every police division across the country has a Gender and Child Protection Desk with dedicated officers. The rise in violence requires that government and non-governmental actors need to do more to protect women and

girls during the implementation of KNAP II. Similarly, measures to address the root causes need to be addressed during this KNAP II period in order to prevent escalation.

Human Trafficking and Forced Migration

Human trafficking is one of the most serious human rights violations globally, bringing high profits to traffickers through the acquisition and exploitation of human beings by improper means such as force, fraud, or deception. In response, Kenya has ratified and committed itself to obligations under the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, particularly its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children. It has also enacted the Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act. KNAP II will seek to enhance a coordinated reporting mechanism to build awareness about trafficking and strengthen institutions' capacities to prevent trafficking and protect women and girls' rights in such situations.

1.3 Emerging Issues

To ensure that KNAP II is in line with the country context, consultations were held with stakeholders at national and county levels. The following contextual issues affecting the implementation of the women, peace, and security agenda in the counties were identified.

Structural Inequalities

Structural inequalities continue to weaken women's capacity to strengthen their economic base, leading to high levels of poverty among women that consequently limit their capacity to participate effectively in decision making at community, county, and national levels. Poverty also limits women's capacity to access justice due to the prohibitive costs associated with judicial proceedings.

Devolution

Kenya's move from a centralized system of governance to a devolved system, while positive in bringing development closer to the people, came with its own challenges and a new set of conflicts. It was observed that there has been an increase in boundary conflicts as well as an increase in resource-based conflicts caused by changes that came with the creation of the counties. The increase in elective and public office positions has resulted in more aggressive electoral processes that are not conducive to the effective participation of women. In addition, initial challenges in the development of the county structures led to the low engagement of the counties in KNAP I. Threats to peace and security include the above-mentioned border disputes and conflicts over sharing of resources; a re-emergence of militia groups and gangs that rape and violate women, in addition to committing other forms of crime; drug and substance abuse; and violent extremism.

The fact that security is not a devolved function also contributed to the low level of policies and legislative frameworks addressing peace and security at the county level. Efforts to link these frameworks to the national peace structure were led by the county commissioners.

Cultural and Religious Factors

Cultural and religious factors, as well as the patriarchal nature of Kenyan society, have led to the continued practice of child/forced marriage and low literacy levels among women, thereby contributing to the low level of participation of women in decision-making positions. While this impacts broadly on women's participation, it is important to note that decisions made at the political and legislative level have a large impact on peace and security in the country and should be viewed through the peace and security lens. The Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act of 2011 requires effective implementation. There is a need to continue advocating for the end of harmful traditional practices that affect the well-being of women and their capacity to achieve self-determination.

2. ALIGNMENT WITH PROTOCOLS, POLICIES, AND INSTRUMENTS RELATED TO WOMEN, PEACE, AND SECURITY

2.1 International and Regional Instruments

A central element of the success of KNAP II will be its ability to align with existing policies, protocols, and instruments that seek to promote gender equality and women's participation and representation in decision making, creating a common framework.

At the international level, the Government of Kenya is party to key gender equality and human rights instruments, such as CEDAW and the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (2003). At the regional level, KNAP II will link with the African Union Continental Results Framework on Women, Peace, and Security. Some of the indicators from this framework have been aligned with the KNAP II pillars. In addition, KNAP II seeks to align with the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region Framework, which also aims to strengthen women's participation and leadership in conflict prevention and peace and political processes, and to mainstream gender in all its processes. Such instruments provide a guiding framework to move from debate to action and advocacy.

Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) fall in the category of international instruments that Kenya is party to and that are part of the country's development agenda. For the purposes of KNAP II, the focus will be on enhancing women's capacity in line with four SDGs: SDG 1 on ending poverty, SDG 5 on promoting gender equality, SDG 16 on promoting peace, justice, and inclusive institutions, and SDG 17 on creating partnerships for the achievement of the SDGs.

African Union 2063 Agenda

The African Union Agenda 2063 has one of its priorities as 'silencing the guns by 2020'. It also seeks to end all wars, civil and violent conflicts, and gender-based violence, and to prevent

genocide. Gender equality is a key element of the AU 2063 Agenda, which is closely aligned with the SDGs. The progress of the women, peace, and security agenda is undertaken through the AU results framework on women, peace, and security. As a member of the African Union, Kenya will continue to report on the KNAP II achievements in line with the African Union results framework and align its implementation with some of the key indicators developed by the African Union.

2.2 National Policies and Legislative Frameworks

The development of KNAP II has been informed by existing national policies, laws, and institutional frameworks that impact the women, peace, and security agenda in Kenya. Among the key documents that have informed KNAP II are the Constitution of Kenya 2010, Articles 10, 29, and 81; Vision 2030's Medium-Term Plan III (2018–2022); and the National Policy on Peacebuilding and Conflict Management (2014).

2.2.1 The Constitution of Kenya

As in the previous KNAP, the strategic vision of the Government of Kenya, through its governing frameworks and development strategies, has been integrated into the KNAP II framework. The Constitution of Kenya (2010) clearly states that women and men have the right to equal treatment, including the right to equal opportunities in political, economic, cultural, and social spheres (Article 27:6). The gender provisions articulated in Articles 10, 29, and 81 of the Constitution are among the enacted laws with reference to gender equality and quotas to reduce barriers to women's participation in leadership and governance institutions. The two-thirds rule in the Constitution, for example, aims at enhancing gender parity in legislative bodies at both county and national levels.

2.2.2 Vision 2030 – Medium-Term Plan III

Vision 2030 and the Medium-Term Plan III (2018–2022) provided the strategic direction for KNAP II. The plan states that the Government of Kenya is working towards 'a nation of peace and stability and a society free from danger and fear'. The importance of security, peacebuilding, and conflict resolution for sustainable development is highlighted. National security, the protection of individuals and property, peacebuilding, and conflict resolution are cross-cutting themes of Vision 2030, and will continue to be of paramount importance to the Government of Kenya. These thematic areas tie in with KNAP II and will ensure that there is complementarity in the implementation of both frameworks.

During the Medium-Term Plan III implementation period, key programmes being implemented that are in line with KNAP II include the following:

- Gender mainstreaming
- Promotion of national, regional, and international peace
- Early warning and conflict prevention
- Monitoring of regional elections and implementation of Kenya's obligations under the Peace and Security Commission framework
- Promotion of maritime security and establishment and operationalization of the regional Youth Secretariat under the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region
- Capacity development on conflict resolution, negotiation, and mediation
- Development and implementation of a conflict mediation strategy and a post-conflict reconstruction and recovery strategy

2.2.3 Kenya National Peacebuilding Policy

Another key policy framework that has guided the development of KNAP II is the National Policy on Peacebuilding and Conflict Management. The policy provides direction on the mainstreaming of peacebuilding and conflict management in development policies, plans, and projects, and enables communities and peace structures to operationalize their commitment to the peaceful resolution of conflicts. The policy also provides a common understanding of and approach to the process of integrating peace-building and conflict management within development approaches at the local, national, and sub-county levels, thereby having peacebuilding and conflict management become an integral part of sustainable development in Kenya. It also provides that membership in County Peace Committees is based on the two-thirds gender rule in the Constitution of Kenya 2010.

3. IMPLEMENTATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

KNAP II outlines in detail key objectives, priority actions, expected outcomes, and interventions/responsibilities of relevant actors and stakeholders. It also provides clear indicators, monitoring and evaluation benchmarks, and projected targets. It is anticipated that successful implementation of KNAP II will enhance coordination among stakeholders, raise awareness and visibility, and improve accountability in advancing the women, peace, and security agenda. KNAP II is based on the local context, and therefore most of the indicators are drawn from or aligned with the agreed objectives and expected outcomes. However, some indicators from the AU Continental Results Framework on Women, Peace, and Security have been incorporated. Kenya will report to the AU in addition to the UN; it will also develop annual status reports to be used to track progress.

The following were identified as critical pillars in KNAP II:

1. **Participation and Promotion:** This entails active and increased participation of women at all decision-making levels and in all institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict. This pillar includes action to dismantle persisting structural and systemic barriers to women's leadership and participation in peace and security (including patriarchal and cultural barriers) and development of women's capacity to lead and participate in addressing the types of conflicts experienced in Kenya.

2. **Prevention:** This pillar seeks to address the prevention of conflict and all forms of violence (institutional, structural, and social) against women, girls, and vulnerable groups, particularly the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence, discriminatory practices, abuse, trafficking, and exploitation. It ensures that women's vulnerability to conflict and human security threats are averted and women's contributions are integrated into prevention and mitigation. It highlights the need to include gender mainstreaming in all conflict prevention measures, including the prevention of violent extremism.

3. **Protection:** This pillar seeks to address the protection of women and girls in situations of conflict, including refugees and women in internally displaced contexts. It also includes women's rights regarding violence, which negates their safety, personal dignity, and empowerment. It ensures that access to justice and redress are readily provided. Protection aims to ensure that women's and girls' rights to security (physical, social, and economic) are protected and promoted in conflict-affected situations or other humanitarian crises, including protection from SGBV.

4. **Relief and Recovery:** This pillar seeks to ensure that women's and girl's specific relief and recovery needs are met, and that women's capacities to effectively act as agents in relief and recovery situations are reinforced. It will make sure that women's human security needs are met, especially through relief and recovery efforts. It promotes a gender perspective and ensures the inclusion and participation of women in humanitarian settings, including leadership in humanitarian organizations and support of women's organizations involved in humanitarian action, early recovery, relief, and peacebuilding programmes, with a specific focus on refugee and internally displaced women and girls.

3.1 Operationalizing Kenya National Action Plan II

The successful implementation of KNAP II requires awareness and acceptance from the highest level of government to the local level. It also requires strong coordination mechanisms among the relevant actors charged with its implementation. Collective ownership of the plan is a fundamental requirement for its sustenance. The implementation of KNAP II requires structures for delivering the interventions and coordinating activities to ensure the optimal and comprehensive execution of KNAP II in all the counties.

3.2 Institutional Framework and Coordination of KNAP II

The Ministry of Public Service and Gender shall provide strategic leadership and overall guidance and supervision for the implementation of the KNAP. The Ministry will co-chair the process with the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government. These two lead ministries will work closely with other key ministries, departments, and agencies at the national and county level, with civil society organizations, including women's organizations, and with academia and the private sector to implement and deliver on the commitments of KNAP II. Some of the key actors critical to the successful implementation of KNAP II include security sector actors, humanitarian actors, international agencies, and the media. They will work in collaboration with development partners, including UN agencies, to pursue the targets outlined in KNAP II. The role of county governments cannot be underestimated. In this regard, there will be regular cooperation, consultation, and collaboration with the Council of Governors and the county governments in the implementation, monitoring, reporting, and documentation of this KNAP.

The Ministry of Public Service and Gender will coordinate and interact with all stakeholders and work with the National Steering Technical Committee to ensure that the key outcomes of the KNAP under the four pillars (Participation and Promotion, Prevention, Protection, and Relief and Recovery) are realized.

3.2.1 The National Steering Technical Committee

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

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

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

The committee's responsibilities include the following:

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

3.2.2 KNAP Secretariat

The KNAP Secretariat is housed within the State Department for Gender, Ministry of Public Service and Gender, and carries out the day-to-day work related to the implementation of the KNAP.

The Secretariat is the liaison between the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government and the National Steering Technical Committee regarding ongoing work on women, peace, and security at the county level.

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

3.2.3 Pillar Working Groups

The stakeholders and responsible actors will be organized and clustered around the four pillars: 1) Participation and Promotion, 2) Prevention, 3) Protection, and 4) Relief and Recovery. The Pillar Working Groups will meet quarterly to coordinate, allocate, and report on the activities of each pillar. The Pillar Working Groups will present project reports during the National Steering Technical Committee meetings.

3.2.4 Coordination at County and Sub-county Levels

The Ministry of Public Service and Gender, in liaison with the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, will work with the county governments through the ministries' devolved units and strengthen the mechanisms of the County Peace Committees, which have been vibrant in sustaining peace and development across communities in Kenya.

4. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and evaluation is critical in tracking the success of any programme or policy. It paves the way for tracking progress, learning, and subsequent improvement. Monitoring and evaluation encourages transparency and accountability, which gives value in effective governance.

For effective tracking of the implementation of KNAP II, it is critical to put a clear and user-friendly monitoring and evaluation tool in place. It also helps to strengthen a sustainable system-based approach through a multidimensional and gender-sensitive system that supports the continuous improvement of the implementation process.

A framework that incorporates levels of reporting, types of reports, recipients, and responsible parties will be put in place in consultation with the stakeholders.

This KNAP will be for five years, and the reporting should therefore ensure that a quarterly and yearly reporting framework is in place. The National Steering Technical Committee will be responsible for the development of the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and for ensuring that the reports are developed and submitted.

4.1 Reporting Format

Level of Reporting	Type of Report	Recipient	Responsible Party
International level	Annual reporting	Report of the UN Secretary-General on Women and Peace and Security to the UN Security Council CEDAW Regional bodies and African Union	Ministry of Public Service and Gender
National level	Annual reporting	Stakeholders	Ministry of Public Service and Gender
County level	Annual reporting	National Steering Technical Committee	Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government through County Commissioner, and County Government
Community level	Quarterly progress report	County Technical Working Group	Civil society organizations and sub-county technical working groups

5. THE KENYA NATIONAL ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX

OVERALL OBJECTIVE: KNAP II aims to strengthen, accelerate, and provide accountability for the implementation of the women, peace, and security agenda in Kenya.

Pillar 1: Participation and Promotion

Objective

To increase the inclusive and effective engagement of women at all decision-making levels in peace, security, and disaster management

Outcome

Meaningful participation of women in governance of peace, security, and disaster management processes strengthened

Output 1.1

Legislation, policymaking, and practices that eliminate barriers to women's participation in peace and security strengthened

TIME FRAME

For all Pillars and Outputs in this matrix, the baseline, milestones, and target are as follows:

BASELINE: 2020

MILESTONES: 2021, 2022,2023

TARGET: 2024

INTERVENTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
1.1.1 Enhance the legal and policy environment for women's participation in peace and security processes.	Lead: Ministry of Public Service and Gender Other: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Defence, Parliament of the Republic of Kenya, county assemblies, KLRC, 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	a. Percentage of women in leadership and decision-making positions on peace, security, and disaster management, including foreign service institutions/mechanisms and structures b. Number of institutions implementing/abiding by the set laws and policies that promote participation of women in leadership, decision-making, and peace processes c. Measures taken to strengthen institutions implementing policies to promote women's participation in leadership and decision making on peace and security and disaster management	Implementation: • Laws are enacted, turned into policies/ strategies. • Policies and strategies have action plans that are funded. • Funds are used to benefit intended beneficiaries.
1.1.2 Provide the requisite resources to facilitate women's effective participation in peace, security, and disaster management at all levels of governance.	Lead Ministry of Public Service and Gender Other: Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, Ministry of Defence, National Treasury, Council of Governors, county governments, CSOs, political parties, NGEC, private sector	a. Percentage of national budget and donor support allocated to initiatives promoting WPS and disaster management b. Number of ministries, departments, and agencies that have integrated KNAP II/WPS into sectoral work plans/budgets c. Number of counties that integrate KNAP II/ WPS interventions into their County Integrated Development Plans and provide budgets d. 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	Data available and disaggregated into source ministries responsible for different aspects of WPS Monitoring report from the KNAP Secretariat

1.1.3 Conduct and disseminate research on the women, peace, and security agenda.	Lead: Ministry of Public Service and Gender Other: Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, academic and research institutions, CSOs, National Gender and Equality Commission, National Cohesion and Integration Commission, NCIC, constitutional commissions	a. Demonstrated uptake of research findings in WPS for policy and programming at all levels b. Policy review and development on women, peace, security and disaster management informed by research	Research recommendations from academic and research institutions documenting trends of WPS achievements Monitoring reports from the KNAP Secretariat

Output 1.2

Substantive engagement* of women at all levels, and mechanisms for conflict prevention, management, and resolution enhanced

INTERVENTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
1.2.1 Strengthen and support women's active involvement in alternative forms of dispute resolution, including reconciliation, mediation, arbitration, and traditional dispute settlement mechanisms.	Lead: Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government Other: Ministry of Public Service and Gender, Office of the Attorney General and Department of Judiciary, media, CSOs, and National Cohesion and Integration Commission	a. Number of women with skills in peacebuilding actively engaged in alternative dispute resolution mechanisms at all levels b. Percentage of women in County Peace Committees c. 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	Monitoring reports by the secretariat and reports from implementing institutions
1.2.2 Localize the KNAP at the county, sub-county, and community level.	Lead: Ministry of Public Service and Gender Other: 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	a. Number of counties localizing KNAP II b. Number of women participating meaningfully in county-, sub-county-, and community-level peace, security, and disaster management processes c. Number of gender-responsive peace- and security-related activities getting coverage from the media	Monitoring reports from the secretariat and implementing partners

*This will be based on the Constitution of Kenya's gender rule: 30 per cent or more of those appointed or elected to all levels of WPS decision making should be women.

Pillar 2: Prevention

Objective

To enhance the prevention of conflict and all forms of violence against women, girls, and vulnerable groups* through gender-sensitive institutional, structural, and social transformation

Outcome

Women, girls, and other vulnerable groups living free from fear and threat of conflict and violence

Output 2.1

Gender-responsive early warning systems, disaster management, and conflict prevention mechanisms and strategies strengthened

INTERVENTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
2.1.1 Integrate gender responsiveness into early warning and early response systems and into conflict prevention mechanisms, including the prevention of violent extremism.	Lead: Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government Others: Ministry of Public Service and Gender, Ministry of ICT, Innovation, and Youth Affairs, county governments, National Counter Terrorism Centre, CSOs, National Cohesion and Integration Commission, constitutional commissions	a. Existence of early warning and response mechanisms that integrate a gender perspective b. Number of gender-responsive mechanisms to mitigate/prevent/counter violence extremism developed and implemented c. Number of women-led initiatives in communities prone to disaster or violent extremism d. Number of gender-responsive provisions in the agreements and declarations emerging from dispute resolution mechanisms	Early warning system mechanisms analysed and documented Monitoring reports from the secretariat and implementing partners
2.1.2 Conduct research on the use of existing indigenous and traditional knowledge on women's roles in early warning and early response.	Lead: Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government Others: Traditional authorities, research institutions, academic institutions, CSOs, National Cohesion and Integration Commission, constitutional commissions	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	Monitoring reports from the secretariat, the ministry responsible for security, humanitarian agencies, community-based organizations, CSOs

*Vulnerable groups include youth, the elderly, and women living with disability.

Output 2.2

Risk and vulnerability to conflict and violence against women, girls, and vulnerable groups reduced

INTERVENTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
2.2.1 Undertake public awareness to address socialization and normalization of sexual and gender-based violence.	Lead: Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government Others: Ministry of Public Service and Gender, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, CSOs, National Gender and Equality Commission, National Police Service, Independent Policing Oversight Authority, constitutional commissions	a. Number of awareness initiatives targeted at addressing socialization and normalization of gender-based violence b. Status report on the implementation and impact of the public education on increasing awareness to address socialization and normalization of SGBV finalized	Monitoring reports from the secretariat and implementing partners

Output 2.3

Capacities of communities and security sector institutions to respond to threats of violence against women, girls, and other vulnerable groups increased

INTERVENTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
2.3.1 Institutionalize gender mainstreaming in the security sector.	Lead: Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government Others: Ministry of Public Service and Gender, Ministry of Defence, county governments, National Police Service, Judiciary, Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, Office of the Attorney General, Kenya National Human Rights Commission, National Gender and Equality Commission, International Peace Support Training Centre, CSOs, private security firms	a. Number of security actors with enhanced capacity to prevent, manage, and respond to conflicts in a gender-sensitive manner, including addressing SGBV b. Number of gender provisions contained in codes of conduct, standard operating procedures, practices, and curricula for security forces c. Number of security sector institutions that have institutionalized gender through policy development and institutional strengthening d. Number of women in security sector institutions: military, police, justice, intelligence, prisons, immigration e. Number of women deployed to peace support operations/peacekeeping	Monitoring reports from the secretariat and implementing partners, including National Police Service, Kenya Defence Forces, and civilian partners
2.3.2 Enhance a coordinated reporting mechanism to build awareness and promote the participation of the community in the prevention of conflict and all forms of violence against women and girls.	Lead: Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government Others: Ministry of Public Service and Gender, National Police Service, country governments, CSOs	a. A coordinated reporting mechanism on conflict prevention instituted and utilized by the communities b. Number of incidents of gender-based violence against women and girls that are reported and acted upon c. 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	Reports from implementing partners and KNAP monitoring reports

Pillar 3: Protection

Objective

To protect women and girls and other vulnerable groups, including migrants, refugees, and internally displaced persons, in all forms of conflict and violence.

Outcome

Women's rights to peace and security, including access to justice and redress, effectively provided

Output 3.1

Laws and policies that protect women's and girls' rights strengthened and implemented

INTERVENTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
3.1.1 Enact and implement laws that protect women's and girls' rights at national and county levels.	Lead: Ministry of Public Service and Gender 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	a. 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 b. Number of measures taken by national and county governments to implement human rights provisions that protect women's and girl's rights	Monitoring reports from the secretariat and implementing partners
3.1.2 Enhance awareness among all duty bearers and rights holders on the Constitution and existing laws that protect women and girls.	Lead: Ministry of Public Service and Gender 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	Number of duty bearers and rights holders reached through awareness-raising initiatives on existing laws that protect women's and girl's rights	Monitoring reports from secretariat and implementing partners

Output 3.2

Access to services that protect all citizens – women, girls, survivors, and those at risk of gender-based violence – improved

INTERVENTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
3.2.1 Enhance the capacity of security and humanitarian actors to protect women and girls in conflict and crisis situations.	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	a. Number of specially trained (on gender) security and humanitarian personnel deployed to protect women in conflict and crisis situations and emergencies b. Number of structures put in place that ensure that women and girls receive adequate protection during conflict and crisis situations c. Operational/administrative units/departments in counties and police stations staffed with personnel with gender expertise pertaining to gender-based violence	Monitoring reports from the secretariat and implementing partners
3.2.2 Strengthen the capacities of police and medical practitioners to provide quality services to women and girls	Lead: Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government Others: Ministry of Public Service and Gender, Ministry of Health, Ministry of ICT, Innovation, and Youth Affairs, National Police Service, CSOs	a. 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 b. Number of female survivors accessing services in the referral pathway	Monitoring reports from the secretariat and implementing partners' reports

Output 3.3

Accountability to timely and effective access to justice for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence increased

INTERVENTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
3.3.1 Enhance the capacity of criminal justice bodies to strengthen referral, investigation, and prosecution of cases of violations against women's and girls' human rights	Lead: Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions Others: Ministry of Public Service and Gender, National Police Service, Judiciary	a. Number of cases of sexual and gender-based violence against women and girls that are reported, referred, investigated, and prosecuted b. Number of women receiving legal aid for gender-based violence	Monitoring reporting from the secretariat and implementing partners

Pillar 4: Relief and Recovery

Objective

To ensure women and girls have the capacity to effectively engage in relief and recovery, and have access to services in humanitarian settings, including periods of disaster/crisis

Outcome

Women's and girls' human security needs met through relief and recovery efforts

Output 4.1

Gender perspectives ensuring the inclusion and participation of women in humanitarian, early recovery, relief, and peacebuilding programmes, including refugees and internally displaced women and girls, promoted

INTERVENTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION
4.1.1 Evaluate the design and monitor the implementation of policies to ensure they incorporate women's rights, needs, and perspectives in relief and recovery	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	Number of policies, frameworks, and strategies that incorporate women's perspectives in relief and recovery at national and county levels	Monitoring reports from the secretariat and implementing partners
4.1.2 Implement gender-sensitive relief and recovery programmes	Lead: Ministry of Public Service and Gender Others: Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, county governments, Kenya Red Cross, National Disaster Operation Centre, National Drought Management Authority, CSOs	a. Number of women accessing livelihood support b. Number of women receiving humanitarian services (psychological, social, legal, and medical) c. Number of comprehensive centres, including safe and protective spaces, at national and county levels d. Proportion of women and girls benefiting from post-conflict recovery programmes	Monitoring reports from the secretariat and implementing partners' reports

4.1.3 Incorporate a gender-sensitive design into all disarmament, demobilization, and rehabilitation efforts and peace support initiatives	Lead: Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government Others: Ministry of Public Service and Gender, National Counter Terrorism Centre, county governments, CSOs	Number of disarmament, demobilization, rehabilitation, reintegration, and peace support initiatives that incorporate a gender perspective and analysis	Monitoring reports from the secretariat and implementing partners' reports
4.1.4 Strengthen women's engagement and capacity to lead at all levels in relief and recovery and disaster management	Lead: Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government Others: Ministry of Public Service and Gender, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, county governments, constitutional commissions, Kenya Red Cross, National Disaster Operation Centre, National Drought Management Authority, CSOs	a. Number of gender desks/units at national and county levels that are operational and with personnel that are trained b. Number and proportion of women in decision-making positions in relief, humanitarian, and disaster management programmes c. Percentage of women in decision-making positions in post-conflict recovery processes	Monitoring reports from the secretariat and implementing partners

ANNEX:
WOMEN, PEACE, AND SECURITY COMMITMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS AT GLOBAL, CONTINENTAL, AND REGIONAL LEVELS

Global Commitments and Instruments (United Nations)

UNSCR 1325 (2000): First recognition of the unique role and active agency of women in conflict and peace and security management

UNSCR 1820 (2008): Recognition of sexual violence as a weapon of war

UNSCR 1888 (2009): Reiteration of the threat of sexual violence and call for deployment of experts to areas where sexual violence is occurring

UNSCR 1889 (2009): Focus on the importance of women as peacebuilders at all stages of the peace process

UNSCR 1960 (2010): Reiteration of the importance of ending sexual violence in conflict

UNSCR 2106 (2013): Addressing the operational details for combatting sexual violence

UNSCR 2122 (2013): Focus on stronger measures and monitoring mechanisms to allow women to engage in conflict resolution and recovery

UNSCR 2242 (2015): Refocusing on UNSCR 1325 and reaffirming the commitment of the UN to fully implement UNSCR 1325

CEDAW General Recommendation 30 (2015): Linking the women, peace, and security agenda to CEDAW, including measures to ensure protection of women during and after conflict and promote reporting on progress

UNSCR 2272 (2016): Providing measures to address sexual exploitation and abuse in peace operations

UNSCR 2349 (2017): Focus on peace and security in Africa

UNSCR 2467 (2019): Strengthening justice and accountability and calls for a survivor-centred approach in the prevention of and response to conflict-related sexual violence

Continental Commitments and Instruments (African Union)

Gender Parity Principle (2002)

Windhoek Declaration and Namibia Plan of Action (2000), which demands effective gender mainstreaming as a standard component of all peacekeeping missions

Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (2003)

Common African Defence and Security Policy (2004)

Framework for Post-conflict Reconstruction and Development (2006)

African Union Gender Policy (2009)

African Women's Decade 2010–2020 (2009)

African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (2009)

Policy Framework for Security Sector Reform (2011)

African Union Aide Memoire on the Protection of Civilians (2013)

Agenda 2063 (2015) First Ten-year Implementation Plan

African Union Declaration on 2015 Year of Women's Empowerment and Development towards Africa's Agenda 2063 (2015)

African Union Gender, Peace, and Security Programme Framework for the development of effective strategies and mechanisms for women's increased participation in the promotion of peace and security (2015–2020)

African Union Policy on Prevention and Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse for Peace Support Operations (2018)

African Union Policy on Conduct and Discipline for Peace Support Operations (2018)

African Union Continental Results Framework for Monitoring and Reporting on the WPS Agenda in Africa (2019)

Sub-regional Instruments

Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)

IGAD Gender Strategy and Implementation Plan 2016–2020 (2015)

IGAD Strategy for Higher Representation of Women in Decision Making Positions (2013)

IGAD Regional Action Plan for the Implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 and 1820 (2012)

IGAD Gender Policy Framework (2012)

Declaration on the Enhancement of Women's Participation and Representation in Decision Making Positions (2009)

International Conference on the Great Lakes Region

International Conference on the Great Lakes Region Protocol for the Prevention and the Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity and All Forms of Discrimination (2006)

Protocol on the Prevention and Suppression of Sexual Violence against Women and Children (2006)

East African Community Protocol on Peace and Security (2013)

East African Community Gender Policy (2018)

National Policies and Frameworks

Constitution of Kenya 2010

Kenya Vision 2030

Ministry of Defence Gender Policy (2017)

Violence Against Persons (Prohibition) Act (2015)

National Gender Policy 2000

Kenya National Policy on Peacebuilding and Conflict Management

Peace Support Operations Policy

Source: Adapted from the AU Commission (2016), *Implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda in Africa*

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In 2000, the United Nations Security Council unanimously passed Resolution 1325, which recognized the centrality of women's participation in conflict prevention, negotiations, peacebuilding, peacekeeping operations, and post-conflict relief and recovery. The resolution also recognized that conflict affects women differently and addressed the special protection of women and girls.

Kenya developed the *National Action Plan for the Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 and Related Resolutions* in 2016. This was known as the first Kenya National Action Plan (KNAP).

Kenya's second Kenya National Action Plan on Women, Peace, and Security is anchored on the gains made and lessons learned in KNAP I; subsequent UN Security Council Resolutions passed since 2016; and Kenya's national frameworks that guide its development, peace, and security landscape. KNAP II reaffirms women's right to participate in all aspects of peace and security in Kenya as a means of prompting sustainable, transformative, and prosperous peace and development in Kenya.