



## **COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF MAKUENI**

### **Makueni County Sexual and Gender Based Violence Policy 2020**

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Submitted to the County Executive Committee by:

Lawrence Nzunga, CECM: Gender, Children, Culture and Social Services.

Signature ..... Date .....

**APPROVAL**

This Sexual and Gender Based Violence Policy is hereby approved by the County Executive Committee during the..... meeting held on.....

Signed: ..... Name.....  
Governor/Deputy Governor

**DEPARTMENT OF GENDER, CHILDREN, CULTURE AND SOCIAL SERVICES**

**SEXUAL AND GENDER BASED VIOLENCE POLICY**

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## FOREWORD

Sexual Gender Based Violence (SGBV) is a major human right violation that largely affects women and girls across the globe and in Kenya too where SGBV is equally widespread across the counties. In the context of Makueni County, SGBV occurrences are quite common with variations across different forms and geographic locations. The concept of “SGBV” is often misunderstood and generally taken to mean “women only issue” and that means that men and boys are often left out of the SGBV dialogue and perceived as opponents rather than partners in SGBV prevention. It is evident that men and women, boys and girls are all affected by SGBV and all have an important role to play in changing social attitudes and preventing SGBV. This misunderstanding often leads to misinformation, misinterpretation and a hindrance to the fight against the vice.

SGBV in its various manifestations negatively affects individuals, their families and the entire community. At the individual level, SGBV results in pain and psychological trauma. At the societal level, SGBV often results into breakdown of the family unit. Economically, SGBV results in an economic burden on Governments in terms of increased spending on health care, social services, the civil and criminal justice system, absenteeism from work, and lost productivity and output. SGBV creates an unequal political landscape in which all those affected are denied the opportunity to participate in decision making for development.

Despite the efforts made by the Kenyan Government and other stakeholders to address SGBV, gaps still exist in the law and policy frameworks. This therefore calls for efforts to adopt a multifaceted approach to tackle SGBV menace both at the national and county level. Therefore, this policy will create a framework for a holistic response to incidences of SGBV with the intention of minimizing its scourge within Makueni County. Upon full implementation of the policy, it is expected that it shall benefit the entire society in combating SGBV and create conducive environment free from violence for all.

The achievement of the goals, objectives and strategies outlined in this policy calls for concerted efforts by all public service institutions in the County and other stakeholders. The development of the policy was through a participatory and consultative process with all relevant stakeholders and as such its implementation binds all individuals and offices dealing with all categories of SGBV within the County.

**Lawrence Nzunga**

**County Executive Committee Member**

**Department of Gender, Children, Culture & Social Services**

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

The Department of Gender, Children, Culture and Social Services wish to express sincere gratitude and appreciation to the Governor of Makueni County, H.E. Prof Kivutha Kibwana and the Deputy Governor, Her Excellency Adelina Mwau for their exemplary leadership, support and commitment to combating SGBV and creating conducive environment free from violence for all. I gratefully acknowledge the members of the County Executive Committee for their role and contribution towards development of this policy.

Special thanks to Equality Now Africa, the National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC), GVRC of Nairobi Women’s Hospital and the County Assembly Gender Committee for the review and useful input and technical support towards the preparation of this policy. I wish to acknowledge the tireless commitment of the Taskforce under the leadership of the County Executive Committee Member for Gender, Children, Culture & Social Services for their sacrifice, diligence and teamwork. I also thank all the County employees, stakeholders and partners whose participation and contributions during various community forums necessitated the development of this policy.

Special appreciation to all champions against gender-based violence, boys and girls who participated during the safe spaces forums and County GBV sector working group who through the public participation forums gave their useful input that has made Makueni County to be the first county to develop a Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) policy that will go a long way in eliminating all forms of SGBV and gender inequality.

Thank you all for a job well done!

**Submitted to:**

**Dianah Muli,**

**Chief Officer: Gender, Children, Culture and Social Services**

**Signature .....**

**Date .....**

## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACHPR:	African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights
AU:	African Union
BPFA:	Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action
CEDAW:	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CSOs:	Civil Society Organizations
CIDP:	County integrated development plan
CoK:	Constitution of Kenya
CECM:	County Executive Committee Member
DNA:	Deoxyribo-Nucleic Acid
FGM:	Female Genital Mutilation
GBV:	Gender Based Violence
GBVRC:	Gender Based Violence Recovery Centre
GMC:	Government of Makueni County
M&E:	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOU:	Memorandum of Understanding
NGEC:	National Gender and Equality Commission
PADV:	Protection Against Domestic Violence
PWDs:	Persons with Disabilities
SOA:	Sexual Offences Act
SGBV:	Sexual Gender Based Violence
UN:	United Nations

## DEFINITION OF TERMS

S/N	Key Term	Definition
1.	<b>Adolescent</b>	These are persons aged between 10 and 19 years as defined under the National Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health Policy 2015.
2.	<b>Child Marriage</b>	This is a situation where marriage, cohabitation or any arrangement is made for such marriage or cohabitation with someone below the age of 18 years.
3.	<b>Defilement</b>	An act which causes penetration of a child's genital organs.
4.	<b>County Executive Committee Member</b>	Minister responsible for Gender, Children, Culture and Social Services
5.	<b>Child</b>	Defined under Section 2 of the Children's Act
6.	<b>Sexual Based Violence</b>	Actual, attempted or threatened (vaginal, anal or oral) rape, including marital rape; sexual abuse and exploitation; forced prostitution; transactional/survival sex; and sexual harassment, intimidation and humiliation.
7.	<b>Gender Based Violence</b>	Is violence visited upon a person based on their gender and includes child marriage; female genital mutilation; forced marriage; forced wife inheritance; interference from in-laws; sexual violence within marriage; virginity testing; widow cleansing; damage to property; defilement; harassment; incest; intimidation; physical abuse; sexual abuse; stalking; verbal abuse; or any other conduct against a person, where such conduct harms or may cause imminent harm to the safety, health, or well-being of the person, or any other act that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivations of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.
8.	<b>Inhuman Treatment</b>	A cruel act; a deliberate infliction of pain and suffering,

		cruelty, abuse, ill-treatment, ill-usage, maltreatment-cruel or inhumane treatment.
9.	<b>Harmful Practices</b>	All behaviour, attitudes and/or practices which negatively affect the fundamental rights of people as their right to life, health, dignity, education and physical integrity.
10.	<b>Multi-sectoral approach</b>	Is the holistic inter-organizational and inter-agency efforts that promote participation of people of concern, interdisciplinary and inter-organizational cooperation, and collaboration and coordination across key sectors, including (but not limited to) health, psychosocial, legal/justice and security.
11.	<b>Safe House/Shelter</b>	A residential facility providing short-term intervention for victims of SGBV in crises. This intervention includes meeting basic needs as well as providing support, counselling and skills development.
12.	<b>Stakeholders</b>	Both state and non-state actors and includes Police, Office of the Attorney General, Office of the Director Public Prosecution, Probation, Prisons, faith-based organizations, public officials and civil society organizations, donors, media, private sector, Community based organization, Council of elders, traditional leaders and other relevant stakeholders.
13.	<b>Unwholesome treatment</b>	Treatment not conducive to physical or mental health
14.	<b>Victim</b>	Any natural person who suffers injury, loss or damage as a consequence of an offence; it is also defined under Section 2 of the Victims Protection Act.

## CHAPTER 1: BACKGROUND

### 1.1 Introduction

Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) is a common phenomenon against women and girls and is a major human rights violation across the Country. The United Nations Convention on the Elimination of Violence against Women (CEDAW) defines SGBV as any act that results in, or is likely to result in physical, sexual or psychological harm, and is rooted in structural gender inequalities, patriarchy and power imbalances.

Globally, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (BPFA) of 1995 adopted a set of priority areas, which Kenya assented to. The prohibitions on sex discrimination in the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), encompass SGBV. The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child requires State Parties to protect children from all forms of violence, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse. The UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women affirms that violence against women constitutes a violation of the rights and fundamental freedoms of women.

Further, the African Union (AU) adopted the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) on the Rights of Women in Africa (hereinafter the Maputo Protocol) in 2003 which protocol was subsequently ratified by Kenya. The Protocol devotes Article 4 to the topic of violence against women, calling for a range of state measures to address violence which takes place "in private or public", including the punishment of perpetrators, the identification of causes of violence against women and the provision of services for survivors.

Kenya has been at the forefront of efforts aimed at the elimination of all forms of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) which efforts were boosted by the promulgation of the Constitution, 2010. Article 29 of the 2010 Constitution prohibits any form of violence and exalts the freedom and the security of the person among others. The Sexual Offences Act (SOA), 2006 provides for prevention and the protection of all persons from harm, sexual acts and access to justice and psychosocial support. Further, the Protection Against Domestic Violence (PADV) Act, 2015 provides for the protection and relief of members of a family from domestic violence. The Education Gender Policy, 2007 addresses prevention and response to school related gender-based violence. In addition, Vision 2030 Second Medium Term Plan (2013-17) emphasizes the need for the establishment of integrated one-stop SGBV response centres in all

healthcare facilities in Kenya and undertaking public awareness campaign against Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), early and forced marriages, inter alia.

Thanks to the 2010 Constitution, all international and regional legislative and policy frameworks adopted and ratified by Kenya become part of our laws including the treaties that for the fight against and eradication of SGBV. Kenya has taken laudable steps in ratifying international treaties and regional conventions that call for the elimination of SGBV and gender inequality. She has also put in place a national policy and legislative framework that supports the campaign against all forms of SGBV in practice.

In 2017, the Governor of Makueni County H.E Prof. Kivutha Kibwana signed a pledge during the launch of a campaign dubbed 'keeping the promise to end Gender Based Violence' that was spearheaded by the National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC). As part of the commitment to fight against and curb the spread of SGBV, Makueni County has developed a County Sexual Harassment Policy at workplace in recognition of the fact that any form Sexual Harassment is punishable under the Kenyan Sexual Offences Act of 2006. To that end, the County Government of Makueni commits to having zero tolerance to Sexual Harassment at any organizational level, be it formal or informal and/or at any individual level.

Further, the Government of Makueni County in her efforts to address SGBV has established a Gender Based Violence Recovery Centre (GBVRC) at the Makueni County Referral Hospital. At the same time, a five-year Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the County Government and GVRC Nairobi Women's Hospital. The MOU provides for a framework for collaboration between the parties to develop, promote and strengthen joint actions and collaboration towards prevention, reporting and quick response to gender-based violence in Makueni County.

Generally, the commitment to addressing SGBV has advanced more quickly in policy documents than in practice. Also, there are wide gaps between actual legislation, the experience of survivors of SGBV emanating from the implementation process and lots of operational confusion at all levels of government, both national and county. Nonetheless, in preventing and responding to SGBV, there is need for increased and coordinated efforts against the vice.

With the support of the Global Call to Action, the commitment to fight all forms of SGBV demands for specialists' attention as well as adequate structures. Development and

implementation of this policy will benefit the entire society in combating SGBV and create a conducive environment free from violence for all. Despite the efforts made by the Kenyan Government and other stakeholders to address SGBV, gaps still exist in the law and policy frameworks. This therefore calls for efforts to adopt a multifaceted approach to tackle SGBV menace in the County. This policy therefore, creates a framework for a holistic response to SGBV at the Makueni County level.

## 1.2 Rationale for the Policy

Data available to the County reveals high SGBV prevalence within Makueni County including the fact that Women and Girls are disproportionately affected by SGBV with minimal cases of violations reported against men. Also, there is indisputable evidence that orphans and children, Persons with Disabilities, the elderly and other marginalized persons are also vulnerable to SGBV. The high prevalence of SGBV in Makueni and its negative impact on the society necessitates the development of a comprehensive policy framework that ensures effective prevention and response to SGBV cases within the county.

## 1.3 Guiding Principles

The following principles will underpin this policy:

- a.) **Survivor centered approach:** This approach endeavors to give power back to survivors whilst bearing in mind the uniqueness of each individual. Survivors also react differently to SGBV and have different needs, strengths, resources and coping mechanisms. Each person has the right to decide who should know what has happened to him/her and what should happen next.
- b.) **Safety:** Ensure the safety of the survivor at all times.
- c.) **Confidentiality:** At all times, the confidentiality of the survivor (s) and their families must be respected. This can only be breached when there is imminent risk to the survivor or the SGBV worker.
- d.) **Respect:** The actions and responses of all actors will be guided by respect for the wishes, the rights, and the dignity of the survivor.
- e.) **Non- discrimination:** Survivors of violence should receive equal and fair treatment regardless of their age, race, religion, nationality, ethnicity, sexual orientation or any other characteristics.

- f.) **Informed consent:** A person must fully understand and voluntarily agree to participate in an activity. For consent to be achieved, the survivor must have all information and its consequences. The survivor must be over 18 years, be of sound mind and have equal power in the relationship.
- g.) **Informed consent:** That a person fully understands and voluntarily agrees to participate in an activity.
- h.) Reinforcing cultural values that promote non-violence, respect, solidarity with victims to achieve a society that does not tolerate sexual and gender-based violence.

#### 1.4 Policy Statement

The Government of Makueni County commits to put in place a legal framework to enhance prevention, response and management of SGBV in the county.

#### 1.6 Scope of the Policy

The Policy will apply specifically and directly to all County Departments and Agencies. These principles, strategies and approaches in the policy shall also apply to the private sector and civil society organizations.

#### 1.7 Policy Development Process

This policy was developed through a consultative process that involved the public, civil society and various departments of the Government of Makueni County. It has also been subjected to extensive stakeholder consultation and validation.

## CHAPTER TWO: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

### 2.1 Situational Analysis

The County's journey towards eradicating SGBV was set into motion during the launch of the campaign dubbed '**keeping the promise to end Gender Based Violence**' spearheaded by the National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC) in 2016. On 16th January 2019, the Government of Makueni County in partnership with the Gender Violence Recovery Centre of Nairobi Women's hospital launched a Gender Based Violence Recovery Centre (GBVRC) at the Makueni County Referral Hospital. The five-year partnership agreement laid out a framework for collaboration between the parties to develop, promote and strengthen joint actions and collaboration towards prevention, reporting and quick response to gender-based violence in Makueni County.

Additionally, the Government of Makueni County signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Equality Now based on the common desire to respond to, prevent and manage Sexual Gender Based Violence in the County using a multi-sectoral approach. Through partnership with Equality Now, Makueni County has developed this County Sexual and Gender based Violence policy based on the need to be adequately equipped to define and manage SGBV cases in the County.

Following the launch of the Gender Based Violence Recovery Centre (GBVRC), the County Government of Makueni in partnership with GVRC of Nairobi Women's Hospital initiated gender-based violence sensitization program for duty bearers and anti-GBV champions in every ward for primary prevention and response to GBV within the county. So far, the Centre has received 1093 cases of gender-based violence with the youngest of the survivors being a six months old boy who was sodomized by his father and the oldest being a 93-years-old woman who was sexually assaulted.

Further, Makueni County has established an emergency safe shelter in one of the health centres with a 14-beds capacity (8 for women and 6 for men) for short-term placement of the most vulnerable survivors of GBV. These are survivors who have nowhere to go and require temporary shelter as they await further action on their conditions. The safe shelter is strategically located within a health facility and near a police station. The establishment was

necessitated by the global health emergency brought forth by the spread of COVID-19 that somehow witnessed an increase in the number of SGBV victims across the County.

In order to break the silence on SGBV and encourage reporting of Sexual and Gender Based Violence, the Department of Gender has established an SGBV reporting hotline and has continued to encourage citizens to report all forms of SGBV and human rights violations by either calling, sending text messages or use of reverse calls. Also, the Department conducted SGBV sensitization roadshows in all the six Sub Counties during the 16 Days of Activism against gender-based violence and emphasized on the need to break the culture of silence and speak out against all forms of sexual and gender based violence in communities, homes, schools, churches and all public spaces.

In partnership with the Sexual and Gender Violence Recovery Centre, the department held male engagement forums whose central aim was to create a platform for male champions to meet and interact, share ideas and chat the way forward on how to effectively address Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) in Makueni County. The forums triggered discussion and influence norms among the participants, to more effectively tackle the challenge of achieving gender equality, both at the individual and the community levels. Through the forums, the champions came together to take stock of their achievement and to rekindle social dialogue among the individuals on the need to embrace and promote gender justice, collaborate and work together to mitigate all forms of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV), including the retrogressive cultural practices in the county. It was also intended to strengthen the capabilities and knowledge base of the male champions involved in SGBV prevention and survivor support to enable provide quality services to the wider population.

Following the launch of the Gender Based Violence Recovery Centre (GBVRC), the County Government of Makueni in partnership with GVRG of Nairobi Women's hospital-initiated gender based violence sensitization program for duty bearers and anti-SGBV champions in every ward for capacity building on primary prevention and response to SGBV within the county. The sensitization forums have brought together over 600 community anti-SGBV champions and duty bearers in every ward targeting ward and village administrators, ward development officers, medical providers, state department children officers, civic coordinators, Boda boda Sacco representatives, market chairpersons, religious leaders, PWDs representatives, Chiefs, Police, KNUT Officials, Volunteer Children Officers among other stakeholders.

With technical support from Equality Now, the Department in charge of Gender Affairs held a media breakfast meeting aimed at sensitizing media practitioners on SGBV, ethical reporting and social mobilization for reporting and rejection of SGBV. This was necessitated by the need for media engagement on safety and protection of victims and survivors of all forms of violence. During the International Women's Day (IWD) celebrations held at the Makueni Prison, it was revealed that 70% of young men locked in prison are perpetrators of crimes ranging from defilement, rape, sodomy and other forms of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence. The County Government through the Department intends to organize a program in prison to sensitize men on the consequences of SGBV and recruit them both as champions and agents of change in the fight against all forms of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence.

The County has also organized safe spaces forums targeting boys and girls between the ages of 10-17 years where 7,280 minors (4,049 girls and 3,231 boys) were given an opportunity to share openly and acquire necessary skills and information for their own safety and protection on matters pertaining to SGBV. The safe spaces also provided a platform for children to engage freely and identify issues affecting them across the county. Equally, meetings have been held between the Department of Gender and the County Director of Education to discuss and redress some of the pertinent issues raised by children in writing.

It is also important to note that information was received from the minors in writing through use of flash cards and verbal conversations during the safe spaces forums was analyzed and the Department has consequently developed walking galleries and gallery cards with children voices to enhance awareness on child protection.

It has been recorded that there are increasing cases of SGBV incidences in the County including rape, domestic violence, defilement, incest, sodomy, neglect and harmful traditional practices. According to the County's Department of Gender and Social Services, at least five SGBV cases are reported daily. This situation is made worse by the fact that many victims shy away from reporting the abuse for fear of victimization. This is compounded by the fact that perpetrators of these heinous acts go scot-free without being subjected to the criminal justice system. The district children office has also highlighted concern over the increasing numbers of defilement among young girls and the apparent lack of concern by the survivor's family to seek redress as they seek alternative ways to resolve the cases. Further, ever since the

establishment of the Makueni GBV Recovery Centre in 2018 to date, the following cases have been reported and handled as indicated in the table 1:

Table 1: Reported SGBV cases in Makueni GBV Recovery Centre (2018-October 2020)

Year	Sex	Physical Assault	Sexual Assault	Emotional Assault
2020	Male	13	17	44
	Female	31	120	97
	<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>141</b>
2019	Male	-	-	-
	Female	-	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>143</b>
2018	Male	-	-	-
	Female	-	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>58</b>

In a bid to marshal political influence for purposes of the fight against SGBV, the office of the Deputy Governor in 2019, held the first sensitization workshop on “**Engaging with County Legislators on Sexual and Gender Based Violence**”. The County legislators acknowledged SGBV as a prominent problem within Makueni County and committed to take up appropriate education, sensitization, prevention, mitigation and response to create a society free from all forms of sexual and gender-based violence. In addition, the office of the Deputy Governor also organized a consultative forum for Makueni women leaders and Equality Now-Africa to deliberate on issues of child protection.

The foregoing notwithstanding, it must be noted that a good portion of counties have been ill equipped to handle SGBV cases and Makueni County is not an exception. It is evident that despite the existing data on SGBV in Kenya, reporting has been a challenge due to underlying infrastructural impediments including the inability of the county to fully implement the national SGBV monitoring and evaluation framework. However, the Government of Makueni County is keen on formulating standards for legislation and policy. Beyond these, the county will work towards operational modalities for legislation with activities geared towards achieving a SGBV-free County.

Addressing SGBV is part of the Makueni County's commitment towards eliminating gender inequalities. Unfortunately, there is absence of a comprehensive framework for integrated prevention and response mechanisms with respect to SGBV. Further, there still exists retrogressive cultural values, stereotypes, culture of silence that perpetuates SGBV and lack of respect for human rights among other obstacles that enable SGBV to thrive in communities.

## 2.2 Challenges

1. Persistent biased socio-cultural attitudes, beliefs and behaviours in society that perpetuate negative stereotypes, myths, discrimination and gender inequality;
2. Inadequate policy and regulatory framework at the county level for purposes of response to and administration of all SGBV related concerns;
3. Inadequate witness protection measures;
4. Limited availability and access to SGBV services on the part of survivors;
5. Inadequate resources: these resources are financial, human and material related in nature.
6. Political interference in reported cases;
7. Insufficient data and poor monitoring and evaluation mechanisms around SGBV: the county has not been able to collect and manage data in a manner that influences positive outcomes in the fight against SGBV.
8. Lack of essential multi-sectoral and coordinated approaches to SGBV;
9. Absence of or limited shelters/safe houses;
10. Lack of DNA laboratories at the County level resulting into weak chain of custody, forensic evidence leading to acquittals.

## 2.3 Legal Framework

This policy draws its context from existing international, regional and national instruments and frameworks that address SGBV. These include: -

- i. The Convention on Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)
- ii. The Protocol to the African Charter on human and People's Rights of the Rights of Women
- iii. Beijing Platform for Action 1995
- iv. African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child
- v. Sustainable Development Goals on Gender Equality
- vi. The Maputo Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa

- vii. African Union Agenda 2063
- viii. The Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa, 2004
- ix. The Constitution of Kenya, 2010
  - x. The Penal Code Cap 63 Laws of Kenya
  - xi. Sexual Offences Act, 2006
  - xii. Protection Against Domestic Violence Act (No. 21 of 2015)
- xiii. The Children Act, 2001
- xiv. The Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act 2011
  - xv. National Gender and Equality Act 2011
- xvi. The Refugee Act (2006);
- xvii. Employment Act (2007);
- xviii. Makueni County Reproductive Health and Family Planning Act ,2019
- xix. National Gender and Development Policy, 2019
  - xx. The National Children Policy Kenya, 2010.
  - xxi. National Land Policy, 2009
  - xxii. National Policy for Response to Gender Based Violence.
  - xxiii. National Guidelines on the Management of Sexual Violence (2014)
- xxiv. Relevant frameworks including The Kenya Vision 2030, Second Medium Term Plan (2013—17) The National Reproductive Health Strategy (2009-2015), Makueni Vision 2025 and Makueni CIDP (II).

## CHAPTER 3: POLICY OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

At the foundation of a successful realisation of these policy objectives lies the necessity for appropriate strategies for addressing the challenges facing the County's SGBV prevention and management efforts. In this regard, this chapter outlines the policy objectives, directions and strategies for addressing the issues identified in the first two Chapters in relation to the goal of progressively eliminating all forms of SGBV from Makueni County through the development of a preventive, responsive, protective, supportive and transformative environment. These objectives, directions and strategies provide more specific guidance on how the overall goals and statements of this policy will be attained.

### 3.1 Policy Objective 1: To strengthen the policy, legal and regulatory framework on SGBV

This policy recognizes that the establishment of a sound policy, legal and regulatory framework to enhance the County's capacity to address SGBV is vital in eradicating or minimizing the vice in Makueni County. The framework should address issues related to response, prevention and management of SGBV.

#### **Policy Direction**

The Government of Makueni County shall put in place relevant policy, legislative and regulatory framework to create a facilitative environment for responding, preventing and managing SGBV matters in the County.

#### **Strategies**

The Government of Makueni County, working with other stakeholders, shall:

- a) Formulate the requisite regulatory framework to provide for matters relating to the prevention, response and management of all forms of SGBV in Makueni County;
- b) Uphold and implement the legal, policy and regulatory framework on SGBV;
- c) Engage in awareness creation on SGBV related laws and regulatory instruments;

### **3.2 Policy Objective 2: To institute strategies for prevention, response and management of SGBV**

Prevention strategies comprise of developing an SGBV prevention environment, implementation of Sexual harassment at the work place policy and reduction of vulnerability of groups at risk of SGBV, management, psychosocial support, rehabilitation and reintegration of perpetrators back to the community.

#### **Policy Direction**

The County Government of Makueni shall institute prevention strategies as an essential first step towards curbing the occurrence of SGBV.

#### **Strategies**

The Government of Makueni County, working with other stakeholders, shall:

##### **a) Develop an SGBV prevention environment through:**

- i. Promoting gender equality and SGBV prevention programmes in educational institutions;
- ii. Undertaking public education on SGBV in the community to leverage on positive social norms and attitudes;
- iii. Undertaking legal literacy programmes and legal rights awareness initiatives;
- iv. Actively involve men and boys in the fight against SGBV;
- v. Educating people, especially the youth, including adolescents on reproductive health, specifically on sexuality and biological changes;
- vi. Rehabilitation and reintegration of perpetrators back to the community;
- vii. Integrating and working with reformed perpetrators into long term prevention programming;
- viii. Mobilizing government institutions, CSOs and the Private Sector to support the Policy against SGBV and to support implementation of the SGBV laws and other laws that promote gender equality;
- ix. Engaging the local media in broadening their knowledge on SGBV ethical reporting;
- x. Improving stakeholder coordination on gender equality and prevention of SGBV within the County;
- xi. Building capacity of duty bearers on prevention and response to SGBV;
- xii. Forming SGBV survivor support groups and networks;
- xiii. Providing support to community-based prevention mechanisms; and

xiv. Ensuring that integration SGBV of issues into county policies, plans, legislations and administrative guidelines.

**b) Implement Sexual harassment at the work place policy through:**

- i. Facilitating programmes that inform county staff and other associates about sexual harassment and to make them more sensitive to its forms and consequences;
- ii. Ensuring that all staff and associates sign commitments to refrain from engaging in sexual harassment at the workplace; and
- iii. Build capacity of personnel responsible for the administration of the policy.

**c) Reduction of vulnerability of groups at risk of SGBV through:**

- i. Putting in place mechanisms to identify groups and individuals at high risk of SGBV;
- ii. Forming SGBV survivor and perpetrator support groups and networks;
- iii. Developing and reinforce programmes for economic empowerment of vulnerable groups;
- iv. Promoting the development of safe spaces, rehabilitation and reintegration facilities for all survivors and SGBV offenders;
- v. Promoting self-care programmes for protection of SGBV service providers; and
- vi. Collaborating with correctional facilities to integrate SGBV programmes in their plans and operations.

### **3.3 Policy Objective 3: To formulate SGBV response strategies**

This objective focuses on the need to increase access to quality and comprehensive response and support services across sectors, facilitate the establishment and strengthening of existing safe spaces and improving accountability for SGBV.

#### **Policy Direction**

The Government of Makueni County shall initiate relevant measures for effective response to SGBV cases in the County.

#### **Strategies**

The Government of Makueni County, working with other stakeholders, shall:

**a) Increase access to quality and comprehensive response and support services across sectors through:**

- i. Providing budgetary allocation and seeking partnerships to support treatment of SGBV survivors who are unable to afford medical services;
- ii. Supporting the establishment of SGBV focal point at every Sub-County hospital and one referral centre at the County Level 5 facility;
- iii. Expanding access to short and long-term support services (health, legal, social structures) to ensure integration of SGBV response;
- iv. Fast-tracking dissemination and implementation of minimum standards for service delivery across sectors and enhancing comprehensive care and support for survivors, perpetrators and their families;
- v. Ensuring gender mainstreaming in all operations related to SGBV programming;
- vi. Strengthening the referral process and coordination of multi-sectoral approach for interventions and reporting of cases;
- vii. Ensuring that relevant departments display service charters that provide information on SGBV to the public to increase awareness;
- viii. Collaborating with the relevant partners (state and non-state actors) to strengthen capacity of institutions and SGBV service providers;
- ix. Mobilizing and training community resource persons to enhance protection and response to SGBV;
- x. Strengthening the County SGBV reporting mechanisms for survivors;
- xi. Facilitating rehabilitation and reintegration of both survivors and perpetrators and building their capacities to make informed decisions pertaining to their economic and social development.

**b) Facilitate the establishment and strengthening of existing safe spaces through:**

- i. Establishing safe spaces for survivors of SGBV in an effective and efficient way;
- ii. Ensuring appropriate delivery and provision of quality and holistic services;
- iii. Contextualizing safe spaces arrangements to the community environment; and
- iv. Ensuring access to a most empowering environment and programmes appropriate to survivor's individual developmental and therapeutic needs.

**c) Improve accountability for SGBV through:**

- i. Raising awareness of the SGBV laws and provide adequate information on the legal process;

- ii. Improving systems of detecting, responding and managing SGBV cases in a safe and confidential environment;
- iii. In collaboration with relevant partners, encourage continuous capacity building of duty bearers dealing with SGBV cases;
- iv. Continuous awareness and sensitization to citizens to promote understanding of gender and positive social norms and attitudes; and
- v. In collaboration with relevant partners, provide rehabilitative programmes for offenders.

### **3.4 Policy Objective 4: To Develop Coordination, Monitoring Systems and Data Collection Mechanisms**

The Government of Makueni County shall achieve this objective by building coordination and monitoring systems and improving data collection on SGBV with relevant stakeholders and explore areas for cooperation in this regard.

#### **Policy Direction**

The Government of Makueni County shall seek strategic partnerships with various stakeholders and map out opportunities for building coordination and monitoring systems and improving data collection on SGBV occurrences.

#### **Strategies**

The Government of Makueni County, working with other stakeholders, shall:

##### **a) Build coordination and monitoring systems through:**

- i. Collaboration with relevant stakeholders for purposes of strengthening the capacity of the department to implement this policy;
- ii. Accelerating gender mainstreaming into all SGBV legislations, policies, plans and programmes;
- iii. Fast-tracking implementation of laws and policies in collaboration with various state and non-state actors at national and county levels;
- iv. Developing and sensitizing on workplace policies addressing SGBV prevention and response in public and private organizations;
- v. Adopting, strengthening and enforcing policies against SGBV in institutions of learning in collaboration with other stakeholders;

- vi. In collaboration with the National Government and relevant partners, develop standards for safety nets such as safe spaces and rescue centers that support SGBV survivors; and
- vii. Negotiating for access to SGBV data for informed decision-making.

**b) Improve data collection of evidence on SGBV through:**

- i. Facilitating SGBV data collection and collation;
- ii. Improving collection, analysis and use of data and research to enhance SGBV prevention and response efforts;
- iii. Establishing monitoring and evaluation and data management systems on SGBV;
- iv. Ensuring sufficient budgetary allocation and collaborating with relevant partners to support data collection;

## **CHAPTER FOUR: IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK**

### **4.1 Institutional arrangements**

An operational coordination and accountability mechanism is key for the effective implementation of this policy. This chapter provides details of how the different state and non-state actors and structures should work together to ensure multi-sectoral and interagency collaboration.

The department responsible for Gender Affairs in the County will coordinate the implementation of this policy. It will also lead in coordination of all SGBV sector players at national and county government, private sector and other relevant stakeholders.

### **4.2 Roles of Department in charge of Gender Affairs**

- Facilitate creation of SGBV networks or strengthen the existing SGBV networks;
- Coordinate and facilitate efficient and effective operationalization of both the safe shelter and GBV Recovery Centre;
- Establish and strengthen linkages with GBV service providers;
- Promote community-based prevention mechanisms;
- Community-based education and information campaigns about sexual and gender-based violence as well as about the availability of services;
- Case management, referral and advocacy;
- Promote positive cultural practices and demystify stereotypes and myths surrounding SGBV;
- Public participation to encourage reporting of SGBV cases particularly where men and boys are the survivors;
- Publicize the use of the County SGBV reporting hotline;
- Support the community anti-SGBV champions to monitor, follow up and offer surveillance on cases of SGBV;
- Facilitate interagency and inter sectoral planning for SGBV response in prevention, protection and prosecution;
- Monitor compliance of SGBV legislations, plans, policies as well as relevant international conventions;
- Data collection and analysis, including undertaking SGBV research and surveys;

- Facilitate the development of interagency systems for incident reporting, documentation, referrals, information sharing, monitoring and evaluation, and coordination;
- Overall leadership and coordination in policy implementation, and resource mobilization, data aggregation and analysis; and
- Build capacity of relevant stakeholders to handle SGBV cases.
- 

### **4.3 The Makueni Inter-governmental Gender Sector Working Group**

There is established the Makueni Intergovernmental County Gender Sector working Group for effective coordination and reshaping county gender priorities, policies and actions.

#### **4.3.1 Composition of the Committee**

The committee shall be comprised of

1. The County Commissioner.
2. The County CEC member responsible for gender who shall co-chair with the County Commissioner.
3. The Chief officer in charge of gender.
4. The National government County Director for Gender who shall be the secretary.
5. The County Government Director for Gender who shall be the Co-Secretary with the National Government County Director;
6. County Police Commander,
7. A Representative of the Judiciary
8. A Representative of the ODPP,
9. National Gender and Equality Commission Representative (NGEC),
10. A Representatives of the National Council for Persons with Disability; and
11. Representatives from Development partners, Civil Society Organizations, Private Sector, and Faith Based Organizations shall be ex officio members.

#### **4.3.2 Roles of the Committee**

1. To receive and deliberate on annual work plans of each stakeholder for purposes of cooperation and coordination at county level.
2. To harmonize gender related activities to avoid duplication in the county.
3. To develop joint implementation strategies for similar gender related work.
4. To receive and deliberate on progress of joint programs and give recommendations on the improvement of the implementation of such activities/programs.

5. To make policy and program recommendations through the steering committee to the intergovernmental forum on gender.
6. Carry out mapping of partners on Gender equality and women empowerment areas of operation at the county.
7. Resource mobilization of gender activities at the county.
8. Participate in the planning and implementation of gender related activities/events.
9. Partner with the relevant departments in formulation and review of gender responsive CIDPs, policies, and strategies at the county level.
10. Ensure adherence to principals of gender-based budgeting.
11. Promote inter-county consultative forums on gender and SGBV.
12. Contribute to joint knowledge management by sharing and documenting best practices in the gender sector; and
13. Establish thematic sectoral groups such as Gender Based Violence, Social Economic empowerment and financial inclusion.

#### 4.4 Roles and Responsibilities of other County Departments and collaborating partners and institutions

Table 2: Stakeholders and their roles in implementation of this policy

No	Department/institutions & partners	Roles and responsibilities
1.	Department of Health Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Facilitate affordable, accessible and quality health care services including reproductive health care emergency services to SGBV survivors;</li> <li>▪ Relevant data collection and SGBV evidence management;</li> <li>▪ Provide psychosocial support to survivors;</li> <li>▪ Support formation of survivor support groups;</li> <li>▪ Preservation of evidence and data collection;</li> <li>▪ Medical expert witness for SGBV survivors;</li> <li>▪ Support coordination of the GBV Recovery Centre;</li> <li>▪ Support towards operationalization of the safe shelter;</li> <li>▪ Support and facilitate debriefing of staff handling SGBV survivors;</li> <li>▪ Providing continuous capacity building to staff on SGBV health related services;</li> <li>▪ Facilitate referrals for specialized care;</li> </ul>

No	Department/institutions & partners	Roles and responsibilities
2.	Department of Finance & Socio-Economic Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Develop, review and implement sector specific policies to integrate SGBV in their budget processes, plans and programmes;</li> <li>▪ Ensure allocation of adequate resources for implementation of SGBV programming; and</li> <li>▪ Data collection and analysis, including undertaking SGBV research and surveys.</li> </ul>
3.	Department of Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Establish conducive school environment free from SGBV;</li> <li>▪ Establish and facilitate gender justice clubs in schools;</li> <li>▪ Support creation of safe spaces in schools;</li> <li>▪ Awareness creation and sensitization of SGBV;</li> <li>▪ Championing child rights and protection;</li> <li>▪ Provide support to needy, vulnerable and intelligent children through bursaries and scholarships; and</li> <li>▪ Mobilization for safe spaces and education forums.</li> </ul>
4.	Department of Devolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Public participation to encourage reporting of SGBV cases;</li> <li>▪ Promote linkage that support SGBV initiatives;</li> <li>▪ Support in establishment of safe spaces in the community;</li> <li>▪ Championing SGBV detection, prevention, response and management;</li> <li>▪ Provide civic education on available services; and</li> <li>▪ Coordination and mobilization.</li> </ul>
5.	State Department of Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Awareness creation and sensitization on SGBV and its consequences;</li> <li>▪ Support in monitoring of survivor support groups and;</li> <li>▪ Strengthening networks and linkages with SGBV service providers and actors.</li> </ul>
6.	National Gender & Equality Commission (NGEC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Monitors, facilitates and advises on the integration of principles of equality and freedom from discrimination in all national and county policies, laws and administrative regulations in all public and private institutions;</li> <li>▪ Ensures compliance with all treaties and conventions ratified by Kenya relating to issues of equality and freedom from discrimination;</li> <li>▪ Hosts the regular SGBV forum.</li> </ul>

No	Department/institutions & partners	Roles and responsibilities
7.	National Police Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Provides security through enforcement of law and order;</li> <li>▪ Provides security personnel to investigate SGBV offences and collaborate with the department of public prosecution on law enforcement;</li> <li>▪ Continuous training of police service to handle sexual and gender-based offences; and</li> <li>▪ Collection of relevant data.</li> </ul>
8.	Council of Governors-Committee responsible for Gender Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Develop guidelines and procedures for establishment of safe shelters and GBV Recovery centres;</li> <li>▪ Establishment of linkages/ partnerships and networks for support on SGBV programming;</li> <li>▪ Lobby and monitor gender mainstreaming across departments;</li> <li>▪ Resource mobilization and;</li> <li>▪ Provide technical support to implement the SGBV policy.</li> </ul>
9.	County Assembly Gender Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Enact gender responsive legislations and approve regulations on issues related to SGBV;</li> <li>▪ Lobby for adequate resources for implementation of SGBV programming; and</li> <li>▪ Create awareness on SGBV.</li> </ul>
10.	Civil Society Organizations and Faith Based Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Seek accountability for SGBV laws and policies and budgetary allocations and participates in CIDP elaboration and annual budget reviews;</li> <li>▪ Resource mobilization for SGBV policy implementation;</li> <li>▪ Provision of SGBV services and participation in the SGBV referral infrastructure;</li> <li>▪ Participation in data collection and analysis, including undertaking research and surveys;</li> <li>▪ Advocating for appropriate policies and legislation for prevention and response to SGBV;</li> <li>▪ Design appropriate programmes and interventions;</li> <li>▪ Complimenting government's efforts in awareness creating and</li> </ul>

No	Department/institutions & partners	Roles and responsibilities
		<p>disseminating the policy provisions to the grassroots;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Service providers in SGBV prevention;</li> <li>▪ Developing strategies for multi-stakeholder intervention to mitigate the impact of SGBV; and</li> <li>▪ Provide support towards effective operationalization of the safe shelter.</li> </ul>
11.	Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Engagement of public private partnerships, CSR towards components of SGBV prevention, protection (e.g. infrastructure) and also ensuring enforcement of employee related policies such as sexual harassment policies at the workplaces;</li> <li>▪ Financing of SGBV programs;</li> <li>▪ Participation in data collection on SGBV trends in the County;</li> <li>▪ Implementation of SGBV policy through adoption of codes of conduct aimed at tackling SGBV in the workplace; and</li> <li>▪ Provision of SGBV services and participation in the SGBV referral infrastructure.</li> </ul>
12.	Judiciary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Criminal justice system addresses SGBV to ensure accountability for the perpetrators and promote the safety of survivors;</li> <li>▪ Develop Bail and Sentencing policies to assist in determining cases of SGBV in a manner consistent with the law and constitution and ensure speedy determination of cases;</li> <li>▪ Increase and improve the institutional capacity of all courts to deal with SGBV crimes;</li> <li>▪ Ensure that Magistrate and Judges are comprehensively trained on matters of SGBV crimes;</li> <li>▪ Ensure full implementation of the Witness Protection Act in relation to sexual and gender based criminal cases; and</li> <li>▪ Develop and constantly review rules relating to sexual and gender-based crimes.</li> </ul>
13.	Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Prosecutes criminal offences and ensures effective administration of criminal justice system; and</li> <li>▪ Strengthen the special unit and its structures for handling and</li> </ul>

No	Department/institutions & partners	Roles and responsibilities
	(ODPP)	prosecuting cases of SGBV.
14.	Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Provides information and analysis on enforcement of SGBV policies and legislation;</li> <li>▪ Serves a public watchdog function;</li> <li>▪ Provides a campaign platform for awareness raising and education for all stakeholders to communicate concerns and opinions;</li> <li>▪ Awareness creation on SGBV;</li> <li>▪ Policy dissemination;</li> <li>▪ Gender responsive coverage of SGBV interventions;</li> <li>▪ Promote ethical reporting in the media and eliminate gender stereotypes;</li> <li>▪ Build capacity for gender sensitive research and reporting;</li> <li>▪ Expose cases of SGBV;</li> <li>▪ Support media houses to develop a gender perspective in their programme content and reporting; and,</li> <li>▪ Enhance and promote capacity of women in media to work in the technical production aspects of media.</li> </ul>
15.	Development Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Facilitate mobilization of resources to support implementation of the policy;</li> <li>▪ Establish appropriate institutions and donor coordination mechanisms for ensuring SGBV responsiveness of development cooperation;</li> <li>▪ Provide technical and financial resources for gender mainstreaming;</li> <li>▪ Support provision of incentives for good practices in gender mainstreaming in all sectors at all levels; and,</li> <li>▪ Provide funding support for gender programmes to reduce</li> </ul>
16.	Councils of Elders/ Traditional Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Create awareness of practices, customs, traditions and cultures that perpetuate SGBV;</li> <li>▪ Guide communities and other organizations on what is culturally acceptable or unacceptable; and;</li> <li>▪ Collaborate with Government departments, CSOs, FBOs and the private sector to sensitize and advocate for social and attitude change and</li> </ul>

No	Department/institutions & partners	Roles and responsibilities
		demystify SGBV myths and stereotypes.
17.	Individuals and Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Participation in awareness raising activities;</li> <li>▪ Reporting incidences of SGBV;</li> <li>▪ Promote positive attitudes towards gender and development; and,</li> <li>▪ Comply with the laws that protect dignity of persons and communities, including the use of social media.</li> </ul>

## CHAPTER FIVE: POLICY COMMUNICATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION AND REVIEW

### 5.1 Communication

Communication is important in order to enhance performance, transparency and accountability with clear understanding of roles and responsibilities, build trust and ownership of the interventions by the stakeholders including communities, and to ensure timely feedback and adherence to established policies and guidelines. A clear communication strategy minimizes exclusion errors and ensures that the various actors are fully aware of their rights and responsibilities.

In SGBV response, prevention and management communication involves the following areas: interventions; policy objectives, strategies/ interventions and measures; monitoring and evaluation reports; partnerships and financing; expenditure accounting and feedback mechanisms. The intended recipients for such communication include; the community, other county departments, the National Government, County Assembly, Parliament, the Office of the Auditor General, private sector/philanthropic foundations, development partners, faith-based and community-based organizations.

Means of communication are varied and comprise the use of media i.e. radio, television, braille and sign language, social staff/stakeholder meetings, dissemination of policy documents, public participation forums including workshops and seminars, central information and document repository, community complaints committees and the use of established national and county structures by the county and national governments

### 5.2 Monitoring and Evaluation

The monitoring and evaluation framework is intended to measure the progress in the implementation of this Policy. The implementation Matrix attached in framework (**Annex 1**) reflects the Policy's overarching objectives as well as objectively verifiable indicators, actors and timelines within which each strategy is achieved.

The department responsible for Gender affairs will coordinate all other key actors, county departments and agencies involved in response, prevention and management of SGBV in the County.

### **5.3 Progress Reports**

The department of responsible for Gender Affairs shall prepare annual M&E reports on implementation of the Policy. The Department shall also commission a midterm evaluation, to be conducted by an independent agency to measure outcomes and impacts of the Policy and inform its review. Monitoring and Evaluation studies will be jointly undertaken with relevant stakeholders.

### **5.4 Accountability**

Accountability in management is necessary for building trust and confidence with the community and stakeholders. Lack of accountability can lead to inefficiencies and compromises service delivery, entrenches negative organizational culture, waste of resources, erodes stakeholder trust and compromises the sustainability of projects.

Accountability is done by establishing controls (legal frameworks, policies, and systems) to ensure accountability, participatory project planning, timely implementation and periodic project reviews.

### **5.5 Learning and Knowledge Management**

Learning and knowledge management is a vital part of response, prevention and management of SGBV in the County. It enables program actors to document good practices and enable information sharing on perspectives, ideas that inform decision-making, planning, take corrective actions and make program adjustments. This contributes to improved service delivery, productivity, effectiveness and innovation.

Learning and knowledge management for SGBV programs in the county by leveraging on technology to document processes and enable transfer of information, ideas and replication of good practices. Trainings, mentoring, and coaching provide an avenue for continuous capacity building.

### **5.6 Feedback Mechanisms and Stakeholder Consultation**

The department responsible for Gender Affairs shall provide feedback to stakeholders through various platforms

## 5.7 Policy Funding Mechanisms

The successful implementation of this policy will require adequate financial, human and technical resources to ensure effective and efficient implementation for desired policy outcomes. Increased government financing for SGBV programs will help to address SGBV issues as set out in international and national legislation and policies. The County Government will prioritize and set aside a specific annual budgetary allocation for SGBV programs the County. Mobilization of funding will be sought through strategic partnerships with development partners (faith-based, community-based, non-governmental and intergovernmental organizations, donor agencies), private sector and philanthropic organizations. The county government shall therefore aim to expand sources of financing through these collaborations and partnerships.

## 5.8 Policy Review

The department shall from time to time, in collaboration with all key stakeholders, review the policy to ensure that it remains relevant and addresses the emerging issues and trends at international, national and county level.

## ANNEX 1: IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX

Table 3: Policy Implementation Framework

Objectives	Strategies	Indicators	Actors	Timelines/Reporting frequency
<b>Objective 1: To strengthen the policy, legal and regulatory framework on SGBV</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Formulate the requisite regulatory framework that provides for matters relating to the prevention, response and management of all forms of SGBV in Makueni County;</li> <li>-Creation of awareness on SGBV related laws.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Laws formulated and passed</li> <li>-No. of forums held on SGBV</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Department responsible for Gender Affairs</li> <li>-Department responsible for legal affairs</li> <li>-Department of Health Services</li> <li>-Department of Education</li> <li>-Other stakeholders</li> </ul>	18 months
<b>Objective 2: To institute prevention, response and management of SGBV</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Develop an SGBV prevention environment</li> <li>-Implement Anti-Sexual harassment and SGBV Policy at the work place.</li> <li>-Reduce vulnerability of groups at risk of SGBV.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-No. of SGBV sensitization forums held in schools and in the community</li> <li>-No. of local media stations reached with awareness on ethical reporting of SGBV cases</li> <li>-No. of staff sensitized on Sexual harassment at workplace policy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Department responsible for gender affairs</li> <li>-Department responsible for HR</li> <li>-Department of Health Services</li> <li>-Department of Education</li> <li>-Other stakeholders</li> </ul>	Quarterly

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-No. of survivor groups formed</li> <li>-No. of men and boys trained as SGBV champions</li> <li>-No. of linkages/networks established</li> <li>-No. of duty bearers trained on SGBV prevention</li> <li>-No. of perpetrators rehabilitated and reintegrated back into community planning</li> </ul>		
<b>Objective 3: To formulate SGBV Response strategies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Increase access to quality and comprehensive response and support services across sectors</li> <li>-Facilitate the establishment and strengthening of existing safe spaces.</li> <li>-Improve accountability for SGBV.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-No. of hospitals with trained SGBV medical teams</li> <li>-No. of people accessing the hotline</li> <li>-No. of survivors accessing safe spaces</li> <li>-No. of duty bearers trained in SGBV</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Department responsible for Gender Affairs</li> <li>-Department of Health Services</li> <li>-Department of Education</li> <li>-Department responsible for public participation</li> <li>-Other stakeholders</li> </ul>	Quarterly

<b>Objective 4: To Develop Coordination, Monitoring Systems and Data Collection</b>	-Build coordination and monitoring systems. -Improve data collection of evidence on SGBV.	-An approved coordination monitoring system -Updated database of SGBV cases reported	-Department responsible for Gender Affairs -Department of Health Services -Department of Education -Department responsible for Monitoring and evaluation -Other stakeholders	continuous
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