



# Kwale County **Action Plan**

for the Advancement of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on  
*Women, Peace and Security* 2022 -2024



# FOREWORD

**K**enya has undoubtedly made significant strides towards advancing the role of women in peace and security. Evidently, amongst other things, several counties in the country have recently localized the National Action Plans for the implementation of the the advancement of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security.

Through the development of this Plan, Kwale county has now joined the champions seeking to ensure the continued entrenchment of gender equality and equity in the counties and to avail necessary data for measuring progress. Implementation of this plan will thus be pivotal in providing strategic data on the targets and processes towards realization of meaningful engagement of women as key influencers in decision and policy making processes that affect peace and security.

While Kwale County has existing legal frameworks that integrate inclusion of women in peace and security such as the Countering Violent Extremism Action Plan coordinated by the Ministry of interior with specific pillars that target women, the engagement of women may not be adequate. Further other important policies/ bills that would have enhanced their participation are still work in progress and are yet to be acceded to to facilitate its implementation. These include the Kwale Peace Policy, Kwale Gender Policy and The Kwale SGBV bill 2018 which are still pending but are critical in facilitating women participation in peace and security .

The development of this plan is therefore in reference to the second KNAP on UNSRC 1325 and the gaps identified above. It is also a result of stakeholders consultative process including a baseline study commissioned to assess women participation in formal peace and security spaces in Kwale County to identify challenges and opportunities that exist in Kwale that enhance/ or impede participation of women in peace and security.



## Message From The County Government of Kwale

**W**ell aware of the the high levels of disparities amongst women in our county, we are fully convinced that we must embrace initiatives that seek to empower women and girls as key stakeholders in development processes. The decision to localize the National Action Plan for the advancement of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security is thus integral and at the core of our hearts.

Kwale's population has more women who are disadvantaged in multiple ways compared to men. Through this CAP, our vision is thus to ensure that commitments to gender equality and gender mainstreaming translates into action, by providing strong and coherent pathways for women's leadership in partnership with civil society and other relevant stakeholders in Kwale county.

We strongly note that the successful implementation of this Plan requires strong coordination mechanisms between the National Government agencies and the Kwale County Government as well as other actors including Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and duty bearers at the grassroots levels. We thus call on all County Government institutions as well as the community members to collectively own and implement the plan to ensure its effectiveness and sustainability and ultimately realize its goals.

We commit to work collaboratively with relevant state actors and structures to strengthen coordination and continually empower women, young women, and girls, and leverage existing efforts to advance women's peace and security interventions in Kwale County. We will sensitize girls and women and vulnerable groups on the forms of GBV and create awareness of the existing legal framework and referral pathways.

In the years to come, we will lobby for resources to facilitate women and girls' participation in peace, security and disaster management at grassroots levels to include climate change actions, conflict management, and natural resources management.

*Ms. Sylvia Chidodo*  
Ag. County Secretary  
Kwale County

## Message From The Kwale County Commissioner



*Mr. Gideon Oyagi*  
County Commissioner  
Kwale County

I am pleased to present this County Action Plan to help us navigate our path towards better involvement of women in peace and security matters in Kwale County. The development of this plan to advance the role of women in decision making processes that influence peace and security matters in Kwale is timely and must therefore be embraced by all. There is no doubt that despite the high levels of inequality impacting on women in Kwale, they are still better placed to facilitate meaningful peace and security processes.

I want to thank Human Rights Agenda (HURIA) through the support of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women for facilitating the process of developing this Plan. This plan will provide an opportunity to initiate localized strategic actions that facilitate meaningful participation of women in peace and security work as well as, identify priorities and resources, at the county level, that facilitate inclusion of women and gender perspectives in decision-making towards for achieving sustainable peace and security in Kwale county.

To facilitate implementation of this action plan, we will take advantage of the existing structures at the county level that present opportunities for participation of women in peace and security. These include peace committees in each sub-county that are coordinated by our National Government Administration Officials, Community Policing coordinated by the police station area OCPD, Technical gender working groups at the county and sub-county level coordinated by the county department of gender.

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We express most heartfelt gratitude to the lead consultant Ms. Violet Muthiga and HURIA Staff including the Executive Director, Yusuf Lule Mwatsefu, the Head of Programs Ms. Winnie Hachi, the Human Resource and Organizational Capacity Development Manager Ms. Betty Sidi, for ensuring seamless flow of the baseline study and other activities that led to the production of this plan.

Finally, we acknowledge that the development of the plan would have not been possible without the involvement of the intended users and beneficiaries. We thus thank all our varied stakeholders who participated as key informants, participants and facilitators in the series of meetings leading to the development of this plan.



## Acronyms

<b>ADR</b>	Alternative Dispute Resolution
<b>CEDAW</b>	Convention on Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women
<b>CSOs</b>	Civil Society Organisations
<b>CVE</b>	Countering Violent Extremism
<b>FBOs</b>	Faith-Based Organizations
<b>FGD</b>	Focused Group Discussions
<b>GBV</b>	Gender-Based Violence
<b>GRB</b>	Gender Responsive Budgeting
<b>HURIA</b>	Human Rights Agenda
<b>KNAP</b>	Kenya National Action Plan
<b>KCAP</b>	Kwale County Action Plan
<b>KII</b>	Key Individual Informants
<b>NGOs</b>	Non-Governmental Organizations
<b>NPS</b>	National Police Service
<b>SGDs</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNSCR</b>	United Nations Security Council Resolution
<b>VAWG</b>	Violence Against Women and Girls
<b>VE</b>	Violent Extremism
<b>WEE</b>	Women Economic Empowerment
<b>WPS</b>	Women Peace and Security



# Background Information

## 1.1. The United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325

The United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 on women, peace, and security, was unanimously passed by the Security Council on 31 October 2000 as one of 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 that recognizes that armed conflict impacts women differently from men. It reaffirms the role of women in peace-building and the prevention and resolution of conflicts. The resolution stresses women's importance in decision-making and their 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 peace-builders 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 processes and reconstruction decisions and programs. Since 2000, the Security Council has adopted subsequent resolutions to support and strengthen UNSCR 1325 including resolutions 1820 (2008), 1888 (2008), 1889 (2009), 1960 (2010), 2106 (2013), 2122 (2013), 2242 (2015), 2349 (2017), 2467 (2019), and 2493 (2019).

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 15th 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 percent 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 percent 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 peace-building processes. Only 41 percent of member states have developed National Action Plans (NAPs) on women, peace, and security, and just 22 percent 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 percent) have adopted NAPs, including Kenya.

## 1.2. Kenya National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325

As a UN member state, Kenya has committed to observing the principles of the UN Charter, the international treaties it has ratified, including the UN Security Council Resolution 1325. In 2016 Kenya launched the first KNAP of the UNSCR 1325, whose implementation came into completion in 2018, the review of the 1st KNAP took place in 2019 leading to the development of the 2nd KNAP that is currently being implemented over the period between 2020-2024.

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### 1.2.1. Kwale County Security Context

Kwale county is found in the coastal region of Kenya. It borders Taita Taveta County to the North West, Kilifi County to the North and North East, Mombasa County and the Indian Ocean to the East and Southeast, and the United Republic of Tanzania to the South West. The County is located on the Southern tip of Kenya, lying between Latitudes 30.05° to 40.75° South and Longitudes 38.52° to 39.51° East. Kwale County covers an area of about 8,270.2 Square Kilometres, of which 62 is water surface.

Kwale County has four sub-counties; **Matuga** with a population **73,377**, **Msambweni 211,814**, **Kinango 72,027** and **Lunga Lunga 91,011** (National Census Report 2019). The population was projected to rise to **909,929 in 2018 and by 2022**, the population was projected to rise to a total of **1,914,796** with **930,960** being males and **983,836** being females. The county has a Poverty Rate of **41.1 % (2016)** and an unemployment rate of **12.9 (%)**

Outside of the tourist areas, poverty is rampant, unemployment is high, and the county's infrastructure is inadequate. Girls, in particular, drop out of school at a young age, typically due to arranged marriages, and education lags behind the rest of the country.

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According to the NPS annual crime report 2022, Kwale crime rate index is at **105**, there is also a **14%** decrease of crime cases reported in 2020 compared to 2019. Further COVID 19 pandemic effects also affected crime rate as the government implemented several non-pharmacological interventions: school closures, mandatory quarantines, countrywide night curfew, closure of clubs, restaurants and non-essential businesses, suspension of international flights, partial lockdown in five hot spots (Nairobi, Mombasa, Kilifi, Kwale and Mandera). However the report further indicates that, The Coastal of Kenya has had to bear with a jobless youth who are addicted to different psychotropic substances. This eventually leads to them committing different crimes in an endeavor to sustain their addiction.

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### 1.3.1. Forms and Causes of Insecurity and Conflicts

**Violent Extremism:** The proximity of Kwale to Somalia which is the main hub of Al Shabaab, has seen an increase in the number of people joining the group. Men and women are affected differently. While extremists reach out to potential candidates using religious-based ideologies, potential candidates are also reaching out to extremists. The pattern of recruitment involves religious teaching of future promises and liberation narratives focused to secure the will of individuals to engage. There has been a shift from using the face to face technique to spreading tailored campaign using social media outlets to radicalize and eventually recruit.

A research done by Institute for security studies (2020) on countering violent extremism in Kenya showed that extremist groups target groups and individuals through content that alleviates their socio-economic and education status. This campaigns partially account for wider geographic coverage of the extremist groups.

Unsuspecting individuals have been lured into false promises of good jobs and scholarships from this groups. Boys have been recruited to join the militia group and fight as soldiers getting exposed to extreme violence. Girls on the other hand have been used as sex slaves of forced into arranged marriages to the extremist leaders. Many women have been left widowed when their husbands become recruits are killed in the process . Individual who manage to return suffer from victimological perspective trauma (UNDOC ,2018).

**Land:** Kwale County has historically faced land issues, with the majority of the land held by absentee landlords. This has resulted in the squatter settlement problem. As a result, there are high incidences of land lessness, with many families having no access to land and having to live as squatters on public or private land. The land situation is further complicated by the lack of land adjudication and issuance of title deeds, making it precarious and difficult to invest in the development of land. Most households are landless specifically in Matuga and Msambweni sub-counties. For land parcels where homesteads were located, 16.6% were squatters. Such households are vulnerable because of their low incomes and inaccessibility to land for any forms of investment.

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### 1.3.2. Manifestation of Insecurity and Conflict

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**Gender-Based Violence:** The coastal county has witnessed a surge in violence against women and girls, consequently necessitating stakeholders to step in and address the situation. Reports from gender department in Kwale indicate that 7 out of 10 women in the county are victims of gender-based violence, with the cases of domestic violence and wife inheritance being more rampant. Many women and girls in the county are still subjected to outdated cultures such as female genital mutilation, early marriages, and wife inheritance thus denying them their basic rights. Majority of victims of gender-based violence have remained silent, while a large number of the GBV cases involving family members have been turned down in courts of law because of the influence of the such suspects/perpetrators of violence have in the society and even judicial systems.

**Inter- Community Grievances:** There have been border disputes with neighboring Taita Taveta that has led to county radicalization and tribal-related conflicts. Social movements have been created through these conflicts with the likes of The Mombasa Republican Council (MRC) a social movement that arose in 1998, citing marginalization and land injustices against indigenous coastal people. The movement makes secessionist claims on the Coastal strip of land and attracts wide-ranging support amongst coastal peoples. Studies have shown that generally, mine-related conflict revolves around these issues, namely: land ownership, unfair compensation practices, inequitable resource, environmental degradation, mine-induced poverty, and conflict over human rights abuses.

#### **High poverty levels:**

Kwale County has a poverty rate of **41.6%**. This affects men and women, boys and girls differently. The high poverty rate made many men turn to crime and are easily lured to join violent extremist groups like Al-Shabaab. Many have also turned to organized crime gangs and drug addiction in the area. Women have also been driven into commercial sex workers and drug addiction resulting into many cases of early pregnancy, while many have also been forced into migrant domestic workers in major towns within the county and other counties.

#### **High illiteracy levels:**

The high illiteracy levels of **43%** (2019) affect women and girls differently in the county. The introduction of free primary education has however tried to bridge the gaps although there still exist serious illiteracy levels. Illiterate women are forced to do cheap domestic work or be housewives where they do not earn any income. This has been a major cause of GBV since much violence at the family level stems from the inability to provide basic human needs like food for the family. Women are also forced into depression and drug addiction. Men on the other hand are forced to do manual jobs which offer little income. These high illiteracy levels have contributed significantly and forced them to join extremist groups to earn a living.

This has also been a cause for girls and boys to join juvenile criminal gangs. At the same time, forcing girls into early marriage, early pregnancies, and increased school drop-out rates.



## Group II

Types of Conflict Experience in KwaZulu-Natal Aina ye mambo Yanaolela Vita/Kubekwane	Who are the active participants Wanohusika	Madhara kwa Jamii (E.S.P.) Madhara haswa kwa khinzamano no Waschana
Domestic violence	wife & husband boyfriend & girlfriend	- Marriage separations - divorce - Early teenage pregnancy - Trauma - Early marriage - Single parenting
religious ideology	- Imam - Religious leader	- Radicalization - disappearance - death - lead to poverty - orphan burden - lead to increase of widows.
Security issues	- Security agency - youths - community	- death and abduction - a youths and elderly.
Land issues	- Local administration - Land officers - community	- displacement - family m...
Mining	- Base Titanium Limited - community - National Government - politician	- displacement - family s...

### **Inadequate employment opportunities**

Kwale County has very limited job opportunities due to very few industries that can absorb the workforce. Many residents are engaged in simple substance agricultural activities for family use. This impacts women and girls in different ways. Women are forced into domestic work and some due to poverty and lack of employment opportunities have become street families. Many women also face GBV in their families due to lack of or inadequate human needs as they are left to single-handedly take care of their families. Many men have resorted to drinking and do not provide for their families. They in turn beat their wives when they are not able to offer the basics like food. Girls on the other hand have turned into commercial sex workers and some face early pregnancies. When the family cannot provide for the girls' needs, many have dropped out of school.

Men and boys are also affected differently. Men have been forced to migrate to other counties and towns in search of employment opportunities. Some have also joined extremist groups like Al Shabaab. Many men have also turned into drug addicts and are thus less productive. Boys on the other hand have been forced to drop out of school when their families cannot provide school fees. Many have turned into drug peddlers while many have joined organized juvenile criminal groups.

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### **Climate-related security risks**

The Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) presented strong evidence that surface temperatures across Africa have increased by 0.5-2°C over the past 100 years since 1960. Kenya has experienced a general warming trend, reported as being about 1°C, or 0.21°C per decade (1960-2013). The key effects of climate change include drought, flooding, declining agricultural productivity, declining livestock productivity, food, and nutrition insecurity, negative health impacts for humans and livestock including through increased incidences of pests and diseases, land and ecosystem degradation, water scarcity, displacement of populations, Intra and inter-community conflict, human-wildlife conflict, landslides, and erosion.

Kwale county is no exception to this, the climate change consequences have reached the very heart of the security agenda: flooding, disease, and famine, resulting in migration on an unprecedented scale in areas of already high tension; drought and crop failure, leading to intensified competition for food, water, and energy. Agricultural lands are with land disputes that result in community and family conflicts. Climate change acts as a risk multiplier, exacerbating underlying vulnerabilities and compounding existing grievances, further increasing the vulnerability of women and girls' safety.

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### **COVID 19 pandemic**

The global pandemic effect has had far-reaching effects on women and girls in terms of security. Many women were employed in the informal sector with many doing their small businesses to generate income at the micro-level. Many of these women were laid off from their employment opportunities. Additionally, many who were working in hotel industries lost their jobs. With this loss of jobs and diminished income, many women were forced to stay at home, this saw an increase in GBV in families.

Since the onset of COVID-19 in March 2020, and with the stay at home policy that occasioned the closure of schools, Kwale witnessed an increase in teenage pregnancies, sexually transmitted infections, and gender-based violence. According to the State Department Gender Officer, reported, by September 2020 since the onset of COVID, Kwale County recorded **2,821** case of teenage pregnancy that could have fallen from **9,000** recorded in 2019.



### 1.3.3. Initiatives in place to curb Insecurity and Conflict in Kwale county

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Some of the structures that exist in Kwale county to address matters concerning peace and security are;

- **Peace committees** at the sub-county level which are coordinated under the office of the County Commissioner mandated to coordinate peace initiatives and conflict preparedness / resolution at the community level. These platform provides an opportunity to promote women leadership in peace conversation and active participation decision making process. Key would be representation of women from the village level to the county level adherence to the constitutional 2/3rd gender rule.
- **Nyumba Kumi** initiatives at the village level under the National Administrative Government coordinated by Area Chiefs. The community plays among other roles volunteering information on suspicious characters or activities that might threaten peace while they also identify emergency response initiatives at the county level. Participation of women in the Nyumba kumi initiative provide a space for women voices to be heard and their immediate needs prioritized in situations of conflict.
- **Community policing** at the police station level is coordinated by the station OCPD; It brings together the community members and the police in ensuring a safe and secure environment for all. It aims at establishing an active and equal partnership between the Police and the public through which crime and community safety issues can jointly be discussed and solutions determined and implemented
- **Village elders** that function under the Chief's Office (National Government Administration) play an instrumental role in public governance in Kwale. Being at the grassroots level, they are the leaders closest to the people in terms of representing the interests and involvement in the decision-making process, to increase the efficacy of regulation and improvement of the provision of public goods and services as well as mediate on non-criminal offences. Provides an opportunity for women to take up leadership at the local level with regards to decions that disrupt peace or pose as a threat to peace among women, children and men..
- **Kwale Gender Sector Working Groups** at the county and sub-county level coordinated by the County commissioner and Co-Chaired by the county Department of Gender, Youth, Community development, talent management and social services. It consists of different thematic areas: Women peace and security ,Anti-Gender Based Violence , Women leadership, and Women economic empowerment thematic groups. For the specific implementation of Kwale CAP on UNSCR 1325, The Women, Peace and Security thematic Group is based place to facilitate a platform of engagement by women rights organization/movements on its implememntation, as well as facilitate coordination of activities and reports at the county level, Cordinated by the state department representative-Gender Officer Kwale county.
- **County Disaster Management Committee** – an act of the Kwale County Assembly to provides for a more effective organization of disaster risk reduction and mitigation, preparedness for, response to, and recovery from emergencies and disasters. Coordination is also linked to the National disaster management and non-governmental institutions that are mandated with emergency response programming e.g. The Kenya Red Cross that has presence in Kwale County.



### 1.1.1. Opportunities for Women's Participation

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An inclusive mediation process allows for a deeper knowledge of the core causes of conflict, and various experiences that people have during the conflict, and as well facilitate a creative and holistic conflict resolution outcome. There is a need to actively include women in this process for the long-term sustainability of any peace agreement. From the study, currently in Kwale County, women's participation and involvement in peace and security processes is below average with the majority of the composition dominated by men.

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**The Gender composition:** In the four constituencies of Kwale County, female form less than 50% of the peace committees. In Msambweni, Matuga, and Kinango constituencies, male make up to 60% of the committees while women form 40%. In Lunga-Lunga male form 90% of the committee while female take 10%. From the analysis, women are underrepresented in the committees and hence their issues are not well represented. This has a direct impact on the decision-making process, policy formulation, and the arbitration of cases that involve men and women.

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**Leadership:** In Msambweni and Lunga Lunga constituencies, all the leadership positions are occupied by males at 100% while women are not represented at all, they occupy 0% of leadership positions. In Matuga and Kinango, men occupy 70% of the leadership positions while women occupy 30%. This thus implies that women's and girls' issues cannot be represented in the decision making and policy formulation, the gender disparity in these committees has a direct impact on the decision-making process.

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**Kwale County Disaster management committee gender segregation:** It was discovered that 86% are male and 14% are female. This situation means the committees are not even compliant with the 2010 constitution on the two-thirds gender rule. For structures whose positions are appointed based on the officeholders, there is need to be deliberate in nominating or seconding the least advantaged gender (mostly) women to meet the required 2/3rd gender rule threshold.

*"Women participation in formulation of the Kwale county CVE action plan, one of the key pillar of UNSCR 1325 is participation of women in key decision making table" – KII Kwale county gender officer.*

### 1.1.2. Involvement of Grassroot Women Working with County Institutions, Community Mechanisms, and Women Organizations on Alternative Dispute Resolution, Reconciliation, and Mediation

The study identified several existing processes that women in Kwale County can take up towards their participation in peace and security processes. These include:

- Campaigns to promote women’s rights awareness and their participation in official peace processes. By taking up authoritative roles in Kwale political space, women could take advantage of local campaigns that mobilize widespread support and bring together women from different backgrounds adding more weight to women’s voices in the peace process.

*“Women act as mediators since they have the powers to identify early signs of insecurity”-KII male leader*

- Obtaining broad public support for women’s engagement through a transparent communication strategy. The experiences of women in informal peace processes are extremely relevant to formal peace processes and peace negotiations. Local women can develop experience as “change agents” in informal peace processes and local peace activism even if they are denied access to formal frameworks.

*“Women have organized groups in VSLA,they can use the structures to advocate for themselves” –KII, youth influence woman*

- Participating in educational programs. The enrollment in educational programs can help to eliminate illiteracy as a barrier to women’s engagement in peace processes.

*“There are many women organizations especially NGOs where women can join to learn more” – KII leader female*



### 1.3.4.1. Challenges Faced by Women in Participating on Peace and Security Processes in Kwale County

Women are confronted by numerous barriers in their attempts to participate in peace and security procedures in Kwale. According to the study, respondents raised the below as key barriers:

- **Illiteracy:** Without proper access to education, women lack the knowledge to make decisions on peace and security processes. This is worsened by the fact that there are low advocacy levels on women's empowerment within Kwale County.

*"Sensitize the community on peace and security" - KII youth*

- **Culture:** Women are prevented from participating in formal peace processes by patriarchal socio-cultural prejudices of women as naïve peace advocates, combined with a restrictive division of domestic roles within the household. Women champions are seen as interfering with community traditional norms, and as a result, they face a lot of opposition in their advocacy efforts.

*"In our culture women are not supposed to rule men ,hence not given the community will" – KII peace committee member male*

- **High level of insecurity and personal threat:** most women face these dangers when seeking to participate in official peace negotiations. Lack of support from the community. Even in cases where women form groups to champion other women and train community members, the communities in some instances do not provide the necessary support.
- **Inadequate representation in peace and security structures/process** in Kwale county thus limiting their active participation in the decision-making process that will eventually prioritize women and girls' needs promotion and protection of their rights during conflict and disasters. Lack of political will to promote and include women as local, informal mediators and as capacities for peace. Women do not have access to the mediator or the official mediation and negotiation team, and there is no formal, standardized procedure for getting information about the peace process and advancing women's concerns.
- **Lack of adequate county legal or policy frameworks** that ensure budget allocations by the county assembly for the prevention of programs designed to mitigation of violence against women and girls. Corruption within existing structures to report human rights violations such as Gender-Based Violence (GBV) deter women from reporting cases. In some instances, rescued girls taken back to the communities are disowned.

*“County government to actively participate fully in matters of peace building by allocating budgets to promote such activities” – KII leader female*

- **Least capacity to respond and cope with natural disasters** and shocks in the case of Kwale: drought, terrorism, Gender-based violence, and land disputes. Women are overly reliant on natural resources i.e land with less opportunity for access, use, and control thus limiting diversity for alternative livelihood.

## 1.2. Study Methodology

This plan is a culmination of study undertaken through different methodologies in the four targeted sub-counties of Kwale County namely Matuga, Kinango, Msambweni, and Lunga Lunga. It included Desktop Review, an initial Kwale women leaders consultative forum, Questionnaires administration for key informants, with peace stakeholders (national and county government), Community based organization representatives, Youth representatives, Peace committee representative, Community policing representatives, women rights network representatives. The study also employed the use of Focused Group Discussions, Validation feedback meetings that facilitated the development of an action plan for Kwale County, Data analysis and reporting. Most of the Key Informants Interviews (KII) were conducted face-to-face with a few administered through targeted phone calls. A total of **330** participants were reached of which **75%** were female and **25 %** were male.

## 1.3 Summary of Key Findings and Recommendations.

The study established the following key findings that informed the development of the Action Plan;

- There exists structures at the county level that present opportunities for participation of women in peace and security: peace committees in each sub-county that are coordinated by the county commissioners, Community policing coordinated by the police station area OCPD, Technical gender working groups at the county and sub-county level coordinated by the county department for gender.
- The women's peace and security working group coordinated by the National Gender County Officer is anchored in the already existing structure i.e The women's peace and security working Group under the intergovernmental working group formerly the technical gender working group.
- UNSCR 1325 and KNAP 2 awareness is limited to few individuals in the community. Most community members are not aware of its existence yet its an important element in designing workable frameworks when addressing matters of women,peace and security.- **85%** of key informants reported to have never heard of the KNAP 1 or 2 nor UNSCR 1325, however they acknowledge the need/ importance for women and girls to participate in peace and security engagements at both the local and county level.

### **Some of the recommendations presented are as below:**

- There is a need to build the capacity of women on peace and security to facilitate the active participation of women, young women, and girls in peace and security engagements at the county level.
- Work collaboratively with relevant state actors and structures to strengthen coordination and continually empower women, young women, and girls, and leverage existing efforts to advance women's peace and security interventions in Kwale County
- There is need to continuously sensitize community, girls / women and vulnerable groups on the forms of GBV and create awareness of the existing legal framework and Multisectorial referral pathways.
- Need for budgetary allocation by county assembly to facilitate women and girls' participation in peace , security and disaster management at grassroots levels to include climate change actions, conflict management, and natural resources management.
- Need to Implement gender-sensitive relief recovery programs and incorporate a gender-sensitive design into all disarmament, demobilization and rehabilitation efforts, and peace support initiatives.
- Need to engage with religious institutions that are key in peace-building;however majorly male-dominated, through deliberate strategies that prioritize the inclusion of women's voices through affirmative action initiatives.



# Alignment with Protocols, Policies, and Instruments Related to Women, Peace, and Security

## 2.1. International and Regional Legal 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 a party to key gender equality and human rights instruments including:

### **The United Nations Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)**

**CEDAW** was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1979. It is often described as the international bill of rights for women and sets out a comprehensive set of rights for women in civil, political, economic, social, and cultural fields. The Convention provides strong standards on equality and non-discrimination for all women. It also provides critical normative standards that are intrinsically linked to the Agenda 2030 for sustainable development such as those related to food, education health, housing, non-discrimination, legal capacity, political participation, and equal family relations. The adoption of a development framework based on these standards for the full enjoyment of human rights of women enshrined in the CEDAW Convention must underpin the principle of "ensuring that no one is left behind" and promotion of gender equality.

### **The Beijing Platform for Action**

**This** is a visionary agenda for the empowerment of women. It is also one of the reference frameworks to analyze the situation of women around the world and assess the efforts of States in support of women's empowerment. It flagged **12** key areas where urgent action was needed to ensure greater equality and opportunities for women and men, girls and boys, and laid out concrete ways for countries to bring about change. These areas include: Women and poverty, education and training of women, Women and health, Violence against women, Women and armed conflict, Women and the economy, Women in power and decision-making, Institutional mechanisms for the advancement of women, Human rights of women, Women and the media, Women and the environment, and the girl child.

### **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals, were adopted by the United Nations in 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that by 2030 all people enjoy peace and prosperity. **17** SDGs are integrated and recognize that action in one area will affect outcomes in others, and that development must balance social, economic, and environmental sustainability. Countries have committed to prioritizing progress for those who are furthest behind. The SDGs are designed to end poverty, hunger, AIDS, and discrimination against women and girls. In the context of goal 16 on peace, justice, and strong institutions aims to



significantly reduce all forms of violence, and work with governments and communities to end conflict and insecurity. Promoting the rule of law and human rights are key to this process, as is reducing the flow of illicit arms and strengthening the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance. Achieved through:

- Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere;
- End abuse, exploitation, trafficking, and all forms of violence against and torture of children;
- Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all;
- By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets, and combat all forms of organized crime;
- Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms;
- Develop effective, accountable, and transparent institutions at all levels;
- Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory, and representative decision-making at all levels;
- Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance;
- By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration;
- Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, under national legislation and international agreements;
- Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime;
- Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.

### **Generation Equality Commitments**

Generation Equality is an international platform that seeks to accelerate the implementation of the gender equality commitments in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action of 1995 to achieve transformative change. Convened by UN Women (the United Nations entity dedicated to gender equality and the empowerment of women) and co-hosted by Mexico and France, the Generation Equality forum has identified six thematic areas and created Action Coalitions in that regard. These steps are integral for progress and transformative change on gender equality at all levels. The six Action Coalitions (ACs) include Gender-Based Violence (GBV), Economic justice and rights, Bodily autonomy and sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), Feminist action for climate justice, Technology and innovation for Gender Equality, and Feminist movements and leadership. **Kenya is co-leading the Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Action Coalition alongside the U.K.**, Uruguay, and Iceland as member states; the European Union; Ford Foundation, civil society, and private sector partners. The GBV Action Coalition has developed a global road map identifying four (4) sub-themes that are considered instrumental to achieving the overall goal of ending all forms of GBV by 2026.

## 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 Peace-building and Conflict Management (2014).

### 2.2.1. The Constitution of Kenya

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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 articulated in Articles 10, 29, and 81 of the Constitution are among the enacted laws regarding 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

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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, peace-building, and conflict resolution for sustainable development is highlighted. National security, the protection of individuals and property, peace-building, 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 in 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 Peace-building Policy

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Another key policy framework that has guided the development of KNAP II is the National Policy on Peace-building and Conflict Management. The policy provides direction on the mainstreaming of peace-building 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 becomes 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.

### 2.2.3. Sessional paper No.2 of 2019 on National Policy on Gender and Development

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The sessional paper prioritises policies on Peace and security aims to integrate and mainstream gender perspectives in the peace and security process for a stable and secure environment for all. Proposed actions include: Promote gender mainstreaming in the management of conflict situations including prevention and mitigation measures, Promote and engender design and capacity building. Implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of peace-building initiatives. Ensure equitable representation of men and women in conflict prevention and peace-building programs and , Promote the implementation of the Kenya National Action plan on UNSCR 1325 on women's peace and security.

## 2.3. County Policies

Kwale County has existing legal frameworks that integrate inclusion of women in peace and security; there also exists a Countering Violent Extremism Action Plan that is coordinated by the Ministry of interior in this case coordinated by the County Commissioner that seeks to facilitate P/CVE interventions implementation at the county level that has specific pillars that target women.

However it is important to note the other important policies/ bills are still work in progress and are yet to be acceded to to facilitate its implementation, this include: The Kwale Peace Policy, Kwale Gender Policy and The Kwale SGBV bill 2018 which are still pending but are critical in facilitating women participation in peace and security .



## 3.0.

# Implementation And Accountability Framework

Based on the logical framework provided within the County Action Plan (CAP), it is anticipated that successful implementation of CAP will enhance coordination among stakeholders, raise awareness and visibility, and improve accountability in advancing the women, peace, and security agenda within Kwale County.

The following are critical pillars in KNAP 2 that will inform the Kwale Action Plan:

- **Promotion and Participation** of women at all levels of decision-making, including in national, regional, and international institutions · in mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict · in peace negotiations · in peace operations, as soldiers, police, and civilians · as Special Representatives of the UN Secretary-General.
- **Protection of women and girls** from sexual and gender-based violence, including · in emergency and humanitarian situations, such as in refugee camps · through developing and delivering pre-deployment and in-theatre training to peace operations personnel on the rights of women and girls and effective protection measures.
- **Prevention of violence against women** through the promotion of women's rights, accountability, and law enforcement, including by · prosecuting those responsible for war crimes, genocide, crimes against humanity, and other violations of international law · respecting the civilian and humanitarian nature of refugee camps · excluding sexual violence crimes from amnesty agreements, as they may amount to crimes against humanity, war crimes or genocide · strengthening women's rights under national law · supporting local women's peace initiatives and conflict resolution processes.
- **Rescue and recovery** seek to ensure women and girls' needs are met and act as agents of relief, also referred to as "bouncing back to normalcy".

## 3.1 Operationalization Kwale County Action Plan

The successful implementation of the Kwale County Action Plan requires strong coordination mechanisms between the National Government agencies and the Kwale County Government as well as other actors including Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and duty bearers at the grassroots levels. It is essential for the County Government institutions as well as the community members to collectively own and implement the plan to ensure its effectiveness and sustainability and ultimately realize its goals.

## 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

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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 Peace-building and Conflict Management).

The National Steering Technical Committee will have quarterly meetings to review the progress of 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 strategic 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

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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 a 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

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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

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The Ministry of Public Service and Gender, in liaison with the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, will work with the county government 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.

## 4.0. Monitoring and Evaluation

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

The section illustrates the reporting procedures, thus exemplifies operationalization of reporting lines with clear coordination that feeds into the KNAP 2 of the the UNSRC at the National level.

Level of Reporting	Type of Report	Recipient	Responsible Party
<b>National level</b>	Annual reporting	KNAP Secretariat	Ministry of Public Service, Gender, Senior Citizens and Special Programmes
<b>County-level</b>	Annual reporting	Steering Technical Committee-	Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government through County Commissioner- (Kwale <b>women, security and peace thematic area.</b> ) Here please indicate the county gender sector working group (it's the coordination mechanisms in the county its stil factors in the CC since he is the chair)
<b>Community-level</b>	Quarterly progress report	County Technical Working Group	sub-county technical working groups ( already the CSOs are part of the subcounty technical working group



## 4.1.0 Reporting Structure

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# 5.0.

## Appendices

### 5.1 Implementation Framework

#### 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 in Kwale County.

**Outcome;** Meaningful participation of women in the governance of peace, security, and disaster management processes strengthened In Kwale county.

**Output 1.1;** Legislation, policies, and practices that eliminate barriers to women’s participation in peace and security strengthened in Kwale county.

Intervention	Responsibility	Verifiable indicator	Means of verification
<p><b>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.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Evaluating the design and monitoring the implementation of policies to ensure they incorporate girls' and women’s rights and needs in the perspective of relief and recovery. Implementing gender-sensitive relief and recovery programs,</li> <li>● Strengthen women’s engagement and capacity to lead at all levels in relief and recovery in disaster management.</li> <li>● Incorporation of women in NDMA as well as other existing relief agencies as per constitutional threshold.</li> <li>● Improved Coordination of Actors during a crisis for an effective response for Kwale County.</li> </ul>	<p>Lead: Ministry of Public Service and Gender: County Draught and Disaster management department</p> <p>Others: Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, county governments, CSOs, constitutional commissions, Kenya Red Cross, County Disaster Operation Centre, County Drought Management Authority, NDMA.</p>	<p>Number of policies, frameworks, and strategies that incorporate women’s perspectives in relief and recovery at national and county levels.</p>	<p>Monitoring reports from the county Disaster management committees, reports from county legal department/county speakers Reports Reports from CSOs responding in times of crisis.</p>

<p><b>4.1.2 Implement gender-sensitive relief and recovery programs.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity building for humanitarian aid providers on gender approaches in times of crisis in Kwale county.</li> </ul>	<p>Lead: County Draught and disaster Management, Ministry of Public Service and Gender Others: Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, county governments, Kenya Red Cross, National Disaster Operation</p>	<p>a. Number of women accessing livelihood support b. Number of women receiving humanitarian services (psychological, social, legal, and medical) c. Number of comprehensive centers,</p>	<p>Monitoring reports from the county Disaster management committees Reports from CSOs responding in times of crisis</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish a GESI analysis mechanism to promote inclusion of at risk population in Kwale county.</li> </ul>	<p>Centre, National Drought Management Authority, CSOs</p>	<p>including safe and protective spaces, at County and Sub-county levels d. The proportion of women and girls benefiting from post-conflict recovery programs</p>	
<p><b>4.1.3 Incorporate a gender-sensitive design into all disarmament, demobilization, and rehabilitation efforts and peace support initiatives</b></p>	<p>Lead: Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government Others: Ministry of Public Service and Gender, National Counter Terrorism Centre, county governments, CSOs</p>	<p>Number of disarmament, demobilization, rehabilitation, reintegration, and peace support initiatives that incorporate a gender perspective and analysis</p>	<p>Monitoring reports from the county Disaster management committees Reports from CSOs responding in times of crisis</p>
<p><b>4.1.4 Strengthen women’s engagement and capacity to lead at all levels in relief and recovery and disaster management.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish linkages with women economic empowerment institutions in Kwale county.( both at county /national level/ CSO existing WEE initiatives)</li> </ul>	<p>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</p>	<p>a. Number of gender desks/units at County and Sub-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 programs c. Percentage of women in decision-making positions in post-conflict recovery processes.</p>	<p>Monitoring reports from the county Disaster management committees Reports from CSOs responding in times of crisis.</p>

## 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;** Legislation, policies, and practices that eliminate barriers to women’s participation in peace and security strengthened in Kwale county.

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

INTERVENTION	Responsibility	Verifiable indication	Means of verification
<p><b>2.1.1 Integrate gender responsiveness into early warning and early response systems and conflict prevention mechanisms, including the prevention of violent extremism.</b></p> <p><b>1:</b> To enhance and prevent conflict and all forms of violence against women, girls and vulnerable groups through gender-sensitive situational and social transformation.</p> <p><b>Interventions;</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Sensitization of Security actors on gender responsiveness into early response systems and conflict prevention mechanisms. Including PVE</li> <li>● Capacity building of women and girls on how to detect early signs of VE and clear reporting mechanisms.</li> </ul> <p><b>Monitoring of religious activities.</b></p>	<p>Lead: Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>a. Existence of early warning and response mechanisms that integrate a gender perspective.</p> <p>b. The number of gender-responsive mechanisms to mitigate/prevent/counter violence extremism developed and implemented</p> <p>c. The number of women-led initiatives in communities prone to disaster or violent extremism.</p> <p>d. Number of gender-responsive provisions in the agreements and declarations emerging from dispute resolution mechanisms</p>	<p>Early warning system mechanisms analyzed and documented.</p> <p>Monitoring reports from the RDU, police, and implementing partners NGOs and FBOs</p>

<b>2.1.2 Conduct research on the use of existing indigenous and traditional knowledge on women's roles in early warning and early response.</b>	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 ministry responsible for security, humanitarian agencies, community-based organizations, CSOs
<b>Output 2.2 Risk and vulnerability to conflict and violence against women, girls, and vulnerable groups reduced.</b>			
<b>Intervention</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Verifiable indicator</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>
<b>2.2.1 Undertake public awareness to address the socialization and normalization of sexual and gender-based violence.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Creation of awareness of the existing legal framework and referral pathways on S/GBV.</li> <li>● Sensitize the public to address retrogressive cultural practices that perpetuate S/GBV. e.g. early marriages arranged marriages etc.</li> <li>● Strengthen S/GBV referral pathways through a multi-sectoral approach.</li> <li>● Capacity building community peace and security structures on S/GBV case management.</li> </ul>	Lead: 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 speaking out/actions against gender-based violence.  b. Status report on the implementation and impact of public education on increasing awareness to address socialization and normalization of speaking out/actions against SGBV finalized.	Monitoring reports from the Gender officer and County social services Reports and implementing partners.

<p><b>socialization and normalization of sexual and gender-based violence.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Creation of awareness of the existing legal framework and referral pathways on S/GBV.</li> <li>● Sensitize the public to address retrogressive cultural practices that perpetuate S/GBV. e.g. early marriages arranged marriages etc.</li> <li>● Strengthen S/GBV referral pathways through a multi-sectoral approach.</li> <li>● Capacity building community peace and security structures on S/GBV case management.</li> </ul>	<p>Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, CSOs, National Gender and Equality Commission, National Police Service, Independent Policing Oversight Authority, constitutional commissions</p>	<p>addressing socialization and normalization of speaking out/actions against gender-based violence.</p> <p>b. Status report on the implementation and impact of public education on increasing awareness to address socialization and normalization of speaking out/actions against SGBV finalized.</p>	<p>officer and County social services Reports and implementing partners.</p>
		<p>development and institutional strengthening</p> <p>d. Number of women in security sector institutions: military, police, justice, intelligence, prisons, immigration.</p> <p>e. Number of women deployed to peace support operations/peacekeeping</p>	

<p><b>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.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Popularize the different community/national channels of reporting VAW/G, available toll-free numbers in Kwale county</li> <li>• Strengthen the capacity of the community gatekeepers ( elders, religious leaders, community policing members)through training to break the silence and ensure the dignity of girls and women is upheld in Kwale county.</li> </ul>	<p>Lead: Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government</p> <p>Others: Ministry of Public Service and Gender, National Police Service, country governments-</p> <p>Department of gender, culture, community development, and talent management CSOs.</p>	<p>a. A coordinated reporting mechanism on conflict prevention instituted and utilized by the communities</p> <p>b. The number of incidents of GBV against women and girls that are reported and acted upon</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Reports from implementing partners and County monitoring reports(gender office)</p>
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## 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.

Intervention	Responsibility	Verifiable indicator	Means of verification
<p><b>3.1.1 Enact and implement laws that protect women's and girls' rights at County and sub-county levels.</b></p> <p>Interventions;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Mapping of the specific existing legal framework at the county level, that facilitates the protection of women's and girls' rights.</li> <li>● Sensitization of women and girls/men and boys on specific laws and policies that protect women and girls' rights, actors</li> <li>● Improve collaboration and coordination between actors that promote the protection of women and girls' rights in Kwale County.</li> <li>● Identifying and capacity building male champion who will advocate for women's and girls' rights at the county and Sub County levels in Kwale County.</li> </ul>	<p>Lead: Ministry of Public Service and Gender, Kwale County Assembly:</p> <p>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- Department of gender, culture, community development and talent management, NGEC, constitutional commissions.</p> <p>Accountability actors: CSOs, oversight institutions.</p>	<p>a. Number of laws, policies, and measures adopted and reviewed that protect and promote women's and girl's human rights in line with National, Regional and International standards</p> <p>b. number of measures taken by county governments of Kwale to implement human rights provisions that protect women's and girl's rights.</p> <p>c. Number of coordinating platforms /meetings held in Kwale county per quarter.</p>	<p>Hansard From the county assembly, CSOs reports, Children department reports, GSWG.</p> <p>Minutes/ reports from the meetings.</p> <p>Baseline surveys/ assessment reports on status of law formulation or implementation</p>



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Both county and national governments should formulate and implement social protection programs in Kwale County.</li> <li>● Budget allocation by county assembly/state department of gender to facilitate enacted/implementation of laws and policies that protect women and girls, Peace and security bill, SGBV bill, Gender policy</li> <li>● Strengthen pro-bono lawyers network in Kwale county to support civic awareness on laws and policies the protect women and girls as well as offer guidance to community</li> </ul>		<p>No of laws that exist No of indicative milestone process that lead to development/and enactment of laws/policies</p> <p>Existence of Pro-bono lawyers database</p>	
<p>members on GBV case management.</p>			
<p><b>3.1.2 Enhance awareness among all duty bearers and rights holders on the Constitution and existing laws that protect women and girls.</b></p> <p>.</p> <p>Interventions;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● County Government to complement national government on cash transfer programs for older persons, OVC, PWD, and survivors of violence.</li> <li>● Establishment of Safe and secure places for GBV survivors, rescue centers, and homes for elderly persons). For instance Gender Based Recovery Center in Kwale Level 5 hospital</li> <li>● Access to the provision of emergency services to survivors of GBV, e.g. ambulance services and provision of emergency reporting lines.</li> </ul>	<p>Lead: Ministry of Community Development, Culture, Social Services, and Talent Management.</p> <p>Others: Ministry of Education, Innovation, and Youth Affairs, Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Parliament, county governments,- Health department NGEN, constitutional commissions.</p>	<p>Number of duty bearers and rights holders reached through awareness-raising initiatives on existing laws that protect women’s and girl’s rights.</p>	<p>Monitoring reports from the Department of community development, culture, social services talent management, and implementing partners.</p> <p>Reports from the GBVRC in Kwale level 5 hospital</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Strengthening linkages with other service providers, by establishing a clear multisectoral referral pathway.</li> <li>● Equipping and capacity building security and humanitarian actors/CSO to protect women and girls during crisis through funding and training,</li> <li>● Capacity building and training gender officers at the police station on how to respond to GBV.</li> <li>● Capacity building on women and girls through provision of funds and resources to reduce their vulnerability in GBV and VE as well as provision of psycho-social support to survivors.</li> </ul>			
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**Output 3.2; Access to services that protect all citizens – women, girls, survivors, and those at risk of gender-based violence – improved**

Intervention	Responsibility	Verifiable indicator	Means of verification
<p><b>3.2.1 Enhance the capacity of security and humanitarian actors to protect women and girls in conflict and crises.</b></p> <p><i>Objective 3: To enhance accountability to termly and effective access to justice for survival SGBV.</i></p> <p>Interventions;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Quick, just, and effective dispensation of justice to SGBV survivors Judiciary and probation are responsible actors for this.</li> <li>● Adherence to Beijing, Bangkok rules, Mandela rule. Children and women in the justice system should be treated fairly and inhumane manner, children should be rehabilitated instead of being punished.</li> </ul>	<p>Lead: Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government</p> <p>Others: Ministry of Public Service and Gender, National Police Service, Ministry of Health and Education, Kenya Red Cross, National Disaster Operation Centre, county governments, CSOs</p>	<p>a. Number of specially trained (on gender) security and humanitarian personnel deployed to protect women in conflict and crises and emergencies</p> <p>b. Number of structures put in place that ensure that women and girls receive adequate protection during conflict and crises</p> <p>c. Operational/administrative units/departments in counties and police stations staffed with personnel with gender expertise on gender-based violence</p>	<p>Monitoring reports from the County ministries and implementing partners</p>

<b>3.2.2 Strengthen the capacities of police and medical practitioners to provide quality services to women and girls</b>	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 county ministries(health and police) and implementing partners' reports
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**Output 3.3: Accountability to timely and effective access to justice for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence increased**

<b>Intervention</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Verifiable indicator</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>
<b>3.3.1 Enhance the capacity of criminal justice bodies to strengthen, refer, investigate, and prosecute cases of violations against women's and girls' human rights</b>	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 County Ministries; Reports from TGWG, AAC, CUC, and implementing partners



## PILLAR 4: RELIEF AND RECOVERY

### Objective

To ensure women and girls can 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 3.1;** Gender perspectives ensuring the inclusion and participation of women in humanitarian, early recovery, relief, and peace-building

Intervention	Responsibility	Verifiable indicator	Means of verification
<p><b>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.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Evaluating the design and monitoring the implementation of policies to ensure they incorporate girls' and women's rights and needs in the perspective of relief and recovery. Implementing gender-sensitive relief and recovery programs,</li> <li>● Strengthen women's engagement and capacity to lead at all levels in relief and recovery in disaster management.</li> <li>● Incorporation of women in NDMA as well as other existing relief agencies as per constitutional threshold.</li> <li>● Improved Coordination of Actors during a crisis for an effective response for Kwale County.</li> </ul>	<p>Lead: Ministry of Public Service and Gender: County Draught and Disaster management department</p> <p>Others: Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, county governments, CSOs, constitutional commissions, Kenya Red Cross, County Disaster Operation Centre, County Drought Management Authority, NDMA.</p>	<p>Number of policies, frameworks, and strategies that incorporate women's perspectives in relief and recovery at national and county levels.</p>	<p>Monitoring reports from the county Disaster management committees, reports from county legal department/county speakers Reports Reports from CSOs responding in times of crisis.</p>

<p><b>4.1.2 Implement gender-sensitive relief and recovery programs.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity building for humanitarian aid providers on gender approaches in times of crisis in Kwale county.</li> </ul>	<p>Lead: County Draught and disaster Management, Ministry of Public Service and Gender Others: Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, county governments, Kenya Red Cross, National Disaster Operation</p>	<p>a. Number of women accessing livelihood support b. Number of women receiving humanitarian services (psychological, social, legal, and medical) c. Number of comprehensive centers,</p>	<p>Monitoring reports from the county Disaster management committees Reports from CSOs responding in times of crisis</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish a GESI analysis mechanism to promote inclusion of at risk population in Kwale county.</li> </ul>	<p>Centre, National Drought Management Authority, CSOs</p>	<p>including safe and protective spaces, at County and Sub-county levels d. The proportion of women and girls benefiting from post-conflict recovery programs</p>	
<p><b>4.1.3 Incorporate a gender-sensitive design into all disarmament, demobilization, and rehabilitation efforts and peace support initiatives</b></p>	<p>Lead: Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government Others: Ministry of Public Service and Gender, National Counter Terrorism Centre, county governments, CSOs</p>	<p>Number of disarmament, demobilization, rehabilitation, reintegration, and peace support initiatives that incorporate a gender perspective and analysis</p>	<p>Monitoring reports from the county Disaster management committees Reports from CSOs responding in times of crisis</p>
<p><b>4.1.4 Strengthen women’s engagement and capacity to lead at all levels in relief and recovery and disaster management.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish likages with women economic empowerment institutions in Kwale county.( both at county /national level/ CSO existing WEE initiatves)</li> </ul>	<p>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</p>	<p>a. Number of gender desks/units at County and Sub-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 programs c. Percentage of women in decision-making positions in post-conflict recovery processes.</p>	<p>Monitoring reports from the county Disaster management committees Reports from CSOs responding in times of crisis.</p>

## 5.2. List of Key Informants

Stakeholders/ Government
County Commissioner Office
Police Representative in charge of a station
Gender Officer National Govt
Office of the Governor- legal
Department of Gender county govt
County Assembly justice/ legal committee/ Disaster management committee
Community actors' key informants Identified by the Kwale women leaders during the initial consultative meeting
Youth woman informant.
Religious leader
Women leader
Community policing Rep
Peace committee Rep
Youth male leader
Structures( Gender composition)
4 peace committees
2 community policing (stations)
18 women and girls groups
30 community women leaders representing 4 sub counties

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