Contents

MESSAGE FROM THE COUNTRY DIRECTOR 2
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 4
PURPOSE AND NEW DEVELOPMENTS 6
KEY PARTNERSHIPS 6
RESULTS AREAS 7
1. Women lead and participate in decision making at all levels 7
2. Women, especially the poorest and most excluded, are economically empowered and benefit from development 10
3. Women and girls live a life free from violence 14
4. Peace and security and humanitarian action are shaped by women’s leadership and participation 17
5. National and devolved planning fully reflects accountability for gender equality commitments and priorities 22
UN Coordination on Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment 23
UN Women Communications 24
HeForShe Campaign 25
LESSONS LEARNED 27
2016 FOCUS AREAS 28
Message from the Country Director

Here in Kenya and around the world, 2015 was a significant year for development and the promotion of gender equality. This was the year when the United Nations General Assembly adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It is an ambitious agenda centred on 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and focused on providing a global action plan to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure prosperity for all. Gender equality and the empowerment of women is integrated into all 17 SDGs, which are interrelated and interdependent. Goal 5 articulates the centrality of gender equality, calling on states to act to realize gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. This goal reinforces UN Women’s mandate and acknowledges women’s central role in the achievement of the SDGs.

This year was the second since Kenya introduced the devolved system of governance. A highlight of UN Women’s support in 2015 was that given to county governments to ensure that the benefits of devolution are equally accessible to women, men, girls, and boys. We have invested in strengthening the institutional capacity of the Council of Governors, to enable them to support county governments to mainstream gender equality in policy and programming. Capacity building of county executives was also a cornerstone of UN Women’s support to counties, enhancing their skills for gender mainstreaming in policymaking.

In the review of County Integrated Development Plans, UN Women has been working with county governments to ensure gender-responsive budgeting, planning, and reporting. The expectation is that the right application of newly developed gender mainstreaming skills and county investment in programming and accountability will ensure that devolution contributes to closing the gender gap in the country.
This year’s annual report also showcases UN Women’s support in bringing the promise of the extractive sector to women in Kenya. The support to and partnership with the Ministry of Mining set out to support an enabling policy and legislative environment at national and county levels to ensure inclusion, equity, and affirmative action for (and investment in) women in the extractive sector.

Notably, the partnership with the Ministry of Mining resulted in a gender-responsive mining policy and numerous regulations that promote transparency and the inclusion of women in the mining sector. UN Women will continue to offer technical assistance to the Ministry of Mining and to support the development of women’s capacity (knowledge, skills, and capital access) to effectively engage in the extractive sector value chain.

Significant progress was made in the area of peace, security, and humanitarian action. UN Women supported the government to launch the National Action Plan for the Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 and Related Resolutions, a key framework that promotes women’s effective participation in conflict prevention, response, and recovery.

Support was also provided for the integration of gender into the national action plan for the operationalization of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. Cooperation with the Ministry of Defence, the National Police Service, the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, non-state actors, and Interpol created more space for the active and meaningful participation of women in the security and humanitarian sector.

Our coordination role is strongly evident in our efforts to ensure that the UN Development Assistance Framework is energetically responding to gender equality issues and investing in the empowerment of women and girls. UN Women led the process of setting up the UN Gender Working Group, which is expected to support gender mainstreaming within the framework. I am very pleased with the early successes of the group, which include spearheading the development of a joint programme on gender-based violence with the government.

Going forward, UN Women Kenya will continue to strengthen existing partnerships and seek out new ones with the national government, county governments, non-state actors (including the women’s movement), development partners, and other UN agencies to accelerate progress towards gender equality. Our goal is to contribute to Kenya’s national priorities through support for the achievement of gender equality as the country moves towards sustainable development by 2030.

Zebib Kavuma
Country Director
UN Women Kenya
Executive Summary

This is the 2015 annual report for the programme of the UN Women Kenya Country Office, UN Women Kenya Strategic Plan 2014–2018. The report covers the period from January to December 2015.

UN Women led a UN response and engaged with various stakeholders in the debate (which included a parliamentary and public advocacy campaign) on how to ensure the implementation of the constitutional requirement that not more than two-thirds of members of elective or appointive bodies shall be of the same sex (the “two-thirds principle”). Seeking a consensus was not easy, but the profound debate on gender equality was enriching and brought together the diverse women actors and gender advocates in Kenya to discuss democracy and seek solutions for achieving the two-thirds principle. The current Kenyan government, for example, started with 30 percent women’s representation in the cabinet in 2013, but due to reshuffles ended the year 2015 at 25 percent, falling short of the constitutional requirement. The ramifications of the two-thirds principle on women’s empowerment are significant: when realized, it will help to alter the social constructions and conditioning that determine the place women occupy as political actors and decision makers in the Kenyan society.

Despite the challenges and the difficult environment, a significant amount of progress was achieved in strengthening the capacities of the parliament and county assemblies to promote gender equality and women’s empowerment and to adopt related policies, procedures, and legislation during the year. As a result of UN Women’s efforts in capacity building directed at female political leaders, the number of women participating in debates has increased. At the national level, engagement in parliamentary proceedings increased from 2 percent to 12 percent to 50 percent at the end of the project. Of the 74 Kenya Women Parliamentary Association (KEWOPA) mentees, there has been a demonstrated increase in participation among 52. KEWOPA members have moved or tabled at least ten bills.

UN Women played an active role in ensuring the cooperation of different actors that led to the passing into law of the Prevention against Domestic Violence Bill (PADV Act, 14 May 2015). This marked a milestone in Kenya’s journey towards gender equality by codifying the rights that the individual is entitled to: the law provides for protection of spouses, children, and dependent persons in cases of domestic violence. Its definition of violence includes child marriage, female genital mutilation, forced marriage,
forced wife inheritance, interference from in-laws, and sexual violence within marriage. Together with the March 2015 launch of a mobile-based application for reporting sexual and gender-based violence, the law is expected to enhance the prevention, reporting, and prosecution of gender-based violence (GBV) cases in the country.

Since 2014, UN Women has been leading the work on promoting the Women’s Empowerment Principles in Kenya, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the UN Global Compact Network Kenya. As a result of the work so far, 16 more companies1 from sectors such as manufacturing, transport, media, finance, information technology, and hospitality in 2015 joined the group of the inaugural 5 signatories. This now brings the total number of companies in Kenya that have become Women’s Empowerment Principle signatories to 21, which is significant growth in just one year.

Altering power structures that impede women’s capacities and the realization of gender equality in peacebuilding and conflict management in the security sector is difficult, because the sector is notoriously gender blind. As a result of the active role played by UN Women, the cooperation with the Ministry of Defence, National Police Service, Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, and also Interpol led to the provision of more space for the active and meaningful participation of women in the security sector. Additionally, UN Women was accepted as a cooperating partner of the Eastern Africa Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization, which will see it providing technical support on gender mainstreaming within their programmes and interventions and support to the development of a gender training manual that addresses organized crime and other security priorities.

During the year, UN Women provided both technical and financial assistance for the finalization of county-specific indicators (to track the implementation of the County Integrated Development Plans), with inputs from a gender perspective. As a result, the devolved level (all 47 counties) is technically enabled to plan, budget, and report in a gender-sensitive manner, ensuring that the collection and allocation of public resources at the devolved level is carried out in ways that are effective and contribute to advancing gender equality and women’s empowerment.

Following the national launch of the HeForShe campaign in November 2014, seven mini-launches took place in 2015, involving all UN agencies, Kenya Red Cross Society, Safaricom, Kenyatta University, Turkana local government bodies, Kakuma Refugee Camp, the Kenya judiciary, and non-governmental organizations. HeForShe Kenya is focused on engaging new constituencies – especially men, boys, and youth – and garnering broad public support for, and action on, the gender equality agenda.


---

**ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

- **DRR**: disaster risk reduction
- **GBV**: gender-based violence
- **GEWE**: gender equality and women’s empowerment
- **KEWOPA**: Kenyan Women Parliamentary Association
- **MCA**: Member of County Assembly
- **NGEC**: National Gender and Equality Commission
- **UN Women**: United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment
- **UNDP**: United Nations Development Programme
- **UNSCR**: United Nations Security Council Resolution
Purpose and New Developments

This is the 2015 annual report for the programme of the Kenya Country Office of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women). The overall goal of the UN Women Kenya Country Office programme is to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women through consolidating gender gains made during the previous implementation period (2014). This report covers the period from January 2015 to December 2015 and is based on the 2014–2018 Strategic Note and on the UN Women Annual Work Plan 2015.


The result areas are interlinked, interdependent, and complementary in that the transformational change sought in each result area is essential to achieving the desired change in the other areas.

Furthermore, the interventions are designed so that they optimally support and ensure the realization of UN Women’s triple mandate, which sees the organization working at normative, coordination, and operational levels. Geographically, all UN Women interventions took place in selected model counties (Kisumu, Mombasa, Nairobi, Uasin Gishu, Embu, Meru, Nakuru, Homa Bay, Garissa, Mandera, Tana River, Kilifi, Taita-Taveta, Laikipia, and Turkana), as outlined in the UN Women Strategic Note 2014–2018.

Key Partnerships

In 2015, the UN Women Kenya Country Office initiated a process to critically review the existing partnerships base with the aim of moving towards more effective and strategic partnerships. To this effect, the office hired a consultant to conduct analysis and research. Despite the ongoing analytical review, the programme’s work continued as per normal with new and existing partners: government institutions at both central and devolved levels, women’s organizations and networks, development organizations, UN bodies, academic institutions, the private sector, the media, and eminent persons to champion gender equality and women’s empowerment (GEWE).

\[1\] As of 1 January 2011, UN Women has consolidated four previous United Nations entities. For the purposes of this report, unless required for clarification, any of these entities will be referred to as UN Women.
Results Areas

This section captures the key achievements of the programme and lessons learned from January to December 2015.

1. Women lead and participate in decision making at all levels

Legal frameworks and policies to advance GEWE and women’s leadership and participation are reformed/adopted and implemented

Throughout the year, UN Women engaged in giving technical and financial support to several key gender advocates and national political actors, with the aim of putting forward legal frameworks and policies to advance GEWE and women’s leadership and participation. This year, the support resulted in the enactment of the Protection against Domestic Violence Act. In particular, UN Women led a UN response in support of a public and parliamentary advocacy campaign towards realizing the constitutional two-thirds principle. Specific results that the capacity building for gender advocates and political actors yielded are discussed below.

Enhanced capacity of gender advocates (including parliament, civil society organizations, and judicial systems) to adopt and implement the constitution, legal frameworks, and policies

In 2015, UN Women supported the National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC) in improving the ability of the commission to carry out its mandated oversight role. To allow transformative gender equality in Kenya to take place, UN Women and NGEC entered into a partnership to work together on a programme for the public and private sectors. The cooperation yielded many different but complementary results in 2015. For example, a tool to measure inclusivity
and capacity development on gender-responsive budgeting at the county level was developed.

The capacity of NGEC was also strengthened to lead the monitoring of compliance on planned inclusivity in the final national budget. The analysis showed that the financial year 2015/16 budget was prepared with a focus on pro-poor growth and sustainable development, and the emphasis was on strategic intervention areas under the Jubilee manifesto’s five-pillar transformation agenda\(^1\), as well as the flagship projects under Kenya’s Vision 2030.

UN Women worked intensively during the year in supporting capacity building for all 86 KEWOPA members. The capacity-building measures included, for example, advice on how to motion bills, how to position oneself in the political arena, and how to work with one’s constituents. As a result of the support, women leaders contributed positively in the chambers and successfully sponsored bills such as the Kenya Engineering Technology and Technician Bill (2015, Cecilia Ngetich), Access to Information Bill (2015, Priscilla Nyokabi), Employment (Amendment) Bill (2015, Martha Wangari), Self-Help Associations Bill (2015, Martha Wangari), County Library Services Bill (2015, Joy Gwendo), and National Hospital Insurance Fund (Amendment) Bill (2015, Martha Wangari), among others.

Capacity of parliament and county assemblies strengthened to adopt policies, legislation, and procedures that promote gender equality and women’s empowerment

Significant progress was achieved in developing the capacities of parliament and the county assemblies to promote gender equality and women’s empowerment and to adopt related policies, procedures, and legislation.

Through the UN Women partnership with NGEC, county-specific indicators for measuring gender equality and inclusivity at the county level were developed in two regions, Uasin Gishu and Taita Taveta. As a result of NGEC’s county capacity development on gender-responsive budgeting, Uasin Gishu County developed a gender-responsive fiscal plan in 2015.

With the support from UN Women, KEWOPA finalized the mentorship curriculum for KEWOPA members and Members of County Assemblies (MCAs) to enable the women leaders to execute their legislative, representative, and oversight roles effectively. As a result, over 74 new KEWOPA members and women MCAs were mentored to effectively perform their roles. The mentorship programme resulted in increased participation in the chambers among 52 of these mentees.

The number of women participating in debates in parliament increased from 2 percent to 12 percent to 50 percent between March and September 2015. Of the 74 KEWOPA mentees, 52 have increased their participation. KEWOPA members moved or tabled at least ten bills between March and September 2015. At the county level, specifically in Kisumu and Homa Bay, women MCAs’ participation in the county assembly increased, with the tabling of over 30 motions in the assembly. In Nairobi County, there was a notable increase in participation and lobbying for budgets by the women caucus. The caucus managed to get 3 million shillings to support the purchase and distribution of sanitary towels. In Baringo, women MCAs advocated for the importance of mainstreaming gender in the committees. As an immediate result, over 50 young women leaders were mentored in political leadership.

Women participate equally in democratic governance structures at national and devolved levels and in public and private institutions

Building on the previous initiatives, UN Women engaged with national and devolved levels of governance to make sure that women’s issues are prioritized in governance, planning, budgeting, and social accountability. This resulted in signing official letters of agreement with the Ministry of Devolution and Planning (Gender
Directorate), NGEC, and the Council of Governors, through which UN Women supported the capacity strengthening of each of the three bodies. UN Women, together with its various non-state actor partners, engaged in various separate but complementary activities that were aimed at ensuring that women participate equally in democratic governance structures. The specific results are discussed under the respective outputs.

Capacities of communities (including women and youth) to participate in electoral processes, both as candidates and voters, strengthened

In view of the upcoming elections in 2017, UN Women engaged in preparatory initiatives to enhance the capacities of communities to participate in electoral processes, both as candidates and as voters. There were three major interventions in this regard.

Firstly, the UN Joint Support to Elections Programme was drawn up. Adopting a “delivering as one” approach to support to elections is a strategic choice informed by the lessons learned from the previous election support process, as documented in the Gender and Governance Programme III evaluation. Rather than working in silos, the joint effort will ensure that gender is duly and holistically taken into a consideration in the lead-up to and during the elections.

Secondly, the study on women’s political participation undertaken by UN Women in cooperation with the National Council of Churches of Kenya/GROOTS enabled the identification of specific issues and an appreciation of different variables that have the potential to affect the participation of women in elective politics. The key finding of the report, which aimed to inform strategies for empowering women in elections, pointed to the need for any political movement to take a bottom-up approach for sustainability and the involvement of more women from the onset. The report was finalized in seven counties (Kwale, Kitui, Homa Bay, Embu, Kiambu, Bomet, and Kisumu) in June 2015. The report will form the foundation for subsequent work towards empowering more women to vie in the 2017 general elections.

Thirdly, the finalization of the knowledge, attitude, and practice survey that UN Women conducted in partnership with African Woman and Child Feature Service provided information on strategic areas of intervention to address the low visibility of women leaders and limited coverage of gender issues in the media. The survey also provided knowledge on how the media feels about handling and verifying sources of information with regard to media coverage of women’s stories and why it is critical to continue engaging key decision makers in the media. The coverage of women in the targeted media increased from 18 percent to 25 percent (women heard, listened to, or viewed in the media) between March and September 2015.

The findings of the two above-mentioned studies are embedded in the programmatic work that starts in 2016.
Women, especially the poorest and most excluded, are economically empowered and benefit from development

Women’s micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises, including those of young women and women with disabilities, win at least 10 percent of government tenders at national and devolved levels.

Since 2012, UN Women has invested in building the capacity of women entrepreneurs in the area of public procurement so that they have the practical skills and knowledge to submit winning bids for government tenders. In 2015, UN Women continued working in this area with a deeper focus on the county level. During the year, UN Women supported the organization of a total of three dialogue platforms that addressed the challenges that women’s micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises face when attempting to win government tenders.

Women-led micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises are more competitive to do business with government

To enable and equip the women-led micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises to be more competitive in doing business with government entities, UN Women built the awareness and capacities of these bodies by increasing their knowledge of the possibilities available to them. For example, UN Women, together with the Public Procurement Oversight Authority, developed three simplified information, education, and communication leaflets on public procurement. The leaflets targeted young entrepreneurs, women entrepreneurs, and business people with disabilities and aimed at enhancing their knowledge and awareness about opportunities in the public procurement sector.

1 The leaflets cover the following areas: 1) commonly used terminology/jargon in public procurement; 2) tips on dos and don’ts in public procurement; and 3) frequently asked questions regarding access to government procurement opportunities.
Supply professionals from government entities and decision makers at the national and county levels have strengthened capacity to effectively implement the Preference and Reservation Scheme Regulations 2011 and the presidential directive of 30 percent.

The national conference organized in May at the Kenyatta International Convention Centre brought together buyers (i.e. procurement officers from public entities) in order to sensitize them on their role in the implementation of the Preference and Reservation Scheme Regulations 2011 and subsequent amendment regulations. To improve the participation of women engaging in business with government, suggestions were developed by representatives of over 350 delegates drawn from the private, public, and academic sectors. As a result, the recommendations from the conference will be fed into the ongoing review process of the Public Procurement and Disposal Act and related legislation.

Financial institutions have enhanced capacities to offer tailored financial products to facilitate women-led micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises’ access to public procurement.

To seek solutions to the major challenge of accessing credit, UN Women engaged in an innovative initiative and organized a consultative forum for 20 representatives of various financial institutions in May to discuss the critical issue of access to trade finance. The forum brought together different stakeholders and focused mainly on bottlenecks that hinder the increased uptake of procurement opportunities. As a result, the participants have an increased understanding of their role, as well as how to correctly apply the various regulations and guidelines that have been developed to facilitate the implementation of the Access to Government Procurement Opportunities initiative.

In August 2015, UN Women organized a follow-up dialogue forum with financial institutions and other key stakeholders to take stock of key challenges and come up with practical solutions that would boost the uptake of the 30 percent directive as well as tackle challenges related to access to trade finance, which continues to be a big barrier.

As a result of the capacity-building forum and dialogue platforms, the respective actors are more cognizant of their rights and responsibilities in public procurement.

---

2 Clarification among the financial institutions and public entities that, according to the law, women, youth, and persons with disabilities do not need to produce bid bonds; previously this was required, but was removed in order to support small, less experienced businesses owned by women, youth, and persons with disabilities. Savings and credit cooperatives and government funds are also permitted by law to offer local purchase order (LPO) financing (prior to the amendments to the public procurement regulations, LPO financing could only be offered by mainstream banks). Once women, youth, and persons with disabilities get Access to Government Procurement Opportunities certification issued by the National Treasury, their registration details are forwarded to the Public Procurement Oversight Authority, which maintains a list of enterprises owned by women, youth, and persons with disabilities. Public entities were encouraged to use this list and were reminded that an entrepreneur who is registered under Access to Government Procurement Opportunities does not need to undergo pre-qualification.
Women smallholder farmers and their cooperatives and agribusinesses have improved value chains, business development opportunities, and access to sustainable markets

To ensure that women smallholder farmers and their cooperatives and agribusinesses benefit from improved value chains, business development opportunities, and access to sustainable markets, UN Women engaged in awareness creation and advocacy initiatives to further build an enabling environment in Kenya.

Building on the findings of the inter-agency initiative Sharefair for Rural Women’s Technologies (led by UN Women in 2014) and to advance gender equality and women’s empowerment in the agricultural sector in Kenya, UN Women, in partnership with the African Union, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, International Fund for Agricultural Development, and World Food Programme, selected new and innovative technologies to broadcast a series of shows that focus on educating and entertaining rural women on profitable farming practices and life skills.

The selected partner for the intervention was Mediae, a for-profit media company that is the successful creator of the Shamba Shape Up agricultural TV show and Makutano Junction, an educational programme on life skills. Entering into inter-agency cooperation with Mediae was a strategic choice for UN Women, as it is expected that the show will empower rural women to participate in (smallholder) business activities for transformational change at the community level, as well as attract investment to rural areas for rural business development (in coordination with credit and saving institutions and public procurement schemes) and stimulate greater prioritization of innovative sustainable technologies among national and devolved Government of Kenya, private sector, and civil society bodies.

Women smallholder farmers and their cooperatives and self-help groups have strengthened capacities in innovative, climate-smart agriculture and selected value chain development

During the year, the cooperation with the company Mediae resulted in the broadcasting of educational TV shows on local TV stations in major towns and cities, with the first episode successfully airing on 28 October 2015. The aim of this edutainment initiative is to educate and entertain rural women on profitable farming practices and life skills. From October to December 2015, the series covered topics related to post-harvest technologies, household technologies, and access to markets and government procurement opportunities.

Women have increased access to skills, jobs, business opportunities, and compensation from the extractives industries

In 2015, UN Women intensified its engagement in the extractives sector and created awareness on the importance of making the sector and its policies gender sensitive/inclusive. Currently the sector is characterized by a lack of robust gender-responsive legislation and policies, at both the national level and regional level. This puts women in a disadvantaged position and hinders, for example, their opportunities to transit from livelihood-level operations to the wealth-creation opportunities possible with small, medium-sized, and large-scale operations.

3 The selected partner for the intervention was Mediae, a for-profit media company that is the successful creator of the Shamba Shape Up agricultural TV show and Makutano Junction, an educational programme on life skills. Entering into inter-agency cooperation with Mediae was a strategic choice for UN Women, as it is expected that the show will empower rural women to participate in (smallholder) business activities for transformational change at the community level, as well as attract investment to rural areas for rural business development (in coordination with credit and saving institutions and public procurement schemes) and stimulate greater prioritization of innovative sustainable technologies among national and devolved Government of Kenya, private sector, and civil society bodies.

4 The broadcasting continues until March 2016.
Relevant government institutions have enhanced capacity to address women’s needs, rights, and priorities in policies, laws, programmes, and dispute-resolution systems

In 2015, UN Women intensified its engagement in the extractives sector and created awareness about the importance of making the sector and its policies gender sensitive/inclusive. To facilitate this, UN Women formalized its engagement with the Ministry of Mining through signing a letter of agreement and placed a gender advisor in the ministry to provide technical assistance to mainstream gender in the ministry’s regulatory and gender frameworks. As a result of the support, the Ministry of Mining is in the process of developing a gender-sensitive mining policy.

To further ensure that the relevant government institutions have the capacity and awareness to address women’s needs and knowledge about the challenges women face in the sector (including limited market access), UN Women Kenya together with the UN Women Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office hosted a Regional Sharefair on Gender Equality in the Extractives Industry from 13 to 15 October 2015, in collaboration with partners5. The objective of the sharefair was to discuss challenges and identify solutions and opportunities through sharing knowledge and promoting innovation, good practices, legal frameworks, and policies towards including gender and improve women’s positioning in the extractives industry. Approximately 350 women and men in key strategic roles within the sector across Africa participated in the conference together with other women directly engaged in the extractives industry.

The sharefair provided a platform for interaction and resulted in fostering concrete business linkages, partnerships, solutions, and recommendations among all the participants (who were from governments, bilateral and multilateral organizations, civil society organizations, communities, and the private sector). The key outcome document from the sharefair was a call to action for various stakeholders in the extractives industry to address the various challenges that hinder women across the region from benefitting from extractives.

Private sector company signatories to the Women’s Empowerment Principles in the extraction sector offer business development opportunities to women in their value chains

Since 2014, UN Women has been leading the work on promoting the Women’s Empowerment Principles in Kenya, in collaboration with UNDP and the UN Global Compact Network Kenya. As a result of the work so far, 16 more companies6 from various sectors such as manufacturing, transport, media, finance, information technology, and hospitality in 2015 joined the inaugural 5 signatories. This now brings the total number of companies in Kenya that have become Women’s Empowerment Principle signatories to 21, which is significant growth in just one year.

In June 2015, UN Women, in partnership with the Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry, intensified their cooperation to reach out to companies that had committed to the principles but had not yet signed the chief executive office statement of support.

UN Women also participated actively in the Women’s Empowerment Principles event that was convened by the UN Women Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office as part of the Regional Sharefair on Gender Equality in the Extractives Industry. As a result of these efforts, more companies signed on to the principles.

---


Women and girls live a life free from violence

Laws, policies, and strategies in target counties adopted, known, and implemented and informed by voices of women survivors of violence to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls.

The Protection against Domestic Violence Bill became an act of parliament on 14 May 2015. This moved Kenya out of the world’s 20 countries that had no specific law that provided for prevention of and response to domestic violence. The technical support given by UN Women towards the adoption of the Prevention against Domestic Violence Bill was instrumental in ensuring that it was approved. The act is significant, as it will contribute to gender equality and women’s empowerment in Kenya in the long run.

Knowledgeability, adoption of laws, and implementation of policies and strategies were strengthened during the year with the commissioning of the UN Women–supported studies on access to justice\(^1\), the GBV costing study\(^2\), and the GBV handbook for duty bearers\(^3\). They are a key body of evidence for both national and county governments to use for key policy decisions, as well as to enable resourcing at both levels. In addition, the commitment by the Director of Medical Services to establish a DNA databank of sexual offenders and to invest in the infrastructural and technical capacity of forensics laboratories in Kenya will be instrumental in preventing and responding to violence against women and girls, at both national and devolved levels in Kenya.

---

1. The report highlights the key gaps in access to justice for survivors of violence and makes recommendations on how to bridge the gaps; these can be used at the national and county levels to demand budgetary allocations towards enhancing access to justice for survivors.
2. The gender-based violence costing study highlights the costs borne by survivors in their quest for services and justice. This will aid in enabling better service delivery planning and resource allocation by duty bearers.
3. The handbook will be used to train duty bearers on their role in the prevention of and response to GBV and serves as the grounds for holding duty bearers accountable on GBV matters.
Strengthened capacity of women, media, and civil society (including women’s human rights organizations and women’s rights defenders) to mobilize political commitment and organize collectively to prevent and end violence against women and girls at national and (select) local levels

During the year, the implementing partners continued to enhance the capacities of grassroots organizations and their ability to create heightened awareness on violence against women through the Africa UNiTE initiative. The Africa UNiTE partnership (including LVCT Health, the Centre for Rights Education and Awareness, the Gender Violence Recovery Centre, Kimbilio, Enken, and Men for Gender Equality Now) is critical to advocating for ending violence against women and girls. For example, the Gender Violence Recovery Centre and LVCT Health focused on enhancing the capacity of different actors to lobby for county-relevant acts and tools towards the prevention of and response to GBV. The involvement of men in fighting and ending violence against women and girls is crucial, and UN Women will broaden and build on the engagement of both men-led organizations and individual men and boys around these initiatives.

UN Women, together with LVCT Health, strengthened the capacity of women and civil society actors to prevent and end violence against women and girls at local levels through the production and dissemination of a simplified version of the GBV and family laws in Kilifi, Kiambu, Embu, Kisumu, Nyeri, Machakos, Kitui, Meru, Kajiado, and Nairobi Counties. The simplified version aims to enhance awareness at the community level on the various laws that protect citizens against GBV. In the long run, the increased knowledge is expected to increase the demand for justice and implementation of the laws.

Strengthened and coordinated partner action (including the UN system) to prevent and eliminate violence against women and girls, including inter-agency initiatives such as the Secretary-General’s UNiTE to End Violence against Women campaign and other joint programmes

The County GBV Committees (commonly known as GBV Working Groups) continued to be strengthened during the year. In some counties, good progress was made, while in others issues of ownership and priorities delayed the achievement of the expected outcomes from the committee. One of the successes is the Kitui GBV Committee, which demonstrated excellence in leadership and coordination of anti-GBV work at the county level. As a result of GBV issues being integrated and mainstreamed within the county’s Integrated Development Plans, resources were allocated to GBV-related activities. During the year, the committee’s work resulted in the establishment of similar coordination structures at the sub-county level and successful resource mobilization and support from the county government and other partners. It has also established a strong network of partners at the county level and across all sub-counties. As a result, in Kitui County the number of reported GBV cases went up from 22 in 2014 to 93 in 2015. This can be attributed to the good management of the chain of evidence among the different sectors in the relevant sub-county.

4 The laws captured in this simplified version include the Protection against Domestic Violence Act, the Matrimonial Property Act, and the Marriage and the Sexual Offences Act.

5 Embu, Kiambu, Kisumu, and Kajiado Counties have demonstrated varying levels of success.
Where I come from, police officers are some of the most highly respected people, and becoming one brought pride to my family. However, being a female police officer in Kenya can pose challenges. Kenyan culture is part of the African old patriarchal system where women are not placed in places of power. In most cases, men will feel degraded if I arrest them. Sometimes they even use sexual advances, thinking that’s what I need to get them off the hook.

It is important that women are part of the police force because most people find women more understanding. Women have a unique way of policing that is generally based on communication.

I have been part of the Administration Police Headquarters for the last six years. In my tenure as the Secretary of the Kenya Association of Women in Policing, I have gained an immense interest in cases relating to sexual or gender-based violence. I am currently running a network of middle and junior management-level police officers, and we push for cases they are handling to reach successful prosecution.

Lucy Nduati is a 34-year-old single mother and a police officer from Nairobi. Over the course of her career, she has handled cases of sexual and gender-based violence and has been relentless in helping survivors obtain justice. In 2013, UN Women, with support from the Government of Kenya, helped launch the Kenya Association of Women in Policing and has been working to increase the presence of women in the police force. Nduati’s work is directly related to the recently adopted Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). SDG 16 aims to promote peaceful and inclusive societies and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels.
4 Peace and security and humanitarian action are shaped by women’s leadership and participation

Women and youth actively participate and influence decision making in prevention, peacebuilding, and conflict management at the county and national level.

Altering power structures that impede women’s capacities and the realization of gender equality in peacebuilding and conflict management in the security sector is difficult, because the sector is notoriously gender blind. In 2015, in recognition of UN Women’s mandate to implement UN Security Council Resolution 1325 and in response to the call in the resolution urging consultation with women and the participation of women in peace processes, UN Women supported efforts towards women’s participation in the ongoing Mandera and Wajir peace dialogues through coalition building, experience sharing, and the provision of visibility of their meaningful contribution. The outcome was the development of a joint memorandum on the implications of the inter-clan conflict between the Degodia and Garre for women and their recommendations and demands as women to male leaders and the government-led mediation team.

As a result of cooperation with the Ministry of Defence, National Police Service, Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, and also Interpol, more space for the active and meaningful participation of women in the security sector was provided. Specifically, in the field of police the cooperation led to the establishment of a solidified Kenya Association of Women in Policing that is able to realize the mandate and objectives set in its constitution through the development of its strategic plan.

Cooperation with the Interpol Regional Bureau and the Eastern Africa Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization on the provision of technical
support on gender mainstreaming within their programmes and interventions and support to the development of a gender training manual that addresses gender and organized crime and other security priorities\(^1\) led to the acceptance of UN Women as a cooperating partner of the Eastern Africa Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization.

Key government, community peace structures, women and youth leaders, and civil society stakeholders in fragile and insecure environments in Kenya participate in and have enhanced capacity and skills to implement and monitor the Kenya National Action Plan on women, peace, and security.

At the institutional/policy level, UN Women forged and nurtured strategic partnerships with security institutions that are usually difficult to penetrate and engage with on issues of gender equality. Through this strategic engagement with the security sector, UN Women finalized the letters of agreement with the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government and the Ministry of Defence on the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 in Kenya by integrating gender perspectives at the national level through institution building.

At the operational level, UN Women empowered women from Mandera and Wajir to contribute to, and advocate for greater participation in all stages of the ongoing peacebuilding process. The outcome of the support was the development of a joint memorandum on the implications of the conflict for women, their experiences, and their recommendations and demands as women to male leaders of both counties and the mediation team of Hon. Francis Ole Kaparo and Hon. Yusuf Haji.

Early warning mechanisms and security sector reform processes are gender responsive at national and county levels

In 2015, UN Women supported the development of gender-responsive security sector reform processes in many separate but mutually complementary ways at both national and county levels

---

1 Including radicalization and substance and human trafficking.

2 From police, defence, prisons, forestry, and national intelligence departments, as well as the Kenya Wildlife Service.
The cooperation with the Kenya Association of Women in Policing continued successfully, and the association is now equipped to realize its mandate of promoting women in leadership positions within the National Police Service, fighting against GBV and sexual violence, and generally protecting women’s and children’s rights. During the year, UN Women provided substantive technical support to the National Police Service during the consultation and validation process on the Gender Mainstreaming Policy.

UN Women, in collaboration with UNDP, supported the National Steering Committee on Peacebuilding and Conflict Management under the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government on integrating gender into the national early warning and early response system used by County Peace Committees. A comprehensive assessment of the existing system was undertaken and identified gender gaps. As a result, the national early warning and early response tools were revised to form a gender perspective, and gender-responsive indicators were included that will guide response efforts. The revised system was endorsed during the reporting period.

UN Women leads and catalyses inter-agency coordination and implementation of the Secretary-General’s 7-Point Action Plan

In line with its mandate to coordinate gender in the UN system, UN Women collated Kenya’s contribution to the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 global progress report, as well as the country’s progress report on the implementation of Resolution 1325 from the year 2000 to date. Both are important in their ability to measure the progress made in Kenya in advancing Resolution 1325, showcase best practices, capture lessons learned, and also serve as accountability mechanisms for women’s rights regarding peace and security.

Humanitarian action and disaster risk reduction and disaster risk management policies, strategies, and coordination processes are gender responsive

With the pending disaster risk reduction (DRR) and disaster risk management policy, the existing parallel coordination structures in this sector have led to a fragmented approach on the implementation of DRR initiatives in the country. Often there are limited institutional linkages and synergies around DRR work.
At the national level, UN Women – in collaboration with the National Disaster Operations Centre under the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, and UNDP – convened a national platform for DRR from 3 to 5 June 2015 in Naivasha to share the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction as the new global tool for the implementation of DRR and to align the new priorities to DRR interventions in Kenya.

As a means of operationalizing the Sendai Framework for DRR, UN Women, in collaboration with UN agencies, supported the development of a draft National Action Plan on its implementation that is holistic, inclusive, and gender and human rights responsive.

To facilitate the implementation of the National Action Plan on the Sendai Framework for DRR, the terms of reference of the National Platform on DRR (which comprises key state and none-state actors working in DRR) were revised to include creation of awareness on the framework across the country, targeting line ministries and counties. In addition, the terms of reference included sharing the National Action Plan with the Council of Governors, with the aim of linking with county governments; strengthening the DRR secretariat and appealing for the appointment of a substantive and alternate chair; and integrating gender concerns into all national and county DRR policies, plans, and decision-making processes, including those related to risk assessment, early warning, information management, education, and training.

The meeting was successful in terms of its future implications for gender equality and women’s empowerment, as it reached a common high-level political agreement on the importance of the respective ministries allocating a budget line towards the implementation of the National Action Plan once finalized.

In 2015, UN Women also worked with UNDP, the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, and the Kenya Red Cross Society to convene the DRR Parliamentary Caucus workshop in order to: create awareness among parliamentarians on the Sendai Framework for DRR, review the national DRR structures in Kenya, launch the international disaster response laws report, and develop a clear road map for strengthening disaster risk reduction and management structures in Kenya. As a result of this workshop, the DRR Parliamentary Caucus members came up with a strategic plan with key responsible persons/institutions to fast-track the adoption of the DRR policy within the time frame of November 2015 to June 2016.
Capacity of multi-stakeholders (Government of Kenya, UN, civil society organizations) at national and county levels strengthened (including technical support) to integrate gender concerns and women’s empowerment into their planning and programming

In relation to support towards the implementation of humanitarian programmes with a gender perspective, as per UN Women’s mandate to coordinate gender responsiveness within the UN system, UN Women provided technical support on gender mainstreaming at the inter-agency level to the International Organization for Migration during capacity building in six humanitarian hubs which targeted County Commissioners, humanitarian actors, and sectors. This contributed to enhanced capacity on the integration of gender perspectives into the non-food item and emergency shelter action plans developed and implemented in six counties supported by the International Organization for Migration.

Affected women, men, boys, and girls actively participate and are represented in all processes, including decision making on humanitarian activities and DRR at national and county levels

At the operational level, UN Women worked with the Kenya Red Cross Society on the implementation of livelihood projects in Ifo 2 refugee camp in Dadaab. The project had three mutually benefitting impact areas: 1) business management and livelihoods, 2) raising awareness on GBV and women’s rights, and 3) awareness creation on individual rights. As part of the livelihood project, 300 refugee women were trained in business management, livelihood skills, and appropriate technology for improved livelihoods. A total of 60 women were trained in horticulture and agriculture; they are currently harvesting tomatoes from greenhouses set up in Ifo 2 camp and have sold over 500 kilogrammes of tomatoes. The remaining 240 women have organized themselves into groups and have been supported with materials to start income-generating activities.

In addition, Maslah leaders (community elders) were given information on GBV and women’s rights, and as a result they have supported the women’s groups to establish their livelihood activities. Furthermore, consultative meetings were held with paralegals in Ifo 2 camp on protection issues and individual rights, leading to improved referral pathways for legal services. As a result, 320 women received legal counselling and training on the legal processes regarding sexual and gender-based violence, which led to 93 cases being reported, out of which 65 cases were handled and closed.

Lastly, to ensure sustainability, a total of 60 Kenya Red Cross Society staff in the first quarter of 2015 in Dadaab refugee camp were trained (with UN Women support) on gender mainstreaming, GBV concerns, and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse in humanitarian response, in order to enhance the integration of these issues into Red Cross activities.

Strengthened and coordinated system-wide and inter-agency evidence-based programming on gender in humanitarian action and disaster risk reduction and management

UN Women played an important role in strengthening and coordinating the efforts to integrate gender perspectives into all humanitarian action and disaster risk reduction and management. In this regard, UN Women provided technical support to two civil society organizations on mainstreaming gender, coordinating cross-cutting issues, and using the Inter-Agency Standing Committee gender marker in planning and programming.
National and devolved planning fully reflects accountability for gender equality commitments and priorities

Service delivery at national level and in selected counties is gender responsive and gender equitable

UN Women, in partnership with the Ministry of Devolution and Planning (Directorate of Gender), the Kenya School of Government, and the Council of Governors, successfully carried out capacity development efforts that contributed to the four pillars of the Kenya National Capacity-building Framework to improve the capacities of county government agencies and officers to enhance service delivery. Specifically, this involved the training and induction of 47 county gender and youth officers in order to institutionalize gender mainstreaming in ministries, departments, and agencies. The training also included sensitization on the Kenya AIDS Strategic Framework.

Technical assistance was given to counties in various ways. UN Women supported three counties (among the nine counties with the highest HIV burden in the country, according to national statistics) to develop gender-responsive county HIV and AIDS plans with clear targets and indicators to ensure enhanced uptake and access to HIV prevention, treatment, care, and support services for persons living with HIV. To provide institutional support and strengthening, UN Women seconded a gender advisor to the Council of Governors, while one UN volunteer was seconded to the Ministry of Devolution and Planning (Directorate of Gender), providing technical support for one year.

The Directorate of Gender, Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, and Monitoring and
Evaluation Department implemented a programme to strengthen capacities related to sex-disaggregated data. This was carried out first through a workshop in June 2015 that targeted 33 participants from line ministries, state corporations, and non-governmental organizations, with the objective of training the various government agencies and non-state actors on strengthening the national statistical system to collect, analyse, and use sex-disaggregated data in the following sectors: education, health, employment, governance, population dynamics, and gender statistics. The training provided new perspectives on gender dimensions to the whole continuum of producers, suppliers, and users of data. This helped in deepening the discussion on gender issues that the national statistical system needs to capture and track in the short and long term.

Mechanisms are in place to increase the accountability of national and county government towards gender equality and to monitor the implementation of national and international gender equality commitments.

Eighth CEDAW Report: UN Women supported the Government of Kenya through the Ministry of Devolution and Planning (Gender Directorate) by giving technical assistance to work in partnership with the technical team put together by the government for writing the 8th periodic Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) report for Kenya. UN Women also supported the organization of the national consultative meetings for state and non-state actors to make sure that their input was included in the report. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade successfully submitted the report in February 2015.

UN Coordination on Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment

Following the set-up of the Delivering as One processes and mechanisms in the Kenya UN Country Team, including the operationalization of the Strategic Result Area Groups and Outcome Groups, a two-year work plan was developed to implement the first phase of the UN Development Assistance Framework 2014–2018. These elements are to run from 2014 to 2016 and align with the government’s planning cycle. UN Women and gender focal points supported the development of biannual work plans and ensured that the gender-responsive outcomes and outputs of the framework got translated into corresponding interventions on GEWE and adequate resource allocation.
During the year, the UN Gender Working Group was established and operationalized as the coordination mechanism that will support the development of the two-pronged approach to GEWE programming. A training needs analysis was carried out among the representatives of the 13 UN agencies that are part of the Gender Working Group. The results were alarming, as it appears that a majority of the gender focal points have average to poor understanding of and skills in various aspects of gender equality activities (such as gender mainstreaming, analysis, reporting, and monitoring and evaluation). Thus there is a real need to build the capacity of gender focal points to equip them with the requisite skills and knowledge to carry out their tasks and improve their performance. The Gender Working Group already endorsed its 2016 capacity-building programme geared towards enhancing the performance of UN/Government of Kenya gender focal points.

The Gender Working Group is co-chaired by UNESCO and UNDP, with UN Women as the secretariat. UN Women chairs the Programme Oversight and Management Group and participates in the Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group. Through these mechanisms, UN Women is able to shape UN policy and programming coherence in a way that enhances the UN’s support to national GEWE priorities.

UN Women Communications

In 2015 UN Women Kenya finalized a 2015–2018 comprehensive communications strategy that guided all communication plans in 2015. Moreover, a social media strategy was elaborated to guide the online presence of the organization. The Joint Programme on Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment (JP GEWE) website was rebranded in July to “Delivering as One on Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment” (DaOGWE). The website (www.daogewe.org) was launched on 1 August 2015 and aims to communicate as one on GEWE within the UN Development Assistance Framework.

The website is a tool to disseminate information on the gender and women’s empowerment work being done by UN agencies in Kenya and to engage users in discussions on emerging gender issues. From August to December 2015, there were a total of 683 page views in 888 sessions. For the purpose of disseminating gender information and engaging audiences on gender issues in social media, a Facebook page (www.facebook.com/DaOGWE) and a Twitter account (@DaO_GEW) were created, with links on the website. In the period mentioned above, the Facebook page had 10,688 visits by 4,707 users. The Twitter account had 74,600 visits and 351 followers.

Due to the high demand for information on the work of UN Women Kenya, a monthly e-newsletter was established in October that aims to inform the organization’s key audiences about UN Women Kenya’s work and new publications and reports. It also carries articles, testimonials from beneficiaries, and news from partners. In November 2015, UN Women Kenya and its implementing partners adopted Joint Communications Guidelines that will regulate all communication efforts that are part of UN Women–supported project activities.
HeForShe Campaign

The Kenya HeForShe Campaign was launched on 26 November 2014 in Nairobi, presided over by His Excellency President Uhuru Kenyatta as the first male champion of the campaign. The President called for concerted efforts to safeguard women against violence and to uphold gender equality. Members of parliament have also joined in this campaign, which stands up for gender equality and makes the specific point that this is just not a woman’s issue. Nardos Bekele-Thomas, UN Resident Coordinator, reiterated the UN’s commitment to supporting Government of Kenya policies and programmes on gender equality, building on the existing partnerships and promoting actions to implement the policies.

HeForShe Kenya is focused on engaging new constituencies, especially men, boys, and youth; garnering broad public support for the gender equality agenda; and invoking action to change the current state of affairs as it relates to the deficits in gender equality and the realization of women’s rights.

Following the national launch, seven mini-launches took place in 2015, involving all UN agencies, Kenya Red Cross Society, Safaricom, Kenyatta University, Turkana local government bodies, Kakuma Refugee Camp, the Kenya judiciary, and non-governmental organizations. The launches have brought on-board high-level partners who continue to actively bring others on-board. The champions include:

- Chairperson of the Kenya Editors Guild, Linus Kaikai
- Secretary General of the Kenya Red Cross Society, Dr. Abbas Gullet
- Inspector General of the National Police Service, Joseph K. Boinnet
- 37 governors
- Ambassador of Sweden, Johan Borgstam
- CEO of Safaricom, Bob Collymore
- Chief Justice Dr. Willy Mutunga
- UN Environment Programme Executive Director and Under-Secretary-General, Achim Steiner
- UN-Habitat Executive Director and Under-Secretary-General, Dr. Joan Clos
- UN Population Fund Country Representative, Siddharth Chatterjee
- UN Information Centre Director, Nasser Ega-Musa
- Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Senior Advisor, Dr. Uchenna Emelonye

“I hope that you believe that our mothers, sisters, daughters, grandmothers, or aunties deserve to live in a society that believes in equality, one that is free from all forms of discrimination... Too often, violence seems removed from us men. It is time for us to take a stand with our women and girls.”
—Bob Collymore, CEO of Safaricom

“The way we treat our children, whether they are boys or girls, affects how they grow, how they treat their wives, and how they are going to treat their children... Getting men and boys to join in this noble cause is very important, as they are key to gender equality.”
—Prof. Olive Mugenda, (former) Vice-Chancellor, Kenyatta University

“The most critical issue is not the signing up for the campaign, but the commitment to ensure that the message is spread to reach every village in the county through various structures like schools, churches, and women’s associations.”
—HE Josephat Koli Nanok, Governor of Turkana County
Lessons Learned

• Building a women's movement and safeguarding their space for dialogue and action is critical. However, it is important to understand that the women's movement is not homogeneous. There is a need to diversify approaches and identify different coalitions and support them towards a coherent message with a coordinated voice.

• Working with government institutions and organs such as the Article 59 constitutional commissions (the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights, the Commission on Administrative Justice, and the National Gender and Equality Commission) is a sustainable mechanism for promoting gender equality and holding the government accountable on gender equality and GBV.

• Some of the county governments are willing to adopt legislation that facilitates prevention of and response to GBV. However, there are huge capacity gaps that need to be addressed. GBV working groups are important structures at the county level and need to be replicated in all the counties. For example, Kilifi County has through the working group developed guidelines and a framework for child protection. This can and should be replicated in other counties.

• The Government of Kenya Office of the Controller of Budget provides an analysis of the national- and county-level budgets. However, this analysis is not very clear on gender-responsive budgeting analysis and gaps. Therefore, a review of the office's analytic tools is critical so as to get regular and institutionalized gender-responsive budgeting analysis.

• Ensuring women's participation at all stages of the early warning chain can help to identify risks which may otherwise be missed, including risks to women, and can help encourage women's participation in conflict prevention responses. UN Women will explore the following:
  – Use of cultural practices as a means of encouraging women's participation and raising awareness on women’s roles in leadership, peace, and security in the community
  – Engaging with new non-traditional strategic partners on advancing the gender agenda in the area of peace and security with the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, and also creating a coordination mechanism and information-sharing platform for women in different sectors
  – Possibility of hosting/housing the Kenya National Action Plan in the ministry responsible for security rather than gender, as it is better resourced
  – Engagement of men in the process of implementing women, peace, and security interventions and as champions of UN Security Council Resolution 1325
## 2016 Focus Areas

| Governance                                      | • Elections 2017 (positioning and supporting women in elections)  
|                                                | • Devolution (increasing women’s participation and enhancing accountability)  
|                                                | • Making public finance management gender responsive  
|                                                | • Making the legislature gender responsive  
|                                                | • Adoption of the corporate UN Women Flagship Programme Initiative on Women’s Political Engagement  
| Socio-economic Development                     | • Increasing women’s access to the 30 percent Public Procurement Preferential Scheme  
|                                                | • Finalizing and supporting implementation of the National Women’s Economic Empowerment Policy  
|                                                | • Enhancing women’s participation in and benefits from the extractives industry  
|                                                | • Executing the UN Joint Programme on Gender-based Violence  
| Peace and Security                              | • Lobbying for the adoption of the Kenya National Action Plan on Resolution 1325  
|                                                | • Implementation of the Kenya National Action Plan on Resolution 1325  