

List of Annexes

Table of Contents

List of Annexes	1
ANNEX 1 – Results Frameworks.....	1
ANNEX 2 – Terms of Reference.....	21
ANNEX 3 – Bibliography	23
ANNEX 4 – Data Collection Tools	35
<i>Semi Structured Interview Guide for UN Women staff, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Human Rights Defenders</i>	35
<i>Focus Group Discussions Guide</i>	40
ANNEX 5 – Evaluation Matrix	44
ANNEX 6 – Survey Results	54
ANNEX 7 – Stakeholder Mapping and Mandate & GBV Survivors Access to Essential Services through referrals by HRD’s & Training of HRDs and Others	61

ANNEX 1 – Results Frameworks

Phase One

ANNEX 1: Result Framework

Overall goal: Enhance accountability for VAWiE survivors of the elections 2017 and strengthen (emergency) response and accountability mechanisms towards prior, during and future elections

Outcomes	Outputs and Indicators	Activities 2019	Activities 2020	Activities 2021	Activities 2022
Outcome 1: An improved legislative and policy environment in line with international, regional and national standards on VAWiE	Output 1.1 Improved availability of data to inform SGBV and VAWiE interventions				
	<p>Indicator 1.1A Target: “Gap Analysis on prevention and response to sexual violence in elections in Kenya” conducted and disseminated Baseline: No Study 2018 Milestone 2019: 1 Milestone 2020: 0 Milestone: 2021: 0 Milestone 2022: 0 Target: 1 Target Year: 2019 Data source: Gap analysis report Target: 6 Target Year: 2022 Data source: Internal reports</p> <p>Indicator 1.1C Target: Reports on progress of VAWiE prevention and response Baseline: 2 by UN Women and OHCHR (2018) Milestone 2019: 0 Milestone 2020: 0 Milestone: 2021: 1 Milestone 2022: 1 Target: 2 report Target Year: 2022 Data source: Internal reports</p> <p>Indicator 1.1D Target: Improved NGEC database including VAWiE cases Baseline: No databases (2019) Milestone 2019: 0</p>	<p>1.1A Finalize Gap analysis (OHCHR)</p> <p>1.1B Disseminate the final report to relevant actors for buy-in through 1 multi-sectoral meeting (OHCHR)</p> <p>1.1B Disseminate the final report to relevant actors for buy-in 1 meeting: 60 survivors (OHCHR)</p>	<p>1.1B Disseminate the gap analysis final report to relevant actors for buy-in: 4 meetings</p> <p>1.1D Provide technical support to actors mandated to insert information to the NGEC database for collecting and storing data on the VAWiE cases.</p> <p>1.1D Ensure buy-in by the actors mandated to insert information to the NGEC database for collecting and storing data on the VAWiE cases.</p>	<p>1.1C Finalize one report on the progress of VAWiE prevention and response to the Special Rapporteur on VAWiE</p> <p>1.1D Provide technical support to actors mandated to insert information to the NGEC database for collecting and storing data on the VAWiE cases.</p>	<p>1.1C Finalize one report on the progress of VAWiE prevention and response to the Special Rapporteur on VAWiE</p> <p>1.1D Provide technical support to actors mandated to insert information to the NGEC database for collecting and storing data on the VAWiE cases.</p> <p>Support hosting of the Special Rapporteur on S/GBV</p> <p>One end of programme external evaluation</p>

Outcomes	Outputs and Indicators	Activities 2019	Activities 2020	Activities 2021	Activities 2022
	<p>Milestone 2020: 1 Milestone: 2021: 0 Milestone 2022: 0 Target: 1 database Target Year: 2022 Data source: NGEC database</p>				
Output 1.2 Enhanced cross-sectoral coordination at both national and county levels of government					
	<p><u>Indicator 1.2 A</u> Target: A functioning early warning plan developed and implemented Baseline: 0 Milestone 2019: 0 Milestone 2020: 0 Milestone: 2021: developed 1 Milestone 2022: finalized 1 Target: 1 developed and 1 finalized Target Year: 2022 Data source: Internal reports</p> <p><u>Indicator 1.2D</u> Target: Number of counties with (2 meetings in a year, implementation and progress of the plan of action) GBV technical working groups that meet regularly on VAWiE and early warning as a standing agenda Baseline: 0 Milestone 2019: 1 Milestone 2020: additional 2 Milestone: 2021: additional 5 Milestone 2022: additional 1 Target: 9 Target Year: 2022 Data source: GBV network reports</p>	<p>1.2B Facilitate meetings to strengthen a functioning coordination mechanism that include and pilot a referral pathway for survivors, including the dissemination of the Guidelines for Safe and Protective Spaces for women and children (UN Women)</p> <p>1.2C Technical support towards implementation of the activities</p> <p>1.2D Train the duty bearers: county GBV working groups to prevent and respond to VAWiE (UN Women)</p>	<p>1.2A Facilitate an annual meeting with the National Disaster Management Authority</p> <p>1.2B Facilitate meetings to strengthen a functioning coordination mechanism that include and pilot a referral pathway for survivors, including the dissemination of the Guidelines for Safe and Protective Spaces for women and children</p> <p>1.2C Map humanitarian and development actors</p>	<p>1.2A Facilitate an annual meeting with the National Disaster Management Authority</p> <p>1.2B Facilitate meetings to strengthen a functioning coordination mechanism that include and pilot a referral pathway for survivors, including the dissemination of the Guidelines for Safe and Protective Spaces for women and children</p> <p>1.2C Facilitate meetings to create a functioning and harmonized</p>	<p>1.2A Facilitate an annual meeting with the National Disaster Management Authority</p> <p>1.2C Ensure existence of a functioning and harmonized coordination structure of humanitarian and development actors on VAWiE in select counties</p> <p>1.2C Technical and financial support to 9 counties to implement a functioning early warning plan</p>

Outcomes	Outputs and Indicators	Activities 2019	Activities 2020	Activities 2021	Activities 2022
			<p>in the identified 9 counties from 2017</p> <p>1.2C Assess the capacities of humanitarian and development actors in the 9 counties from 2017, including early warning and VAWiE prevention and response</p> <p>1.2C Facilitate meetings to create a functioning and harmonized coordination structure of humanitarian and development actors on early warning VAWiE in select counties</p> <p>1.2C Train and provide technical support the duty bearers from the coordination structure on early warning and VAWiE prevention and response</p>	<p>coordination structure of humanitarian and development actors on early warning VAWiE in select counties</p> <p>1.2C Train and provide technical support the duty bearers from the coordination structure on early warning and VAWiE prevention and response</p> <p>1.2C Technical and financial support to 9 counties to develop a functioning early warning plan and pilot test it</p> <p>1.2D Train and facilitate meetings to strengthen county GBV working groups to prevent and respond to VAWiE</p>	<p>1.2D Train and facilitate meetings to strengthen county GBV working groups to prevent and respond to VAWiE</p> <p>1.2D Facilitate meetings to strengthen a functioning coordination mechanism that includes a referral pathway for survivors</p>

Outcomes	Outputs and Indicators	Activities 2019	Activities 2020	Activities 2021	Activities 2022
			<p>1.2D Train and facilitate meetings to strengthen county GBV working groups to prevent and respond to VAWiE</p> <p>1.2D Facilitate meetings to strengthen a functioning coordination mechanism that includes a referral pathway for survivors</p>	1.2D Facilitate meetings to strengthen a functioning coordination mechanism that includes a referral pathway for survivors	
Output 1.3 Enhanced capacity of key VAWiE stakeholders					
		1.3A Provide technical support to independent commissions (NGEC, KNCHR, IPOA) to discharge their mandate in ensuring prevention, mitigation and response to VAWiE (OHCHR and UN Women)	1.3A Provide technical and financial support to independent commissions (NGEC, KNCHR, IPOA, CAJ, NCIC) to discharge their mandate in ensuring prevention, mitigation and response to VAWiE	1.3A Provide technical and financial support to independent commissions (NGEC, KNCHR, IPOA, CAJ, NCIC) to discharge their mandate in ensuring prevention, mitigation and response to VAWiE	1.3A Provide technical and financial support to independent commissions (NGEC, KNCHR, IPOA, CAJ, NCIC) to discharge their mandate in ensuring prevention, mitigation and response to VAWiE
	<p>Indicator 1.3B Target: Finalized chain of custody manual Baseline: 0</p>	1.3B Finalize, validate and publish the chain	1.3C Train duty bearers on chain of evidence custody in	1.3C Train duty bearers on chain of evidence custody in	1.3D Monitor the functionality of the Gender Units

Outcomes	Outputs and Indicators	Activities 2019	Activities 2020	Activities 2021	Activities 2022
	<p>Milestone 2019: 1 Milestone 2020: 0 Milestone: 2021: 0 Milestone 2022: 0 Target: 1 Target Year: 2022 Data source: Chain of Custody Manual</p> <p><u>Indicator 1.3C</u> Target: Number of county duty bearers’ trained on the chain of evidence (ToT approach applied)</p> <p>Baseline: (confirm from PHR: 2 counties Nairobi and Kisumu 2018) Milestone 2019: 60 (2 counties) Milestone 2020: 120 (4 counties) Milestone: 2021: 90 (3 counties) Milestone 2022: 0 Target: 270 in 9 counties Target Year: 2022 Data source: Training reports Data source: Manual</p> <p><u>Indicator 1.3D</u> Target: Establish Two Gender Units by the National Police Service</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Milestone 2019: 0 Milestone 2020: 0 Milestone: 2021: 2 Milestone 2022: 0 Target: 2 (Nairobi and Kisumu) Target Year: 2022</p>	<p>of custody manual (UN Women)</p> <p>1.3C Train through ToT approach and pilot test duty bearers on chain of evidence custody in 2 counties, including provision of evidence collection tools to the county authorities (UN Women)</p> <p>1.3D Lobby the National Police Service and the Ministry of Interior to establish Gender Units (replacing existing Gender Desks) in at least 2 counties (OHCHR)</p> <p>1.3D Support CSOs to lobby the National Police Service and the Ministry of Interior to review and strengthen existing Gender Desks at police stations in at least 2 counties (OHCHR)</p>	<p>9 counties through ToT approach</p> <p>1.3C Provide evidence collection tools to the county authorities</p> <p>1.3D Lobby and provide technical and financial support the national police and the Ministry of Interior to establish Gender Units (replacing existing Gender Desks) in at least 2 counties</p> <p>1.3E Provide technical and financial support for ODDP to decentralized SGBV units</p> <p>1.3F Train the duty bearers on the UN HR recommendations</p> <p>1.3F Technical and financial support to</p>	<p>9 counties through ToT approach</p> <p>1.3C Provide evidence collection tools to the county authorities</p> <p>1.3D Provide technical and financial support to the national police and the Ministry of Interior to establish Gender Units (replacing existing Gender Desks) in at least 2 counties</p> <p>1.3E Provide technical and financial support for ODDP to decentralized SGBV units</p> <p>1.3F Train the duty bearers on the UN HR recommendations</p> <p>1.3F Technical and financial support to implement the UN</p>	<p>(replacing existing Gender Desks) in at least 2 counties</p> <p>1.3E Monitor the functionality of the ODDP decentralized SGBV units</p> <p>1.3F Technical and financial support to implement the UN HR recommendations</p> <p>Support coordination and procurement of commodities for VAWiE survivors (post-rape care kits, dignity kits) with other partners</p>

Outcomes	Outputs and Indicators	Activities 2019	Activities 2020	Activities 2021	Activities 2022
	<p>Data source: Gender Working Group reports</p> <p><u>Indicator 1.3E</u></p> <p>Target: Establish and strengthen the Gender Units in the office of the director of prosecution in the 9 counties</p> <p>Baseline: National SGBV Unit (1)</p> <p>Milestone 2019: 0</p> <p>Milestone 2020: 1</p> <p>Milestone: 2021: 4</p> <p>Milestone 2022: 0</p> <p>Target: 5</p> <p>Target Year: 2022</p> <p>Data source: ODPP</p> <p><u>Indicator 1.3F</u></p> <p>Target: Number of institutions trained and supported to implement the recommendations by UN HR mechanisms in the area of SGBV and VAWiE prevention and response</p> <p>Baseline: 1 ODPP (2018)</p> <p>Milestone 2019: 1 (sectoral training)</p> <p>Milestone 2020: 5 additional (sectoral trainings and support)</p> <p>Milestone: 2021: 2 additional (sectoral trainings and support)</p> <p>Milestone 2022: 2 additional (support)</p> <p>Target: 10 continuous work over years (NGEC, Police, MPs, SDGA, GWG in 9 counties, AG, Kenya National Commission of Human Rights, IEBC, ORPP, Judiciary)</p> <p>Target Year: 2022</p> <p>Data source: Internal reports</p>	<p>1.3E Lobby ODDP to decentralize SGBV units and provide technical support to assess capacity of current SGBV (OHCHR)</p> <p>1.3F Training to support the implementation of the UN HR recommendations (OHCHR)</p>	<p>implement the UN HR recommendations</p>	<p>HR recommendations and the gap analysis</p> <p>Support coordination and procurement of commodities for VAWiE survivors (post-rape care kits, dignity kits) with other partners</p>	
		1.3G Facilitate UNCT briefs/meetings and the	1.3G Facilitate UNCT	1.3G Facilitate UNCT	1.3G Facilitate UNCT

Outcomes	Outputs and Indicators	Activities 2019	Activities 2020	Activities 2021	Activities 2022
		DP groups on gender and elections to monitor progress on normative framework and reporting (utilize existing DP meetings and UNCT meetings and GSWG) (OHCHR and UN Women)	briefs/meetings and the DP groups on gender and elections to monitor progress on normative framework and reporting (utilize existing DP meetings and UNCT meetings and GSWG)	briefs/meetings and the DP groups on gender and elections to monitor progress on normative framework and reporting (utilize existing DP meetings and UNCT meetings and GSWG)	briefs/meetings and the DP groups on gender and elections to monitor progress on normative framework and reporting (utilize existing DP meetings and UNCT meetings and GSWG)
	<p><u>Indicator 1.3H</u> Target: Number of trained staff from the electoral actors to prevent and protect the right holders from VAWiE Baseline: 0 Milestone 2019: 0 Milestone 2020: 0 Milestone: 2021: 100 Milestone 2022: 0 Target: (70+30) 100 (IEBC, IPOA, ORPP, Political Parties Tribunal) Target Year: 2022 Data source: Training reports</p> <p><u>Indicator 1.3I</u> Target: An existing and functioning framework for early warning and VAWiE prevention by electoral actors (IEBC, Interior) Baseline: 0 Milestone 2019: 0 Milestone 2020: 0 Milestone: 2021: 1 Milestone 2022: 1 (the same) Target: 1 system</p>	Disseminate findings of the gap analysis to the electoral actors utilizing Deepening Democracy platform (OHCHR)	1.3I Lobby to allocate resources for VAWiE prevention for early warning system	<p>1.3H Training of electoral actors on VAWiE on legal framework and on inclusion of VAWiE in the early warning system and monitoring VAWiE, elections security plan</p> <p>1.3I Technical and financial support to pilot the early warning system and monitoring of VAWiE (work with UNDP)</p>	<p>1.3H Training of electoral actors on VAWiE on legal framework</p> <p>1.3I Technical and financial support to the electoral actors on prevent and protect the right holders from VAWiE, including monitoring and support to use a framework for early warning and VAWiE prevention (work with UNDP)</p>

Outcomes	Outputs and Indicators	Activities 2019	Activities 2020	Activities 2021	Activities 2022
	Target Year: 2022 Data source: Existing system				
Outcome 2: Enhanced advocacy for accountability by the right- holders	Output 2.1 Increased capacity by the SGBV survivors' network, CSOs and right holders to demand accountability from duty bearers				
	<p>Indicator 2.1A Target: Number of CSO actors supported to demand accountability from duty bearers (e.g. PHR, Grace Agenda, GVRC, Survivors of Sexual Violence Network, Helpline 1195, FIDA, CREAM, Youth Agenda)</p> <p>Baseline: 4 in 2018 Milestone 2019: 5 Milestone 2020: 5 (same) + 6 Milestone: 2021: 5 (same) + 6 (same) Milestone 2022: 5 (same)+ 6 (same) Target: 11 different actors Target Year: 2022 Data source: CSO reports</p> <p>Indicator 2.1B Target: One Report on 2017 VAWiE cases handled by Courts</p> <p>Baseline: 1 (2013 Kericho) Milestone 2019: 0 Milestone 2020: 1 Milestone: 2021: 0 Milestone 2022:0 Target: one report Target Year: 2022 Data source: Court records</p> <p>Indicator 2.1C</p>	<p>2.1A Train SGBV survivors' network, CSOs and right holders to participate efficiently in the decision-making processes by the duty-bearers (budgeting, legislative, policy, shadow reporting at national & regional UN HR processes) (OHCHR)</p> <p>2.1A Support SGBV survivors' network, CSOs and right holders' in their advocacy efforts to duty bearers (e.g. compilation of shadow reports, demand for judicial inquiry & reparations, improved service delivery, provision of quality medical-legal assistance, meeting with the diplomatic</p>	<p>2.1A Support SGBV survivors' network, CSOs and right holders' in their advocacy efforts to duty bearers (e.g. demand for judicial inquiry & reparations, improved service delivery, provision of quality medical-legal assistance, meeting with the diplomatic corps to influence UPR process)</p> <p>2.1A Train and provide technical support SGBV survivors' network, CSOs and right holders' to generate shadow reports and to advocate to human rights mechanisms</p>	<p>2.1A Support SGBV survivors' network, CSOs and right holders' in their advocacy efforts to duty bearers (e.g. demand for judicial inquiry & reparations, improved service delivery, provision of quality medical-legal assistance, meeting with the diplomatic corps to influence UPR process)</p> <p>2.1C Support one public interest litigation case on 2017 VAWiE</p>	<p>2.1A Support SGBV survivors' network, CSOs and right holders' in their advocacy efforts to duty bearers (e.g. demand for judicial inquiry & reparations, improved service delivery and functionality of gender units by police and DPP, provision of quality medical-legal assistance, meeting with the diplomatic corps to influence UPR process)</p> <p>2.1.C Support one public interest litigation case on 2017 VAWiE</p>

Outcomes	Outputs and Indicators	Activities 2019	Activities 2020	Activities 2021	Activities 2022
	<p>Target: One public interest litigation case on VAWiE 2017 supported</p> <p>Baseline: 1 (2007/8)</p> <p>Milestone 2019: 1 ongoing</p> <p>Milestone 2020: 1 ongoing</p> <p>Milestone: 2021: 1 ongoing</p> <p>Milestone 2022: 1 ongoing</p> <p>Target: one case</p> <p>Target Year: 2022</p> <p>Data source: Court records and CSOs</p>	<p>corps to influence UPR process) (OHCHR)</p> <p>2.1C Support preparation to file one public interest litigation case on 2017 VAWiE (OHCHR)</p> <p>2.1D Technical support towards implementation of the activities</p>	<p>(including Special Procedures)</p> <p>2.1B Provide technical and financial support to CSOs to conduct court perusals on determination of VAWiE cases and make a public report on 2017 VAWiE cases (CREAW or FIDA)</p> <p>2.1C Institute and support one public interest litigation case on 2017 VAWiE</p>		
<p>Output 2.2 Enhanced capacity of CSOs¹ and human right defenders to support survivors to report and access quality services at the county level</p>					
	<p>Indicator 2.2A</p> <p>Target: Number of survivors supported that report VAWiE and access essential services (medical, legal, including psycho-social support, social services, security, dissemination of service providers handbook) for VAWiE</p> <p>Baseline: No data available</p> <p>Milestone 2019: 55 including VAWiE survivors from 4 counties in which gap analysis was conducted</p>	<p>2.2A Provide technical and financial support to CSOs to support survivors to access essential services at the county level, including the roll out of the mobile app for SV management, and referral pathway</p>	<p>2.2A Provide technical and financial support to CSOs to support survivors access essential services at the county level, including the roll out the mobile app for SV management</p>	<p>2.2A Provide technical and financial support to CSOs to support survivors access essential services at the county level, including the roll out the mobile app for SV management</p>	<p>2.2A Provide technical and financial support to CSOs to support survivors access essential services at the county level, including the roll out the mobile app for SV management</p>

¹ Including Wangu Kanja, Grace Agenda, PHR, CREAW, COVAW, FIDA-K

Outcomes	Outputs and Indicators	Activities 2019	Activities 2020	Activities 2021	Activities 2022
	<p>Milestone 2020: 40 Milestone: 2021: 100 Milestone 2022: 180 Target: 375 Target Year: 2022 Data source: CSO reports and human rights defenders' reports</p> <p><u>Indicator 2.2B</u> Target: Number of human rights defenders trained by county on reporting and following of survivors Baseline: No data available Milestone 2019: 40 in 4 counties (10 per county) Milestone 2020: 150 in 5 counties (30 per county) Milestone: 2021: 120 in 4 counties (30 per county) Milestone 2022: 150 in 5 counties (30 per county) Target: 460 in 18 counties Target Year: 2022 Data Source: Training reports</p>	<p>information, disseminate service providers handbook (UN Women) 2.2B Train human rights defenders to report and follow survivors (UN Women and OHCHR) 2.2.C Provide financial support Survivors Network to facilitate human rights defenders transport and cost to support survivors access essential services (UN Women)</p>	<p>and referral pathway information, disseminate service providers handbook 2.2B Train and equip human rights defenders to report and follow survivors 2.2.C Provide financial support Survivors Network to facilitate human rights defenders transport and cost to support survivors access essential services</p>	<p>and referral pathway information, disseminate <u>UPDATED</u> service providers handbook and VAWiE handbook 2.2B Train and equip human rights defenders to report and follow survivors 2.2.C Provide financial support Survivors Network to facilitate human rights defenders transport and cost to support survivors access essential services</p>	<p>and referral pathway information, disseminate <u>UPDATED</u> service providers handbook and VAWiE handbook 2.2B Train and equip human rights defenders to report and follow survivors 2.2.C Provide financial support Survivors Network to facilitate human rights defenders transport and cost to support survivors access essential services</p>

Overall Outcome for Year 2: Uptake of essential justice services by survivors GBV increased

Note: The outcome, outputs and indicators as captured are with respect to the first phase of the project. . The numbering for 2019 and 2020 are maintained, as they were in the Let it not happen again: Prevention and Accountability for VAWiE main results framework (Annex I). These past activities have been added here to show continuity in key activities.

In this second phase, some activities have changed building on results of the phase I. Examples:

- a) In phase 1, OHCHR and UN Women were incorporated into the National Police reforms taskforce. As such phase 2 interventions will build in supporting the realization of the proposed reforms.
- b) In Phase 1, OHCHR is supporting ODPD to strengthen its capacity. As such, phase 2 interventions will build on the acquired capacities to strengthen GBV divisions at regional level.
- c) In phase 1, UN Women is working to develop e-based modules to align to the “new Normal” of virtual and online spaces, and will utilize these e-based modules for capacity enhancement programmes in phase 2.

Outcome 1: Access to justice and essential services by survivors GBV increased.				
Outcome indicator 1: Average time taken to complete police investigation in reported cases of GBV.				
Baseline: to be confirmed after the baseline being undertaken in 2020.				
Target: 1 month				
Milestone 2019: 0				
Milestone 2020: TBC based on reports from Grace Agenda, SSV and HRDs				
Milestone: 2021: 2 months. TBC based on reports from NPS, SSV and HRDs				
Data source: Baseline survey and data collection tools, SV mobile application				
Outcome indicator 2: Number of GBV survivors who uptake essential justice services				
Baseline: to be confirmed from the Survivors Network and Grace Agenda in 2020.				
Target: 375				
Milestone 2019: 0				
Milestone 2020: TBC based on reports from Grace Agenda, SSV and HRDs				
Milestone: 2021: 275				
Data source: Baseline survey and data collection tools, SV mobile application				
Outputs and Indicators	Activities 2019	Activities 2020	Activities 2021	Means of verification
Output 1: Justice institutions have enhanced capacity to deliver justice services to GBV survivors.				
Indicator 1.1.1 Target: 1 Number of GBV knowledge products developed supporting the implementation of relevant GBV laws and policies in Kenya (ODPP assessment report, Criminal Justice Manual, SoA regulations on sex offenders register, NPS protocols)	1.3A Provide technical support to independent commissions (ODPP) to discharge their mandate in ensuring prevention, mitigation and response to VAWIE	1.3A Provide technical and financial support to independent commissions (ODPP) to discharge their mandate in ensuring prevention, mitigation and response to VAWIE	1.1.1A Technical Support in the assessment of the structure, systems and capacity building of the ODDP SGBV Division and specialized SGBV units/capacity at the county levels. (Assess and enhance the capacities of existing structures, systems and resources) (OHCHR led) 1.1.1B Lobbying for the Integration of the criminal	Indicator 1.1.1 - Assessment report - CJS Manual - NPS protocol on gender desks - Progress report on the SOA regulations reform

<p>Baseline: 0 Milestone 2019: 0 Milestone 2020: 0 Milestone: 2021: 4 Data source: Draft Criminal Justice Manual (CJS) Indicator 1.1.2 Target: Number of duty bearers trained who indicate increased knowledge on criminal justice manual (ToT approach applied).</p> <p>Baseline: (confirm from PHR: 2 counties Nairobi and Kisumu 2018) Milestone 2019: 60 (2 counties) Milestone 2020: 120 (4 counties) Milestone: 2021: 90 (3 counties) Target: 270 in 9 counties Data source: Training reports, Manual</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.3 Target: Number of Gender Units² at the National Police Service and at the ODPP established</p> <p>Baseline: 1 Milestone 2019: 0 Milestone 2020: 2 Milestone: 2021: 2 Target: 4 (Nairobi, Kisumu, Vihiga and Bungoma) Data source: Gender Working Group reports and ODPP</p>	<p>(OHCHR and UN Women)</p>		<p>justice manual within the judicial training Institute, police training institute and the prosecutors training institute. (UN Women Led) 1.1.1.C Provide technical support (In-depth analysis) for the documentation of lessons learnt from establishment of the police gender units, engendering of the bail and bond policy guidelines, the establishment of standards and protocols for police and ODPP gender-units, and an enhanced case tracking digital system on SOA. (Joint Intervention) 1.1.2A : Training a pool of ToTs from Police, ODPP and judiciary on the criminal Justice manual Training of prosecutors, police and judicial officers through the respective institutions (Joint Intervention) 1.1.2B: Financial support to IAWJ- Kenya Chapter to support and scale up human right’s standard settings on the chain of adjudication of GBV cases using survivor-centered approaches, based on previous engagements. (UN Women led)</p> <p>1.1.3A Provide technical oversight and support for establishment and ongoing capacity strengthening of the police gender units. (Assess and enhance the capacities of existing structures, systems and resources). (UN Women led)</p>	<p>Indicator 1.1.2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pre and post training assessments - Training reports - Meeting minutes <p>Indicator 1.1.3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gender Unit reports and work plans - Meeting minutes
<p>Output 1.2. CSOs and human rights defenders have enhanced capacity to support GBV survivors to access quality justice services. (Direct beneficiaries are 375 survivors)</p>				

² This is a dedicated unit for investigation, prosecution and protection of GBV survivors and victims at both the Police and ODPP institutions

<p>Indicator 1.2.1 Target: Number of survivors supported that report GBV and access essential services (medical, legal, including psycho-social support, social services and security) for GBV</p> <p>Baseline: No data available Milestone 2019: 55 including VAWiE survivors from 4 counties in which gap analysis was conducted Milestone 2020: 40 Milestone: 2021: 100 Target: 375 Data source: CSO reports and human rights defenders' reports</p>	<p>2.1A Train SGBV survivors' network, CSOs and right holders to participate efficiently in the decision-making processes by the duty-bearers (budgeting, legislative, policy, shadow reporting at national & regional UN HR processes) (OHCHR)</p>	<p>2.1A Support SGBV survivors' network, CSOs and right holders' in their advocacy efforts to duty bearers (e.g. demand for judicial inquiry & reparations, improved service delivery, provision of quality medical-legal assistance, meeting with the diplomatic corps to influence UPR process)</p>	<p>1.2.1 A Generate baseline data on prosecution and conviction rates for GBV cases in the 4 Counties. (OHCHR led)</p> <p>1.2.1B Monitor, track and document turnaround time for prosecutions and convictions in the 4 counties as a benchmark for a national plan of action on quarterly basis. (OHCHR led)</p> <p>1.2.2A Continue technical and financial support to CSOs and survivors to access essential services, including legal aid for survivors (Joint intervention).</p> <p>1.2.2B Support the strengthening of women human rights defenders' networks and linkage of human rights defenders with existing mechanisms with justice sector actors (Police, ODPP, Judiciary) (Joint intervention).</p> <p>1.2.2C Advocacy through documented human-interest experiences by women human rights defenders to enhance prevention and access to justice service for GBV survivors. Joint intervention).</p> <p>1.2.2D Technical and financial support to the Social Justice Centers and HRD networks in advocacy for access to justice for SGBV survivors</p>	<p>Indicator 1.2.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Baseline report - Quarterly progress reports <p>Indicator 1.2.2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human interest stories - Reports on advocacy initiatives
<p>Indicator 1.2.2 Target: Number of advocacy initiatives³ by gender equality advocates demanding accountability for quality services for GBV survivors with UN Women and OHCHR support</p> <p>Baseline: No data available Milestone 2019: 8 Initiatives (1 GBV Conference and 4 GBV Working Groups, UPR process, Reparations, report to the SR on VAWG and BBI) Milestone 2020: 4</p>	<p>2.1A Support SGBV survivors' network, CSOs and right holders' in their advocacy efforts to duty bearers (e.g. compilation of shadow reports, demand for judicial inquiry & reparations, improved service delivery, provision of quality medical-legal</p>	<p>2.1A Train and provide technical support SGBV survivors' network, CSOs and right holders to generate shadow reports and to advocate to human rights mechanisms (including Special Procedures)</p>		

³ Initiatives that are purposefully designed to lead to some change in policy, law or programme

<p>Milestone: 2021: 7 (4 Counties and 2 national) Data Source: Advocacy reports and normative frameworks reports</p>	<p>assistance, meeting with the diplomatic corps to influence UPR process) (OHCHR)</p> <p>2.1C Support preparation to file one public interest litigation case on 2017 VAWiE (OHCHR)</p> <p>2.2A Provide technical and financial support to CSOs to support survivors to access essential services at the county level, including the roll out of the mobile app for SV management, and referral pathway information, disseminate service providers handbook (UN Women).</p> <p>2.2B Train human rights defenders to report and follow survivors</p>	<p>2.1B Provide technical and financial support to CSOs to conduct court perusals on determination of VAWiE cases and make a public report on 2017 VAWiE cases (CREAW or FIDA)</p> <p>2.1C Institute and support one public interest litigation case on 2017 VAWiE</p> <p>2.2A Provide technical and financial support to CSOs to support survivors access essential services at the county level, including the roll out the mobile app for SV management and referral pathway information, disseminate service providers handbook</p>	<p>(Joint intervention)</p>	
--	--	---	-----------------------------	--

	(UN Women and OHCHR). 2.2.C Provide financial support Survivors Network to facilitate human rights defenders transport and cost to support survivors access essential services (UN Women)	2.2B Train and equip human rights defenders to report and follow survivors 2.2.C Provide financial support Survivors Network to facilitate human rights defenders transport and cost to support survivors access essential services		
--	--	--	--	--

Output 1.3: National and county government have enhanced capacity for cross-sectoral coordination to improve prevention of VAWiE access to justice services for GBV survivors.

<p>Indicator 1.3.1 Target: Number of counties with functional GBV technical working groups, CUCs that meet regularly on GBV as a standing agenda and take action on presented cases; and have contingency planning mechanisms. Baseline: 0 Milestone 2019: 1 Milestone 2020: additional 2 Milestone: 2021: additional 1 Target: 4 Data source: GBV network reports, CuC reports SoA tracker, County reports</p> <p>Indicator: 1.3.2</p>	<p>1.2B Facilitate meetings to strengthen a functioning coordination mechanism and pilot a referral pathway for survivors, including the dissemination of the Guidelines for Safe and Protective Spaces for women and children (UN Women)</p> <p>1.2D Train the duty bearers: county GBV</p>	<p>1.2A Facilitate an annual meeting with the National Disaster Management Authority</p> <p>1.2B Facilitate meetings to strengthen a functioning coordination mechanism that include and pilot a referral pathway for survivors, including the dissemination of the Guidelines for Safe and</p>	<p>1.3.1A Continue support to the 4 counties to adopt GBV polices through enhanced capacities of GBV working groups and Court users Committees. This will include: Mapping and documentation of GBV services and policies, and early warning system and contingency planning in the counties, investments made towards harmonized and coordinated GBV prevention and response, and quality of GBV services at each county level (UN Women).</p> <p>1.3.1B Advocacy support National Council on the Administration of Justice (NCAJ) to influence implementation of GBV policies and laws at national level. (joint intervention)</p>	<p>Indicator 1.3.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reports - Milestones made in the policy and legal frameworks (eg draft policies)
---	--	---	---	---

<p>Number of VAWiE preventive initiatives undertaken at national and county levels. Baseline: 2(Grace Agenda’s push for reparations and establishment for SSVNetwork as a voice mechanism) Milestone 2019: 0 Milestone 2020: 2 Milestone: 2021: additional 2 Target: 4</p>	<p>working groups to prevent and respond to VAWiE (UN Women)</p>	<p>Protective Spaces for women and children</p> <p>1.2C Map humanitarian and development actors in the identified 4 counties from 2017</p> <p>1.2C Assess the capacities of humanitarian and development actors in the 4 counties from 2017, including early warning and VAWiE prevention and response</p> <p>1.2C Facilitate meetings to create a functioning and harmonized coordination structure of humanitarian and development actors on early warning VAWiE in select counties</p> <p>1.2C Train and provide technical support the duty bearers</p>	<p>1.3.1C. Technical support in convening and advocacy for ongoing capacity strengthening for cross-sectoral coordination of justice system actors at both national and county levels of governments to develop contingency and response plans for elections and emergencies that include the heightened risk of GBV. (UN Women Led)</p>	
---	--	--	--	--

		<p>from the coordination structure on early warning and VAWiE prevention and response</p> <p>1.2D Train and facilitate meetings to strengthen county GBV working groups to prevent and respond to VAWiE</p> <p>1.2D Facilitate meetings to strengthen a functioning coordination mechanism that includes a referral pathway for survivors</p>		
--	--	---	--	--

Outcome 1: Women and girls influence and benefit from the prevention of VAWE, and access to justice and essential services

Outcome Indicators

Indicator 1A: Proportion of women participating in and influencing VAWE early warning and coordination mechanisms; and engaging with justice actors’ multi-sectoral platforms⁴

Baseline: To be Confirmed ⁵ (2021)

Target: 35% ⁶

MoV: Participation list and minutes from County coordination meetings (Gender Technical Working Group, Peace committees; County Emergency/Disaster Committees etc.

Indicator 1B: Number of VAWE cases reported in the 2022 electoral period

Baseline: 128 ⁷(2017)

Target: 40

MoV: Kenya National Commission of Human Rights Report, HAK 1195 database

Indicator 1C: Number of VAWE survivors accessing justice and essential services under the project

Baseline: TBD⁸ (2021)

Target: 1000⁹

MoV: Kenya National Commission of Human Rights Reports, HAK 1195 database

Indicators	Activities	Means of verification
Output 1.1: Early warning and coordination mechanisms strengthened to effectively prevent and respond to VAWE		
<p>Indicator 1.1a: Number of functional county early warning and coordination mechanisms integrating VAWE¹⁰.</p> <p>Baseline: 4 (1 in each county) (2021)</p> <p>Target: 8 (2 in each county)</p> <p>Indicator 1.1b: Number of early warning and justice actors equipped to prevent, mitigate, monitor and report VAWE</p>	<p>1.1.1 Technical and financial support of duty bearers at national and county levels to strengthen their capacity and coordination of the early warning systems; development and implementation of contingency plans to prevent and mitigate VAWE (Joint Intervention)</p> <p>1.1.2 Provide technical and financial support to independent commissions, NPS gender directorate ODDP SGBV Division, GBV working Groups, Court Users Committees and NCAJ to discharge their mandates in a coordinated manner for the prevention and mitigation of VAWE. (Joint Intervention)</p> <p>1.1.3 Mobilize, train and equip the members of peace committees to ensure that women and HRDs play a leading role in peacebuilding efforts and contribute to effective early warning structures (WPS agenda)- (Joint intervention)</p>	<p>For Indicator 1.1a</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meeting minutes/reports from relevant county technical working groups - County Annual Development Report - Activity/Training Reports - IPs quarterly progress report <p>For Indicator 1.1b</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activity/Training Reports - Training registration list

⁴ County Peace committees, GBV/Gender Sector Working groups and County Court User Committees

⁵ To be confirmed from UN Women and OHCHR implementing partners.

⁶ Average representation of women in all the coordination mechanisms and multi-sectoral platforms. This will further be disaggregated by county and specific platform or coordination mechanism.

⁷ Nairobi-50, Kisumu-38, Bungoma-20, Vihiga-20 cases documented by the Kenya's National Commission on Human Rights in its *Silhouettes of Brutality: An Account of Sexual Violence During and After 2017 General Elections (2018)* report.

⁸ Baseline data to be confirmed from 2021 Implementing Partners (Wangu Kanja, Social Justice Centres and PHR).

⁹ These estimates are derived from GBV hotline number coordinated by HAK 1195 of its 2021 reports.

¹⁰ Functional in this context is defined to atleast one meeting per quarter with required quorum as dictated by the guidelines of the mechanism.

<p>Baseline: 80 TOTs (2021) Target: 400¹¹</p>	<p>1.1.4 Technical support by UN Women and OHCHR towards quality assurance and alignment of standards and policy frameworks.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pre- and post-training tests/assessments - IPs quarterly progress report
<p>Output 1.2: Strengthened capacity of the justice system and essential services providers and actors to effectively report, monitor, and respond to VAWE</p>		
<p>Indicator 1.2a: Number of GBV survivors accessing timely essential commodities and services. Baseline: 789¹² (2020) Target: 1200¹³</p> <p>Indicator 1.2b: Number of justice actors equipped with skills to provide survivor centered comprehensive justice services. Baseline: 80 (2021)¹⁴ Target:400¹⁵</p>	<p>1.2.1 Procurement of essential commodities (post-rape care and dignity kits) for GBV survivors.</p> <p>1.2.2 Training of justice actors in the four counties, Police, ODPP and judiciary on delivery of survivor centred comprehensive justice services (including a referral pathway and service weeks)</p> <p>1.2.3 Monitor, track and document turnaround time for prosecutions in the 4 counties on a quarterly basis. This will build upon the baseline conducted in Phase II by OHCHR. (OHCHR)¹⁶</p> <p>1.2.4 Continue technical and financial support to CSOs, Human Rights Defenders, survivors’ networks and IAWJ towards prevention and survivors centred response (Joint intervention).</p> <p>1.2.5 Dissemination of the updated GBV Service Provider databank (2021) through HRDs, Survivors’ Network, CSOs. To raise awareness of GBV service providers in the target counties, information will be shared across multiple platforms¹⁷ to reach the public. In consultation with key stakeholders, optimal communications products and channels will be identified and shared prior to, during and post-elections.</p>	<p><u>For Indicator 1.2a</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commodity distribution records - HAK 1195 report - IPs quarterly progress report - Activity/Training Reports - Human interest stories - SV Mobile App database - HRDs reports - GBV Service Provider databank <p><u>For Indicator 1.2.b</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activity/Training Reports - Training registration list - Pre- and post-training tests/assessments - IPs quarterly progress report - Media coverage analytics (social media analytics, radio/ TV listenership/viewership, print media distribution statistics etc.)

¹¹ Additional multi-sectoral actors trained in 2022 -100 per county. 100 security, 100 justice, 100 county-based government officers such as administrators, gender officers and 100 other peace committee’s members on a 50:50 basis

¹² Wangu Kanja Foundation Report-2020 during COVID

¹³ 1000 women and girls, 100 men and boys and 100 PWDs (50:50) male/female

¹⁴ 80 multi-sectoral TOTs trained in 2021 and 30 trained in 2021 conducted to justice actors (police, prosecutors and judicial officers)

¹⁵ Additional justice actors and diverse groups of stakeholders trained -100 per county.

¹⁶ This information will be used to advocate for enhanced capacity in prosecution of VAWE and strengthened linkages and referral mechanisms with survivors in the subsequent years (by-elections, repeat elections etc.)

¹⁷ via media, IEC and online platforms.

ANNEX 2 – Terms of Reference

Final Evaluation for the “*Let it Not Happen Again*” Project

Location:	Nairobi, KENYA (with travel to the project counties)
Type of Contract:	Individual Contract Post
Level:	National Consultant
Languages Required:	English
Starting Date: (date when the candidate is expected to start):	2 nd June 2023
Expected Duration of Assignment:	45 working days over a period of two and a half months

1. Background (project context)

The “*Let It Not Happen Again*” project was funded by the Government of Italy through the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation. The project focused on addressing Violence Against Women in Elections (VAWE) and was jointly implemented by UN Women Kenya and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in three phases from 2019 to 2022.

1. Phase One: The overall goal was to enhance the accountability for VAWE survivors of the 2017 general elections and to strengthen response and accountability mechanisms towards prior, during and future elections (June 2019 – Dec 2020).
2. Phase Two: Sought to address challenges in preventing and responding to violence against women and girls during the elections period in Kenya, which is considered an entry point toward tackling broader structural and institutional gaps in access to justice for GBV survivors (Jan - Dec 2021).
3. Phase Three: Building on lessons learnt from phases I and II, sought to develop and enrich early warning and contingency planning to prevent electoral-related sexual violence; and to strengthen the quality and delivery of justice services to enhance access to justice for GBV survivors (April 2022 – April 2023).

The project was based on a gap analysis¹⁸ of institutional weaknesses undermining effective prevention of and response to violence against women in elections conducted by UN Women, OHCHR and Physicians for Human Rights (PHR) in 2019. Some of the key findings of the gap analysis included weak capacity, preparedness, and response of duty-bearers; weak cross-sectional coordination; and lack of comprehensive Gender Based Violence (GBV) data. Instructively, the project sought to address these gaps and implement various recommendations to strengthen the effective prevention of and response to violence against women both in elections and non-election settings.

During the three phases of implementation, UN Women, OHCHR and their various Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) partners were able to strengthen justice sector institutions by building the capacity of duty bearers such as prosecutors, police officers, judicial officers and medical practitioners and enhance the capacity of survivors of GBV, human rights defenders and civil CSOs to access justice and protection

¹⁸ <https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/KE/OHCHRPHRUNWOMENKenyaGapAnalysisDec20191.pdf>

services. However, persistent challenges remain in comprehensively addressing VAWE, these include data management on GBV, inadequate resourcing for GBV, poor access to services such as adequate psychosocial support, rescue and safe shelters, comprehensive health care and justice - including survivors being charged for post-rape care forms, yet this should be free; and inconsistent capacities of duty-bearers and weak response mechanisms at county levels. In addition, there are challenges in the chain of custody for evidence (collection, preservation, analysis, presentation, and use of forensic evidence in adjudication) by actors, especially during emergencies and for sexual violence cases.

Informed by the above, UN Women Kenya intends to conduct an evaluation of the project, before embarking on a new project focusing on “safeguarding the rights of GBV survivors through access to justice”. Lessons and recommendations drawn from the evaluation will be critical in the implementation of the new project.

2. Description of the Project

The project is currently being implemented in four counties namely Nairobi, Bungoma, Kisumu, and Vihiga counties which were identified as hotspots for VAWE post-2017 general elections. The beneficiaries of the project are women, girls, boys, and men with special attention to survivors and Persons with Disabilities (PWDs). Other beneficiaries are County GBV/Technical Working Groups (TWGs), Court Users Committees (CUCs), as well as multi-sectoral actors (including National Police Service - reaching out to National and County specific especially those allocated electoral-related duties). The project is guided by the below theory of change, assumptions outcomes and outputs.

a) Theory of Change

Phase II

- If CSOs and human rights defenders have the capacity to support GBV survivors to access quality justice services and hold duty bearers accountable for service delivery.
- If justice institutions have the capacity to increase the uptake of the essential justice services by GBV survivors.
- If national and county governments have enhanced capacity for cross-sectoral coordination to improve access to justice services.
- Then, GBV survivors will be able to access remedies and enjoy lives free from violence.
- Because in case they experience GBV they will access justice services and perpetrators of GBV will be held accountable.

ii. Phase III

If (1) early warning and coordination mechanisms for preventing and mitigating elections-related violence - including violence against women in elections (VAWE) - are strengthened; If (2) justice actors and essential service providers and actors are capacitated to monitor, track, document, report and provide survivor-centred comprehensive services and access to justice; Then (3) VAWE will be reduced and more women will be able to safely participate in elections and exercise their rights; Because (4) a conducive environment will exist for women to fully and freely participate in elections; And (5) women will have political urgency and freedom to actively participate and influence early warning and coordination mechanisms for violence-free elections; And (6) a conducive environment will exist for survivors of VAWE to access timely and quality justice and essential services; And (7) duty bearers will have the capacity and accountability to prevent and respond to VAWE.

ANNEX 3 – Bibliography

BIBLIOGRAPHY PROJECT RELATED DOCUMENTS			
DOCUMENT TYPE	TITLE	DATE RECEIVED	LINK
Terms of Reference	Final Evaluation for <i>Let it Not Happen Again Project</i>	23 rd May 2023	N/A
Service Assessment Methodology	UN Women Final SGBV Needs Assessment GBV-service-assessment-methodology	5 th June 2023	https://asiapacific.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/2022-03/bd-Guide-on%20How-to-Assess-Essential-Services-for-GBV-survivors-s.pdf
Results Framework Annex 1	Overall goal: Enhance accountability for VAWiE survivors of the elections 2017 and strengthen (emergency) response and accountability mechanisms towards prior, during and future elections	5 th June, 2023	https://Overall+goal%3A+Enhance+accountability+for+VAWiE+survivors+of+the+elections+2017+and+strengthen+(emergency)+response+and+accountability+mechanisms
Results Framework.	Result Framework 2021 Overall Outcome for Year 2: Uptake of essential justice services by survivors GBV increased	5 th June 2023	https://www.Result+Framework+2021+Overall+Outcome+for+Year+2%3A+Uptake+of+essential+justice+services+by+survivors+GBV+increased
Results Framework	ANNEX 1: Result Framework 2021-2022 Let It Not Happen Again: Enhancing Prevention and Response to Violence	15 th June 2023	N/A

	Against Women in Elections			
Kenya Gaps Analysis 2019	Breaking Cycles of Violence: Gaps in Prevention and Response to Electoral-Related Sexual Violence in Kenya	5 th June 2023	https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Countries/KE/OHCHRPHRUNWOMENKenyaGapAnalysisDec20191.pdf	
Programme Document	<i>Let It Not Happen Again</i> Addressing prevention and accountability on Violence against Women in Elections. March 2019	5 th June	https://www.let+It+Not+Happen+Again+Addressing+prevention+and+accountability+on+Violence+against+Women+in+Elections	
Annual Report Phase 1 October 2019 – December 2020	<i>Let It Not Happen Again</i> Addressing prevention and accountability on Violence against Women in Elections	5 th June	https://www.let+It+Not+Happen+Again+Addressing+prevention+and+accountability+on+Violence+against+Women+in+Elections	
Project Document Donor Report. No 2 Feb 25 th 2021 -31st March 2022	<i>Let It Not Happen Again</i> Addressing Violence against Women by Strengthening Access to Justice	5 th June	https://www.google.com/search?q=Let+It+Not+Happen+Again+Addressing+Violence+against+Women+by+Strengthening+Access+to+Justice&rlz=1C1KNTJ_enKE991KE991&oq=Let+It+Not+Happen+Again+Addressing+Violence+against+Women+by+Strengthening+Access+to+Justice	
Project Document Phase 3	<i>Let it Not Happen Again</i> Enhancing Preventions and Response to Violence Against Women in Elections. August 2021	5 th June	https://www.Let+it+Not+Happen+Again+Enhancing+Interventions+and+Response+to+Violence+Against+Women+in+Elections.+August+2021	

Program Guide	Preventing violence against women in elections: A programming guide	5 th June	https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2017/11/preventing-violence-against-women-in-elections	
Policy	Evaluation policy of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women	5 th June	https://www.google.com/search?q=Evaluation+policy+of+the+United+Nations+Entity+for+Gender+Equality+and+the+Empowerment+of+Women	
Strategic Plan	UN Women Strategic Plan 2022-2025	5 th June 2023	https://www.unwomen.org/en/un-women-strategic-plan-2022-2025	
Strategic Plan	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) Strategic Plan 2018-2021	5 th June 2023	https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2017/8/un-women-strategic-plan-2018-2021	
Evaluation Handbook	United Nations Evaluation Handbook	5 th June 2023	https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2022/05/un-women-evaluation-handbook-2022	
Norms and Standards	United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) Norms and Standards for Evaluation in the UN System. June 2016	5 th June 2023	http://www.unevaluation.org/document/detail/	
Quality Check list for Evaluation, Guidelines in design and conduct of evaluations	UNEG Quality Check List for Evaluation and Terms of Reference and Inception Reports. 2010	5 th June 2023	https://www.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbdl486/files/2018-07/UNEG_TOR.pdf	
Gender – responsive evaluation practice	Good Practice in Gender – Responsive Evaluations. May 2020	12 th June 2023	https://www.unwomen.org/en/about-us/accountability/evaluation Good Practices in Gender Responsive Evaluation”	

			https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2020/06/good-practices-in-gender-responsive-evaluations	
Guidance Note	Developing Knowledge Products. May 2020	12 th June 2023	https://www.unwomen.org/en/knowledge-management-strategy https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/Headquarters/Attachments	
Evaluation Report	Global Evaluation Report Assessment & Analysis System (GERAAS)	12 th June 2023	https://www.Global+Evaluation+Report+Assessment+%26+Analysis+System+(+GERAAS) https://gate.unwoemn.org/resources/docs/sitedocuemtn/GERAAS/guidancenote	
Plan	Election Security Arrangement and Management Plan 2022	7 th June 2023	https://www.Election+Security+Arrangement+and+Management+Plan+2022	
Strategy	United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) Accountability Framework	7 th June 2023	https://www.un.org/en/content/disabilitystrategy/	
Model	The Social-Ecological Model: A Framework for Prevention	7 th June 2023	https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/about/social-ecologicalmodel.html#:~:text=CDC	
Report	The Needs of the Office of the Director of Public Prosecution on sexual	7 th June 2023	http://kelinkenya.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/ODPP-SGBV-TRAINING-MANUAL.pdf	

	violence and Gender-based violence involving police officers			
Report	Gender Responsive Budgeting in Kenya: An analysis of Kenya's National Budget for the Financial Year 2009/2010	7 th June 2023	https://www.ngeckkenya.org/Downloads/NGEC-GRB-Guidelines-for-National-Govt-in-Kenya.pdf	
Facilitators Manual	Criminal Justice Manual on Gender Based Violence: With specific reference to Violence against Women and Girls in Elections (VAWiE)	7 th June 2023	https://criminal+justice+manual+on+gender+based+violence%3A+with+specific+reference+to+violence+against+women+and+girls+in+elections+	
Policy Brief	Justice for All Towards Accelerating Gender Justice in Kenya	7 th June 2023	https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2020/05/rapid-assessment-tool-to-evaluate-gewe-results-in-humanitarian-contexts	
Evaluation to strengthen accountability and guide	Zimbabwe Country Portfolio Evaluation 2016-2021	12 June 2023	https://gate.unwomen.org/Evaluation/Details?evaluationId=11497	
Research Document	Priority Agenda for Women's Economic Empowerment: INVESTING IN WOMEN FOR ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND	12 June	https://weehub.uonbi.ac.ke/sites/default/files/2022-08/Womens-Priority-Agenda-for-WEE.pdf	

	BUILDING BACK BETTER			
Evaluation	Evaluation of the Climate Smart Agriculture Project in Malawi, Nigeria, South Africa and Uganda 2019-2021	12 June 2023	https://unwomen.org/EvaluationDocument/ReportDocIndex?evaluationDocumentID=9893	
Evaluation (to promote women's a participating in decision-making)	Engendering Governance to Promote Peace and Security in Zimbabwe (Mid Term Evaluation)	12 June 2023	https://gate.unwomen.org/Evaluation/Details?EvaluationId=11630	
Evaluation (for sustainable livelihoods for women and girls among IDPs)	Evaluation of Promoting Self Reliance and Social Cohesion among Displaced Populations and Host Communities [project in South Sudan (2016-2020)	12 June 2023	https://www.impactpool.org/jobs/551965 https://gate.unwomen.org/Evaluation/Details?EvaluationId=11597	
Evaluation (to enhance capacity and improve learning)	Evaluation of Women Lead and Benefit from Peace and Security Project in Uganda (2018 – 2022)	12 June 2023	https://africa.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2022/08/evaluation-report-women-lead-and-benefit-from-sustainable-and-inclusive-peace-and-security-in-uganda-2018-2021	
Dashboard Rapid Assessment Evaluation Tool	UN Women Rapid Assessment Tool to Evaluate Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Result's in Humanitarian Contexts	19 th June 2023	https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2020/05/rapid-assessment-tool-to-evaluate-gewe-results-in-humanitarian-contexts	

Evaluation stage deliverable	Final Evaluation for the “Let it Not Happen Again” Project Evaluation Management and Reference Group’s Engagement Schedule (Tentative)	19 th June 2023	N/A	
Operating manual, SOP’s manual	Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on investigation and prosecution of serious human	15 th June 2023	https://www.odpp.go.ke/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/ODPP-SOPS-on-Investigation-Prosecution-of-Serious-Human-Rights-Violations-Committed-	
Report	BREAKING CYCLES OF VIOLENCE: Gaps in Prevention of and Response to Electoral-Related Sexual Violence in Kenya	15 TH June 2023	https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Countries/KE/OHCHRPHRUNWOMENKenyaGapAnalysisDec20191.pdf	
Annual Report	Annual Report 21 st Centaury Prosecution Service 2020-2021 DPP Kenya	15 th June 2023	https://www.parliament.go.ke/sites/default/files/2022-05/Annual%20Report%20of%20the%2021st%20Century%20Prosecution%20Service	
Tracking tool	Election Security Arrangement and Management Plan 2022	15 th June 2023	https://www.iebc.or.ke/news/?ESAP_Team_Reviews_Elections_Security_Training_Materials	
Legal Policy	Constitution of Kenya 2020	15 th June 2023	http://kenyalaw.org/kl/index.php?id=398	
Policy development blueprint	Kenya’s Vision 2030	15 th June 2023	https://vision2030.go.ke/publication/kenya-vision-2030-popular-version/	

Report	Kenya Demographic Health Survey, Key Indicator Report 2022	15 th June 2023	https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/SR277/SR277.pdf	
Kenya implementation blueprint of Vision 2030	Medium Term Plan III covering period 2018 - 2022	15 th June 2023	https://vision2030.go.ke/publication/third-medium-term-plan-2018-2022/	
Framework outlining national development priorities	United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2018-2022	15 th June 2023	https://kenya.un.org/en/15986-undaf-2018-2022	
Policy	2017 County Government Policy on Sexual and Gender Based Violence and model legislative framework for SGBV	24 th October 2023	https://www.ngeckkenya.org/Downloads/NGEC	
Policy	National Gender Policy	24 th October 2023	https://www.google.com/search?q=National+Gender+Policy+2019	
Mobile app for safe documentation	Physicians For Human Rights Medi- Capt Award-winning mobile app for safe documentation of forensic medical evidence to support prosecutions of sexual violence	24 th October, 2023	N/A	
Training Tool(s)	PRE AND POST- TRAINING ASSESSMENT: Collection and Documentation of	24 th October 2023	N/A	

	Forensic Evidence of Sexual Violence			
Development frameworks	County Integrated Development Plans (CIDP's) Nairobi, , Kisumu, Bungoma and Vihiga	20 th September 2023	https://nairobi.go.ke/download/cidp-county-integrated-development-plan-2018-2022/ https://www.kisumu.go.ke/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/Kisumu-County-CIDP-II-2018-2022.pdf https://bungoma.go.ke/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/BUNGOMA-COUNTY-CIDP-2018-2022.pdf https://vihiga.go.ke/wp-content/uploads/CIDP-2023-2027-ZERO-DRAFT-19TH-JAN.pdf	
KWJA & IAWJ Compendium of Papers for Conference	International Association of Women Judges and Kenya Women Association 2018	20 th September 2023	https://www.genderinkenya.org/publication/2017-international-association-of-women-judges-iawj-africa-region-conference-compendium/	
Strategy Plan	Strategic Plan 2023 – 2027 Breaking the Barriers, Enhancing Individuals Agency, Voice and Choice towards Sexual Violence Prevention and Response in Kenya	22 nd September 2023	N/A	
Advocacy/Networks	*Wangu Kanja Foundation	22 nd September 2023	https://wangukanjafoundation.org/	
	Silhouettes of Brutality: An Account of Sexual Violence during and After the 2017 Elections.	22 nd September 2023	https://www.google.com/search?q=SILHOUETTES+OF+BRUTALITY+AN+ACCOUNT+OF+SEXUAL+VIOLENCE+DURING+AND+AFTER+THE+2017+GENERAL+ELECTION&rlz=1C1KNTJ_enKE991KE991	

	(KNHRC 2017 Election Series)			
Training Curriculum	Program on Sexual Violence in Conflict Zones Cross- Sectoral Training Curriculum Companion Physicians for Human Rights	22 nd September 2023	https://phr.org/issues/sexual-violence/program-on-sexual-violence-in-conflict-zones	
Facilitation Guide	Physicians for Human Rights Facilitation Guide Introductory Multisectoral Training on the Collections, Documentation and Use of Forensic Evidence of Sexual Violence	22 nd September 2023	N/A	
Resource Book	Paradigm Shift: Countering Backlash: Reclaiming Gender Justice	22 nd September, 2023	https://www.google.com/search?q=Paradigm+Shift%3A+Countering+Backlash%3A+Reclaiming+Gender+Justice+Resource+Book&rlz	
Legal document	Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions	22 nd September 2023	http://kenyalaw.org/kl/fileadmin/pdfdownloads/Acts/OfficeoftheDirectorofPublicProsecutionsNo2of2013.PDF	
Research Document	Gaps and Challenges within the Criminal Justice System and Access to Justice for Survivors of Sexual Violence	22 nd September 2023	https://home.creaw.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/Access-to-Justice-FINAL-COPY.pdf	
Models and Applicability Manual	Strengthening Safe and Protective Spaces for Women, Girls and Children in Kenya 2019	22 nd September 2023	https://gender.go.ke/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/Safe-Spaces-Applicability-Manual.pdf	

Evaluation Rating Guide	GERAAS Rating	30 th October 2023	https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/2022-06/Evaluation-GERAAS-guidance-2021-en.pdf	
Guideline/ Manual	Guidelines for the Establishment of Gender Based Violence Recovery Centres (GBVRs) in Health Facilities)	6 th November 2023	https://www.google.com/search?q=Guidelines+for+the+Establishment+of+Gender+Based+Violence+Recovery+Centres+(GBVRs)+in+Health+Facilite	
Brief	In Brief: Women's performance in the Kenya elections Kenya Country office	6 th November 2023	https://africa.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2022/12/in-brief-womens-performance-in-the-kenya-elections	
GBV Data	HAK 1195 GBV Data Year 1 st January 2020 to 31 December 2020 HAK 1195 GBV Data Year 1 st January 2021 to 31 December 2021 HAK 1195 GBV Data Year 1 st January 2022 to 31 December 2022	6 th November 2023	https://kenya.un.org/en/165474-kenya%E2%80%99s-gbv-helpline-hak-1195-leveraging-data-offer-survivor-centered-services	
*Project document	Reflections on Increasing the Value of Data on Sexual Violence Incidents against Children to Better Prevent and Respond to	8 th November, 2023	http://C:/Users/user/Downloads/societies-12-00089.pdf	

	Sexual Offending in Kenya			
Kenya Road Map to GE	<i>Kenya's Roadmap to advancing gender equality, ending all forms of gender-based violence and female genital mutilation by 2026.</i>	8 th November, 2023	https://www.google.com/search?q=advocacy+brief+on+accelerating+Gender+Justice+in+Kenya	
Security Manual reference handbook	Election Security Management Manual for Police Commanders January 2022	8 th November, 2023	https://www.nationalpolice.go.ke/election-security-management-manual-for-police-commanders.html	
Guideline	<i>Essential Service Package for Women and Girls subject to Violence 2015</i>	14 th November 2023	https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2015/12/essential-services-package-for-women-and-girls-subject-to-violence	

ANNEX 4 – Data Collection Tools

Semi Structured Interview Guide for UN Women staff, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Human Rights Defenders

Step 1: Informed Consent: Ask the participant for a few minutes of their time. Introduce yourself and the study. Begin the written informed consent process as per UN Women handbook. If consent is granted, leave the informed consent sheet with the participant.

Was informed consent obtained?

YES _____ (proceed with interview)

NO _____ (STOP! Thank the participant for their time but do not proceed with the interview)

Interviewer: Read the following statement. Please repeat the statement translated into the local language based on primary languages.

Thank you for agreeing to participate in this interview. My name is _____. I will be asking you the questions. My partner _____ will be taking notes on the things you have to say.

We are collecting data on an ongoing initiative “Let it Not Happen Again”, which is a project focused on addressing Violence Against Women in Elections (VAWE), which has been implemented in three phases from June 2019 to April 2023. This project is jointly implemented by UN Women Kenya and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). We would also like to ask your perceptions about the project, and its approach to tackling Violence Against Women in Elections. We are especially interested on anything that has changed in the past 4 years since the project started. Please feel free to tell us whatever you are comfortable sharing. You should also remember that you do not have to share anything that you are not comfortable sharing. There are no right or wrong answers, so please be honest and help us to understand what is true for you and your community. Are you ready to begin?”

Step 2: Please begin the interview with the demographic questions.

Step 3: Proceed to the Semi-structured interview guide. Please probe to obtain as in-depth and specific information you can. NOTE: If there is a spontaneously reported adverse event, please report it to the Principal Investigator [fill in appropriate contact information for PI or designate here]

Interviewer Name _____ Note-taker Name: _____

1. Interview Date (DD/MM/YYYY) _____
2. Time Start _____
3. Supervisor initials _____

Semi Structured Interview Guide: Partners

Theme 1: Relevance, Responsiveness and Coherence

1. Have you heard about UN Women’s and UNOHCHR’s work around violence against women in elections?
 - 1.1. If yes, which programs or efforts have you heard about?
 - 1.2. Have you heard about “Let it Not Happen Again” project?
 - 1.3. If yes, what have you heard about it?

2. What is the extent of your engagement with the “Let it Not Happen Again” Project?
 - 2.1. **For government staff and Implementing partners:** Did the Let it Not Happen Women Again engage you at any point during project design and implementation?
 - 2.1.1. If yes, please describe?
3. Do you think the Let it Not Happen Again Project aligns with the country’s needs and policies?
 - 3.1. If yes, how?
 - 3.1.1. How does the project align with Kenya’s 12 commitments to Generation Equality Forum (GEF)?
 - 3.2. If not, why not?
 - 3.3. Does the project align with county-specific needs and policies?
 - 3.3.1. If yes, how?
 - 3.3.2. If not, why not?
 - 3.4. **For implementing partners and CSO’s** – To what extent does the project align with your institutional strategic plans and goals?
4. **For UN and OHCHR staff only:** are you aware of the project’s theory of change?
 - 4.1.1. If yes, please describe the theory of change briefly?
 - 4.1.2. Do you think the project outputs, outcomes and overall goal is clearly articulated?
 - 4.1.3. As you see it, is the project’s theory of change still valid four years into its implementation?
5. Do you think the Let it Not Happen Again Project aligns with the needs of SGBV survivors?
 - 5.1. Does the project complement existing efforts to support SGBV/VAWE survivors?
 - 5.1.1. If yes, please describe?
 - 5.1.2. If not, please describe why you think the project is not complementary?
6. How has the Let it Not Happen Again project adapted over time given the contextual changes in the country?

Theme 2: Effectiveness

1. Do you think the Let it Not Happen Again project has been successful?
 - 1.1. If yes, describe its success?
 - 1.2. If not, describe some elements that limited project success?
2. What elements of the project do you think contributed to its success?
 - 2.1. Describe activities that are innovative/unique to the project
3. Is the project inclusive of marginalized communities?
 - 3.1. If yes, which communities does it include?
 - 3.1.1. Describe the ways in which you think the project includes marginalized groups such as persons with disabilities, HIV and ethnic minorities
 - 3.2. If not, describe.
4. Does the project have any unintended effects/consequences?
 - 4.1. Please describe
5. Did the project engage the community?
 - 5.1. If yes, how?
 - 5.2. If not, why do you think that is?

Theme 3: Efficiency

1. What do you think about the governance of the project?
 - 1.1. How did the project’s organizational structure contribute to the project implementation?
 - 1.1.1. In what ways did the project’s organizational structure contribute to project success?
 - 1.1.2. In what ways did the project’s organizational structure hinder project success?
2. As you see it, was the allocation of resources appropriate for this project?
 - 2.1. Do you think allocation was too much/too little/just right?

- 2.2. Please describe?
3. As you see it, does resource allocation of this project complement other ongoing projects in the country?

Theme 4: Outcome/early Impact

4. As you see it, do you see changes that have occurred because of the project
 - 4.1. If yes, how
 - 4.2. Do you think the project has contributed to advancing gender equality and women's empowerment?
 - 4.3. If yes, how?

Theme 5: Interconnectedness and Sustainability

1. Does the project contribute to capacity building of duty bearers and rights holders?
 - 1.1. Please describe.
2. What role do community members, government officials and other key stakeholders play in the project implementation?
3. Has the project highlighted any existing gaps/areas of improvement for improved programming by key stakeholders?
 - 3.1 Has your institution adopted any interventions to address the gaps or improvement? Levels of resourcing ?
4. As you see it, are the benefits of this project sustainable beyond the project period?
 - 4.1. If yes, please describe?
 - 4.2. If not, please describe?

Theme 6: Gender Equality and Human Rights

1. As you see it, has a human rights-based approach been taken with this project?
 - 1.1. Please describe?
2. Do you think the project's focus on gender equality and human rights has contributed to the success of this work?
 - 2.1. Please describe?
3. As you see it, have disability considerations been integrated within this project?
 - 3.1. Please describe?
4. Has the project meaningfully contributed to changing the quality of life of women and girls?
 - 4.1. If yes, how?
 - 4.2. If no, please describe?

Theme 7: Lessons and Recommendations

1. Are there key lessons that have emerged from this project in programming for SGBV and VAWE programs?
2. What recommendations would you propose to improve and strengthen the SGBV and VAWE interventions?

Semi Structured Interview Guide: Government officials

Theme 1: Relevance, Responsiveness and Coherence

7. Have you heard about UN Women's work on around violence against women in elections?
 - 7.1. If yes, which programs or efforts have you heard about?
 - 7.2. Have you heard about "Let it Not Happen Again" project?
 - 7.3. If yes, what have you heard about it?
8. What is the extent of your engagement with UN Women's Let it Not Happen Project?
 - 8.1. Did the Let it Not Happen Women Again engage you at any point during project design and implementation?

8.2. If yes describe role

9. Do you think the Let it Not Happen Again Project aligns with the country's needs and policies?
 - 9.1. If yes, how?
 - 9.1.1. How does the project align with Kenya's 12 commitments to Generation Equality Forum (GEF)?
 - 9.2. If not, why not?
 - 4.1 To what extent did the project include a collaborative process, a shared vision for delivering results and joint delivery and sharing of risks?

Theme 2: Effectiveness

6. Do you think the Let it Not Happen Again project has been successful?
 - 6.1. If yes, describe its success?
 - 6.2. If not, describe some elements that limited project success?
7. What elements of the project do you think contributed to its success?
 - 7.1. Describe activities that are innovative/unique to the project
8. Is the project inclusive of marginalized communities?
 - 8.1. If yes, which communities does it include?
 - 8.1.1. Describe the ways in which you think the project includes marginalized groups such as persons with disabilities, HIV and ethnic minorities
 - 8.2. If not, describe.
9. Does the project have any unintended effects/consequences?
 - 9.1. Please describe
10. Did the project engage the community?
 - 10.1. If yes, how?
 - 10.2. If not, why do you think that is?

Theme 3: Efficiency

5. What do you think about the governance of the project?
 - 5.1. How did the project's organizational structure contribute to the project implementation?
 - 5.1.1. In what ways did the project's organizational structure contribute to project success?
 - 5.1.2. In what ways did the project's organizational structure hinder project success?
6. As you see it, was the allocation of resources appropriate for this project?
 - 6.1. Do you think allocation was too much/too little/just right?
 - 6.2. Please describe?
7. As you see it, did the project build synergies or were complementary with other ongoing national projects?
 - 7.1. If yes, how?
 - 7.2. Do you think the resource allocation of this project complement other ongoing projects in the country?

Theme 4: Outcome/early Impact

8. As you see it, do you see changes that have occurred because of the project?
 - 8.1. If Yes, how
 - 8.2. Do you think the project has contributed to advancing gender equality and women's empowerment?
 - 8.3. If yes, how?

Theme 5: Interconnectedness and Sustainability

5. Does the project contribute to capacity building of duty bearers and rights holders?
 - 5.1. Please describe.
6. Has the project highlighted any existing gaps/areas of improvement for improved programming by key stakeholders?
 - 3.1 Has your institution adopted any interventions to address the gaps or improvement? Levels of resourcing
7. As you see it, are the benefits of this project sustainable beyond the project period?

- 7.1. If yes, please describe?
- 7.2. If not, please describe?

Theme 5: Gender Equality and Human Rights

5. As you see it, has a human rights-based approach and principles (participation, empowerment, inclusion, non-discrimination, national accountability, transparency) been integrated into this project?
 - 5.1. Please describe?
6. Do you think the project's focus on gender equality and human rights has contributed to the success of this work?
 - 6.1. Please describe?
7. As you see it, have disability considerations been integrated within this project?
 - 7.1. Please describe?
8. Has the project has meaningfully contributed to changing the quality of life of women and girls?
 - 8.1. If yes, how?
 - 8.2. If no, please describe?

Theme 6: Lessons and Recommendations

3. Are there key lessons that have emerged from this project in programming for SGBV and VAWE programs?
4. What recommendations would you propose to improve and strengthen the SGBV and VAWE interventions?

Focus Group Discussions Guide

Relevance

1. To what extent did the “Let it Not Happen Again” Project resonate with the needs and priorities for Kenya
2. How were the needs identified for the interventions undertaken?
3. Did the Project align or address the needs and mandate of your institution/s?

Effectiveness and Early Impact

4. Reflecting on the interventions what do you consider to be achievements of the programme
5. Have the planned outputs been realized/achieved
6. To what extent have these outputs contributed to the achievement of the Project Outcomes?
7. Were the interventions implemented at adequate scale to reach intended outcomes?
8. What were the constraining and facilitating factors and the influence of context on the achievement of results?
9. What modalities have you designed to work with other partners?
10. What were the constraining and facilitating factors and the influence of context on the achievement of results?
11. To what extent did the programme address the needs of the beneficiaries

Efficiency

12. Were resources disbursed in a timely manner? If any delays how did you solve the problem
13. Was the budget enough? Did you receive complimentary funding/support by government or any other partner/donor
14. used available financial and human resources as well as its technical expertise in an efficient manner to achieve the intended results of its country programme? To what extent are results effectively and efficiently measured and contributing to accountability in programming

Sustainability

15. What are the benefits of the programme?
16. How do you assess levels of ownership?
17. To what extent are benefits likely to go beyond the support of UN Women and UNOHCHR
18. Do you feel that the intended impact of these interventions will be sustained over time?
19. What are your plans for sustainability of the programme? Any components for replication?
20. How has the project been able to support its partners and the beneficiaries in developing capacities and establishing mechanisms to ensure ownership and the durability of effects?
21. How has UN Women and UN OHCHR built partnerships with local organizations
22. Are there local capacities supported by the Project (elaborate)?

Gender Equality and Human Rights

23. Has the Projects focus on gender equality and human rights contributed to the success of this work? How?
24. How has the project integrated inclusion of marginalized groups such as those living with disabilities, HIV p
25. Has the project has meaningfully contributed to changing the quality of life of women and girls?

Lessons learnt and recommendations

26. Are there key lessons that have emerged from this project in programming for SGBV and VAWE programs?
27. What recommendations would you propose to improve and strengthen the SGBV and VAWE interventions?

Quantitative Survey Questionnaire for Project Beneficiaries

This questionnaire targets project beneficiaries namely survivors of GBV, SGBV champions / Human Rights Defenders in all four Counties.

Please complete this questionnaire as honestly and comprehensively as possible. Tick (✓) or write in the blank spaces provided. All responses given will be treated with utmost confidentiality and anonymity, and will only be used for research purposes.

1. What is your experience with gender-based violence?
 - a. Survivor of gender-based violence
 - b. Women and Human Rights Defender – civil society organization
 - c. Women and Human Rights Defender – county government
 - d. Women and Human Rights Defender – national government
 - e. Other (Specify)

2. If you are survivor of gender-based violence, how long ago was your incident?
<free text> months

3. Are you aware of the Let It Not Happen Again Project?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

4. If you are aware of the project, how has the project contributed to women's safety in public spaces?
 - a. Project has worsened women's safety in public spaces (gender negative)
 - b. Project has no impact on women's safety in public spaces (gender neutral)
 - c. Project has increased women's safety in public spaces minimally (gender responsive)
 - d. Project has increased women's safety in public spaces substantially (gender transformative)

5. If you are aware of the project, how has the project affected access to services for GBV survivors? Services here include medical services, legal services, psychosocial support, social services, police and courts.
 - a. Project has worsened GBV survivors' access to services (gender negative)
 - b. Project has no impact on GBV survivors' access to services (gender neutral)
 - c. Project has improved GBV survivors' access to services minimally (gender responsive)
 - d. Project has improved GBV survivors' access to services substantially (gender transformative)

6. If you are aware of the project, how has the project contributed to levels of awareness of GBV protection services?
 - a. Project has worsened awareness of GBV protection services (gender negative)
 - b. Project has no impact on awareness of GBV protection services (gender neutral)
 - c. Project has improved awareness of GBV protection services minimally (gender responsive)
 - d. Project has improved awareness of GBV protection services substantially (gender transformative)

7. If you are aware of the project, how has the project affected referral pathways for survivors to appropriate services?
 - a. Project has worsened referral pathways for survivors to appropriate services (gender negative)
 - b. Project has no impact on referral pathways for survivors to appropriate services (gender neutral)
 - c. Project has improved referral pathways for survivors to appropriate services minimally (gender responsive)
 - d. Project has improved referral pathways for survivors to appropriate services substantially (gender transformative)

8. If you are aware of the project, to what extent have survivor networks contributed to healing. Healing here includes having a sense of agency to make informed choices in the pursuit of justice, establishing a system of solidarity and support among survivors.
 - a. Survivor networks have compromised healing (gender negative)
 - b. Survivor networks have had no effect on healing (gender neutral)
 - c. Survivor networks have facilitated healing minimally (gender responsive)
 - d. Survivor networks have facilitated healing substantially (gender transformative)

9. If you are aware of the project, does the project convey the benefits of a survivor-centered approach. A survivor-centered approach, which includes confidentiality, respect and informed consent, aims to create a supportive environment in which survivor's interests are respected and prioritized. The approach facilitates the survivor's capacity to make decisions about their options, including potential interventions and non-intervention.
 - a. Project compromises the survivor-centered approach (gender negative)
 - b. Project does not include a survivor-centered approach (gender neutral)
 - c. Project conveys benefits of the survivor-centered approach to a minimal extent (gender responsive)
 - d. Project conveys benefits of the survivor-centered approach to a substantial extent (gender transformative)

10. If you are aware of the project, to what extent does the project consider GBV among persons with disability?
 - a. Project compromises inclusion of persons with disability who experience GBV
 - b. Project does not consider GBV among persons with disability who experience GBV
 - c. Project includes persons with disability experiencing GBV to a minimal extent
 - d. Project includes persons with disability experiencing GBV to a substantial extent

11. If persons with disability are included, how is their inclusion framed and popularized?
<Free text>

12. If you are a human rights defender, are there protocols that have been developed to protect whistleblowers?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. Don't Know

13. If yes, please describe protocols briefly?

14. If you are aware of the project, how has the project affected human rights defenders' capacities to support GBV survivors in the access of quality services?
 - a. Project compromises human rights defenders' capacities to support GBV survivors in the access of quality services (gender negative)
 - b. Project has no impact on human rights defenders' capacities to support GBV survivors in the access of quality services (gender neutral)
 - c. Project minimally improves human rights defenders' capacities to support GBV survivors in the access of quality services (gender responsive)
 - d. Project substantially improves human rights defender's capacities to support GBV survivors in the access of quality services (gender transformative)

15. If you are aware of the project, how has the project affected human rights defender's capacities to hold duty bearers accountable for service delivery?
 - a. Project compromises human rights defenders' capacities to hold duty bearers accountable for service delivery (gender negative)
 - b. Project has no impact on human rights defenders' capacities to hold duty bearers accountable for service delivery (gender neutral)

- c. Project minimally improves human rights defenders' capacities to hold duty bearers accountable for service delivery (gender responsive)
 - d. Project substantially improves human rights defenders' capacities to hold duty bearers accountable for service delivery (gender transformative)
16. Are you aware of any UN Women/OHCHR advocacy initiatives that demand accountability and access to quality services for GBV survivors?
- a. Yes
 - b. No
17. If yes, please briefly describe these efforts?
18. Would you be willing for us to contact you for an in-depth interview to discuss your responses to this survey further?
- a. Yes
 - b. No

ANNEX 5 – Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation Matrix

RELEVANCE, RESPONSIVENESS & COHERENCE				
<p>To what extent are the objectives of the Project consistent with evolving needs and priorities of the beneficiaries, partners and stakeholders? To what extent do other interventions support or undermine the intervention and vice-versa, including aspects of complementarity, harmonization and coordination? To what extent has UN Women been able to respond to changes in national needs and priorities or to shifts caused by major political change? What was the quality of that response?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examining the projects alignment to the UN Women’s Global Strategic Plan, UN Women Kenya Country Strategic Note 2019-2022, Kenya’s Generation Equality Forum commitments, GoK/UN Joint Programme on the Prevention and Response to Gender Based Violence, National laws and policies, County Integrated Development Plans, and the needs and priorities of beneficiaries Assessing the design of the project – coherence, articulation of outcomes and outputs, validity of the theory of change, implementation model and its collaborative processes Assessing coherence internally with UN Women policies, within the UN system, OHCHR and wider donor policy Assessing coherence with international frameworks for gender equality and the empowerment of women 				
Questions	Hypothesis	Indicators	Sources of information	Methods and tools for the data collection
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To what extent was the project aligned with UN Women’s Global Strategic Plan and KCO’s Strategic Note 2019-2022? To what extent was the project aligned with Kenya’s national priorities and strategies including Kenya’s 12 commitments to Generation Equality Forum (GEF)? To what extent were the project’s priorities still valid in the context of the targeted counties? To what extent was the design of the intervention relevant to the needs and priorities of the beneficiaries? Was the Project design articulated in a coherent 	<p>Hypothesis 1: The needs of the country and its population were considered in Let it Not Happen Again Project.</p> <p>Hypothesis 2: The objectives and strategies of the Project are consistent with the priorities put forward in UNDAF, MTPIII, GoK/UN Joint Programme on GBV, UN Women Global Strategic Plan and UN Women Strategic Note 2019-2022, relevant national strategies and policies</p> <p>Hypothesis 3:</p>	<p>Quantitative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of systematic identification of the country’s needs prior to the design of the Project and its key components (Number of needs assessments/gap analyses undertaken and/or reviewed) <p>Qualitative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The extent to which UN Women has appropriately considered the priorities of the Kenya Government. Choice of beneficiaries for UN Women supported interventions are consistent with identified needs as 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Program Document 2019 Programme Proposal 2021 Constitution , National laws on Gender based violence (GBV) and electoral management National Policy on Prevention and Response to GBV Disaster Risk Reduction and Humanitarian Plan Gap 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Document analysis Interviews with UN Women and OHCHR staff Interviews/focus group discussions with relevant government agencies and other partners at the national and county levels. Interviews with survivors of SGBV/VAWE Interviews with GoK and key partner staff

<p>structure? Is the definition of goal, outcomes and outputs clearly articulated? Is the theory of change still valid?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To what extent did the project's design and implementation process include a collaborative process, shared vision for delivering results, strategies for joint delivery and sharing of risks among implementing organization? 	<p>The project implementation modalities infused collaborative processes and joint risk sharing/mitigation</p> <p>Hypothesis 4: The project aligns sufficiently with UN goals and broader donor priorities</p> <p>Hypothesis 5: UN Women has been able to adequately respond to changes in the project and emerging needs and priorities; and specific requests from the implementing partners and counterparts.</p>	<p>well as national priorities – as well as presence of a shared vision</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extent to which gender responsiveness is integrated in the humanitarian approach Extent to which project components align with self-reported needs of SGBV survivors The extent of alignment between project goals and goals of similar interventions The extent of alignment of project objectives with overall UN Women policies and objectives Analysis of thematic trends in SGBV programming in the wider donor space The speed and timeliness of response (response capacity) Adequacy of the response (quality of the response) The extent to which the UN Women was able to balance between emerging needs 	<p>Analysis Report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National and county government staff UN Women and OHCHR staff SGBV/VA WE survivors Other relevant global policy documents addressing gender equality 	
<p>EFFECTIVENESS AND OUTCOMES (Early Impact): To what extent did the interventions supported by UN Women contribute to the achievement of planned results (outputs and outcomes)? What is the progress made towards the achievements of expected results, outputs and outcomes? Were the geographical areas and target groups successfully reached? How did UN Women contribute to these achievements?</p>				

Questions	Hypothesis	Indicators	Sources of information	Methods and tools for the data collection
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How successful was the Project in terms of the progress made towards the achievement of the expected as well as unplanned results, outputs, and outcomes? What are the results achieved? How did UN Women contribute towards these? • What are the reasons for the achievement or non-achievement? • To what extent have beneficiaries been satisfied with the results? To what extent have the capacities of relevant duty-bearers and rights-holders been strengthened? • To what extent were the project's approaches effective and how innovative were the strategies for achieving the planned results? What -if any- types of innovative good practices have been introduced in the project for the achievement of results? • What were the main program enabling and hindering factors to achieving planned outcomes and what actions need to be taken to overcome any barriers that limit required progress? 	<p>The Project activities contributed to the realization of the planned outputs and outcomes, including the: production of key national surveys, analytical reports, policies and increases in P&D related skills</p>	<p>Quantitative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of national and county institutions that have been trained on GBV and levels of satisfaction • Number of databases including VAW cases • Number of county GBV working groups enhanced • Number of independent commissions supported • Number of duty bearers trained on the chain of custody manual • Number of duty bearers trained/sensitized on UN HR recommendations • Number of human rights defenders trained to support survivors • Types of new gender knowledge and skills for relevant duty bearers and rights holders attained through this project • Number of VAW cases reported in the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program Document 2019 • Programme Proposal 2021 • Gap Analysis Report • Any other relevant SGBV data reports available in the country e.g., Kenya Demographic and Health Surveys • Annual project reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document analysis • Interviews with staff • Interviews with other UN agencies • Interviews with GoK and key partner staff • Survey with SGBV/VAWE survivors

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How has the intervention affected the well-being of marginalized groups such as persons with disabilities, HIV, and ethnic minorities? • To what extent can the changes that have occurred because of the project be identified and measured? • What were the unintended effects, if any, of the intervention? • To what extent can the changes (outcomes) that have occurred because of the project be identified and measured? • Has the project affected/influenced behaviors, relationships, activities, actions, practice, or policies related to GBV and VAWE? • To what extent were gender equality and women's empowerment advanced as a result of this project interventions? 		<p>2022 electoral period</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of functional county early warning coordination mechanisms integrating VAWE • Proportion of women participating in early warning coordination mechanisms • Number of early warning and justice actors equipped to prevent, mitigate, monitor and report VAWE • Number of VAWE survivors accessing timely justice & essential services. <p>Qualitative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes that gender capacity has affected in different roles e.g., in prosecuting sexual offences, designing policies, effective referrals for GBV? Implementing community awareness etc.? • Evidence of innovative strategies and emerging best practice • The extent to which the Projects 		
---	--	---	--	--

		<p>organizational structure facilitated effective delivery of the interventions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Levels of improvements through enhanced education, refashioned societal expectations – around norms • Experiences of engagement with community leader • Extent to which interventions have affected wellbeing of marginalized groups such persons with disabilities, HIV and ethnic minorities • Description of unintended outcomes if any 		
--	--	---	--	--

EFFICIENCY: A measure of how economically resources/inputs (funds, expertise, time, etc.) were converted to results

Questions	Hypothesis	Indicators	Sources of Information	Methods and tools for the data collection
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Were resources (financial, human, technical support, etc.) allocated strategically to achieve the Project outcomes? Were the outputs delivered in a 	The project made appropriate use of resources to achieve results	<p>Qualitative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perceptions among UN staff on the allocation of resources • Perceptions among UN staff on governance of the project • Descriptions from UN staff of processes 	<p>UN women officials</p> <p>National and county officials</p> <p>Duty bearers</p>	<p>Interviews with UN staff</p> <p>Interviews with national/county government staff</p> <p>Interviews with duty bearers</p>

<p>GEFG timely manner?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What measures were taken during planning and implementation to ensure that resources are efficiently used? • Could the activities and outputs have been delivered with fewer resources without reducing their quality and quantity? • Was the Project's organizational structure, managerial support and coordination mechanisms effectively supporting the delivery of the Project? What are the key successes and recommendations for improvement? • Did the project build synergies with different other ongoing projects at national and state levels including those implemented with other actors (e.g., National and County Governments, CSOs) etc.? • How did the Project utilize 		<p>used to facilitate efficient use of resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perceptions among county/national leaders on the synergy between the project and other ongoing projects in the country 		
--	--	---	--	--

<p>existing local capacities of right-bearers and duty-holders to achieve its outcomes?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent are the project's monitoring mechanisms in place effective for measuring and informing management of project performance and progress towards targets? To what extent was the monitoring data objectively used for management action and decision-making? • Did the Project's organizational structure, managerial support and coordination mechanisms effectively support the delivery of the Project? 				
---	--	--	--	--

INTERCONNECTEDNESS AND SUSTAINABILITY:

The likelihood of continuation of benefits for women from a development intervention after the project is completed, or the probability of long-term benefits

- **Requirements of national/county ownership were satisfied and local capacity has been strengthened as a result**
- **Inclusion of relevant stakeholders in implementation and advocacy**

Questions	Hypothesis	Indicators	Sources of information	Methods and tools for the data collection
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Were requirements of national 	<p>Stakeholders have been</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perceptions of national/county 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program Document 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews with staff

<p>and/or county ownership satisfied? Was the Project supported by national/county institutions? Do these institutions, including Government and Civil Society, demonstrate leadership commitment and technical capacity to continue to work with the Project or replicate it?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What capacities of national and/or county partners, both technical and operational, have been strengthened? • To what extent have the capacities of duty-bearers and rights-holders been strengthened? • What is the likelihood that the benefits from the Project will be maintained sustained long-term if the Project were to cease? • To what extent are relevant national stakeholders and actors included in project implementation and policy advocacy? 	<p>sufficiently equipped to facilitate long-term sustainability of the program benefits</p>	<p>leadership on sustainability of working groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perceptions among duty bearers on maintenance of learned practices • Perceptions among human rights defenders on the maintenance of learned advocacy efforts • Perceptions among SGBV/VAWE survivors on sustainability of advocacy efforts and engagement with justice actors. 	<p>2019</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme Proposal 2021 • Constitution , National laws on Gender based violence (GBV) and electoral management • National Policy on Prevention and Response to GBV • Disaster Risk Reduction and Humanitarian Plan • Gap Analysis Report • National and county government staff • UN Women and OHCRCC staff • SGBV/VAWE survivors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews with GoK and key partner staff • Interviews with duty bearers • Surveys with SGBV/VAWE survivors
--	---	--	--	---

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent are the financial capacities of partners likely going to maintain the benefits from the Project? What might be needed to support partners to maintain these benefits? • Which innovations have been identified (if any) and how can they be replicated? How successful was the Project in promoting replication and/or up-scaling of successful practices? 				
--	--	--	--	--

GENDER EQUALITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

- **To what extent have gender and human rights considerations been integrated into the project design and implementation?**
- **How has attention to/ integration of gender equality and human rights concerns advanced the area of work?**
- **Has the Project been implemented in accordance with human rights and development effectiveness principles (participation, empowerment, inclusion, non-discrimination, national accountability, transparency)?**
- **What was the main value added of the project in changing the quality of life of women and girls?**
-

Questions	Hypothesis	Indicators	Sources of information	Methods and tools for the data collection
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent were gender and human rights considerations integrated into the project design and implementation? 	A human-rights based approach was incorporated in program design and implementation	Qualitative: The extent to which the elements of the human rights-based approach integrated in the training and sensitization of duty bearers (law enforcement, prosecutors)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program training materials • Program Document 2019 • Programme Proposal 2021 • UN Women and 	Interviews with ODPP, Judges Association Survey with SGBV/VAWE survivors Interviews with CSOs and human rights defenders

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent has disability considerations been integrated into the project design and implementation? • How has attention to/integration of gender equality and human rights concerns advanced the area of work? • Has the Program been implemented in accordance with human rights and development effectiveness principles (participation, empowerment, inclusion, non-discrimination, national accountability, transparency)? • What was the main value added of the project in changing the quality of life of women and girls? • Which innovations have been identified (if any) and how can they be replicated? How successful was the Project in promoting replication and/or up- 			<p>OHCHR staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SGBV/VA WE survivors 	<p>Interviews with UN Women and OHCHR</p>
---	--	--	---	---

scaling of successful practices?				
----------------------------------	--	--	--	--

ANNEX 6 – Survey Results

GBV analysis results

The study sought to identify among the participants, their encounter with gender based violence and the results are shown in Figure 1.

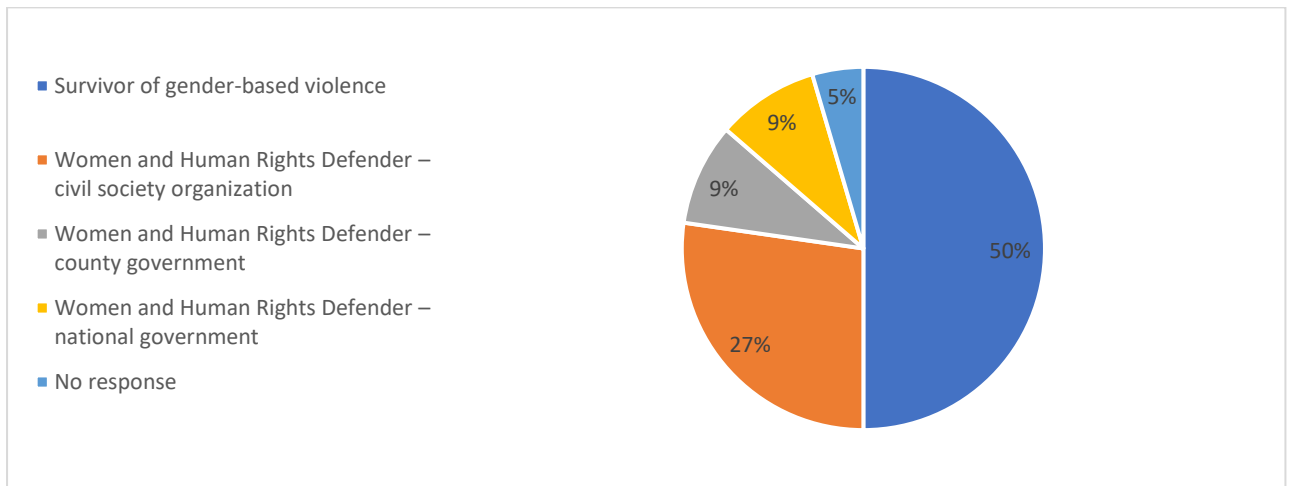


Figure 1: What is your experience with gender-based violence?

The findings presented on this report are based on successful interviews from 88 respondents. The results indicate that half (n=44) of the participants were survivors of GBV, while the rest were women and human rights defender with different proportion of 27 percent (n=24) at civil society, 9 percent (n=8) a piece for county and national government while five percent (n=4) did not indicate their affiliation. This indicates that the sample had divergent representation for stakeholders of gender based violence.

Among the survivors of the GBV, the participants were required to indicate in years their last encounter. Of the 44 participants who encountered GBV, only 36 responded with a mean of 7.36 years ago and a standard deviation of 5.26. The oldest encounter was 20 years ago while the recent was 3 months ago.

All the participants were required to indicate their awareness with the “Let it Not Happen Again Project” and the results are shown in Figure 2.

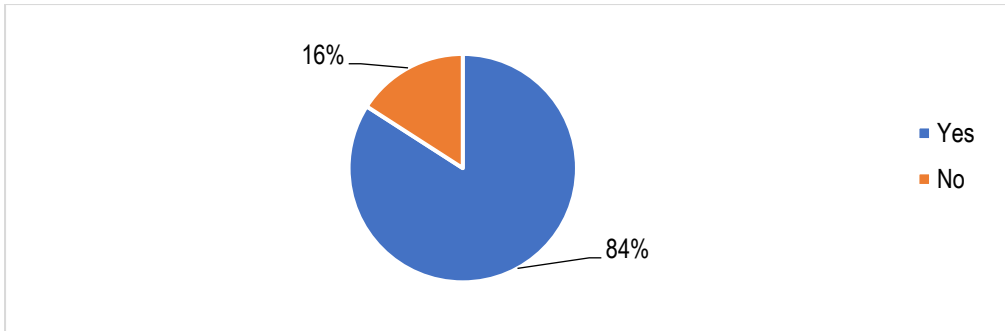


Figure 2: Are you aware of the Let It Not Happen Again Project?

The results indicate a large proportion of 84 percent (n=74) of participant are aware of the project an indication that the project is well known among the participants, though more awareness need to be done to reach out to those not aware.

Among the 74 respondents who were aware (84 percent) of the project, they were required to answer to how the project has contributed to women’s safety in public spaces as shown in Figure 3.

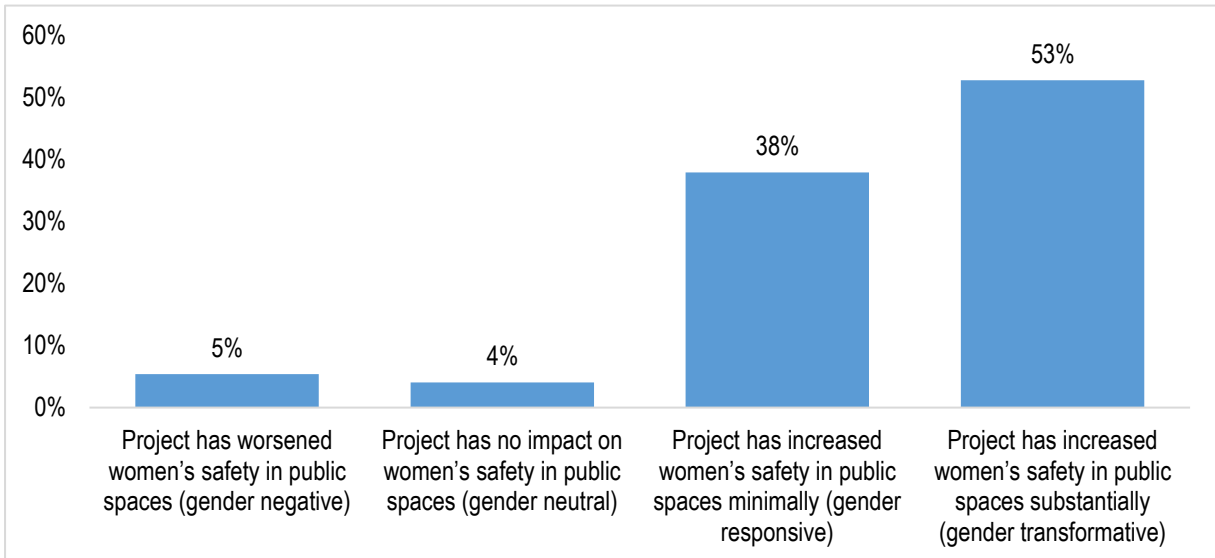


Figure 3: How has the project contributed to women’s safety in public spaces?

Figure 3 indicates that of the 84 percent who are aware of the project, 53 percent (n=39) indicated the project is gender transformative, 38 percent (n=28) indicated it is gender responsive, four (n=3) and five percent (n=4) indicated no impact and worsened safety respectively.

Among those who were aware (84 percent, N =74) of the project, they were required to answer to how the project affected access to services for GBV survivors as shown in Figure 4.

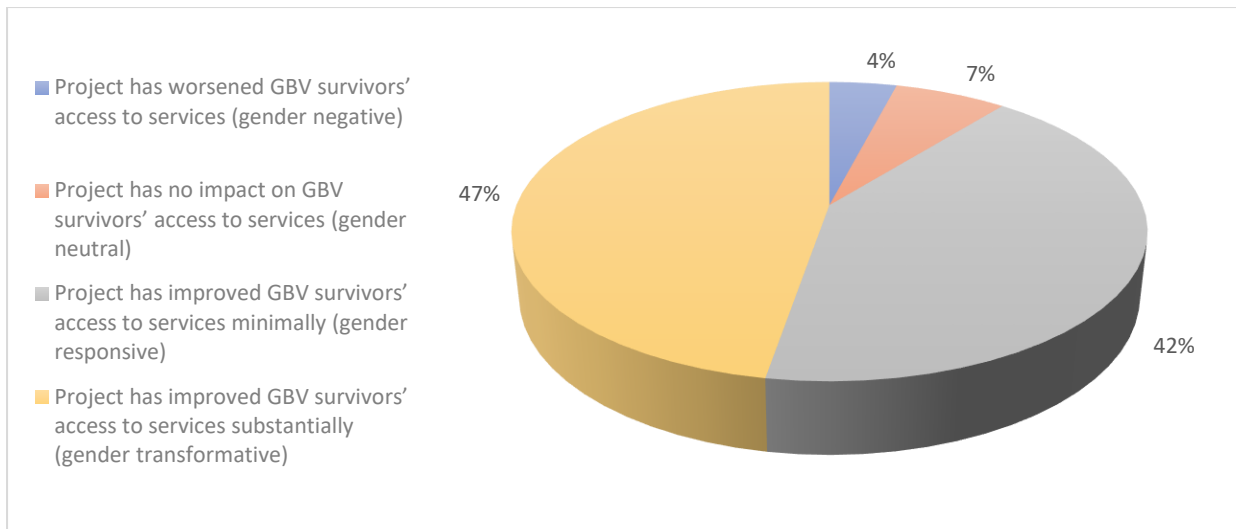


Figure 4: How has the project affected access to services for GBV survivors?

Figure 4 indicates out of the 74 respondents who are aware of the project, 47 percent (n=35) indicates the project has substantially improved access, 42 percent (n=31) indicated minimal improvement in access, while seven (n=5) and four percent (n=3) indicated no impact and worsened access respectively.

Further, the participants were required to indicate how the project contributed to levels of awareness of GBV protection services and results are shown in Figure 5.

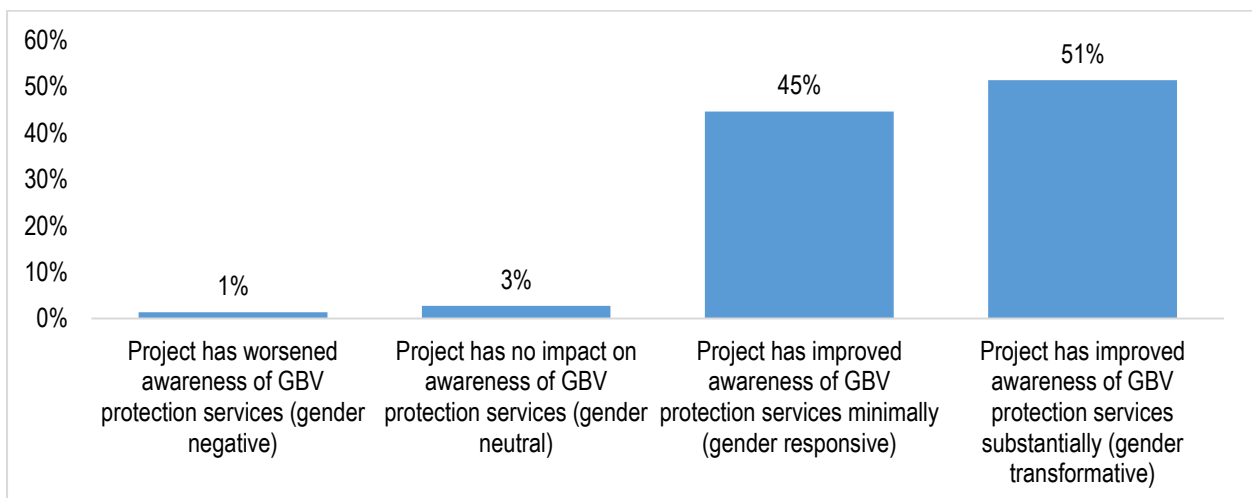


Figure 5: How has the project contributed to levels of awareness of GBV protection services?

Figure 5 indicates that of the 84 percent (74) who are aware of the project, over half (51 percent, n=38) indicated improved awareness of protection, 45 percent (n=33) indicated minimal awareness in protection, while three (n=2) and one percent (n=1) indicated no impact and worsened protection respectively.

Additionally, the participants were required to indicate how the project affected referral pathways for survivors to appropriate services whose results are shown in Figure 6.

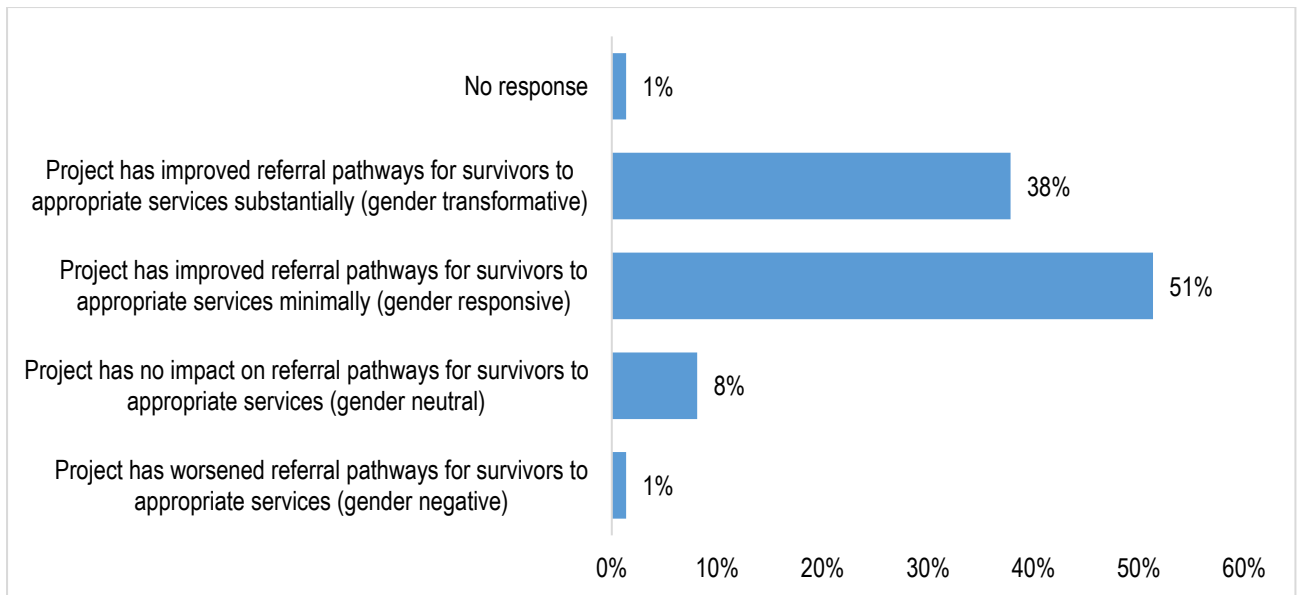


Figure 6: How has the project affected referral pathways for survivors to appropriate services?

Figure 6 indicates that of the 84 percent (n=74) who are aware of the project, 38 percent (n=28) indicated improved referral, over half (51 percent, n=38) indicated minimal referral, while eight (n=6) and one percent (n=1) indicated no impact and worsened protection respectively.

The participants were required to indicate the extent to which the survivor networks contributed to healing and results are shown in Figure 7.

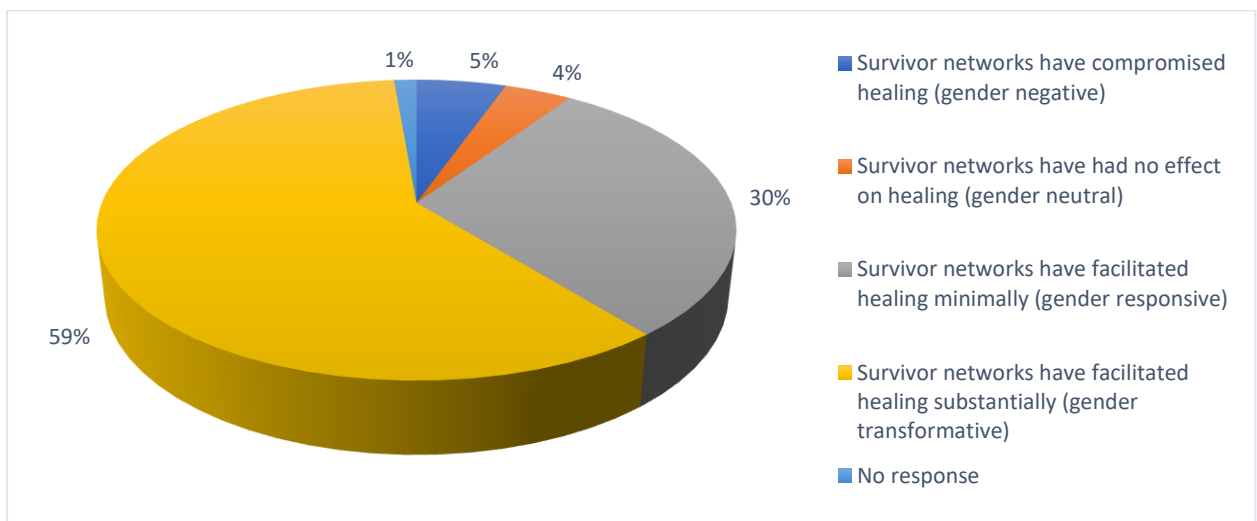


Figure 7: To what extent have survivor networks contributed to healing

Figure 7 shows that of the 84 percent (n=74) who are aware of the project, 59 percent (n=44) indicated substantial improvement in networks, three in every ten (30 percent, n=22) indicated minimal improvement in healing, while four (n=3) and five percent (n=5) indicated no effect and compromised healing process respectively.

The participants were required to indicate how the project conveyed the benefits of a survivor-centered approach and results are shown in Figure 8.

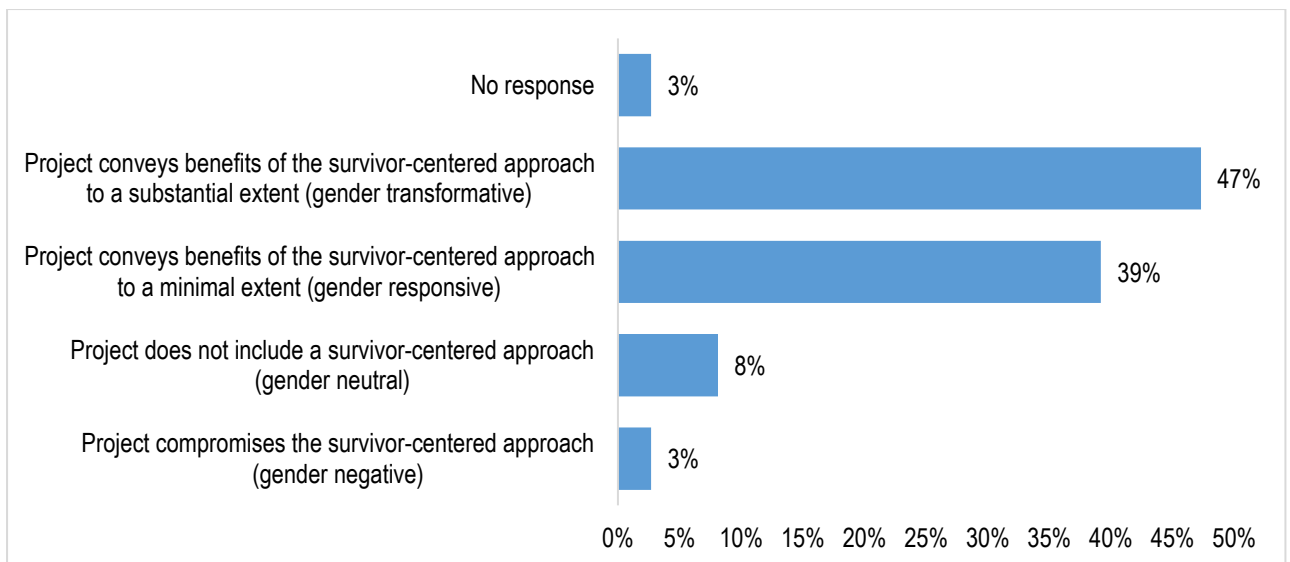


Figure 8: Does the project convey the benefits of a survivor-centered approach

Figure 8 shows that of the 84 percent (n=74) who are aware of the project, 47 percent (n=35) indicated substantial benefits, 39 percent (n=29) indicated minimal benefits, while eight (n=6) and three percent (n=2) indicated none and compromised survivor centered approach respectively.

The participants were required to indicate to what extent did the project consider GBV among persons with disability and results are shown in Figure 9.

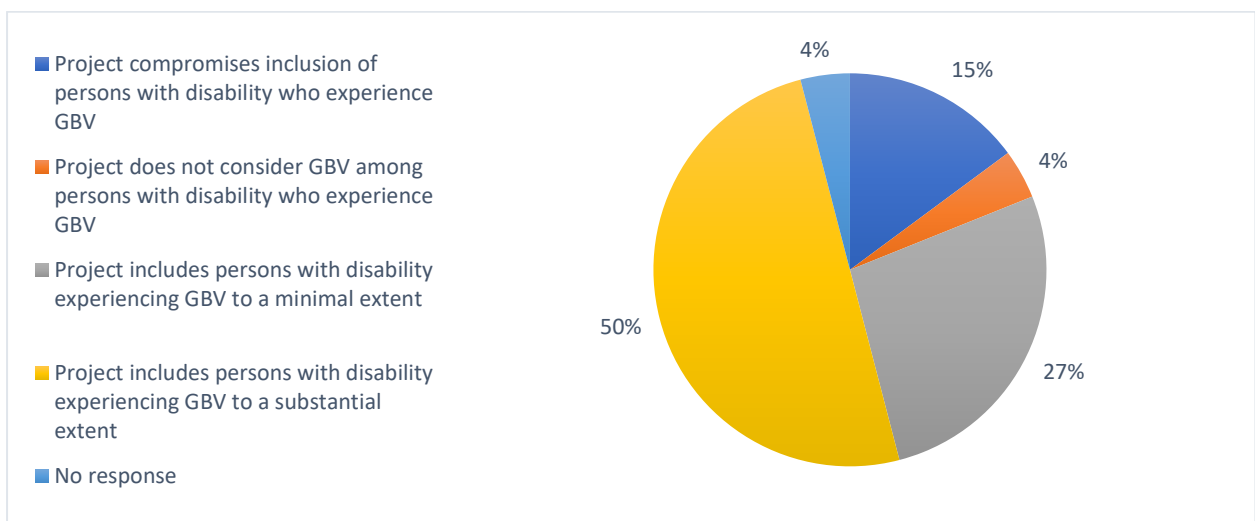


Figure 9: To what extent does the project consider GBV among persons with disability?

The results in Figure 9 indicate that of the 84 percent (n=74) who are aware of the project, half (50 percent, n=37) indicated substantial inclusion, 27 percent (n=20) indicated minimal inclusion, while four (n=3) and 15 percent (n=11) indicated none and compromised inclusion of persons with disability, respectively.

Among participants who were human rights defender (n=40), they were required to state whether there are protocols that have been developed to protect whistleblowers and results are shown in Figure 10.

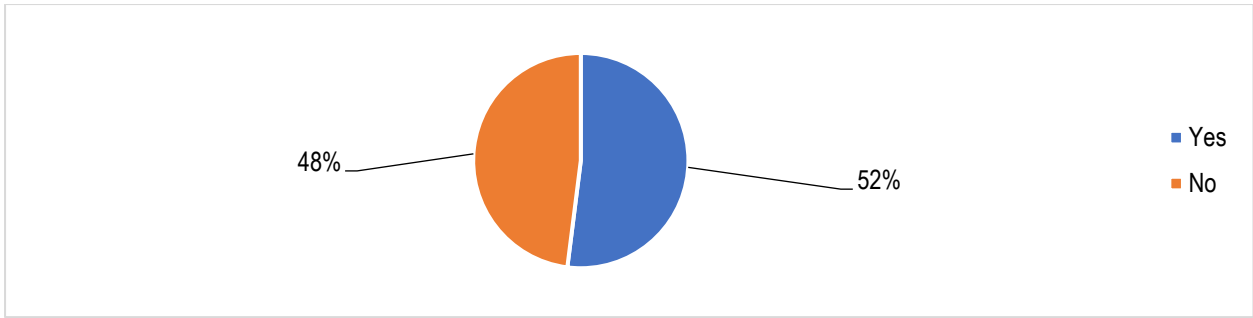


Figure 10: Are there protocols that have been developed to protect whistleblowers?

The results shown in Figure 10 indicate that more than half (52 percent, n=21) of the human rights defender are aware of the protocols for whistleblowing, while 48 percent (n=19) are not aware of protocols for protecting whistleblowers.

The human rights and women defender who were aware of the project were required to indicate how the project affected human rights defenders’ capacities to support GBV survivors in the access of quality services and results are shown in Figure 11.

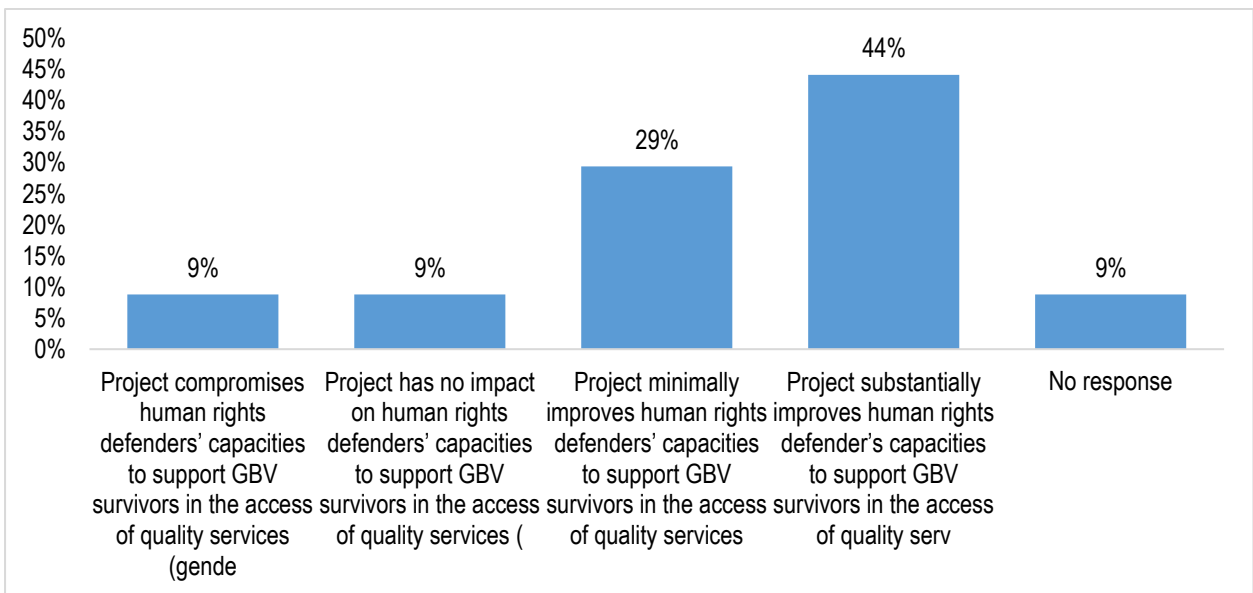


Figure 11: How has the project affected human rights defenders’ capacities to support GBV survivors in the access of quality services?

The results shown in Figure 11 indicate that 44 percent (n=40) of the human rights defender who are aware of the project indicated substantial improvement, 29 percent (n=10) indicated minimal improved while nine percent (n=3) apiece indicates no impact and compromised support for GBV survivors, respectively.

The human rights and women defender who were aware of the project were how the project affected human rights defender’s capacities to hold duty bearers accountable for service delivery and results are shown in Figure 12.

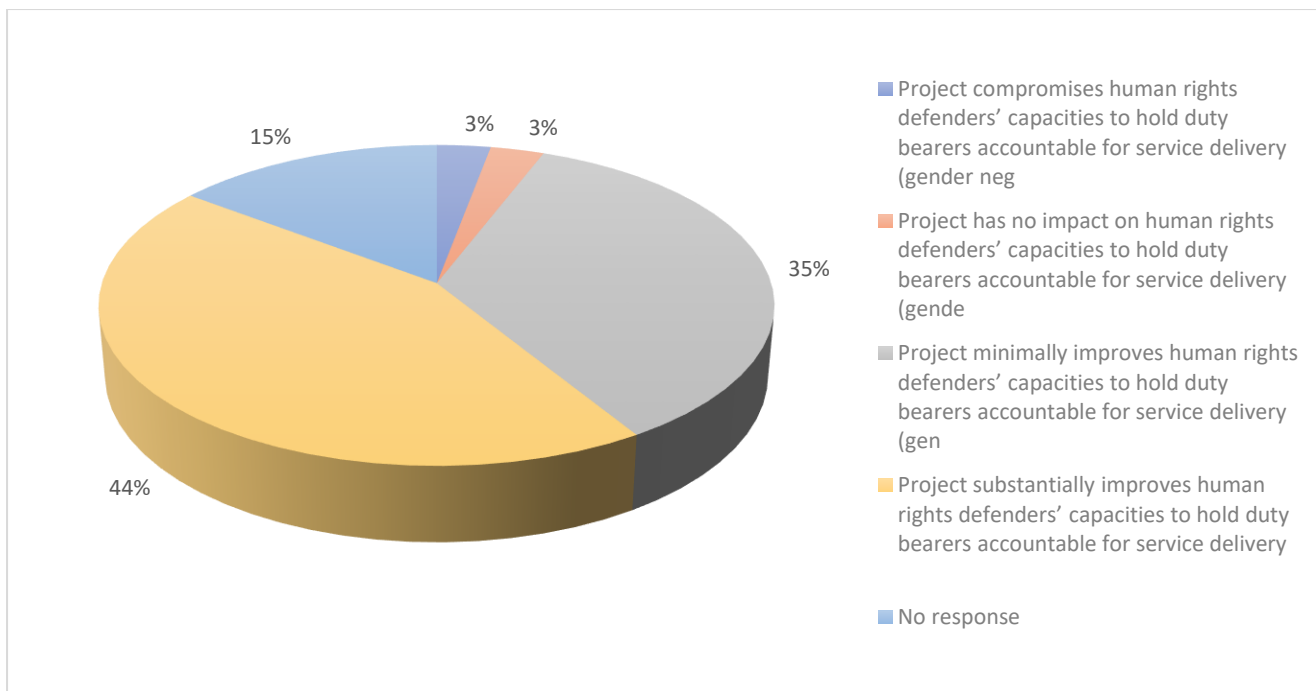


Figure 12: How has the project affected human rights defender's capacities to hold duty bearers accountable for service delivery?

The results shown in Figure 12 indicate that half (44 percent, n=15) of the human rights defender who are aware of the project indicated substantial capacities, 35 percent (n=12) indicated minimal improved capacities while 3 percent apiece (n=3) indicated no impact and compromised capacities, respectively.

All the respondents were required to indicate their **aware of any UN Women/OHCHR advocacy initiatives that demand accountability and access to quality services for GBV survivors and results are shown in** Figure 13.

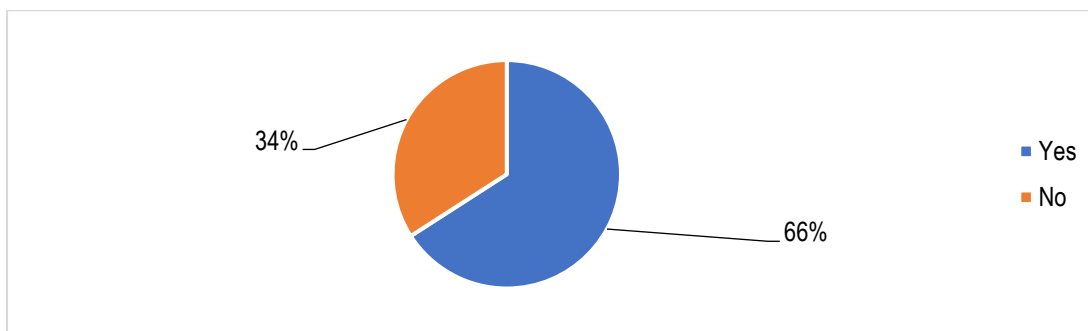


Figure 13: Are you aware of any UN Women/OHCHR advocacy initiatives that demand accountability and access to quality services for GBV survivors?

The results in Figure 13 indicate the two in every three (66 percent, n=58) are aware of the UN Women/OHCHR advocacy initiatives. Further, 81 percent (n=71) of the respondents were willing to be conducted for an in-depth interview to discuss your responses to this survey further?

ANNEX 7 – Stakeholder Mapping and Mandate & GBV Survivors Access to Essential Services through referrals by HRD’s & Training of HRDs and Others

Part (i) It was important to identify who to engage in the evaluation based on what their role was in the intervention and why they should be involved in the evaluation.

Stakeholder Group	Specific Office	What (/Role (their role in the intervention)	How (informational, reference group, management group, data collection, etc.)	When (at what phase of the evaluation)	Level of influence and involvement in the Evaluation	Provides insight (gains from involvement in the evaluation)
UN Women	UN Women Kenya Office	Duty bearer and direct responsibility of the project implementation and management	Formal meetings In-depth interview	Inception, Data Collection Analysis and Reporting and follow up Validation Dissemination	High	Relevance, Effectiveness, Coherence Gender Equality and Human Rights
UN Agencies	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)	Duty bearer and direct responsibility of the project implementation and management	In-depth interview (s)	Inception, Data collection Analysis Reporting and follow up Validation Dissemination	High	Relevance, Effectiveness, Coherence Gender Equality and Human Rights
Donors/Development Partners	Government of Italy – Italian Agency for Development Cooperation	Duty bearer with funding responsibility	In-depth interview	Inception, Reporting and follow-up Validation Dissemination	High	Effectiveness, Sustainability, Efficiency
Project Partners	- Physicians for Human Rights (PHR)	Implementation	Key informant semi-	Inception, Data Collection	High	Relevance, Effectiveness

	-Wangu Kanja - Social Justice Centres	And instrumental to achievement of project	structured interview	Analysis and validation of findings Dissemination		
National Government	-Ministry of Public Service, Youth and Gender Affairs -State Department of Gender	-Decision making authority	In-depth interview (s)	Data Collection Dissemination	High	Coherence, Gender Equality
County Government	-County Directors for Gender and Health, Health Officers,	- Decision making authority Instrumental to the achievements of the project	-In-depth interview, -Key informant semi-structured interview -Field visit	Data Collection Dissemination	High	-Coherence -Effectiveness
Security Agencies Duty Bearers	- Office of the Director of Public Prosecution (ODPP) -Kenya National Human Rights Commission(KNHRC) International Association of - Women Judges (IAWJ) -Nairobi Police Service (NPS) -Independent Police Oversight Authority (IPOA) -Social Justice Centres	-Decision making authority -Justice, law Human rights defenders -Law enforcement	In-depth interview, Field visit	Inception, Data Collection Dissemination	High	-Coherence, - Interconnecte dness, - Accountabilit y -Effectiveness
Civil Society Organisations	- GBV Technical Working Group	-Gender equality actors-	-In-depth interview	Inception, Data Collection	High	- Responsivene ss -Effectiveness

	-Wangu Kanja Foundation - Survivors of Sexual Violence Networks (SSVN) -Social Justice Centres - FIDA -K -Women Peace and Security -Women's Rights Organisation	-Human rights defenders (HRD's) - Beneficiaries -Survivors	-Focus Group discussions			-Coherence
Community	- Community leadership -Community Health workers	- SGBV Champions (S)GBV survivors - Beneficiaries	-Focus group discussion, -Field visit	Data Collection	Medium	- Responsiveness -Effectiveness

Part (ii) Final Respondents Focus Group Discussions and Interviews: s Kisumu, Vihiga, Bungoma and Nairobi

Monday 28th August Kisumu	Tuesday 29th August Kisumu	Wednesday 30th August Kisumu	Thursday 31st August Bungoma	Friday 1st September August Bungoma	Monday 4th September Vihiga
Ministry of Sports, Culture, Gender and Youth Affairs, Gender Officer and Culture Director (courtesy call and KII) ¹⁹ Department of Health and	CSO's and Social Justice Centre – PHR beneficiary trainees FGD participants ²¹ Nairobi Police Service (NPS) Kondele Police Station ²²	Court User Committee and Social Justice Centre Winam Key informant semi structured interview	Police Gender Desk ²³ Court users committee, Human Rights Defenders and Survivors of Sexual Violence	Department of Health CSO's and Social Justice Centre FGD participants County Social Services officer in charge of PWD's Key informant	Court user committee convenor and court administrator Key informant interview GBV Technical Working Group, Human Rights Defenders and Survivors of Sexual

¹⁹ 3 Female respondents

²¹ 11 respondents FIDA Kenya, Office of Public Persecution (Security), National Gender Equality Commission (NGEC), Talent Africa, County Government Gender Sector Working Group, Shining Hope for Community (SHOFCO), Legal Rep from Center for Health Security, CBO (Young Turks) and Women's Concern Centre, Gender Director County Gender Ministry

²² 6 female police officers and gender desk officers

²³ 5 female police officers

GBVRC (KII) – 1 female respondent			Networks (FGD) participants	semi structured interview	Violence Networks - FGD participants
Survivors of Sexual Violence Networks and Human Rights Defenders – Focus group discussion and survey ²⁰			Survivors of Sexual Violence Networks and HRDs – Survey		Human Rights Defenders and Survivors of Sexual Violence Networks - Survey

Wednesday 6 th September Vihiga		Monday 11 th September Nairobi	Thursday, 14 th September Nairobi	Friday, 15 th September Nairobi	Monday 18 th September Nairobi	Tuesday 19 th September Nairobi
Department of Health Clinical officer – Key informant interview		Independent Police Oversight Authority- key informant interview ²⁴	Physicians for Human Rights – key informant interview ²⁵	Wangu Kanja Foundation – key informant interview ²⁶	Human Rights Defenders and CSO’s – FGD participants ²⁸ Kibra	GBV Technical Working Group (Convened by GVRC) – key informant interview
Court user committee convenor – Winam court Kisumu - Key informant interview				Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA-Kenya) – key informant interview ²⁷	HRD’s and Survivors of Sexual Violence – Survey	

Wednesday 20 th September Nairobi	Thursday 21 st September Nairobi	25 th September Nairobi				
National Police Service Key informant interview ²⁹	Wangu Kanja Foundation – focus group discussion	State Department of Gender – Key				

²⁰ 20 respondents

²⁴ 2 male respondents

²⁵ 2 female respondents

²⁶ 1 female respondent

²⁷ 2 female respondents

²⁸ 9 female respondents

²⁹ 2 male and 1 female

International Association of Women Judges – key informant interview ³⁰	Kenya National Commission on Human Rights – key informant interview ³¹	informant interview				
---	---	---------------------	--	--	--	--

GBV Survivors Access to Essential Services through Referrals by HRDs

Project Phase	Referred by HRDs		Other Support mechanisms to HRDs	Comments
Phase I Oct 2019 to Dec 2020	Male 78	Female 477	38 234 42 20 58	<p>555 GBV survivors accessed essential services through referrals by HRDs.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>This resulted from establishment of support mechanism for HRDs from Grace Agenda, Social Justice Centres, SSV Networks(13 males and 26 females) following online and physical training form four counties (Ref. Donor Report pg 7,8)</p> <hr/> <p>234 survivors supported to access essential services including health and psychosocial and referral to legal services. This was achieved through UN Women partnership with Wangu Kanja and SSVN through SV mobile (Ref. Donor Report pg. 9)</p> <hr/> <p>SGBV network and CSO's (31 females and 11 males) to participate in county budgeting processing was enhanced following training workshops conducted by OHCHR for HRDs. The network was mobilized under auspices of SSV Network, Wanja Kanja, Haki Foundation, Peace Brigades Inter. This enhanced their capacity to participate in budgeting processes for submission in the respective Annual Dev. Plans (Ref. Donor Report pg27).</p> <hr/> <p>Supported 20 HRDs with communication support to enable them to link survivors to service delivery including reporting GBV. It also enabled follow-up</p> <hr/> <p>Further supported 58 HRDs with access to airtime and local transport for 4 months to support survivors. (Ref Donor Report pg 30 and 30 respectively)</p>
				*Total of 337,510 cases in 2019/2020 cases filed according to State of the Judiciary and Admin of Justice Annual Report 2020-21
Phase II Feb 2021 – 31 st March 2022	Male 89	Female 365	454 15 HRDs and 25 Survivors	<p>454 Survivors (365 female, 89 male) accessed justice and essential services through support of the project UN Women and OHCHR technical and financial support (Ref Donor Report pg 6)</p> <hr/> <p>Provided peer support and referral to the 454 survivors and were equipped with knowledge and skills to assist other survivors to</p>

³⁰ 1 female respondent

³¹ 1 male respondent

			<p>report GBV cases and accessing medical legal service (Ref Donor Report pg. 7)</p> <hr/> <p>UN Women supported 2 trainings (TOT and police commanders training on VAWE prevention and response)</p> <hr/> <p>80 OCHRC supported 2 trainings for prosecutors and investigators on prosecuting sexual violence perpetrated by police officers (Ref Donor Report footnote pg 14)</p> <hr/> <p>57 80 IWAJ conducted 2 trainings of 80 (60 female, 20 male) duty bearers(judges, magistrates, police, healthcare providers and other committee from four counties on violence against women in politics. (Ref Donor Report footnote pg 14)</p> <hr/> <p>375 57 PHR conducted 2 trainings of multi-sectoral professionals on the management of forensic evidence of sexual violence cases and GBV data management to access to justice. (Ref Donor Report footnote pg 14)</p> <hr/> <p>107 375 GBV survivors supported as follows: PHR and partner (315) and HRDs supported 139. (Ref Donor Report footnote pg 14)</p> <hr/> <p>25 107 UN Women and OHCHR supported 53 CSO's and 54 HRDs through training, facilitating regular convening and provision of grants to strengthen voice and agency of rights holders and supporting GBV survivors to demand access quality essential services.</p> <hr/> <p>37 5 25 survivors from Bungoma County and Nairobi and 15 HRDs from Kisumu, Vihiga and Bungoma were equipped with knowledge and skills to assist other survivors trained on GBV referral system and peer support. These survivors were part of 454 GBV survivors earlier trained (Ref Donor Report pg 15,16)</p> <hr/> <p>78 32 41 mobilised by PHR (36 female,5 male,1 female PWD) from survivor networks and CSOs to collaboratively shape and operationalize POLICARE through roundtable meetings (Ref Donor Report pg 16)</p> <hr/> <p>11 11 HRDs trained by OHCHR through HAKI Africa to enhance capacity of HRDs and CSOs on human resource, and monitoring of county budgeting process. The trained have since established an adhoc working group (Ref Donor Report pg 17)</p> <hr/> <p>110 survivors (78 female, 32 male) supported by UN Women through survivors network to share their concerns with duty bearers this was critical in enabling them to have voice and agency, share their experiences and gaps that still exist in the justice system. Their stories were published in the social media platforms to amplify voices of HRDs and their role in providing judicial access to survivors (Ref Donor Report p. 17)</p> <hr/>
			<p>*Total 356,997 cases filed access to justice for GBV increased (Ref Donor Report Phase pg 12) according to State of the Judiciary and Admin of Justice Annual Report 2020-21</p>

	Male	Female		
Phase III April 2022 to April 2023	406	2,283	314	2689 The project supported 2,689 GBV survivors to access timely essential services and commodities in the four project counties. 2,114 accessed services from HAK and 575 accessed services from Wangu Kanja Foundation and GVRC (Ref Project Report pg.vii)
			5,689	314 justice actors from the judiciary, police, probation officers, lawyers and medical officers from SDfGA and KNCHR provided survivors -centred comprehensive justice services to GBV and VAWE survivors
			2,689	5,689 women and girls reported GBV cases and accessed various essential services according to the HAK 1195 Helpline. The survivors received tele-counselling from HAK and were referred to other essential service providers such as medical, police, shelters, and legal aid. Furthermore, increased access to justice services as evidenced by the increase in cases filed in court.... (Ref Donor Report p. 7)
			650	8 Coordinating structures (2per county) to strengthen integrated VAWE prevention and response in their agenda and operations. These structures broke down barriers between duty bearers and right holders, creating mutual trust among stakeholders and appreciation of their joint efforts towards peaceful elections. The coordination structures remain functional with quarterly meetings post-election period. (Ref Donor Report pg.9)
			575	2,689 GBV survivors accessed timely essential services and commodities 115% more than the set target of 1,200. This overachievement is attributed to the reduction of stigmatization of survivors....2,111 accessed through HAK and 575 accessed essential commodities from Wangu Kanja Foundation and GVRC. (Ref Donor Report pg.11)
SUB TOTAL	688	3162	9018	TOTAL 12868

Training of HRDs and Others

Project Phase	Human Right Defenders	Other Training/ Capacity Building	Comments/ References
Phase 1. Oct 2019- Dec 2020	40		3 day training for 40 participants (11 Male, 29 Female) included police, prosecutors, judicial, county directors of health and gender, gender officers from State Dept of Gender, SSV Network Members, health workers and rep from NBI Metro Services Directorate (Ref Donor report pg. 4)
		55	55 High level experts training on Criminal Justice Manual training tool for GBV duty bearers from judicial, security, health CSO sectors. (ref Donor Report pg.5)
		40	Pilot Criminal Justice Manual using the TOT approach involving 40 duty bearers sector wide health, justice, security, government chemists, county govt reps, CSO's and SSV (ref Donor Report pg.6)
		42	
	69		42 Capacity building of SGBV Networks and CSOs to participate in county budgeting processes conducted by OHCHR for 42 HRDS (11 male, 31 Female) from four counties to develop actual plans on their participation (Ref Donor Report pg. 9)
		15	69 UN Women supported training of 69 HRDs/Members of SSVN to roll out the use of SV mobile app in four counties resulting in increased access of male survivors. As well understanding of terminologies used in Gender work including myths and misconceptions (Ref Donor Report pg 9)
			15 OHCHR conducted training to rights holders and duty bearers supported by UNHR to secure buy-in for UNHR recommendations 9 female and 6 males. Re Donor Report pg. 23)
Phase II Feb 2021 to March 2022		364	364 duty bearers from justice, security, medical-legal sectors increased knowledge and understanding of Criminal Justice Manual through training and mentorship Out of those, 23 prosecutors and 5 senior investigators have been assigned to investigate and prosecute cases of SGBV perpetrated by members of
		141	

			NPS during the 2017/2018 post election violence period. (Ref Donor Report pg.7)
		80	141 NPS integrated and prioritized VAWE prevention and response in Operational Plans at all levels and equipped 141 (42 females, 99 males) county commanders with skills and knowledge on Elections Security Management and contingency planning using ESP 2022. (Ref Donor Report pg. 8)
		7519	80 TOT training of duty bearers, especially police through the Police Training Institutes was performed to cascade knowledge gained through VAWE. As a result 7,519 police officers have so far been trained on VAWE prevention and response through the Police Training Institute in Nairobi (Ref Donor Report pg 14)
		43	7519 police officers have so far been trained on VAWE prevention and response through the Police Training Institute (*Ref Donor Report footnote pg. 14)
			43 participants 23 female, 20 male (state and non-state actors) convened by NPS to attend a national stakeholders retreat on election preparedness and county meetings of GTWG And CUC’s focusing on prevention and response to VAWE and Human Rights violations (Ref Donor Report pg. 18)
Project Phase III April 2022 to April 2023		314	314 justice sectors (193 female, 120 male, 1 PWD) from the judiciary, police persecutors, probation officers, lawyers and medical officers from SDfGA and KNCHR’s enhanced knowledge and skills on prevention and response to VAWE, including legal framework, collection and documentation of forensic evidence.... (Ref Donor Report p.12)
		49	49 (22 female,27 male) prosecutors and senior investigators trained on best practices using the standardized knowledge products the Criminal Justice Manual and the Standard Operating Procedures on the investigations and Prosecutions of Serious Human Rights Violations Committed by Police Officers (SOPS). This was through UN Women and OHCHR’s support. (Ref Donor Report pg.13)
		400	400 additional multisectoral actors trained in 2022 (100 per county: 100 security, 100 justice, 100 county-based government officers such as administrators, gender officers and 100 other peace

			committee members Output 1.1 (Ref Donor Report pg 14) (See pg. 14 for other examples...though data is difficult to confirm if Project II or Project III)
SUB TOTAL	109	1463+80+7519	TOTAL 9,171