NGEC
National Gender and Equality Commission

National Monitoring and Evaluation Framework towards the Prevention of and Response to Gender-Based Violence in Kenya

Second Edition, 2022

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ABBREVIATIONS

Anti-FGM Board	Anti-Female Genital Mutilation Board
DCI-AHTPCU	Directorate of Criminal Investigations –Anti-Human Traffic and Child Protection Unit
DCRT	Daily Court Returns Template
DPP	Director of Public Prosecutions
FGC/M	Female Genital Cutting / Mutilation
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
HMIS	Health Information Management System
HR	Human Resource
IAWG	Inter-Agency Working Group
KDHS	Kenya Demographic Health Survey
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoH	Ministry of Health
NEMIS	National Education Management Information System
NGEC	National Gender and Equality Commission
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NRM	National Referral Mechanism
NPS	National Police Service
NSA	Non-State Actors
OCPD	Officer Commanding Police Division
OCS	Officer Commanding Station
ODPP	Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions
PEP	Post Exposure Prophylaxis
PRC	Post Rape Care
RHRC	Reproductive Health Response in Crisis
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SOA	Sexual Offences Act
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SRGBV	School Related Gender Based Violence
TFSOA	Task Force on the Implementation of the Sexual Offences Act
TSC	Teachers Service Commission
TWG	Technical Working Group
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNTF	United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women
VAC	Violence Against Children
VAW/G	Violence Against Women and Girls
WHO	World Health Organization

DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS AND TERMINOLOGIES

Monitoring	This is the systematic gathering and analysis of information about the progress of an intervention over time to enable decision making. It is a continuous check on implementation in the context of a plan.
Evaluation	This refers to the systematic collection and analysis of information about the characteristics and outcomes of projects/programs as a basis for judgments to improve effectiveness and/or inform decisions about current and future programming.
Baseline	This is the value of a performance indicator immediately before or at the beginning of the implementation of an intervention. It is the pre-operation exposure condition or status of the set of indicators that will be used to assess the achievement of the outcomes. Without baseline data to establish pre-operation conditions for outcome and impact indicators, it is difficult to establish whether any change happened. The baseline is also referred to as a benchmark.
Baseline information	This is the existing information before a project starts to establish a reference point. Baseline information targets performance M&E. Baseline data provides a basis for measuring future progress made in achieving project/ program outcomes and outputs. Baseline data should be aligned with the indicators and evaluation questions that will apply narrowly and specifically to the life of the project/program.
Indicator	This is an instrument for measuring performance indicating change over time. It describes 'how much', 'how many', 'to what extent' and 'what size'. It differs from statistics in that it is usually connected to a baseline or benchmark. Indicators can be quantitative or qualitative.

Gender-Based Violence	This is a form of violence that is directed at individuals based on their sex, gender identity, or perceived adherence to culturally defined expectations of what it means to be a woman or man, girl or boy. It includes physical, sexual, and psychological abuse; threats; coercion; arbitrary deprivation of liberty and economic deprivation, whether occurring in public or private. GBV affects women, girls, men and boys in different ways. Forms of GBV include; sexual violence, physical violence, emotional and psychological violence, harmful traditional practices, trafficking in persons and socio-economic violence. Each of the GBV forms has manifestations in several types and this list is by no means exhaustive.
Sexual Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)	This is a form of violence that includes acts of rape, attempted rape, gang rape, defilement, attempted defilement, sexual harassment, sexual assault, forced prostitution, trafficking for sexual exploitation, child trafficking, child sex tourism, child prostitution, child pornography, among other offences including deliberate transmission of HIV or any other life-threatening sexually transmitted diseases.
Sexual Violence	This refers to any sexual act, attempt to forcefully obtain sexual favours, unwanted sexual comments or advances, acts to traffic, or otherwise directed against a person's sexuality using coercion by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting, including but not limited to home and work.
Physical Violence	This is a form of violence that includes; physical assault, human trafficking or slavery. Emotional or Psychological Violence includes acts of verbal abuse, insults, humiliation, isolation, sexual harassment, confinement and intimate partner violence. All these falls under emotional and psychological violence.
Domestic Violence	This refers to any behaviour which aims at gaining power and control over a spouse, partner, girlfriend, boyfriend or intimate family member.
Harmful Traditional Practices	This refers to traditional practices that include: Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), Early Marriages, Forced Marriages, Infanticide and/or Neglect, Widow Inheritance and Disinheritance.

Female Genital Mutilation	This refers to all procedures that involve partial or total removal of the external female genitalia, or other injuries to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons. There are 4 types of FGM practised in the world today[1].
Child Early and Forced Marriage (CEFM)	Child marriage is considered to be a form of forced marriage, given that one and/or both parties have not expressed full, free and informed consent. Early marriage is where at least one of the parties is under 18 years of age. Forced marriages are marriages in which one and/or both parties have not personally expressed their full and free consent to the union.
GBV in Emergencies	This involves analysis of whether violence is directed at a person because of that person's gender or violence that affects persons of a particular gender disproportionately during an emergency[2].
Defilement	This term is used when referring to rape targeting children below 18 years of age.

1 **Type 1:** This is the partial or total removal of the clitoral glans (the external and visible part of the clitoris, which is a sensitive part of the female genitals), and/or the prepuce/ clitoral hood (the fold of skin surrounding the clitoral glans).
Type 2: This is the partial or total removal of the clitoral glans and the labia minora (the inner folds of the vulva), with or without removal of the labia majora (the outer folds of skin of the vulva).
Type 3: Also known as infibulation. This is the narrowing of the vaginal opening through the creation of a covering seal. The seal is formed by cutting and repositioning the labia minora, or labia majora, sometimes through stitching, with or without removal of the clitoral prepuce/clitoral hood and glans (Type I FGM).
Type 4: This includes all other harmful procedures to the female genitalia for non-medical purposes, such as, pricking, piercing, incising, scraping and cauterizing the genital area

2 Conflict, displacements, pandemics etc.

FOREWORD

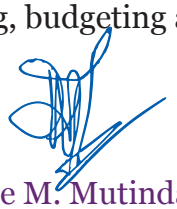
I am pleased to present to you the second edition of the National Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for Prevention and Response to Gender-Based Violence in Kenya. The Framework was developed during the COVID-19 pandemic, a period that witnessed an upsurge in gender-based violence cases in the country.

Function 8 (d) of the National Gender and Equality Commission Act, No. 15 of 2011 mandates the Commission to coordinate and facilitate mainstreaming of issues of gender, persons with disability and other marginalized groups in national development and to advise the Government on all aspects thereof. Further, function 8(n) directs the Commission to establish, consistent with data protection legislation, databases on issues relating to equality and freedom from discrimination for different affected interest groups and produce periodic reports for national, regional and international reporting on progress of the realization of equality and freedom from discrimination for these interest groups. Based on these functions, the Commission facilitated the development of a second edition of the Framework. This edition is grounded on lessons, practices and experiences accrued from implementation of the 1st edition of the Framework developed in 2014 and implemented between 2015 and 2019.

The overall purpose of the M&E Framework is to provide a national coordination mechanism for assessing progress toward prevention and response to gender-based violence in Kenya. The Framework is aligned to international, regional and national normative frameworks on gender equality and freedom from discrimination. These include The Indicators and a Monitoring Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals targets 5.1, target 5.2 and 5.3; Third Indicators Handbook by Treasury, State Department of Planning; National Monitoring and Evaluation Framework towards Prevention of and Response to Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in Kenya among others. This Framework provides a model with indicators for redesigning the Gender-Based Violence information system.

To ensure ownership, the process of development involved the participation of a wide range of stakeholders that included state and non-state actors. This approach took into consideration a continuum of services, roles, and obligations of numerous sectors and their links to a broader spectrum of prevention, response and coordination of gender-based violence in Kenya. This was followed by intense sector-specific consultations and validation of indicators, definitions and performance measurements.

I therefore urge all stakeholders at the national and county levels to refer to this Framework and apply it in generating data and evidence required for advocacy, planning, budgeting and programming on gender-based violence initiatives.



Dr. Joyce M. Mutinda **PhD, EBS**
CHAIRPERSON

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This second edition of the Framework was developed with the support and generous contribution from individuals in public institutions, civil society organizations and partners in Kenya. We are grateful to Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies for the support in the review of the draft Framework, sample indicators and feedback on levels of measurement. In particular, we appreciate the Ministry of Health (Department of Family Health-Division of Reproductive & Maternal Health & the Division of Health Informatics), Ministry of Education (State Department for Early Learning and Basic Education), Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government (National Steering Committee on Peacebuilding and Conflict Management), Ministry of Public Service, Gender, Senior Citizen Affairs & Special Programmes and the Office of Director of Public Prosecutions.

We are also indebted to the State Department for Gender Affairs, Teachers Service Commission, the Judiciary, Directorate of Criminal Investigations (Anti-Human Trafficking and Child Protection Unit), The Office of the Attorney General, Directorate of Children Services, National Council for Persons with Disabilities (NCPWD), Anti-FGM Board, Government Chemist, Council of Governors, Kenya National Bureau of Statistics and Kenyatta National Hospital for their contribution in terms of provision of indicators, sample data collection tools and in the review of sector specific indicators.

I am grateful to the Commissioners for policy and strategic guidance throughout the whole process of developing this Framework. Special appreciation goes to NGEC staff who provided technical input in the development of this Framework. In particular, I recognize Paul Kuria, the Director of Programmes and Research and Winfred Wambua, Assistant Director of Programmes for providing leadership in the whole process. I also appreciate Fredrick Lumiti, Josephine Kagucia, George Kimani, Goretty Osur, George Wanyonyi, John Munene, Daniel Waitere, Sylvester Mbithi, Davis Okeyo, Beatrice Zighe, Lewis Mwaniki, Betty Malamba and Beatrice Owino for their relentless effort.

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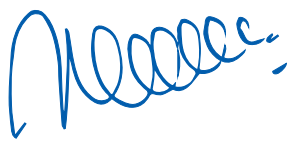

Betty Sungura-Nyabuto, **MBS**
COMMISSION SECRETARY/CEO

Chapter 1:

INTRODUCTION AND RATIONALE OF THE FRAMEWORK

1.1: Background and historical perspectives

Kenya has ratified and subscribes to many instruments that outline internationally agreed norms and standards aimed at addressing Gender-Based Violence (GBV). These include the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR, 1948), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR, 1976), the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW, 1979), the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (1984), the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Child (CRC, 1989), the Beijing Platform for Action (1995), UN Resolution 1325 (2000), the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons especially Women and Children (2000), The ILO Convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour and The Optional Protocol on the Convention of the Rights of the Child on Child Trafficking, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography.

At the regional level, the country is a signatory to the normative frameworks and instruments such as the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol, 2003), the Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa (2004), the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region Protocol and The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child.

> ***"GBV is violence that is directed at individuals based on their sex, gender identity, or perceived adherence to culturally defined expectations of what it means to be a woman, man, girl or boy. It includes physical, sexual, and psychological abuse; threats; coercion; arbitrary deprivation of liberty and economic deprivation, whether occurring in public or private."***

At the national level, Kenya is committed to the Prevention and Response to Gender-Based Violence through the Constitution of Kenya (2010), the Kenya Sexual Offences Act (2019), the Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act (2011), the Children's Act (2001), the Marriage Act (2014), the Penal code (2012), Multi-sectoral SOPs for Prevention of and Response to Sexual Violence in Kenya (2012), the Criminal Procedure Code (Revised Edition 2012), Sexual Offences (Medical Treatment) Regulations (2012), the National Policy for Prevention and Response to Gender-Based Violence (2014, the Education Gender Policy (2007), Policy Framework for the Implementation of Post-Rape Care Services (2005), the National Gender and Equality Commission Act (2011), the Political Parties Act (2011), the Elections Act (2011), the Matrimonial Property Act (2013), the Protection against domestic violence

Act (2015) and the Protection Against Domestic Violence Act (PADV) 2015, the Vision 2030 and the Second Medium Plan 2013-2017.

1.2: The Framework

This Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework is a broad guideline on how to assess the progress of '*Prevention of*' and '*Response to*' Gender-Based Violence in Kenya. The Framework contains a basket of indicators from which different arms of the Government can choose, pull out, amplify and adapt to unique mandates and interests. The Framework was developed based on an agreed understanding of the continuum of services, roles and responsibilities of stakeholders in their broader spectrum of prevention, response and coordination of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) interventions in Kenya. It allows for multi-sectoral monitoring and evaluation on an online platform accessible to all stakeholders through a Technical Working group (TWG) under the coordination of the National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC).

Reports generated from this Framework help in assessing the progress made in the prevention and response to GBV in Kenya and also contribute to providing evidence-based information and data that inform funding, advocacy, decision-making and programming.

The Framework is aligned to the Sustainable Development Goal 5 (SDG 5), specifically, sections 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3. This alignment allows for accountability to the various regional and international obligations that Kenya is a signatory. The Framework borrows from other existing GBV frameworks and policies including, UNWOMEN, UNFPA, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Kenya Demographic Health Information Service (KDHIS 2014) and the National policy on the prevention and response to GBV.

The indicators adapted in this Framework are meant to suit the GBV challenges facing Kenya. The indicators are aligned to and are complimentary to GBV data already being collected by the various stakeholders. The users of the Framework include the National Police Service, Judiciary, Director of Public Prosecution (DPP), Ministry of Gender, the Anti-FGM Board, Ministry of Education (MoE), Teachers Service Commission (TSC), Ministry of Health (MOH) and NGEC.

FOCUS OF THE FRAMEWORK

This Framework focuses on monitoring and evaluation of the progress made on the Prevention and Response to all forms of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) with emphasis on Sexual and gender-based violence, Domestic Violence, Gender-Based Violence (GBV) in emergencies as well as the harmful traditional practices, specifically, Child, Early and Forced Marriage (CEFM) and Female Genital Mutilation (FGM).

1.3: Rationale of the Framework

The review of the first edition of the M&E Framework 2014 was informed by various pertinent issues arising from its implementation of the 1st edition of the National Monitoring and Evaluation Framework towards Prevention and Response to Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in Kenya. During the four-year implementation period, there were notable gaps. The stakeholders expressed the need to revise the Sexual Gender based Violence (SGBV) indicators to respond to the growing and changing dynamics. The implementation identified gaps and areas that needed addressing for the national Framework to be robust. For instance, the Framework focused more on sexual and gender-based violence in Kenya and excluded monitoring of other forms of violations. There was, therefore, a need to broaden the Framework to include other forms or contexts of GBV particularly indicators on children, Early and Forced Marriage and Female Genital Mutilation.

1.4: Purpose and Objectives of the M&E Framework

The overall purpose of the M&E Framework is to track information and provide a national coordination mechanism for assessing progress toward the prevention and response to GBV in Kenya.

This Framework will help in tracking such interventions and populate data on the progress made by stakeholders in preventing and responding to GBV. The Framework identifies three themes aligned to Sustainable Development Goal 5.1 as detailed below:

1. All legal frameworks[3] in place that promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination based on sex.
2. Prevention and protection of women and girls in the public and private spheres against all forms of violence, including trafficking, sexual and other types of exploitation[4].
3. Prevention and protection of women and girls against the traditional harmful practices of Child Early and Forced Marriage and Female Genital Mutilation.

The objectives of the Framework are as follows;

1. To monitor and evaluate national efforts in the prevention of and response to gender-based violence (GBV) in Kenya.
2. To contribute to evidence-informed funding, advocacy, decision making and programming.

Specifically, the Framework

1. Provides an integrated and mutual approach to systematically track performance across all stakeholders and ensure that all planned GBV actions and interventions

3 National, county, ministry and department levels

4 SGBV, physical violence, domestic violence and GBV during emergencies

contribute to the overall national and global results on the prevention and response to GBV. This is reflected in various legal frameworks and commitments.

2. Defines the data requirements and assigns responsibilities for effective tracking of indicators by all stakeholders at all levels.
3. Provides reporting requirements and schedules, data sources, methods and tools, and roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders to promote accurate and timely reporting.
4. Provides an information dissemination plan.
5. Presents an important tool for proactive and dynamic sector harnessing of quality gender statistics for equitable growth and development as envisaged in the Gender Sector Statistics Plan 2019-2024 developed through a collaborative effort of KNBS, NGEC, State Department for Gender, Council of Governors, UNWOMEN5 and Civil Society Organizations.

5 Leading other UN agencies

Chapter 2:

REVIEW METHODOLOGY, LIMITATIONS AND MITIGATION

2.1 The review process

The review process was participatory, extensive, and inclusive of a wide range of stakeholders[6] drawn from the National Government, County Governments, UN Bodies and Civil Society. These interactions were both sectorial and collective.

A desk review of the existing secondary literature led to the decision to design a framework aligned to the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5. This review also led to the drafting of the first set of indicators for each of the stakeholders for further discussion. The reviewed literature included the National SGBV Monitoring and Evaluation Framework 2014 (first edition), the National Gender Policy, the SDGs, and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) which identifies gender-based violence (GBV) as a form of discrimination, the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol), the United Nations Convention on Torture, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child.

Several stakeholders' consultations, discussions and review meetings were held. Three consultations were conducted with all the stakeholders together; the first Zoom meeting which was chaired by Equality Now discussed the progress and challenges of using the first edition of the Framework. The second virtual meeting was conducted by NGEC staff and it discussed the mode of engagements, firmed up roles, the scope of engagements and the implementation of the project.

A one-and-a-half-day stakeholder technical review meeting was held in Naivasha, Enashipai Hotel from 10th - 11th December 2020 to review and agree on sector-specific indicators. Through this forum, the Framework was expanded with the introduction of indicators on Child, Early and Forced Marriage (CEFM) and Female Genital Mutilation (FGM). A draft Monitoring and Evaluation Framework was then compiled and shared with all stakeholders for further review and input. One-on-one discussions with each stakeholder were conducted after the formulation of draft indicators so that relevant indicators could be identified and refined. Each indicator was defined and measurements clarified. In addition, the discussions agreed on relevant tools to use to ensure accurate data collection for uploading onto the Framework. During these discussions, the frequency of data collection for each stakeholder was discussed. One meeting with the IT expert was held to agree on the interlinkage between the

6 The Ministry of Health, National Police Service, the Office of the Director of Public Prosecution, the Judiciary, Ministry of Education, the Teacher's Service Commission, the FGM Board, Department of Children Services, the Ministry of Public Service and Gender, Equality Now and NGEC

analogue Framework and the automated information management system[7] designed to operationalize the Framework.

Validation of the fair draft was held through a virtual workshop held in June, 2021 that was attended by 11 technical officers who were representatives from 6 institutions (The National Police Service (NPS), the Judiciary, the Office of the Director of Public Prosecution (ODPP), the State department for Early Learning and Basic Education, Ministry of Education, Teachers Service Commission and the Health sector). Several other workshops were undertaken by the respective technical officers continuously during the same period. Further, follow-up discussions were held with specific sectors to clarify on the validated indicators before preparing a fair draft with refined indicators.

A four-day concluding technical stakeholders' workshop was held at Leisure Lodge Resort, Diani, Kwale County, from 23rd-27th November 2021 to pilot and further validate the sector-specific indicators. This workshop provided an opportunity for various sectors to confirm their indicators as they relate to the existing database, existing data collection tools and definition of terms.

2.2 Limitations and mitigation

The review process did not encounter any major limitations. The limitation encountered were the COVID-19 restrictions on movements and meetings. These challenges were mitigated by scheduling virtual meetings and the use of direct telephone discussions.

7 A separate system report and user manual shall be developed for the NGEC-GBV information management system

Chapter 3:

THE NATIONAL GBV M&E FRAMEWORK STRUCTURE

This second edition of the NGEC M&E Framework emphasizes the functionality, interlinkages and use of the multi-stakeholders approach. It breaks down indicators that will be monitored, specifies who will monitor the indicators and outlines when and how data will be captured. All indicators are monitored at the resulting level for each of the identified target areas.

3.1 Data collection tools

Health Management Information System (HMIS) will be the primary source of data for the Ministry of Health. The Ministry of Health manages this system through the Division of Health Information Management System (DHIS2). The division is responsible for the collection, processing and reporting of all health information from health facilities. Proposed GBV indicators will be integrated into the system and on a web-based platform, DHIS2, hence enhancing data sharing and usage. Other data collection tools will include in-house excel sheets designed for this purpose, policy audit reports, and specialized survey tools.

The National Education Management Information System (NEMIS) will be the primary source of data from the State Department for Basic Education, Ministry of Education. The Ministry of Education manages this system through the Information Communication and Technology Division. The division will be responsible for data collection, processing, and reporting at the national level. The proposed GBV indicators will be integrated into the system and on a web-based platform, hence enhancing data sharing and usage. Other data sources in the education sector will include policy audit reports, specialized survey tools, the department of HR reports, institutional course accreditation details, school activity reports and school SRGBV reports among other sources.

The Teachers' Registry will be the primary source of data from the Teachers Service Commission. The Teachers Service Commission uses the registry to collect various data on teachers. Other data collection tools will include policy audit reports, specialized survey tools, the department of HR reports etc.

The Police charge sheet will be primarily used by The National Police Service to collect data for this Framework. Other data collection tools will include crime registers that are filled in after an occurrence has been registered and before it is taken for prosecution, policy audit reports, specialized survey tools and the department of HR reports.

The Prosecution Diary will be the primary data collection tool for the Office of the Director of Public Prosecution (ODPP). Other sources of data will include the sexual

offences register, summaries of excel sheets kept by the prosecution, policy audit reports, specialized survey tools and the ODPP training reports etc.

Daily Court Returns Template (DCRT) will be used primarily by the Judiciary to collect data for this Framework. Other tools will include the sexual offences register, policy audit reports, specialized survey tools, HR records etc.

3.2 Data collection timelines

Except for policy and law-related data that may require data collection annually or every five years, data collection will be undertaken monthly, quarterly, bi-annually or annually. It is expected that this will vary based on the indicators and the internal data collection policies of each stakeholder. The civil society organizations will complement the government in data collection especially, the critical data on Child and Forced Marriage and Female Genital Mutilation. As a result, civil society organizations will directly contribute to the implementation of the National Gender and Equality Commission Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.

3.3 Reporting on the Indicators

Reporting on the progress of each indicator will be the responsibility of each stakeholder. Each stakeholder will appoint a focal person with full access to the online M&E indicators in the information system. The person will be tasked with the responsibility of updating accurate data and information as scheduled (monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually) into the system.

Different Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies will report to NGEC quarterly, as part of performance contracting. NGEC will mainstreaming issues of gender, youth and PWDs by strengthening the component more by ensuring detailed reports that provide enough data on the key indicators.

NGEC will also develop various reports from the Framework and disseminate them to various audiences. Reporting to regional and international audiences will be done by NGEC in collaboration with other state agencies and stakeholders. In this regard, the M&E output reports should be translated into different advocacy products such as: *statistical fact sheets, "Did You Know?" challenge questions, graphs and tables of significant data, illustrative case studies, fliers and digests*. Practical evidence-based advocacy strategies should also be developed on how to present the information and share it with national, regional and international stakeholders as well as other duty bearers.

Reporting on the indicators will be fast-tracked beginning with those with asterisks (*) sign reporting continuously. The other indicators will be reported systematically as and when data is availed.

3.4 Roles and responsibilities of stakeholders

The following are the roles and responsibilities of the various actors in terms of prevention and response to GBV.

Table 1: Stakeholders' roles and responsibilities

Stakeholder	Role and Responsibility in Prevention of GBV	Role and Responsibility in response to GBV
Ministry of Health	• Developing ministry policies, guidelines, standards, protocols and training curricula for GBV service delivery.	• Providing treatment and psychological care to GBV survivors.
	• Capacity building of health services personnel through training and mentorship on clinical management of GBV. • Providing supportive supervision through county and sub-county health providers to ensure quality service delivery on SGBV. • Creating public awareness on GBV.	• Collecting and giving evidence in court (expert witnesses). • Referral and linkage of survivors to police and community interventions. • Establishment of an integrated one-stop-shop for GBV services. • Compiling PRC forms for submission to courts as part of medical evidence.
Ministry of Education	• Developing ministry policies, guidelines, standards, protocols and training curricula for GBV service delivery. • Capacity building of ministry personnel on GBV matters. • Sensitizing learners on GBV through co-curricular education activities such as drama, debating, sports etc. • Mainstreaming SGBV issues in the school curriculum. • Collection and dissemination of data on GBV within schools to inform policy development and implementation • Ensuring there is a codes of conduct on acceptable relationships between the teachers and learners. • Implementing a life skills curriculum that teaches learners on what to do in case of violation.	• Training teachers on how to identify or detect a learner who has suffered GBV. • Receiving, documenting and reporting cases of GBV within the school community. • Providing guidance and counselling services to child survivors of GBV. • Referring GBV cases for medical, legal and psychosocial support. • Empowering the school community (especially the learners) on the various forms of GBV and what to do in the case one suffers GBV.

Stakeholder	Role and Responsibility in Prevention of GBV	Role and Responsibility in response to GBV
Teachers Service Commission	• Developing TSC policies, guidelines, standards, protocols and training curricula for GBV service delivery. • Training teachers on GBV prevention and management. • Placement and posting of teachers to various schools. • Disciplining teachers found guilty of committing GBV offences to learners.	• Training teachers on GBV response and action.
National Police Service	• Conducting in-service training for serving police officers and recruits on GBV. • Educating the community on various aspects of GBV through community policing initiatives. • Patrol and other security measures that deter and prevent GBV from occurring. • Collecting and disseminating data on GBV to inform policies, legislation and programming.	• Establishment of functional gender desks at the police stations or posts. • Investigating cases of GBV. • Arresting the suspects and perpetrators of GBV. • Providing a free P3 forms to the survivors of GBV • Collecting and preserving exhibits from the survivors. • Ensuring security for the survivors and their families. • Ensuring security for the suspects and their families. • Submitting to and collecting the exhibits from the government chemist. • Availing exhibits and witnesses for prosecution when required. • Giving evidence in court as it may be required.
Office of the Director of Public Prosecution	• Educating the community on the provisions in various GBV legislations • Offering support in the development and review of existing policies and pieces of legislation relevant to addressing GBV.	• Supervising the police in investigation of GBV offences. • Ensuring the correct charges are drafted. • Meeting and preparing survivors and witnesses of GBV cases for the court process.

Stakeholder	Role and Responsibility in Prevention of GBV	Role and Responsibility in response to GBV
		• Presenting evidence both exonerating and incriminating evidence in court. • Examining and cross-examining witnesses in court. • Making relevant applications in court – for example, protection of vulnerable witnesses, counselling of survivors, treatment of offenders, assessing the survivors or witnesses, and sentencing of the suspects.
Judiciary	• Sensitizing the community on legal provisions. • Sentencing convicted sex offenders. • Granting orders that safeguard those who are vulnerable to being sexually violated. • Offering support in the development and review of existing policies and pieces of legislation relevant to addressing SGBV.	• Adjudicating GBV cases as provided by the law. • Addressing concerns of service providers to be able to adequately respond to GBV. • Create new procedures and practices by providing an interpretation of the various legal provisions in appropriate cases. • Implementing the law.
Council of Governors	• Coordination of data entry and reporting from respective county-level entities.	• Supporting the development of county-level policies related to GBV. • Sharing of best practices on GBV through the *Maarifa* Centre Portal.
Anti-FGM Board	• The implementer of the Anti-FGM Act.	• Developing of policies related to curbing FGM. • Providing technical advice on matters FGM. • creating awarenes of the dangers of FGM.

Stakeholder	Role and Responsibility in Prevention of GBV	Role and Responsibility in response to GBV
Children's Services Department	• Implementer of the Children Act.	• Providing reports of the best interest of the child in court sessions. • Tracking of 22 child-related indicators, including FGM and CEFM. • Children's information management and dissemination.
State Department for Gender	• Facilitate the development of policies on gender-based violence. • Implement policies and programmes on gender-based violence.	• Ensuring the development and review of gender policies. • Policy management. • Domestication of international treaties and conventions on gender. • Implementing policy and programmes on gender-based violence.
NGEC	• Facilitating the development of relevant policy frameworks and guidelines on GBV. • Coordinating national GBV prevention and response mechanisms. • Monitoring compliance with existing legal and policy frameworks. • Dissemination of information on GBV prevention and response to all sectors. • Mainstreaming effective gender desks to address GBV in various sectors. • Facilitating and coordinating public education on GBV. • Ensuring that international and African conventions and protocols on sexual gender-based violence are ratified and enacted in the national legislation and the country adheres to its international reporting obligation. • Ensuring compliance with regional and international reporting about SIGs.	• Supporting multi-sectoral coordination of GBV services. • Conducting and coordinating ongoing research on prevention and response to GBV. • Promoting and coordinating of public education, facilitation and support for legislation, policy and funding for GBV. • Data collection and dissemination. • SGBV advocacy.

Chapter 4:

IMPLEMENTATION, EVALUATION AND COORDINATION OF THE FRAMEWORK

The following aspects will be taken into account during the implementation and coordination of this Framework.

4.1 Implementing the Framework.

The following actions are recommended to assist in the effective implementation of this Framework.

Step 1: Familiarization

Users of this Framework should undergo training on how the Framework is designed and how best to adapt it to different circumstances. This training should cover basic concepts on monitoring and evaluation, the use of the online (IT) interface of this Framework, the multi-dimensionality of GBV and how this affects other Special Interest Groups (SIGs) such as the youth, PWDs, children and older members of society and correlations with women's rights instruments and gender mainstreaming.

Step 2: Pre-testing

The Framework should be pre-tested to enable the intended users to get a practical feel of what it entails. This will also allow a finer review of the IT interface and data collection tools by the stakeholders. Each stakeholder will use its existing or modified data collection tools to conduct the pre-test.

Step 3: Determining baseline data

Not all indicators have baseline data. The NGEC and the respective stakeholders will agree to give estimates during the validation sessions planned in the course of the year.

Step 4: How to address double counting

Double counting is best addressed at the data collection point by each stakeholder. For example, almost all GBV cases that end in police stations require medical assessments but not all cases that are in hospitals end up with the police. The hospitals may be considered the primary data source for such data. However, provisions need to be made for cases that skip the hospitals and end up in the legal system.

- Within the health facilities themselves, double-counting can occur. To address this, one possibility is to assign tracking markers so that irrespective of the health facility visited, the marker remains the same. The marker (ID) can then be followed by the County Number followed by the Health Facility Identification Number. When combined, these would track the individual SGBV survivor anywhere they go to access SGBV services across the county.
- Similarly, most cases involving children are referred to the police by the Department of Children Services. The Department of Children Services can therefore be considered the primary data source on children's issues especially if there is a requirement that all cases must report to the department first and get a number before reaching the police.

The IT interface takes into account these details to reduce incidences of double counting.

4.2 Evaluating the Framework

Decide whether to conduct a midterm, final and or real-time evaluation.

- **Midterm Evaluations (MTEs)** are undertaken as the program continues with the aim of influencing programming in the coming phases. MTEs assess the continued relevance of an intervention and the progress made towards achieving its planned objectives. The results of MTEs provide an opportunity to make modifications and ensure the objectives of the intervention are met within the lifetime of the programme. In addition, MTEs allow for ascertainment of whether the intervention is still consistent and relevant to the intervention's strategic objectives, the key stakeholders and the agreed project document.
- **Final Evaluations** are ex-post evaluations that are retrospective in nature. They look back at the past to learnt from lessons and hence influence new programmes.
- **Real-Time Evaluations.** Real-time evaluations are need-based. In an emergency, MTEs and real-time evaluations (RTEs) are usually advisable because there is a need to adapt programming quickly to address rapidly evolving situations, contexts and circumstances.

4.3 Coordination

NGEC is the primary body responsible for coordinating stakeholders on GBV reporting. To provide help in this function, every stakeholder will track progress on the stakeholders' collaboration using indicators inbuilt into the Framework.

Chapter 5:

THE INDICATOR TABLES

Below are indicator tables for the various stakeholders in this Framework.

5.1. National Indicators

IMPACT INDICATORS	Adopted from	National Baseline	National Targets 2030	Data Source	Data Collection Frequency	Data Collection Tools
Overall Goal: Reduced prevalence of gender-based violence						
State Department for Gender						
% of women of age 15-49 who have experienced gender-based violence since age 15 disaggregated by disability. *	MTPIII Indicators Handbook	45	0	KDHS/Survey	Periodically	Specialized survey tools
% of men who have experienced gender-based violence disaggregated by age and disability. *	MTPIII Indicators Handbook	0	0	KDHS/ Violence Against Women Survey (UN WOMEN) Violence Against Children Survey	Periodically	Specialized survey tools

IMPACT INDICATORS	Adopted from	National Baseline	National Targets 2030	Data Source	Data Collection Frequency	Data Collection Tools
1. **Result area 1:** Increased and improved legislation and legal frameworks to promote, enforce and monitor gender equality in Kenya (National/County levels)						
National Gender and Equality Commission						
1.1: No. of GBV legal frameworks, policies, regulations and codes of conduct in place to ensure the prevention of and response to GBV at the national level. *	SDGS CEDAW articles 2 and 3	17[8]	25	Policy audit reports	Annually	Specialized survey tools
***1.2:** % of national budget is dedicated to addressing GBV.	From the review process	TBD	1-2%[9]	National Budget briefs for gender responsiveness	Annually	Specialized survey tools

8 Constitution of Kenya (2010)
National Gender and Development Policy (2000)
Kenya Sexual Offences Act (2019)
The Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act. (2011)
The Children's Act (2001)
The Marriage Act (2014)
Penal code (2012)
Education Gender Policy (2007)
Policy Framework for the Implementation of Post-Rape Care Services (2005)
Multi-sectoral SOPs for Prevention of and Response to Sexual Violence in Kenya (2012)
Vision 2030 Second Medium Plan 2013-2017
The Criminal Procedure Code (Revised Edition 2012)
The National Gender and Equality Commission Act (2011)
The Political Parties Act (2011)
The Elections Act (2011)
Sexual Offences (Medical Treatment) Regulations (2012)
Matrimonial Property Act (2013)
Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act (2011)
Protection against domestic violence Act (2015)

9 Costing study by NGEC and UNWOMEN, 2016

IMPACT INDICATORS	Adopted from	National Baseline	National Targets 2030	Data Source	Data Collection Frequency	Data Collection Tools
1.3: No. of counties domesticating at least 50% of the national GBV legal frameworks and policies above. *	From the review process	TBD	47	Policy audit reports	Annually	COG /NGEC surveys
1.4: % of Counties with budgets dedicated to addressing GBV aggregated by Counties. *	From the review process	TBD	1-2%[10]	County Budget briefs for gender responsiveness	Annually	COG /NGEC specialized survey tools

10 Costing study by NGEC and UNWOMEN, 2016

2. **Result area 2:** Improved multi-sectoral coordination of GBV interventions						
State Department for Gender						
2.1: No. of active Civil Society Organizations (CSO) networks against Sexual Gender-Based Violence (SGBV), FGM and Child Early Forced Marriage (CEFM) disintegrated by county.	Gender Justice project 4f	5	27	NGEC reports	Annually	SDFG annual reports
National Gender and Equality Commission						
2.2: No. of counties with functional TWG for multi-stakeholders coordination. *	NGEC strategic plan / Gender Justice Project 2.2c	5[11]	47	NGEC reports	Annually	NGEC annual reports COG
2.3: % of national GBV indicators with updated data. *	NGEC strategic plan	0%	100%	National GBV Information System		NGEC annual reports

11 Kwale, Busia, Kakamega, Narok

5.2. Indicators for other stakeholders and actors

5.2.1. Indicators: National Police Service

1. **International target (Goal) (SDG 5.1**): End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere by 2030.

INDICATORS	Adopted from	National Baseline	National Targets	Data Source	Frequency	Data Collection Tools
Result area 1: Increased and improved legislation and legal frameworks to promote, enforce and monitor gender equality in Kenya (National/County levels)						
1.1: No. of GBV regulations and codes of conduct in place to ensure that the National Police Service promotes prevention and response to GBV. *	SDG5.1 CEDAW articles 2 and 3	2	5[12]	Police policy audit reports. National Police Service SOPs	5 years	Specialized survey tools
1.2: No. of National Police Service stations with operational gender desks disaggregated per county"*	Review Process	498	800	Operations-Crime Intelligence (C&I) reports.	Annually	Regional annual reports
1.3: No. of National Police Service stations gender desks manned by GBV trained officers disaggregated per county. *	Review Process	TBD	TBD	Operations-Crime Intelligence (C&I) reports	Quarterly	Specialized survey tool
1.4: No. of counties with a system in place to collect, preserve and take the evidence to the Government Chemist for analysis. *	Review process	TBD	TBD	Operations-Crime Intelligence (C&I) reports	Quarterly	Specialized survey tools

12 Harmonization of Child Act and the Sexual Offence Act (SOA) so that defilers are not charged under the FGM Act instead of SOA, introduction of Juliet and Romeo clause in SOA

2. **International target (Goal) (SDG 5.2):** Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.

National Indicators	Adopted from	National Baseline	National Targets	Data Source	Frequency	Data Collection Tools
Result area 2.1: Reduced prevalence of sexual violence cases[12]						
2.1.1: No. of defilement cases reported at police stations disaggregated by sex and county.	GJP 2.1.1	7381	6300	Operations-Crime and Intelligence (C&I) reports	Quarterly	Crime register
2.1. 2: No. of rape cases reported at police *stations disaggregated by sex and county.	GJP 2.1.1	939	830	Operations-Crime and Intelligence (C&I) reports	Quarterly	Crime register

The Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act (2011)
The Children's Act (2001)
The Marriage Act (2014)
Penal Code (2012)
Multi-sectoral SOPs for Prevention of and Response to Sexual Violence in Kenya (2012)
The Criminal Procedure Code (Revised Edition 2012)
Sexual Offences (Medical Treatment) Regulations Act (2012)
Matrimonial Property Act (2013)
Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act (2011)
Protection against domestic violence Act (2015)
The National Guidelines in the Management of Sexual Violence
The National Framework for Response and Prevention of Gender-Based Violence in Kenya
The National Police Service Standard Operating Procedures for Prevention and Response to Gender-Based Violence (2018)
Prevention of Torture Act (2017)
Counter Trafficking in Persons Act (2010)
*The gender justice project baseline found that on average, 65.09% to 93.8% of SGBV cases are pending before the courts

12 Examples include rape, attempted rape, gang rape, defilement, attempted defilement, sexual harassment, sexual assault, forced prostitution, trafficking for sexual exploitation, child trafficking, child sex tourism, child prostitution, child pornography among other offences including deliberate transmission of HIV or any other life threatening sexually transmitted disease.

5.2.2. Indicators: Office of the Directorate of Public Prosecution (ODPP)

3. **International target (Goal) (SDG 5.1):** End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere by 2030.

National Indicators	Adopted from	National Baseline	National Targets	Data Source	Frequency	Data Collection Tools
Result area 1: Increased and improved legislation and legal frameworks to promote, enforce and monitor gender equality in Kenya (National/County levels)						
1.1: No. of GBV regulations and codes of conduct in place to ensure that ODPP promotes gender equity. *	SDG5.1 CEDAW articles 2 and 3	4	2	Policy audit reports.	Annual	Policy document register
1.2: No. of prosecution counsels trained using the GBV manual disaggregated by age, sex, disability and county. *	Review Process	TBD	20	ODPP training institute records	Annual	ODPP training records
1.3: No of established SGBV units at the county level.	Gender Justice Project (GJP). 2.1.3	1	2	Institutional compliance audits	Annual	Specialized surveys

4. **International target (Goal) (SDG 5.2):** Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.

National Indicators	Adopted from	National Baseline	National Targets	Data Source	Frequency	Data Collection Tools
Result area 2.1: Reduced prevalence of sexual violence cases[13]						
2.1.1: No. of SGBV cases prosecuted disaggregated by case type and County. *	GJP 2.1.3	4088	3000[14]	The prosecution case diary	Quarterly	The prosecution case diary
2.1.2: No. of SGBV cases concluded with convictions disaggregated by case type and County. *	Review process	1033	2000	The prosecution case diary	Quarterly	The prosecution case diary
2.1.3: No. of SGBV cases acquitted disaggregated by case type and County	Review process	336	300	The prosecution case diary	Quarterly	The prosecution case diary
2.1.4: No. of defilement cases diverted disaggregated by County	Review process	13	[15]15	The prosecution case diary	Quarterly	The prosecution case diary
2.1.5: No. of SGBV cases withdrawn disaggregated by case type and County.	Review process	422	300	The prosecution diary	Quarterly	The prosecution case diary

13 Examples include rape, attempted rape, gang rape, defilement, attempted defilement, sexual harassment, sexual assault, forced prostitution, trafficking for sexual exploitation, child trafficking, child sex tourism, child prostitution, child pornography, among other offences including deliberate transmission of HIV or any other life threatening sexually transmitted disease.

14 Target is to reduce cases by at least 1000 annually

15 Diversion in cases related to Romeo and Juliet

5. **International GBV target (Goal) (SDG 5.3):** Eliminate all harmful practices such as childhood, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.

National Indicators	Adopted from	National Baseline	National Targets	Data Source	Frequency	Data Collection Cools
Result area 3.1: Elimination of FGM by 2022						
3.1.1: No. of prosecution counsels in target counties trained on FGM prevention and response to handle FGM cases disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	Review process	TBD	TBD	ODPP training institute records	Annual	ODPP training records
3.1.2: No. of FGM cases prosecuted disaggregated by case type and county. *	Review process	87	70	The prosecution case diary	Quarterly	The prosecution case diary
3.1.3: No. of FGM cases withdrawn from court disaggregated by case type and county.	Review process	12	10	The prosecution case diary	Quarterly	The prosecution case diary
3.1.4: No. of FGM cases concluded by convictions disaggregated by case type and county. *	Review process	41	55	The prosecution case diary	Quarterly	The prosecution case diary
3.1.5: No. of FGM cases acquitted disaggregated by case type and county.	Review process	5	4	The prosecution case diary	Quarterly	The prosecution case diary

5.2.3. Indicators: Judiciary

6. **International target (Goal) (SDG 5.1**): End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere by 2030

National Indicators	Adopted from	National Baseline *	National Targets	Data Source	Frequency	Data Collection Tools
Result area 1: Increased and improved legislation and policy frameworks to promote, enforce and monitor gender equality in Kenya (National/County levels)						
1.1: No. of GBV rules, regulations and codes of conduct in place internally and externally to ensure that the Judiciary prevents and responds to GBV. *	SDG 5.1 CEDAW articles 2 and 3	1	1[18a]	Policy audit reports.	Annually	Specialized survey tools
1.2: No. judges, magistrates and staff trained on the use of GBV manuals disaggregated by sex, disability and county. *	Review process	5%	30%	Judiciary training institute reports	Annually	Judiciary institute training files

7. **International target (Goal) (SDG 5.2):** Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.

National Indicators	Adopted from	National Baseline	National Targets	Data Source	Frequency	Data Collection Tools
Result area 2.1: Reduced prevalence of sexual violence cases[16]						
2.1.1: No. of defilement cases filed disaggregated by county	Review process	8,072	TBD	Court registry records	Quarterly	Daily court returns template
2.1.2: No. of defilement cases that result in conviction disaggregated by age, sex, disability and county. *	Review process	1,330	TBD	Court registry records	Quarterly	Daily court returns template, Register of convicted sex offenders
2.1.3: No. of defilement cases dismissed disaggregated by county.	Review process	155	TBD	Court registry records	Quarterly	Daily court returns template
2.1.4: No. of defilement cases withdrawn disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	Review process	1,898	TBD	Court registry records	Quarterly	Daily court returns template
2.1.5: No. of defilement cases appealed and upheld or dismissed disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	Review process	-	TBD	Court registry records	Quarterly	Daily court returns template
2.1.6: No. of rape cases filed disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	Review process	1,029	TBD	Court registry records	Quarterly	Daily court returns template
2.1.7: No. of rape cases that result in conviction disaggregated by sex, disability and county. *	Review process	161	TBD	Court registry records	Quarterly	Daily court returns template
2.1.8: No. of rape cases dismissed disaggregated by sex, disability and county	Review process	32	TBD	Court registry records	Quarterly	Daily court returns template

[16] Rape, attempted rape, gang rape, defilement, attempted defilement, sexual harassment, sexual assault, forced prostitution, trafficking for sexual exploitation, child trafficking, child sex tourism, child prostitution, child pornography among other offences including deliberate transmission of HIV or any other life threatening sexually transmitted disease.[18a]Review of sexual harassment policy

National Indicators	Adopted from	National Baseline	National Targets	Data Source	Frequency	Data Collection Tools
2.1.9: No. of rape cases withdrawn disaggregated by sex, disability and county	Review process	292	TBD	Court registry records	Quarterly	Daily court returns template
2.1.10: No. of rape cases appealed and upheld or dismissed disaggregated by sex, disability and county	Review process	-	TBD	Court registry records	Quarterly	Daily court returns template
2.1.11: No. of sexual assault and harassment cases filed disaggregated by sex, disability and county	Review process	211	TBD	Court registry records	Quarterly	Daily court returns template
2.1.12: No. of sexual assault and harassment cases that result in conviction disaggregated by sex, disability and county*	Review process	45	TBD	Court registry records	Quarterly	Daily court returns template
2.1.13: No. of sexual assault and harassment cases dismissed disaggregated by sex, disability and county	Review process	4	TBD	Court registry records	Quarterly	Daily court returns template
2.1.14: No. of sexual assault and harassment cases withdrawn disaggregated by sex, disability and county	Review process	61	TBD	Court registry records	Quarterly	Daily court returns template
2.1.15: No. of sexual assault and harassment cases appealed and upheld or dismissed disaggregated by sex, disability and county	Review process	-	TBD	Court registry records	Quarterly	Daily court returns template
2.1.16: No. of incest cases filed disaggregated by sex, disability and county	Review process	326	TBD	Court registry records	Quarterly	Daily court returns template
2.1.17: No. of incest cases that result in a conviction disaggregated by sex, disability and county	Review process	98	TBD	Court registry records	Quarterly	Daily court returns template

National Indicators	Adopted from	National Baseline	National Targets	Data Source	Frequency	Data Collection Tools
2.1.18: No. of incest cases dismissed disaggregated by sex, disability and county	Review process	7	TBD	Court registry records	Quarterly	Daily court returns template
2.1.19: No. of incest cases withdrawn disaggregated by sex, disability and county	Review process	68	TBD	Court registry records	Quarterly	Daily court returns template
2.1.20: No. of incest cases appealed and upheld or dismissed disaggregated by sex, disability and county	Review process	-	TBD	Court registry records	Quarterly	Daily court returns template
2.1.21: No. of other sexual violence offences cases other than the ones above filed disaggregated by sex, disability and county	Review process	664	TBD	Court registry records	Quarterly	Daily court returns template
2.1.22: No. of other sexual violence offences cases other than the ones above that result in conviction disaggregated by sex, disability and county	Review process	166	TBD	Court registry records	Quarterly	Daily court returns template
2.1.23: No. of other sexual violence offences cases other than the ones above dismissed disaggregated by sex, disability and county	Review process	17	TBD	Court registry records	Quarterly	Daily court returns template
2.1.24: No. of other sexual violence offences cases other than the ones above withdrawn, disaggregated by sex, disability and county	Review process	208	TBD	Court registry records	Quarterly	Daily court returns template
2.1.25: No. of other sexual violence offences cases other than the ones above appealed and upheld or dismissed disaggregated by sex, disability and county	Review process	-	TBD	Court registry records	Quarterly	Daily court returns template

National Indicators	Adopted from	National Baseline	National Targets	Data Source	Frequency	Data Collection Tools
2.1.26: Average time in years taken to determine sexual violence cases disaggregated by county	Gender Justice Project (GJP). 2.1.2 and 2.1.3	-	TBD	Court registry records	Quarterly	Daily court returns template

*Baseline figures refer to the financial year 2020/21.

8. **International GBV target (Goal) (SDG 5.3):** Eliminate all harmful practices such as childhood, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.

National Indicators	Adopted from	National Baseline	National Targets	Data Source	Frequency	Data Collection Tools
Result area 3.1: Elimination of FGM by 2020						
3.1.1: No. of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) cases filed disaggregated by disability and county. *	Review process	-		Court registry records	Quarterly	Daily court returns template
3.1.2: No. of FGM cases that result in conviction disaggregated by disability and county. *	Review process	-		Court registry records	Quarterly	Daily court returns template
3.1.3: No. of FGM cases dismissed disaggregated by disability and county.	Review process	-		Court registry records	Quarterly	Daily court returns template
3.1.4: No. of FGM cases withdrawn disaggregated by disability and county.	Review process	-		Court registry records	Quarterly	Daily court returns template
3.1.5: No. of FGM cases appealed and upheld or dismissed disaggregated by disability and county	Review process	-		Court registry records	Quarterly	Daily court returns template

5.2.4 Indicators: Ministry of Health

9. **International target (Goal) (SDG 5.1**): End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere by 2030.

National Indicators	Adopted from	National Baseline	National Targets	Data Source	Frequency	Data Collection Tools
Result area 1: Increased and improved legislation and legal frameworks to promote, enforce and monitor gender equality in Kenya						
1.1: No. of GBV regulations and policies in place to ensure MoH prevents and responds to GBV.	SDG5.1	7 [17]	2	MoH repository centre	Annually	Specialized survey tools
1.2: No. of health facilities providing basic clinical management services for GBV survivors disaggregated by County.	Review process	14,000	100%	Health facility assessment reports	Annually	GBV service provision lists KMHFL
1.3: No. of health personnel trained in the management of GBV disaggregated by county.	Review process	620	2500	MOH HR training reports	Annually	MOH /Family health / Reproductive health surveys / KHIS

17 Sexual Offences (Medical Treatment) Regulations(2012) , National guidelines on the management of sexual violence.
Reproductive Health Policy (2020), National Policy for Prevention and Response to GBV (2014), Intimate Partner Violence (2021), Elimination of FGM Training Manual (2021)

10. **International target (Goal) (SDG 5.2):** Eliminate all forms of violence in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.

National Indicators	Adopted from	National Baseline	National Targets	Data Source	Frequency	Data collection tool
Result area 2.1: Reduced prevalence of sexual violence cases[18]						
2.1.1: No of GBV survivors seen in the health facilities disaggregated by type, (IPV, FGM, SGBV, child marriage, physical and emotional), age and sex, county	SDG 5.2 Review process	14820	100%	KHIS reports	Monthly	PRC form MOH 365 MOH 364 KHIS
2.1.2: No of GBV survivors with disability seen at the facilities by form (physical, mental, visual & auditory), age and sex, county	SDG 5.2 Review process	620	100%	KHIS	Monthly	PRC form MOH 365 MOH 364 KHIS
2.1.3: No. of GBV survivors reported to police by age, sex, county	SDG 5.2 Review process	1	100%	KHIS	Monthly	PRC form MOH 365 MOH 364 KHIS
Result area 2.2: Comprehensive clinic management of GBV survivors						
2.2.1: No. of survivors seen within 72 hours disaggregated by age and sex and county	SDG 5.2 Review process	12286	100%	KHIS reports	Monthly	PRC form MOH 365 MOH 364 KHIS

18 Rape, attempted rape, gang rape, defilement, attempted defilement, sexual harassment, sexual assault, forced prostitution, trafficking for sexual exploitation, child trafficking, child sex tourism, child prostitution, child pornography, among other offences including deliberate transmission of HIV or any other life threatening sexually transmitted disease.

National Indicators	Adopted from	National Baseline	National Targets	Data Source	Frequency	Data collection tool
2.1.2: No of SGBV survivors pregnant by age and county.	SDG 5.2 Review process	1126	0%	KHIS reports	Monthly	PRC form MOH 365 MOH 364 KHIS
2.1.3: No. of SGBV survivors who seroconverted by age, and county.	SDG 5.2 Review process	69[19]	0%	KHIS reports	Monthly	PRC form MOH 365 MOH 364 KHIS
2.1.4: No. of GBV survivors who have completed trauma counselling.	Review process	3784	100%	KHIS reports	Monthly	PRC form MOH 365 MOH 364 KHIS
2.1.5: No of SGBV survivors completing 5 comprehensive visits.		2027	100%	KHIS	Monthly	PRC form MOH 365 MOH 364 KHIS

Note: The baseline is for 2020.

19 The baseline is for 2020 figures
Note. The Baseline is for 2020 financial year

5.2.5 Indicators (MOE): State Department for Early Learning and Basic Education, Ministry of Education

11. **International target (Goal) (SDG 5.1):** End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere by 2030.

National Indicators	Adopted from	National Baseline	National Targets	Data Source	Frequency	Data Collection Tools
Result area 1: Increased and improved legislation and legal frameworks to promote, enforce and monitor gender equality in Kenya (National and County levels)						
1: No. of GBV regulations and codes of conduct in place to ensure MoE prevents and responds to GBV. *	SDG5.1	3	5	Policy audit reports	Annual	Specialized survey tools and reports

12. **International target (Goal) (SDG 5.2):** Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.

National Indicators	Adopted from	National Baseline	National Targets	Data Source	Frequency	Data Collection Tools
Result area 2.1: Reduced prevalence of sexual violence cases[20]						
2.1.1: No. of GBV sensitization forums for MOE officers held.	SDG 5.1	20	47	Activity reports	Annually	Reports

20 Rape, attempted rape, gang rape, defilement, attempted defilement, sexual harassment, sexual assault, forced prostitution, trafficking for sexual exploitation, child trafficking, child sex tourism, child prostitution, child pornography among other offences including deliberate transmission of HIV or any other life threatening sexually transmitted disease.

National Indicators	Adopted from	National Baseline	National Targets	Data Source	Frequency	Data Collection Tools
2.1.2: Percentage of primary schools adopting life skills training as an extra-curricular activity to equip learners with knowledge and skills on GBV disaggregated by county.	SDG 5.2 UNICEF Global SRGBV Guide-lines UNESCO Con-vention against Discrimi-nation in Education	31%	80%	School activity reports/ NEMIS	Annually	School reports Self-reports
2.1.3: No. of other sexual violence cases targeting learners recorded in school disaggregated by type, sex, disability, county and level	Review process	TBD	0	SRGBV reports NEMIS	Annually	Sexual violence school reports self-reports
2.1.4: No. of school-related gender-based violence (SRGBV) survivors, learners re-admitted to school after dropping out, disaggregated by sex, age, disability, county and level*	Review process	TBD	0	NEMIS reports	Annually	SGBV school reports register Self-reports

13. **International GBV target (Goal) (SDG 5.3):** Eliminate all harmful practices such as childhood, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.

National Indicators	Adopted from	National Baseline	National Targets	Data Source	Frequency	Data Collection Tools
Result area 3.1: Elimination of FGM by 2022						
3.1.1: No. of girls in schools reporting threats of being '*cut*' disaggregated by age, school, County and Level.	Review process	TBD	0	NEMIS School reports	Annually	SGBV school reports register
3.1.2: No. of girls in schools who report having been *'cut'* disaggregated by age, county and level.[21]	Review process	TBD	0	NEMIS	Annually	Specialized survey tools Self-reporting tool
Result area 3.2: Reduced prevalence of CEFM						
3.2.1: No. of cases of Child Early and Forced Marriage (CEFM) reported in schools disaggregated by sex, age, disability, County and level.	SDG 5.3 UNCRC Article 19 UNICEF CEFM indicators	TBD	0	SRGBV reports NEMIS	Annually	Specialized survey tools NEMIS
3.2.2: No. of teen pregnancies reported in schools disaggregated by age, disability, county and level.	SDG 5.3 UNCRC Article 19 UNICEF CEFM indicators	TBD	0	SRGBV reports NEMIS	Annually	Specialized survey tools

21 Primary and Secondary levels

National Indicators	Adopted from	National Baseline	National Targets	Data Source	Frequency	Data Collection Tools
3.2.3: No. of girls who continue with schooling after early pregnancy disaggregated by age, disability, county and level.	Review process	TBD	TBD	NEMIS reports	Annually	Specialized survey tools

5.2.6. Indicators: Teachers Service Commission

14. **International target (Goal) (SDG 5.1**): End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere by 2030.

National Indicators	Adopted from	National Baseline	National Targets	Data Source	Frequency	Data Collection Tools
Result area 1: Increased and improved legislation and legal frameworks to promote, enforce and monitor gender equality in Kenya (National and County levels)						
1.1: No. of GBV regulations and codes of conduct in place for TSC to ensure prevention and response to GBV. *	SDG 5.1	5	7	TSC GBV audit reports	Annual	Specialized survey tools
1.2: Proportion of teachers trained on GBV disaggregated by sex, disability and county by 2030*.	Review process	0.13%	30%	TSC Registry	Annual	TSC list of teachers trained

Note. Denominator for indicators 1.2. 394,000 as of 2021 total.

15. **International target (Goal) (SDG 5.2):** Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking, sexual and other types of exploitation.

National Indicators	Adopted from	National Baseline	National Targets	Data Source	Frequency	Data Collection Tools
Result area 2.1: Reduced prevalence of sexual violence cases[22]						
2.1.1: No. of teachers deregistered for committing SRGBV disaggregated by sex, disability and County.	From the review process	36	0	TSC discipline register	Annually	TSC discipline register

16. **International GBV target (Goal) (SDG 5.3):** Eliminate all harmful practices such as childhood, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.

National Indicators	Adopted from	National Baseline	National Targets	Data Source	Frequency	Data Collection Tools
Result area 3.1: Elimination of FGM by 2020						
3.1.1: Proportion of teachers trained on FGM as a form of violation of children and women's rights disaggregated by sex, disability and county by 2030.	SDG 5.3 Review process	03%	60%	TSC teacher training records	Quarterly	TSC teacher training records
Result area 3.2: Reduced prevalence of CEFM						
3.2.1: Proportion of teachers trained on all forms of violation against children, including early and forced child marriage disaggregated by sex, disability and county.[23]	SDG 5.3 Review process	3%	60%	TSC teacher training records	Quarterly	TSC teacher training records

22 Rape, attempted rape, gang rape, defilement, attempted defilement, sexual harassment, sexual assault, forced prostitution, trafficking for sexual exploitation, child trafficking, child sex tourism, child prostitution, child pornography among other offences including deliberate transmission of HIV or any other life threatening sexually transmitted disease.

23 Baseline as 394,000 teachers, 11820 trained by 2021

5.2.7. Indicators: Directorate of Children Service

17. **International GBV target (Goal) (SDG 5.3):** Eliminate all harmful practices such as childhood, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.

National Indicators	Adopted from	National Baseline[24]	National Targets	Data Source	Frequency	Data collection tools
Result area 3.1: Elimination of FGM[25] by 2022						
3.1.1: No. of FGM cases reported disaggregated by age, disability and county.	Review process	186	0	Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS)	Quarterly	DCS[26] Case Record Sheet (CRS)
Result area 3.2: Reduced prevalence of CM[27]						
3.2.1: No. of cases of child marriages reported disaggregated by sex, age, disability and county.	SDG 5.3 UNCRC Article 19 UNICEF, CM indicators	737	0	Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS)	Quarterly	DCS Case Record Sheet(CRS)

24 Adopted from The Child Protection Management System(CPIMS) for the FY 2020/21

25 Female Genital Mutilation

26 Directorate of Children's services

27 Child Marriage

National Indicators	Adopted from	National Baseline	National Targets	Data Source	Frequency	Data collection tools
3.2.2: No. of child pregnancies reported disaggregated by age, disability and county.	SDG 5.3 UNCRC article 19 UNICEF, CM indicators	1203	0	Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS)	Quarterly	DCS Case Record Sheet (CRS)
3.2.3: No. of boys reported to be responsible for pregnancies disaggregated by age, disability and county.[28]	Review process	-	-	Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS)	Quarterly	DCS Case Record Sheet (CRS)
Result area 3.3: Reduced prevalence of sexual violence cases						
3.3.1: No. of GBV cases reported (excluding FGM, CM and child pregnancies) disaggregated by type (sexual assault, sexual exploitation or abuse, defilement, incest, and child sodomy), age, sex and county.	Review process	4,409[29]	0	Child Protection Information Management System	Quarterly	DCS Case Record Sheet (CRS)

28 Indicator no 3.2.3 will be reported in phase two. As of now, this indicator is included in the defilement category.

29 This is a sum total of sexual assault, sexual exploitation or abuse, defilement, incest, and child sodomy reported cases in DCS.

5.2.8. Indicators: Anti-FGM Board

18. **International GBV target (Goal) (SDG 5.3):** Eliminate all harmful practices such as childhood, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.

National Indicators	Adopted from	National Baseline	National Targets	Data Source	Frequency	Data Collection Tool
Result area 3.1: Elimination of FGM by 2022						
3.1.1: No. of GBV frameworks, policies, regulations and codes of conduct in place to prevent and respond to FGM.*	SDG 5	2	23[30]	Policy audits reports	Annual	County Data Collection Tool
3.1.2: No. of counties that have domesticated and implemented the National Anti -FGM Act.*	Review process	0	22 [31]	Anti-FGM reports	Annual	County Data Collection Tool
3.1.3: No. of counties with high percentages of FGM cases.*	Review process	22	0[32]	Anti-FGM reports	Annual	County Data Collection Tool
3.1.4: No. of counties with an Anti-FGM units, structures and networks at the county level.	Review process	0	22[33]	County Anti-FGM steering committee reports Six months of presidential reporting	Annual	County Data Collection Tool

30 1 from the National Government which is the Anti-FGM Board and 2 from the Counties namely: Kajiado and Tharaka Nithi, also in progress are Narok and Tana River Counties respectively and to note that Kisii, Migori and Tana River have implemented the County Action Plans to end FGM by 2022.

31 None of the counties have domesticated and implemented the National Anti-FGM Act.

32 The Board is working towards a 0 figure in relation to the number of hotspot counties.

33 This has been fully achieved.

National Indicators	Adopted from	National Baseline	National Targets	Data Source	Frequency	Data Collection Tool
3.1.5: No. of ethnic groups abandoning FGM.	Review process	3[34]	19	Anti-FGM reports	Biannual	County Data Collection Tool
3.1.6: No. of active law enforcement officers under the Anti-FGM unit trained to respond to incidences of FGM and their legal implications disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	Review process	100	600[35]	Anti-FGM reports	Biannual	County Data Collection Tool
3.1.7: No. of surveillance systems in place that collect data on FGM disaggregated by County.	Review process	2[36]	3[37]	Anti-FGM reports	Biannual	County Data Collection
3.1.8: Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who have undergone FGM.	Review process	21%[38]	0	Kenya Demographics Health Survey	5 years	Kenya Demographics Health Survey

34 Samburu,Pokot and Loita have declared on abandonment of FGM leaving the Board with 19 more counties to abandon FGM.

35 Currently no disaggregated data,we target to train 600 law enforcement officers, rank is an emerging issue to know the number of trained officers at various levels to support in achieving this indicator and the target.

36 We have surveillance systems; Monitoring Tool and Template Reporting Tools.

37 Emerging practices are the cross-border FGM, Medicalization of FGM and FGM in emergencies therefore the Board would wish to escalate further to developing a tool for further data recording.

38 The 21% is from the KDHS 2014 while the rest of the data is at 2020.

Annexes

Annexe 1: Indicator definition and purpose

Below are the indicator definitions and purpose.

5.1 National Indicators

Impact Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Purpose	Numerator	Denominator
Overall Goal: Reduced prevalence of gender-based violence				
State Department for Gender				
% of women of age 15-49 who have experienced gender-based violence since age 15 disaggregated by disability. *	Tracks the proportion of women aged 15-49 that have experienced gender-based violence over a period of 12 months.	To capture gender-based violence annual trends for women within the 15-49 age group.	The number of women aged 15-49 that have experienced gender-based violence over a period of 12 months is disaggregated by disability.*	The total number of women aged 15-49 disaggregated by age and disability. *
% of men who have experienced gender-based violence disaggregated by age and disability. *	Tracks the proportion of men of all ages that have experienced gender-based violence over a period of 12 months.	To capture gender-based violence annual trends for men irrespective of age.	The number of men who have experience gender-based violence over a period of 12 months disaggregated by age and disability. *	The total number of men disaggregated by age and disability. *
1. **Result area 1.** Increased and improved legislation and legal frameworks to promote, enforce and monitor gender equality in Kenya (National/ County levels)				
National Gender and Equality Commission				
1.1: No. of GBV legal frameworks, policies, regulations and codes of conduct in place to ensure the prevention of and response to GBV at the national level	Tracks the number of frameworks, policies, regulations and codes of conduct that ensure prevention and response to GBV at national level.	To capture all legal frameworks, policies, regulations and codes of conduct in place to ensure gender equality.	The number of frameworks, policies, regulations and codes of conduct that ensure prevention and response to GBV at the national level.	Not applicable.

Impact Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Purpose	Numerator	Denominator
***1.2:** % of the National Budget dedicated to addressing GBV.	Tracks the proportion of the National Budget allocated to gender-based violence annually.	To capture the National Budget allocation and responsiveness of counties to GBV issues annually.	Amount (Ksh) of the annual National Budget allocated to gender-based violence.	Total amount (Ksh) of the National Budget allocation.
1.3: No. of counties domesticating at least 50% of the national GBV legal frameworks and policies above.	Tracks the number of counties out of the 47 that have domesticated at least 50% of the GBV legal frameworks and policies.	To capture the No. of counties domesticating GBV frameworks and policies.	The number of counties out that have domesticated at least 50% of GBV legal frameworks and policies.	Not applicable. However, the numerator is comparable to the total number of counties.
1.4: % of counties with budgets dedicated to addressing GBV disaggregated by counties*	Tracks the proportion of counties with county budgets allocated to gender-based violence annually.	To capture the County Budget allocation and responsiveness of counties to GBV issues annually.	The number of counties with annual county budgets allocated to gender-based violence.	The total number of counties.
2. **Result area 2:** Improved multi-sectoral coordination of GBV interventions				
State Department for Gender				
2.1: No. of active Civil Society Organizations (CSO) networks against Sexual Gender-Based Violence (SGBV), FGM and Child Early Forced Marriage (CEFM) disaggregated by County.	Tracks the number of active SCO networks against SGBV, FGM and CEFM at county levels.	To capture which counties, enjoy concerted efforts by CSOs against SGBV, FGM and CEFM.	The number of active CSO networks against SGBV, FGM and CEFM at county levels.	Not applicable.
National Gender and Equality Commission				
2.2: No. of counties with functional TWG for multi-stakeholders coordination. *	Tracks the number of counties with functional TWG as contained in NGEC strategic plan / Gender Justice Project 2.2c.	To capture which counties, have functional TWG for effective stakeholder coordination on GBV issues.	The number of counties with functional TWG for multi-stakeholders coordination.	Not applicable but comparable to the total number of counties.

Impact Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Purpose	Numerator	Denominator
2.3: % of national GBV indicators with updated data. *	Tracks the proportion of the indicators in the NGEC M&E Framework that are being tracked annually.	To capture indicators that need more effort to track or revise to ease tracking.	The total number of indicators in the NGEC M&E Framework that are being tracked annually.	Total number of indicators in the NGEC M&E Framework that are being tracked annually.

5.2. Indicators for other stakeholders and actors

5.2.1: Indicators for the National Police Service

3. **International target (Goal) (SDG 5.1**): End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere by 2030

National Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Purpose	Numerator	Denominator
Result area 1: Increased and improved legislation and legal frameworks to promote, enforce and monitor gender equality in Kenya (National/County levels)				
1.1: No. of GBV regulations and codes of conduct in place to ensure the National Police Service prevents and controls GBV at the national level.	Tracks the total of all regulations and codes of conduct implemented and monitored every 5 years to ensure the National Police Service prevents and controls GBV.	To capture the number of all regulations and codes of conduct in place to ensure the prevention and control of GBV.	The number of regulations and codes of conduct implemented and monitored every 5 years to prevent and control GBV.	Not applicable.
1.2: No. of National Police Service stations with operational gender desks disaggregated by county*	Tracks the total No. of all police stations with operational gender desks offering privacy and confidentiality to GBV survivors.	To capture the number and extent to which the National Police Service respects the privacy and confidentiality of GBV survivors at county levels.	The total number of all police stations with operational gender desks.	Not applicable.

National Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Purpose	Numerator	Denominator
1.3: No. of National Police Service Stations gender desks manned by GBV trained officers disaggregated per county.	Tracks the total of all gender desks manned by officers trained using the Police GBV Manual.	To capture the total number of gender desks offering quality services as a result of training.	The total number of all gender desks manned by officers trained using the Police GBV Manual.	Not applicable.
1.4: No. of counties with a system in place to collect, preserve and take the evidence to the Government Chemist for analysis.*	Tracks counties that have established a system of evidence collection, preservation and onward forwarding to the Government Chemist.	To capture the number of counties with a properly working system for evidence collection, preservation and forwarding to the Government Chemist.	The total number of counties with a system in place to collect, preserve and take the evidence to the Government Chemist for analysis.*	Not applicable but comparable to the total number of counties.

4. **International target (Goal) (SDG 5.2):** Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.

National Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Purpose	Numerator	Denominator
Result area 2.1: Reduced prevalence of sexual violence cases				
2.1.1: No. of defilement cases reported at police stations disaggregated by sex and County	Tracks the total number of reported defilement cases at police stations (including those withdrawn before being charged and excluding child marriages placed under CEFM below) disaggregated by sex and county.	To capture the trends of all defilement cases reported except those under Child Early and Forced Marriage (CEFM).	The total number of defilement cases reported at police stations disaggregated by sex and county.	Not applicable but comparable across counties.

2.1.2: No. of rape cases reported at police stations disaggregated by sex and county	Tracks the total number of rape cases (rape, attempted rape, gang rape for women above 18 years) reported at police stations, including those withdrawn before reaching the courts, disaggregated by sex and county.	To capture the trends on rape cases reported.	The total number of rape cases reported at police *stations disaggregated by sex and county.	Not applicable but comparable across counties.

5.2.2 Indicators for the Office of the Directorate of Public Prosecution (ODPP)

5. **International target (Goal) (SDG 5.1):** End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere by 2030.

National Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Purpose	Numerator	Denominator
Result area 1: Increased and improved legislation and legal frameworks to promote, enforce and monitor gender equality in Kenya (National/ County levels)				
1.1: No. of GBV regulations and codes of conduct in place to ensure that ODPP promotes gender equity. *	Tracks the total of all laws, policies, guidelines, regulations and codes of conduct implemented and monitored to ensure the ODPP ensures gender equity. Data collected annually.	To capture all legal frameworks, policies, regulations and codes of conduct in place to ensure gender equality by the ODPP.	The total number of GBV regulations and codes of conduct in place to ensure that the ODPP promotes gender equity. *	Not applicable.
1.2: No. of prosecution counsels trained using the GBV Manual disaggregated by age, sex, disability and county. *	Tracks the total number of prosecution counsels trained on the GBV Manual disaggregated by age, sex and county. Data collected annually.	To capture annual trends of the number of prosecution counsels trained on the GBV Manual.	The total number of prosecution counsels trained on the GBV Manual disaggregated by age, sex, disability and county. *	Not applicable.
1.3: No. of established SGBV units at the county level.	Tracks the total of all counties with SGBV units.	To capture trends in the number of counties with sexual offices unit.	The number of SGBV units at the county level.	Not applicable but comparable across counties.

6. **International target (Goal) (SDG 5.2):** Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.

National Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Purpose	Numerator	Denominator
Result area 2.1: Reduced prevalence of sexual violence cases				
2.1.1: No. of SGBV cases prosecuted disaggregated by case type and county. *	Tracks the total number of SGBV cases prosecuted disaggregated by case type and county.	To capture trends in the number of SGBV cases prosecuted disaggregated by case type and county.	The total number of SGBV cases prosecuted disaggregated by case type and county.	Not applicable but comparable across counties.
2.12: No. of SGBV cases concluded with conviction disaggregated by case type and county. *	Tracks total No. of SGBV cases convicted. Cases disaggregated by case type and county.	To capture trends in the total number of SGBV cases convicted.	The total number of SGBV concluded with conviction disaggregated by case type and county. *	Not applicable but comparable across counties.
2.13: No. of SGBV cases acquitted disaggregated by case type and county.	Tracks total number of SGBV cases acquitted by case type and county.	To capture trends in SGBV cases acquitted.	The total number of SGBV cases acquitted disaggregated by case type and county.	Not applicable but comparable across counties.
2.1.4: No. of defilement cases diverted disaggregated by county.	Tracks the total number of defilement cases diverted disaggregated case type and County.	To capture trends in the number of defilement cases diverted from the courts.	The total number of defilement cases diverted disaggregated by county	Not applicable but comparable across counties.
2.1.5: No. of SGBV cases withdrawn disaggregated by case type and county.	Tracks the total number of SGBV cases withdrawn from courts disaggregated by case type and county.	To capture trends in the number of SGBV cases withdrawn.	The total number of SGBV cases withdrawn from the courts disaggregated by case type and county.	Not applicable but comparable across counties.

7. **International GBV target (Goal) (SDG 5.3):** Eliminate all harmful practices such as Child, Early and Forced Marriage and Female Genital Mutilation.

National Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Purpose	Numerator	Denominator
Result area 3.1: Elimination of FGM by 2020				
3.1.1: No. of prosecution counsels in target counties trained on FGM prevention and response in order to handle FGM cases properly, disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	Tracks the total of all prosecution counsels trained on FGM prevention and response to handle FGM cases properly disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	To capture trends in all prosecution officers trained on FGM prevention and response in order to handle FGM cases properly.	The total number of all prosecution counsels trained on FGM prevention and response to handle FGM cases properly disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	Not applicable but comparable across the total number of prosecution counsels.
3.1.2: No. of FGM cases prosecuted in courts disaggregated by case type and county	Tracks the total number of FGM cases prosecuted in courts by case type and county.	To capture the trends in FGM cases prosecuted by the courts.	The total number of FGM cases prosecuted in the courts by case type and county.	Not applicable but comparable across counties.
3.1.3: No. of FGM cases withdrawn from courts disaggregated by case type and county	Tracks the total number of FGM cases withdrawn from courts by case type and county.	To capture the trends in FGM cases withdrawn from the courts.	The total number of FGM cases withdrawn from the courts by case type and county.	Not applicable but comparable across counties.
3.1.4: No. of FGM cases concluded with conviction disaggregated by case type and county	Tracks the total number of FGM cases convicted, by case type and county.	To capture the trends in FGM convictions.	The total number of FGM cases convicted, by case type and county.	Not applicable but comparable across counties.
3.1.5: No. of FGM cases acquitted disaggregated by case type and county.	Tracks the total number of FGM cases acquitted by the courts of law by case type and county.	To capture trends in FGM cases acquitted.	The total number of FGM cases acquitted by courts of law by case type and county.	Not applicable but comparable across counties.

5.2.3 Indicators for the Judiciary

8. **International target (Goal) (SDG 5.1**): End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere by 2030'

National Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Purpose	Numerator	Denominator
Result area 1: Increased and improved legislation and legal frameworks to promote, enforce and monitor gender equality in Kenya (National/ County levels)				
1.1: No. of GBV rules, regulations and codes of conduct in place internally and externally to ensure that the Judiciary prevents and responds to GBV.	Tracks the total number of rules, regulations and codes of conduct implemented and monitored to ensure that the Judiciary prevents and responds to GBV.	To capture trends in the number of rules, regulations and codes of conduct that promote the prevention and control of GBV.	The total number of rules, regulations and codes of conduct implemented and monitored to ensure that the Judiciary prevents and responds to GBV.	Not applicable
1.2: No. of judges, magistrates and staff trained on the use of GBV manuals disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	Tracks the total number of Judiciary staff trained on GBV disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	To capture trends in the number of magistrates and judges trained.	The total number of Judiciary staff trained on GBV disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	Not applicable but comparable to the total number of judicial staff.

9. **International target (Goal) (SDG 5.2):** Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.

National Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Purpose	Numerator	Denominator
Result area 2.1: Reduced prevalence of sexual violence cases				
2.1.1: No. of defilement cases filed disaggregated by county	Tracks the total number of defilement cases filed for hearing and determination disaggregated by county.	To capture trends in the number of defilement cases filed for hearing and determination.	The total number of all defilement cases filed for hearing and determination disaggregated by county.	Not applicable but comparable across counties.
2.1.2: No. of defilement cases that result in conviction disaggregated by age, sex, disability and county.	Tracks the total number of all defilement cases convicted, disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	To capture trends in the number of defilement conviction cases.	Total number of all defilement cases convicted disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	Not applicable but comparable across counties.

National Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Purpose	Numerator	Denominator
2.1.3: No. of defilement cases dismissed disaggregated by county.	Tracks the total number of all defilement cases dismissed disaggregated by county.	To capture trends in the number of defilement cases dismissed by the courts of law.	The total number of defilement cases dismissed disaggregated by county.	Not applicable but comparable across counties.
2.1.4: No. of defilement cases withdrawn disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	Tracks the total number of all defilement cases withdrawn disaggregated sex, disability and county.	To capture trends in the number of defilement cases withdrawn from the courts of law.	The total number of defilement cases withdrawn disaggregated sex, disability and county.	Not applicable but comparable across counties.
2.1.5: No. of defilement cases appealed and upheld or dismissed disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	Tracks the number of defilement cases appealed and upheld or dismissed disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	To capture trends in the number of defilement cases appealed and upheld or dismissed disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	The total number of number of defilement cases appealed and upheld or dismissed disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	Not applicable but comparable across counties.
2.1.6: No. of rape cases filed disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	Tracks the total number of rape cases filed for hearing and determination disaggregated sex, disability and county.	To capture trends in the number of rape cases filed for hearing and determination by the courts.	Total number of rape cases filed disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	Not applicable but comparable across counties.
2.1.7: No. of rape cases that result in conviction disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	Tracks the total number of rape cases convicted (sentenced, imprisoned, fined) disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	To capture trends in the number of rape cases convicted by the courts of law.	The total number of rape cases that result in conviction is disaggregated by sex, disability and County.	Not applicable but comparable across counties.
2.1.8: No. of rape cases dismissed disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	Tracks the total number of rape cases dismissed, disaggregated by sex, disability and County.	To capture trends in the number of rape cases dismissed by the courts of law.	The total number of rape cases dismissed by the courts of law.	Not applicable but comparable across counties.
2.1.9: No. of rape cases withdrawn disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	Tracks the total number of all rape cases withdrawn disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	To capture trends in the number of rape cases withdrawn from the courts of law.	The total number of rape cases withdrawn from the courts of law.	Not applicable but comparable across counties.

National Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Purpose	Numerator	Denominator
2.1.10: No. of rape cases appealed and upheld or dismissed disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	Tracks the total number of rape cases appealed and upheld or dismissed disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	To capture trends in the number of rape cases appealed and upheld or dismissed disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	The total number of rape cases appealed and upheld or dismissed disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	Not applicable but comparable across counties.
2.1.11: No. of sexual assault or harassment cases filed disaggregated by sex, disability and county	Tracks the total number of sexual assault cases filed for hearing and determination disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	To capture trends in the number of sexual assault cases filed for hearing and determination in the courts of law.	The total number of sexual assault cases filed for hearing and determination in the courts of law.	Not applicable but comparable across counties.
2.1.12: No. of sexual assault or harassment that result in conviction disaggregated by sex, disability and county*	Tracks the total number of sexual assault cases convicted (sentenced, imprisoned, fined) disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	To capture trends in the number of sexual assault cases convicted in the courts of law.	The total number of sexual assault cases convicted in the courts of law.	Not applicable but comparable across counties.
2.1.13: No. of sexual assault or harassment cases dismissed disaggregated by sex, disability and county	Tracks the total number of sexual assault cases dismissed disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	To capture trends in the number of sexual assault cases dismissed from the courts of law.	The total number of sexual assault cases dismissed by the courts of law.	Not applicable but comparable across counties.
2.1.14: No. of sexual assault and harassment cases withdrawn disaggregated by sex, disability and county	Tracks the total number of sexual assault and harassment cases withdrawn disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	To capture trends in the number of sexual assault and harassment cases withdrawn disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	The total number of sexual assault and harassment cases withdrawn disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	Not applicable but comparable across counties.
2.1.15: No. of sexual assault and harassment cases appealed and upheld or dismissed disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	Tracks the total number of sexual assault and harassment cases appealed and upheld and dismissed disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	To capture trends in the number of sexual assault and harassment cases appealed and upheld or dismissed disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	The total number of sexual assault and harassment cases appealed and upheld or dismissed disaggregated by sex, disability and county	Not applicable but comparable across counties.

National Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Purpose	Numerator	Denominator
2.1.16: No. of incest cases filed disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	Tracks the total number of incest cases filed for hearing and determination disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	To capture trends in the number of incest cases filed for hearing and determination by the courts of law.	The total number of incest cases filed disaggregated by sex, disability and county	Not applicable but comparable across counties
2.1.17: No. of incest cases convicted disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	Tracks the total number of convicted incest cases disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	To capture trends in the number of incest cases convicted by the courts of law.	The total number of incest cases convicted disaggregated by sex, disability and county	Not applicable but comparable across counties
2.1.18: No. of incest cases dismissed disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	Tracks the total number of incest cases dismissed disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	To capture trends in the number of incest cases dismissed by the courts of law.	The total number of incest cases dismissed disaggregated by sex, disability and county	Not applicable but comparable across counties
2.1.19: No. of incest cases withdrawn disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	Tracks the total number of incest cases withdrawn disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	To capture trends in the number of incest cases withdrawn from the courts of law.	The total number of incest cases withdrawn from the courts of law.	Not applicable but comparable across counties
2.1.20: No. of incest cases appealed and upheld or dismissed disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	Tracks the total number of incest cases appealed and upheld or dismissed disaggregated by sex, disability and county	To capture trends in the incest cases appealed and upheld or dismissed disaggregated by sex, disability and county	The total number of incest cases appealed and upheld or dismissed disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	Not applicable but comparable across counties
2.1.21: No. of other sexual violence offences cases other than the ones above filed disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	Tracks the number total of other sexual violence type cases filed for hearing and determination disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	To capture trends in the number of other sexual violence cases filed for hearing and determination by courts of law.	The total number of other sexual violence cases filed for hearing and determination by the courts of law.	Not applicable but comparable across counties

National Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Purpose	Numerator	Denominator
2.1.22: No. of other sexual violence offences cases other than the ones above that result in conviction disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	Tracks the total number of other Sexual violence offences convicted disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	To capture trends in the number of other sexual violence offence cases convicted by the courts of law.	The total number of other sexual violence offence cases convicted by the courts of law.	Not applicable but comparable across counties.
2.1.23: No. of other sexual violence offences cases other than the ones above dismissed disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	Tracks the total number of other sexual violence offence cases, others dismissed, disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	To capture trends in the number of other sexual violence offence cases dismissed by the courts of law.	The total number of other sexual violence offence cases dismissed by the courts of law.	Not applicable but comparable across counties.
2.1.24: No. of other sexual violence offences cases other than the ones above withdrawn, disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	Tracks the total number of other sexual violence offence cases withdrawn disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	To capture trends in the number of other sexual violence offence cases withdrawn from the courts of law.	The total number of other sexual violence offence cases withdrawn from the courts of law.	Not applicable but comparable across counties.
2.1.25: No. of other sexual violence offences cases other than the ones above appealed and upheld or dismissed disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	Tracks the total number of other sexual violence offences cases appealed and upheld or dismissed disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	To capture trends in the total number of other sexual violence offence cases appealed and upheld or dismissed disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	The total number of all other Sexual violence offence cases appealed and upheld or dismissed disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	Not applicable but comparable across counties.
2.1.26: Average time taken in years to determine sexual violence cases disaggregated by county.	Tracks the average time in years needed to hear and determine sexual violence cases disaggregated by county.	To capture trends in the number of years taken to determine sexual violence cases.	The total number of years taken to hear and determine sexual violence cases disaggregated by county.	Total Number of sexual violence cases heard and determined disaggregated by county.

10. **International GBV target (Goal) (SDG 5.3):** Eliminate all harmful practices such as Child, Early and Forced Marriage and Female Genital Mutilation.

National Indicators	Indicator definition	Indicator Purpose	Numerator	Denominator
Result area 3.1: Elimination of FGM by 2020				
3.1.1: No. of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) cases filed disaggregated by disability and county. *	Tracks the total number of FGM cases filed for hearing and determination disaggregated by disability and county.	To capture trends in the number of FGM cases filed for hearing and determination by the courts of law.	The total number of FGM cases filed for hearing and determination by courts of law.	Not applicable but comparable across counties.
3.1.2: No. of FGM cases that result in conviction disaggregated by disability and county.	Tracks the total number of FGM cases convicted (sentenced, imprisoned, and fined), disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	To capture trends in number of FGM cases convicted by the courts of law.	The total number of FGM cases convicted by the courts of law.	Not applicable but comparable across counties.
3.1.3: No. of FGM cases dismissed disaggregated by disability and county.	Tracks the total number of FGM cases dismissed disaggregated by disability and county.	To capture trends in the number of FGM cases dismissed by the courts of law.	The total number of number of FGM cases dismissed by the courts of law.	Not applicable but comparable across counties.
3.1.4: No. of FGM cases withdrawn disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	Tracks the total number of FGM cases withdrawn disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	To capture trends in the number of FGM cases withdrawn from the courts of law.	The total number of FGM cases withdrawn from the courts of law.	Not applicable but comparable across counties.
3.1.5: No. of FGM cases appealed and upheld or dismissed disaggregated by disability and county.	Tracks the total number of FGM cases appealed and upheld or dismissed disaggregated by disability and county.	To capture trends in the number of FGM cases appealed and upheld or dismissed disaggregated by disability and county.	The total number of FGM cases appealed and upheld or dismissed disaggregated by disability and county.	Not applicable but comparable across counties.

5.2.4 Indicators for the Ministry of Health

11. **International target (Goal) (SDG 5.1):** End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere by 2030.

National Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indictor Purpose	Numerator	Denominator
Result area 1.1: Increased and improved legislation and legal frameworks to promote, enforce and monitor gender equality in Kenya				
1.1: No. of GBV regulations and policies in place to ensure MoH prevents and responds to GBV.	Tracks the total number of regulations and policies (guidelines and codes of conduct) implemented and monitored to ensure MoH addresses GBV issues effectively.	To capture trends in the number of regulations and policies (guidelines and codes of conduct) that allow MoH to respond and prevent GBV at the National and County levels.	The total number of number of regulations and policies in place to ensure MoH prevents and responds to GBV.	Not applicable.
1.2: No. of health facilities providing basic clinical management services for GBV survivors disaggregated by county.	Tracks the total number of health facilities providing basic clinical management services for GBV survivors disaggregated by County.	To capture trends in the number of health facilities providing basic clinical management services for GBV survivors.	The total number of health facilities providing basic clinical management services for GBV survivors disaggregated by county.	Not applicable but comparable across counties.
1.3: No. of health personnel trained in the management of GBV disaggregated by county.	Tracks the total number of health personnel trained in management of GBV disaggregated by county.	To capture trends in the number of health personnel trained in management of GBV.	The total number of health personnel trained in the management of GBV.	Not applicable but comparable across counties.

12. **International target (Goal) (SDG 5.2):** Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.

National Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Purpose	Numerator	Denominator
Result area 2.1: Reduced prevalence of sexual violence cases[39]				
2.1.1: No of GBV survivors seen in the health facilities disaggregated by type, (IPV, FGM, SGBV, child marriage, Physical and emotional), age and sex, county.	Tracks the total number of GBV survivors seen in the health facilities disaggregated by type, (IPV, FGM, SGBV, child marriage, physical and emotional), age and sex, county.	To capture trends in the number of all GBV survivors seen in the health facilities disaggregated by type, (IPV, FGM, SGBV, child marriage, physical and emotional), age and sex, county.	The total number of GBV survivors seen in the health facilities disaggregated by type, (IPV, FGM ,SGBV, child marriage, physical and emotional), age and sex, county.	Not applicable but comparable across counties.
2.1.2: No of GBV survivors with disability seen at the facilities by form (physical, mental, visual & auditory), age and sex, county.	Tracks the total number of GBV survivors with disability seen at the facilities by form (physical, mental, visual & auditory), age and sex, county.	To capture trends in the number of GBV survivors with disability seen at the facilities by form (physical, mental, visual & auditory), age and sex, county.	The total number of GBV survivors with disability seen at the facilities by form (physical, mental, visual & auditory), age and sex, county.	Not applicable but comparable across counties.
2.1.3: No. of GBV survivors reported to the police by age, sex, county.	Tracks the total number of GBV survivors reported to the police by age, sex, county.	To capture trends in the number of GBV survivors reported to the police by age, sex, county.	The total number of GBV survivors reported to the police by age, sex, county.	Not applicable but comparable across counties.
Result area 2.2: Comprehensive clinic management of GBV survivors				
2.2.1: No. of survivors seen within 72 hours disaggregated by age and sex and county.	Tracks of survivors attended to at health facilities within 72 hours of occurrence of the case disaggregated by age and sex and county.	To track trends in cases of survivors attended to by health facilities within 72 hours of the occurance of case happening.	The total number of survivors seen within 72 hours disaggregated by age and sex and county.	Not applicable but comparable across counties.

39 Rape, attempted rape, gang rape, defilement, attempted defilement, sexual harassment, sexual assault, forced prostitution, trafficking for sexual exploitation, child trafficking, child sex tourism, child prostitution, child pornography, among other offences including deliberate transmission of HIV or any other life threatening sexually transmitted disease.

National Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Purpose	Numerator	Denominator
2.1.2: No. of SGBV survivors pregnant by age and county.	Tracks the total number of all pregnant survivors of SGBV cases attended to at health facilities disaggregated by age, disability and county.	To track monthly trends in pregnant survivors of SGBV attended to at health facilities.	The total number of pregnant survivors of SGBV attended to at health facilities.	Not applicable but comparable across counties.
2.1.3: No. of SGBV survivors who seroconverted by age, and county.	Tracks the proportion of health facilities following standard care guidelines on clinical care for sexual gender-based violence survivors.	To capture trends in health facilities following standard care guidelines on clinical care for sexual gender-based violence survivors.	The total number of SGBV survivors who are seroconverted disaggregated by age and county.	Not applicable but comparable across counties.
2.1.4: No. of SGBV survivors who have completed trauma counselling.	Tracks the total number of SGBV survivors receiving psychosocial and psychological care disaggregated by age, sex, health facility and county. Data collected monthly.	To capture monthly trends in the number of SGBV survivors receiving psychosocial and psychological care.	The total number of SGBV survivors who have completed trauma counselling.	Not applicable.
2.1.5: No of SGBV survivors completing 5 comprehensive visits.	Tracks the total number of SGBV survivors who receive comprehensive care at health facilities disaggregated by age, sex, health facility and county. Data collected monthly.	To capture trends in the number of sexual violence survivors that receive comprehensive care.	The total number of SGBV survivors completed 5 comprehensive visits.	Not applicable.

5.2.5 Indicators for the State Department for Basic Education, Ministry of Education

13. **International target (Goal) (SDG 5.1):** End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere by 2030.

National Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Purpose	Numerator	Denominator
Result area 1.1: Increased and improved legislation and legal frameworks to promote, enforce and monitor gender equality in Kenya (National and County levels)				
1.1: No. of SGBV regulations and codes of conduct in place to ensure MoE responds and prevents SGBV.	Tracks the total number of guidelines and codes of conduct implemented and monitored to ensure learners are not affected by SGBV. Data collected annually.	To capture trends in number of regulations and codes of conduct for ensuring response and prevention of SGBV.	The total number of GBV regulations and codes of conduct in place to ensure MoE prevents and responds to SGBV.	Not applicable.

14. **International target (Goal) (SDG 5.2):** Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.

National Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Purpose	Numerator	Denominator
Result area 2.1: Reduced prevalence of sexual violence cases				
2.1.1: No. of SGBV sensitization forums for MOE officers held.	Tracks the total number of SGBV sensitization forums for MOE officers held.	To capture trends in the number of GBV sensitization forums for MOE officers held	The total number of GBV sensitization forums for MOE officers held.	Not applicable.
2.1.2: Percentage of primary schools adopting the life skills training as an extra-curricular activity to equip learners with knowledge and skills on GBV disaggregated by county.	Tracks the total number of schools training learners on life skills disaggregated by county.	To capture trends in the number of schools adopting life skills training as an extra-curricular activity to equip learners with knowledge and skills on GBV.	The number of primary schools adopting life skills training as an extra-curricular activity to equip learners with knowledge and skills on GBV disaggregated by county.	The total number of primary schools.

National Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Purpose	Numerator	Denominator
2.1.3: No. of other sexual violence cases targeting learners recorded in school disaggregated by type, sex, disability, county and level.	Tracks the total number of other sexual violence offence cases recorded in schools disaggregated by type, sex and disability, county and level.	To capture trends of the total number of learners sexually abused in schools disaggregated by type, sex and disability, county and level.	The number of other sexual violence cases targeting learners recorded in school disaggregated by type, sex, disability, county and level.	Not applicable but comparable across counties.
2.1.4: No. of School-Related Gender-Based Violence (SRGBV) survivors, learners re-admitted to school after dropping out, disaggregated by sex, age, disability, county and level.	Tracks the total number of SRGBV survivors who are re-admitted back to school to continue with schooling after dropping out of school. Data disaggregated by age, sex, disability and county.	To capture trends of the number of SRGBV survivors re-admitted to school as learners after dropping out.	Number of School-Related Gender-Based Violence (SRGBV) survivors, learners re-admitted to school after dropping out, disaggregated by sex, age, disability, county and level.	Not applicable but comparable across counties.

15. **International GBV target (Goal) (SDG 5.3):** Eliminate all harmful practices such as Child, Early and Forced Marriage and Female Genital Mutilation.

National Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Purpose	Numerator	Denominator
Result area 3.1: Elimination of FGM by 2020				
3.1.1: No. of girls in schools reporting threats of being '*cut*' disaggregated by age, school and county.	Tracks the total number of girls in schools reporting threats of being *'cut'* disaggregated by age, disability and county. Data collected quarterly.	To capture the trend in the number of girls in school reporting threats of being '*cut*'.	Number of girls in schools reporting threats of being '*cut*' disaggregated by age, school and county.	Not applicable but comparable across counties.

National Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Purpose	Numerator	Denominator
3.1.2: No. of girls in schools who report having been *'cut'* disaggregated by age, disability and county.	Tracks the total number of girls in schools reporting having been *'cut'* disaggregated by age, disability and county. Data collected quarterly.	To capture trend in the number of girls in school reporting having being *'cut'*.	Number of girls in schools who report having been *'cut'* disaggregated by age, disability and county.	Not applicable but comparable across counties.
Result area 3.2: Reduced prevalence of CEFM				
3.2.1: No. of cases of Child Early and Forced Marriage (CEFM) reported in schools disaggregated by sex, age, disability, county and level.	Tracks the total number of CEFM cases reported in schools disaggregated by age, disability, county and level.	To capture trends in the number of Child Early and Forced Marriage cases reported in schools.	The number of cases of Child Early and Forced Marriage (CEFM) reported in schools disaggregated by sex, age, disability, county and level.	Not applicable but comparable across counties and levels.
3.2.2: No. of teen pregnancies reported in schools disaggregated by age, disability, county and level.	Tracks the total number of teen pregnancies reported in schools, disaggregated by disaggregated by age, disability, county and level.	To capture trends in the number of teen pregnancies in schools.	The number of teen pregnancies reported in schools disaggregated by age, disability, county and level.	Not applicable but comparable across counties and levels.
3.2.3: No. of girls who continue with schooling after early pregnancy disaggregated by age, disability, county and level.	Tracks the total number of girls who are re-admitted back to schools after early pregnancy disaggregated by age, disability, county and level.	To capture trends in the number of girls who continue with schooling after early pregnancy.	The number of teen pregnancies reported in schools disaggregated by age, disability, county and level.	Not applicable but comparable across counties and levels.

5.2.6 Indicators for the Teachers Service Commission

16. **International target (Goal) (SDG 5.1**): End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere by 2030.

National Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Purpose	Numerator	Denominator
Result area 1.1: Increased and improved legislation and legal frameworks to promote, enforce and monitor gender equality in Kenya (National and County levels)				
1.1: No. of GBV regulations and codes of conduct in place for TSC to ensure prevention and response to GBV.	Tracks the total number of regulations and codes of conduct implemented and monitored to ensure TSC curbs GBV among teachers.	To capture trends in the number of regulations and codes of conduct in place for ensuring gender equity.	The number of regulations and codes of conduct in place for TSC to ensure prevention and response to GBV.	Not applicable.
1.2: No. of teachers trained on GBV disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	Tracks the total number of teachers trained on GBV disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	To capture trends in the number of teachers trained on GBV.	The number of teachers trained on GBV disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	Not applicable.

17. **International target (Goal) (SDG 5.2):** Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.

National Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Purpose	Numerator	Denominator
Result area 2.1: Reduced prevalence of sexual violence cases				
2.2.1: No. of teachers deregistered for committing SRGBV crimes disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	Tracks the total number of teachers deregistered for committing SRGBV crimes disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	To capture trends in the number of teachers deregistered for committing SRGBV crimes.	Total number of teachers deregistered for committing SRGBV crimes disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	Not applicable but comparable across counties.

18. **International GBV target (Goal) (SDG 5.3):** Eliminate all harmful practices such as Child, Early and Forced Marriage and Female Genital Mutilation.

National Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Purpose	Numerator	Denominator
Result area 3.1: Elimination of FGM by 2020				
3.1.1: Proportion of teachers trained on FGM as a form of violation of children's and women's rights disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	The total number of teachers trained in FGM in all the 24 FGM prevalent counties disaggregated by sex, disability and county. Data collected twice per year.	To capture trends of the number of teachers trained on FGM as a form of violation of children's and women's rights.	The number of teachers trained on all forms of violation against children, including early and forced child marriage disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	The total number of registered teachers.
Result area 3.2: Reduced prevalence of CEFM				
3.2.1: Proportion of teachers trained on all forms of violation against children, including early and forced child marriage disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	The total of teachers trained on child rights, including CEFM, disaggregated by sex, disability and County Data collected quarterly every year.	To capture trends in the number of teachers trained in all forms of violation against children, including CEFM.	The number of teachers trained on all forms of violation against children, including early and forced child marriage disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	The total number of registered teachers.

5.2.7 Indicators for the Directorate of Children Services

19. **International GBV target (Goal) (SDG 5.3):** Eliminate all harmful practices such as Child, Early and Forced Marriage and Female Genital Mutilation.

National Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Purpose	Numerator	Denominator
Result area 3.1: Elimination of FGM by 2020				
3.1.1: No. of FGM cases reported disaggregated by age, disability and county.	Tracks the total number of FGM cases reported disaggregated by age, disability and county.	To capture trends in the number of FGM cases reported disaggregated by; age, disability and county.	The total number of all FGM cases reported disaggregated by sex, age, disability and county.	Not applicable but comparable across counties.
Result area 3.2: Reduced prevalence of CM				
3.2.1: No. of cases of child marriages reported disaggregated by sex, age, disability and county.	Tracks the total number of child marriages reported disaggregated by sex, age, disability and county.	To capture trends in number of child marriages reported disaggregated by sex, age, disability and county.	Total number of cases of child marriages reported disaggregated by sex, age, disability and county.	Not applicable but comparable across counties.
3.2.2: No. of child pregnancies reported disaggregated by age, disability and county.	Tracks the total number of forced and early child pregnancy cases reported.	To capture trends in the number of child pregnancy cases reported.	Total number of child pregnancies reported disaggregated by sex, age, disability and county.	Not applicable but comparable across counties
3.2.3: No. of boys reported as responsible for pregnancy desegregated by age, disability and county.	Tracks the total number of school-going boys responsible for pregnancy cases disaggregated by age, disability and county.	To capture trends in the number of school-going boys responsible for pregnancy cases disaggregated by age, disability and county.	Total number of school going boys responsible for pregnancy cases disaggregated by sex, age, disability and county.	Not applicable but comparable across counties.

National Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Purpose	Numerator	Denominator
Result area 3.3: Reduced prevalence of sexual violence cases				
3.3.1: No. of GBV cases reported (excluding FGM, CM and child pregnancies) disaggregated by type(sexual assault, sexual exploitation/ abuse, defilement, incest, and child sodomy), age, sex and county.	Tracks the total number of GBV cases reported (excluding FGM, CM and child pregnancies) disaggregated by type(sexual assault, sexual exploitation/ abuse, defilement, incest, and child sodomy), age, sex and county.	To capture trends in the number of GBV cases reported (excluding FGM, CM and child pregnancies) disaggregated by type (sexual assault, sexual exploitation/ abuse, defilement, incest, and child sodomy), age, sex and county	The total number of GBV cases reported (excluding FGM, CM and child pregnancies) disaggregated by type (sexual assault, sexual exploitation/abuse, defilement, incest, and child sodomy), age, sex and county	Not applicable but comparable across counties.

5.2.8 Indicators for the Anti-FGM Board

20. **International GBV target (Goal) (SDG 5.3):** Eliminate all harmful practices such as Child, Early and Forced Marriage and Female Genital Mutilation.

National Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Purpose	Numerator	Denominator
Result area 3.1: Elimination of FGM by 2022				
3.1.1: No. of GBV frameworks, policies, regulations and codes of conduct in place to prevent and respond to FGM.	Tracks the total number of laws, policies, guidelines, regulations and codes of conduct implemented and monitored to ensure the Anti-FGM Board eliminates FGM by 2022.	To capture trends in the number of GBV frameworks, policies, regulations and codes of conduct to ensure the eradication of FGM by Anti-FGM Board by 2022.	The total number of all GBV frameworks, policies, regulations and codes of conduct in place to prevent and respond to FGM.	Not applicable.
3.1.2: No. of counties that have domesticated and implemented the National Anti-FGM Act.	Tracks the total number of counties that have domesticated and implemented the Anti-FGM Act.	To capture the trends in the number of counties that have domesticated and implemented the Anti-FGM Act.	The number of counties that have domesticated and implemented the National Anti-FGM Act.	Not applicable.
3.1.3: No. of counties with high percentages of FGM cases.	Tracks the total number of counties with a high prevalence of FGM cases.	To capture trends of the number of counties with a high prevalence of FGM cases.	The number of counties with high percentages of FGM cases.	Not applicable
3.1.4: No. of counties with an Anti-FGM units, structures and networks at the county level.	Tracks the total number of technical working groups and CSO networks fighting FGM at the county levels. Data collected annually.	To capture trends in the number of Anti-FGM structures at the county levels.	The number of counties with an Anti-FGM units, structures and networks at the county level.	Not applicable but comparable across all counties.
3.1.5: No. of ethnic groups abandoning FGM.	Tracks the total number of ethnic groups affirming to have abandoned all forms and types of FGM through their elected and non-elected leaders. Data collected annually.	To capture the trends of the number of ethnic groups abandoning FGM.	The number of ethnic groups abandoning FGM.	Not applicable.

National Indicators	Indicator Definition	Indicator Purpose	Numerator	Denominator
3.1.6: No. of active law enforcement officers under the Anti-FGM Unit trained to respond to incidences of FGM and their legal implications disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	Tracks total number of active law enforcement officers under the Anti-FGM Unit trained to respond to FGM and its legal implications. Data collected annually.	To capture trends in the number of active law enforcement officers under the Anti-FGM Unit trained to respond to FGM and its legal implications.	The number of active law enforcement officers under the Anti-FGM Unit trained to respond to incidences of FGM and their legal implications disaggregated by sex, disability and county.	Not applicable but comparable across counties.
3.1.7: No. of surveillance systems in place that collect data on FGM disaggregated by County.	Tracks the number of surveillance systems in place that collects data on FGM per county. Data collected annually.	To capture trends in the number of surveillance systems in place to collect data on FGM.	The number of surveillance systems in place that collects data on FGM disaggregated by county.	Not applicable.
3.1.8: Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who have undergone FGM.	Tracks the number of women aged between 15 - 49 years who have undergone FGM.	To capture trends in number of women of 15-49 years who have undergone FGM.	The number of women aged between 15 to 49 years who have undergone FGM.	The total number of women aged 15 to 49 years.

Possible indicators for review in future:

1. Given that there is no specific law that covers domestic violence, all indicators under domestic violence have been removed. They can be considered in future when such a law is in place.

2. There are also no specific indicators for GBV under disasters, for example, the COVID-19. This is because the pandemic only increases the frequency of occurrence of incidences of GBV already captured by the above indicators as well as the existing laws. In future, any GBV occurrence that manifests itself during disasters and pandemics and does not fall under the indicators above could be considered for inclusion.

Annexe 2: List of reviewers

The following were the main persons interviewed during the review process of the NGEC Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.

1. **10th-11th December 2020**

No	Stakeholders	Participants Name
1	National Police Service	1. Peter Odhiambo
		2. Collins Songa
2	Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions	1. Musa Sere
		2. Everlyn Onunga
3	Ministry of Health	1. Dr. Cosmas Mugambi (DDS & PhD) Directorate of Research, Policy and Innovation Ministry of Health-Kenya
		2. Mr. Pepela Wanjala MoH, Health Sector Monitoring & Evaluation Deputy Director HRIMs Health Information Specialist. HND- Epidemiologist.
		3. Mr. Patrick Warutere MoH, Health Sector Monitoring & Evaluation
4	State Department for Basic Education Ministry of Education	1. Stephen Jalenga Head of Youth and Gender Mainstreaming Unit
		2. Lilian Birech Lagat
5	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	John Makau
6	State Department for Gender	Josephat Ireri
7	Teachers Service Commission	1. Miriam Kathambi Mbaabu
		2. Zipporah Musengi

No	Stakeholders	Participants Name
8	The Judiciary	1. Martin Astiba
		2. Margaret Ochieng, Magistrate
10	National Gender and Equality Commission	1. Betty Sungura-Nyabuto, MBS Commission Secretary, National Gender and Equality Commission
		2. Paul Kuria Director Program & Research
		3. Winnie Mutindi Assistant Director, Programs and Research, NGEC
		4. Fredrick Lumiti, Senior M&E Officer
		5. John Munene, Senior ICT Officer,
		6. Gorretty Osur, SPO – Regional Coordination
		7. Tabitha Nyambura SPO Gender and Women
		8. Dan Gichumbi, ICT
		9. Josephine Kagucia, SPO – Research
		10. Purity Njeru Programme Officer – Gender and Women
		11. Davis Okeyo Kisumu Regional Office (Busia and Kisumu)
		12. Lewis Mwaniki Nakuru Regional Office (Narok & Kajiado
		13. Beatrice Zighe, Malindi regional office Kwale
11	Department of Children Services	Samuel Ochieng, Lead on the Children's Department of Information Systems
12	IT Specialist	John Gathairu Mwaganu, Consultant, P.o Box 29929-00100 Nairobi 254(724)-836587

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