



Changing You, Transforming All!

**Empowering grassroots women to
amplify their voices**

**Haki Yetu, Jukumu Letu
Newsletter**



Kingdom of the Netherlands

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Wilfred Kagweria, Meru County Gender Officer speaks to CREAW team about the gains made in the establishment of the Technical Working Group, formulation of a County Specific GBV policy and Challenges in Mainstreaming Gender issues.



About the Haki Yetu, Jukumu Letu Program

Gender based violence is one of the most prevalent human rights violations not only in Kenya but across various parts of the developing world. It knows no social, economic, class or cultural confinement and status. It occurs in families, schools, work places, social structures and communities regardless of one's religion, gender, race, creed or political persuasion and inclinations. Women and girls, and to a lesser degree men and boys, either directly and or indirectly experience or face the impact of some form of gender based violence. Gender based violence involves a wide variety of agents and actors from intimate partners and family members, to strangers and institutional actors such as teachers, pastors, office managers, seniors leaders, religious leaders and the police.

Despite its adverse effects on the survivors, gender based violence (GBV) is still the least talked about violation of mainly women's and girl's human rights. It remains largely unreported or in reported instances, retracted and "amicably" settled.

Since the Beijing World Conference on Women in 1995, the issue of gender based violence has gained greater visibility and concern across the social spectrum and strata. Governments have played their part in developing policy and legislation frameworks to mitigate against its occurrence and where and when it do occur, to penalize its perpetrators. For instance, the Enactment of GBV related laws in Kenya such as the Protection Against Domestic Violence Act (PADV, 2015),

HIV/AIDs Prevention and Control Act (2006), Children's Act (2001), Persons with Disabilities Act (2003), Sexual Offences Act (2006), Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) Act (2010), and Marriage Act (2012), Matrimonial Property Act (2009), the Equal Opportunities Act (2008), and the Family Protection Act (2008) have helped to fill a critical gap in providing victims of GBV with favorable Legal Framework within which violations of their rights can now be addressed. The legal and policy environment also has created a favorable environment for providing the victims with psycho-social, emotional and material support as well as public sensitization.

Studies are increasingly indicating that while there exists sufficient legislation to address violence against women and girls ,the poor implementation of national GBV related laws and policies and the lack of accountability of public authorities mandated with their implementation are perpetuating violence against women and girls in all spheres. A study by the International Rescue Committee on GBV response in 9 Counties discovered the following: Despite the high number of cases prevalence of GBV and acknowledgement of the gravity of its impact by all key leaders; the issue has neither been addressed in the legislative agenda of county assemblies nor are there budgetary provisions for the same, particularly in regard to the county service delivery plans. Apart from referral hospitals, most health facilities in the counties lack capacity in terms of personnel, skills and facilities for handling GBV cases.

Almost none of the counties have safe houses, while psychosocial support for GBV survivors in health facilities is negligible across the country. The costs associated with accessing GBV in health services, such as the P3 forms³ are considered unaffordable by many survivors, and thus a major hindrance to accessing medical care and justice.

The study also noted that there is no clear protocol for coordination of county GBV response services. Coordination between national and county institutions faces key challenges and is marred by confusion regarding mandates, responsibilities and roles . The quality of

prosecution is still very low due to an understaffed and underfunded probation department; ill equipped police force with no capacity for forensic evidence collection, analysis and presentation, as well as prosecutors with inadequate skill on GBV issues. This leads to low rates of conviction and light sentences for perpetrators. The quality of police investigations is highly compromised by integrity issues, lack of facilities for forensic analysis, as well as the 24-hour period within which the police are required to present suspects in court. The police are also not adequately trained to handle GBV cases. In addition ,the absence of strong women led community groups that are able to seek accountability from public authorities on implementation of laws and policies addressing violence against women and girls also contributes to the status quo .

While the above challenges persist throughout the Country CREAM aims to address the same specifically in Meru and Kilifi Counties. Meru and Kilifi have been selected due to the high prevalence of violence against women and girls and also the documented inaction by public authorities mandated to address the violence. CREAM is employing the following strategies skills building and capacity strengthening, Public policy advocacy, Public awareness campaigns, Coalition and partnership building. I am confident that continued and sustained effort by state actors in particular and non-state actors in general towards addressing the criminal justice aspects of gender based violence will be the tipping point in the fight against this vice, and the hallmark moment towards a new social revolution devoid of GBV in Kilifi and Meru Counties

GENDER/RECORDS OFF



Female Police Officers work to end GBV

We meet Caren Ruto at the Nchiiru Police Station and she quickly usher us in to the Gender Desk office and offers us seats with a warm smile and gentle spirits; a gesture that takes away the distress and stress that is usually associated with visiting a police station.

The Gender Desk office is unique and one is quick to notice the walls which are neatly painted in white; the walls come alive with informational posters designed to provide useful information on gender based violence referral pathways to the survivors who visit the office for help.



Caren Ruto Nchiiru Gender Desk

Caren is among the 38 police officers from Meru County who were trained on GBV related laws and efficient handling of GBV cases with an aim to equip them with the necessary skills to properly document and store evidence from the first point of reporting or initial contact to ensuring the survivors get appropriate response in the referral system.

"After the trainings I came back and shared the information with fellow officers who are now more sensitive to the survivors of GBV. Through that, the male officers manning the reception desk now refer survivors to the gender desk for help. Previously, survivors would come but shy away from reporting," she notes.



Susan Achieng, Imenti Central Sub-County Gender Desk

A few kilometers away in Kariene, resides Susan Achieng; a police Copral whose work also bore resemblance to that of Caren. Both of them are charged with the duty of supporting GBV survivors at the police gender desks in their respective stations.

For Susan, her duties go beyond the call of office; she has taken it upon herself to create awareness on GBV issues among communities living in Munjwa Village, Imenti Central Sub-County. "It is my duty to let the communities know what I do in the gender desk as police officer; I work for the general public. And if they do not know

what I do then I think I am not well placed," she says. At the village level she works with the local administration structures like Chiefs to organize community Barazas that bring on board men and women from across the villages. Chiefs are well known at the community level and are often the first point of referral to GBV cases.

"When we go to the community we discuss the sexual offences that occur including all the other forms of GBV like FGM and Domestic Violence. I have a village that is prone to defilements and rape that we are working to increase vigilance and bring perpetrators to book as well as make communities understand that such crimes are against the law and should not be solved out of court," Susan explains.

She adds: "We tell them what to do when affected by sexual offense and how they can report. Some survivors keep quiet because of the stigma associated with rape, defilement and domestic violence."

She says at first she was just a normal police officer but when CREAW came on board and organized for trainings for police officers stationed in Meru County she came to understand the importance of going to the in-depths when investigating GBV cases to have solid evidence for successful prosecution.

"We have what is called Tamman where we come together as officers to discuss the emerging issues and the needed response. I shared what I had learnt with them and the reaction was positive. They were eager to learn and wanted to know more,"

Even though her advocacies in the community continue to gain momentum; Susan expresses concern over the lack of safe shelters for the survivors of gender based violence that has forced her to sometime stay with the survivors to protect them from repeated attacks.

Through the Haki Yetu, Jukumu Letu (Our rights, our responsibility) initiative anchored within the Access to Justice program, the Center for Rights, Education and

Awareness (CREAW) has been working to strengthen the capacity of police officers with an aim investigate and prosecute offenders effectively. The trainings targets police officers who mans the gender desks and crime office with an aim to enhance their knowledge and skills on documentation, proper storage and handling of GBV exhibits as well as proper ways to create networks and linkages in the grassroots and with key actors working on the prevention and response to gender based violence in the larger Meru County.



Interview with the Meru County Gender Officer

Wilfred Kagweria, Meru County Gender Officer speaks to CREAM team about the gains made in the establishment of the Technical Working Group, formulation of a County Specific GBV policy and Challenges in Mainstreaming Gender issues.



Gender mainstreaming at the County level is key to addressing the gender gaps and disparities that underpins the growth of men and women in the community. It therefore calls for strategic programming and enactment of policies that allows for the inclusion of both genders in charting the path for their development. What are the key policy areas that your office is working on to ensure equality across spheres is actualized in Meru County?

The gender office, which is under the State Department for Gender Affairs, is relatively new in Meru County but in about five months of its existence, we have created linkages with key actors and made inroads for the engagement with the County government. When we came in, CREAM and other partners had already started drafting the Meru County gender policy informed by the women various women groups in the County that addresses GBV prevention and response. The draft policy awaits adoption

by the County Assembly before its implementation. We are also participating in the development of the Meru County Integrated Development Plan, which this time will be gendered in all its tenets. Our aim is to provide technical assistance in drafting a plan that would chart the path for the implementation of programs that are also geared towards empowering women.

What are the key areas that the policy addresses?

Overall, the policy is to progressively eliminate sexual and gender-based violence through the development of a preventive, protective, supportive and transformative environment in Meru County. The policy document covers three core areas which includes Prevention, Response, and Coordination, Monitoring and Building Evidence. Its adoption will see a coordination of GBV services as well as multi-sectoral and interagency efforts within the county. Institutional frameworks with resource allocation will be in place to ensure smooth implementation of GBV services.

The formulation of such policies requires a concerted effort among key actors. How has the linkages created with stakeholders in the gender sector aided in the push for a County Specific GBV policy?

From the onset, we thought it wise to lay the ground for an effective coordination of gender activities and understand what was in place to frame our future plans. Our first order of business was to map-out other actors including civil society organizations, health service providers, police and the judiciary among other duty bearers. It was critical

for us to bring the actors on board for ease of collection and the distribution of data at the county level. We have also capitalized in the already existing linkages created by CREAM especially with the women groups and the grassroots GBV champions to advocate and create awareness on GBV and the need for a policy that would cater for issues like a standardized rescue center for the survivors of GBV.

Why are such partnerships critical in the implementation of GBV activities and the enactment of policies?

One of the key lessons learnt in implementing activities as a state department is that partnerships is key for an effective prevention and response of GBV. In December last year, we established a Technical Working Group (TWG) on GBV to build a synergy of stakeholders working on GBV. This has made coordination easy and improved the inflow of information from the grassroots to duty bearers and like-minded stakeholders and vice versa.

Is there a guiding framework for the operations of the TWG?

We decided to first work on the domestication of the national framework with the support of National Gender Equality Commission (NGEC) and have an in-depth understanding of the working areas of each and every stakeholder, to form the basis for the development of the Meru County TWG Terms of Reference. Currently we are in the process of formulating the TOR, when we meet for the first quarter we will share it with the group to finalize on the draft for the adoption.

There is always a huddle in trying to push for legislations in the County Assembly. It involves a lot of lobbying and advocacies to succeed. From your own experience, what are some of the strategies you have put in place to ensure that the policy goes through to the adoption stage at the County Assembly?

We took cognisance of the need to create a good working relationship with the County Government. We formed a strong linkage with the CEC Gender, so far she has been very cooperative and she is passionate about the Gender

policy. She felt that it was about time the policy was in place. We did not have a backlash in creating a buy-in for the policy to the executive. The only challenge is the schedules of the Assembly, which has delayed our engagements with the women MCAs. Nonetheless, with the support from CREAM, we have scheduled a joint meeting with the women MCAs from Meru County. We envisage a buy-in by the MCA and lobbying for its adoption at the County legislative assembly. Equally, we purpose to ensure that all the departments own the policy. Through the office of the CEC Gender, the policy has been made a project of the County government.

What is the role of the grassroots women in all this process?

On the onset, it was the grassroots women who amplified their voice on the need to have a GBV policy in the County. With the support from CREAM, the women drawn from various women groups, CBOs and CSOs leveraged their resources to come up with a draft policy document addressing the pertinent issues on GBV in the County. Equally, it is every woman's right not to be violated. Having the knowledge on the GBV policies help them say no to some of the norms that affect their daily lives as well as create awareness on the same at the community level.

Any challenges?

Being a new structure in the County, we do not have an office to run our operations. We are currently based at the Huduma Center. We are also facing financial challenges owing to the forgoing election environment, which has led to slow pace of operations of the state government in the disbursement of fund for such activities.

Strengthening Court Users Committees to effectively address gender based violence



The Constitution of Kenya 2010 ushered in a new era for the judicial systems in Kenya. It provided for the establishment of the Court Users Committees (CUCs) at the National and County level. This was to provide a platform for key actors in the administration of justice and the public to participate in efforts to strengthen the judicial processes as well as create solutions to the challenges in the delivery of justice.

Prior to the constitutional dispensation, there existed low public confidence in the judiciary associated with the long and complicated judicial processes especially when it came to matters gender based violence and the laws that prohibit acts of domestic violence, female genital mutilation and sexual offenses. These problems also included the corruption that compromised judicial officers; the technicalities involved in the administration of justice and lack of clear communication or feedback channels between the judiciary and the consumers of justice.

It is against this backdrop that CREAM works with CUCs in Meru and Kilifi counties with an aim to ensure that due process of the law is followed for GBV cases and matters are handled in a timely manner. Through the Haki Yetu, Jukumu Letu project, CREAM has been sensitizing the CUC members who include state and non-state actors on gender based violence issues with an aim to bridge the gaps that exists in addressing such cases among the judicial officers and communities.

"The CUC has created an enabling environment for us to discuss issues that affects communities on daily basis. We not only prioritize on GBV issues but also on issues of succession and land," said Harrison Wachira who is a Prosecutor at the Githongo law Courts in Meru County.

The key actors who constitutes the Githongo Law Courts CUC includes the police, civil society organizations, local administration, Magistrates among many others.



During the first one year of project implementation, CREAM worked to train members of the CUC on their roles in expediting justices and coordination mechanism that went in line to strengthen the GBV referral pathways within the larger Meru.

Wachira explains that at the Githongo Law Courts most cases that are reported are on sexual offenses and physical assault that are sometimes associated with fights in liquor dens and issues of land and succession between among married couples.

“The CUC meets quarterly with key agendas generated by the members depending on the prevailing circumstances and the matters that are arising in the community. Currently the sexual offenses have gone up; for the period of November and January many cases of defilement were reported making it our major agenda when we will be having our next meeting for the first quarter of 2018,” Wachira adds.



The CUCs work with the local administration structures who are also members and the first point of referral on GBV cases and crime committed in the villages to sensitize communities during the weekly barazas with an aim to empower communities to provide support to GBV survivors and ensure their rights are upheld at all times.

“The sensitization in the community has improved the way in which communities report cases. The impacts to which have been reflected in the decrease of sexual offences

reported within Githongo and Nkubu areas,” notes Wachira.

According to the data from the Court registries, Nkubu Law Courts registered 43 cases of sexual offences in 2016. The number has however gone down to 32 in 2017; a reduction attributed to the increased gender sensitivity, responsiveness and interdisciplinary engagement of the court with other stakeholders where the magistrates have also initiated public baraza at the grassroots.

“When in the communities without the Court uniforms the communities are able to share their felt needs and problems without any fear. We interact and they are able to share their experiences and challenges in the households,” says Wachira.

He adds that “Educated communities will rarely engage in acts of violence and therefore it is critical that the momentum is sustained in sensitizing the community on issues such as defilement and domestic violence that has for a long time affecting many school going children.”

The patriarchal nature of communities living in the larger Meru County is however an impediment to the anti-GBV war. “The gendered norms and practices does not take into consideration the right of women to inherit matrimonial properties. People still feel that women have no right to inherit land hence the squabbles between men and women,” he notes.





Tackling Gender Based Violence in schools

When one thinks about Meru County, one gets the image of undulating hills covered with lush green vegetation of crops and natural forests sandwiched between the expansive Mount Kenya escapements; a picturesque depicting a region at peace with itself.

This is however a disguise to the scars of pain and anguish experienced by young girls as a result of the high prevalence of gender based violence (GBV) that has become part of the fabric of communities. The repercussions that not only render them into early motherhood but also compromise their health and security.

The National Crime Research in 2015 cited Meru County as one of the areas with increased cases of violence against women and girls. Among the GBV cases reported, Meru County reported 34.9% of killings and murder of survivors as compared to Nakuru and Nyeri with a prevalence of 15.2% and 9.5% respectively.

It is against this backdrop that CREAM in partnership with the Embassy of Netherlands has been implementing a project dubbed Haki Yetu, Jukumu Letu (Our Rights, Our Responsibility) with an aim to stem out gender-based violence and keep girls in school.

The project that is in its first year of implementation seeks to strengthen the capacity of duty bearers on GBV prevention and response. Key among those targeted are headteachers among other duty bearers from across sectors in Meru and Kilifi Counties.

“After attending the trainings I went back and shared the knowledge with my pupils and other teachers. Since then, the pupils are opening up on the issues of violation on their rights both at home and in school,” explains Mugambi who was one of the teachers trained on how to handle the sporadic GBV cases meted on school going children.

“Before the trainings, the knowledge I had was just about the everyday curriculum. With the trainings, the

management of the school operations has also become so easy,” he adds.

The trainings which are done in partnership with the Teachers Service Commission (TSC) focuses on issues of child protection, reporting procedures, investigation, collection and the preservation of evidence as well as the general judicial procedures.

Ankamia Primary School with an enrollment of 635 pupils in 2017 is not new to instances of defilements and teenage pregnancies. In 2017, the school reported one incidence of teenage pregnancy and children defiled by people known to them in the nearby villages.

“Recently there was a child who was defiled by a neighbour. When she came to school in the afternoon I noticed she was disturbed and was not able to concentrate in class. I first engaged female teachers to talk to her but she did not speak out. When I called her and encouraged her, she narrated her ordeals at the hands of the perpetrator that occurred earlier in the day,” he recalls.

“My first point of action was to go to police station and also to the girl for medical examination which turned out to be positive for rape. The matter is now in court but we continue to offer psychosocial support to her through our guiding and counseling teachers,” Mugambi explains.

Mugambi has so far put up speak out box to enable children open up on the issues that affects their everyday learning environment. The Speak Out box, placed in a strategic place enables pupils to speak with confidentiality without having to shy away for fear of being recognized by peers.

“Last year there were class eight pupil who was found with a knife in school. I got wind of the information through other pupils who also said the said pupil was selling drugs in school. Sine then we held various talks with the pupils theming the topics on issues of drugs and substance abuse within the health clubs to create



Albania Primary School Speak Out Box

awareness on the negative effects of drugs and how it affects performance. This year everything has started well and there are no major issues of indiscipline,” he explains.

Todate, Mugambi says most of the issues found in the speak-out box are the issues of bodaboda riders luring girls with gifts to offer sexual favours when the are going and coming from school. We have also seen issues of drug abuse and domestic violence within the families in the villages bordering the school.

“My plan of action this year is to have teachers compose poems and plays that mirrors the society on issues of gender based violence for the music festivals. This will help sustain the sensitization efforts in school and to enable pupils understand how they can protect themselves from violations as well as get help,” he says.

GBV among children especially girls includes psychological abuse, defilement, child neglect and bullying from teachers and other pupils in school. It also includes practices such as the female genital cutting, which is performed as a right of passage to adulthood among communities.

Ankamia School also boasts of a counseling club that has a vital role in aiding discipline of school going children through talks that creates a positive tilt in their behaviors, academic and social growth.



Women caucus chatting the path for the Women agenda

Asenath Kaimuri says when women combine their efforts, the impacts and contribution towards policy and legislative development is more extensive than individual efforts.

This is in reference to the newly formed Meru County women caucus aimed at championing for the inclusion of women in political governance and development processes.

“We operate in an environment that does not accord women a space to participate in the governance and political processes despite the right to equal representation from both genders having been enshrined in the Constitution. I knew the only way to make our voices louder in the County Assembly is to have all women legislators working together with a common goal to push the women agenda,” says Kaimuri.

Kaimuri is the chairperson for the Meru Women Legislative Association (MEWOLA); a caucus of women legislators at the County Assembly of Meru formed to chart the path

for the women agenda owing to the cultural challenges that underpins political representation in the County.

The Caucus is headed by a secretariate that includes, the Chairperson, Vice Chair, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Treasurer.

During the 2017 general elections, only two women were directly elected to the County Assembly of Meru. 21 members were nominated by the various political parties to fill in the gender threshold as per the Constitutional provisions of the two-thirds gender principle.

“Most elected MCAs are men and they feel they have more rights than the women when it comes to appointment in the House committees. At first none of the women were elected to chair the committees but after push and pull from the women legislators, only one was given a slot to chair the County Cohesion and Devolved Unit Committee,” she says.

“The Committee positions were politicized as well. The

criteria used was regionalized based on the Wards which only factored the male membership in the Assembly leaving out of the key policy decision making processes,” adds Kaimuri noting that the environment for women leadership has since changed.

That did not however deter them from pushing forward to have their voices heard. Their persistence garnered them positions as the vice chair of the house committees.

Today the MEWOLA is in the process of drafting a strategic plan that would guide their operations in the coming five years. Key among the strategic focus is the enactment of the Meru County Sexual and Gender Based Violence policy for an effective prevention and response of GBV and create budgets that are gender sensitive.



“We aspire to create strategic partnerships wit state and non-state actors to ensure gender issues are mainstreamed in the county.” She explains.

In the last County Integrated Development Plan, gender issues were not well articulated posing a challenge to the implementation of projects that adhere to the issues of inclusivity including people living with disability.

For decades CREAM has been working to equip women with the knowledge to be able to challenge societal norms that underpins their ascension to appointive and



elective positions. With the knowledge, the women gain the confidence to engage with key decision makers on accountability issues on the rights of women and girls. Through that; they are also able to vie and get elected into the county and national assembly and able to influence key policies that enables for the actualization of the inclusion of women in the development processes as well us address the scourge of gender based violence in the communities.



Women protest demanding more slots in Cabinet

With the new Constitutional dispensation in 2010, the women of Kenya were hopeful of a new beginning that would enable them participate in the democratic governance of the country.

The Constitution of Kenya 2010 created avenues necessitating an affirmative action aimed at reducing gender imbalances in leadership positions. Article 26 (6), 27 (8) and 81(b) postulates that not more than two-thirds of the members of any elective or appointive positions shall be of the same gender.

Seven years down the line, the provisions of the Constitution are yet to be met. Women representation in public bodies and Parliament remains minimal owing to the lack of political good will in providing legislative mechanisms for the realization of the two-thirds gender principle.

“ For too long, the women of Kenya have been intentionally excluded from decision making processes, deliberately denied the right to be fully represented in Parliament and constantly overlooked with regards

to positions of appointment to public office,” said the women in a statement delivered to the Office of the President during a march on January 22 along the streets of Nairobi.

The women who were joined by CREAM, FEMNET, Groots Kenya, Katiba Institute, Kenya Human Rights Commission and the Women Empowerment Link among other concerned rights groups and Kenyans of goodwill took to the streets in protest of the continued discrimination and exclusion of women from the governance processes.



The women stated that “whereas it is clear in Law and Courts decisions that there can not be more than two-thirds of any gender in elective and appointive positions, the principle has not been adhered to in Parliament nor has it been given any consideration in the ongoing appointments of the Cabinet.”

Currently there are 76 women in the National Assembly, which is 41 short of the required number. In the Senate, there are 21 female senators, which is also two short of the required number resulting into an improperly constituted parliament as per the Constitution.

“We find it unconscionable, disrespectful and an affront to the women, that more than 7 years since the promulgation of the Constitution, women are still forced to agitate for their right to political participation and equitable representation in Parliament and in the Executive,” read the statement in part.



Recently in his first batch of nominees to Cabinet, the President dropped all women in his earlier Cabinet, naming only men. This, women said is a dishonor to the gains made by the women movement since independence.

“The President, Parliament and Political class must stop sacrificing women for political expediency and wake up to the realization that women remain vigilant and will continue to seek accountability for the implementation of the Constitution,” said Beatrice Kamau who read the statement on behalf of the women.

She added: “The remaining appointments to the Cabinet must therefore be made with uttermost regard to the principle of the not more than two-thirds as enshrined in the Constitution and fulfill the directives of the Court which also found the previous Cabinet to be unconstitutional.”

In the march, the women sought to remind Parliament of its duty as a legislative body to enact the necessary legislations for the actualization of the two-thirds principle. This they say will bridge the gaps that have for a long time denied women their spaces at the decision-making tables.

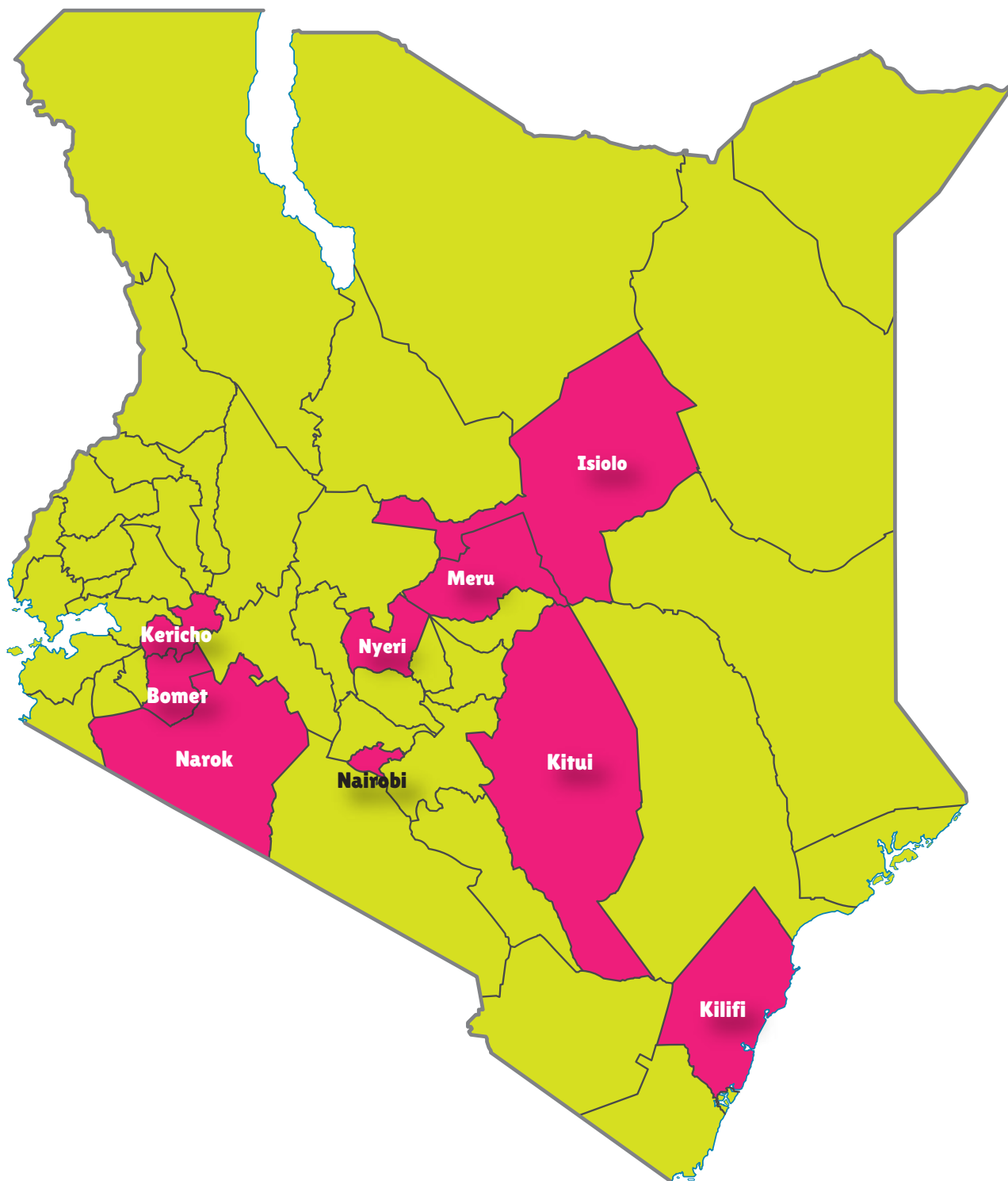
In march, the women also petitioned the Inspector General of the Police, Joseph Boinet to speed up investigations on the alleged sexual violence against nursing mothers at the Kenyatta National Hospital (KNH) and bring perpetrators to book.

“KNH is an institution in a position of authority and trust and therefore owes a duty of care to its patients. It therefore follows that the administration should have systems and structures that protects vulnerable patients and responds to any acts or omissions that breach the duty of care,” read the petition.

The concerned women of Kenya said that it was insensitive and unethical for the hospital administration to casually deny the claims of sexual assault as no survivor had come forward to report any of such cases.

“It is not enough for the Cabinet Secretary of Health Cleopa Mailu to order for investigations without himself visiting the hospital to ascertain the veracity of the allegations and satisfy himself that all the measures are being taken by the hospital to secure the safety of patients and ensure full cooperation of hospital staff in bringing forward evidence concerning the allegations,” said the women.

CREAW Focus Counties



To Champion, expand and actualise women rights

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