



Simplified Version of UNSCR 1325 and the Kenya National Action Plan for its Implementation

FOR USE BY THE NATIONAL POLICE SERVICE, 2020



Simplified Version of the United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR)
1325 and 1820 and the Kenya National Action Plan for the Implementation of
these and other related resolutions

For use by the National Police Service

2020

NOTE

In 2020, Kenya launched the National Action Plan (KNAP) II whose objective is to domesticate and operationalize the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 and related resolutions. The objective of the Plan is to enhance meaningful inclusion, participation, and recognition of women in peace and security processes and structures as well as guaranteeing their safety and security. Although an evaluation of KNAP I shows progress towards implementing various actions assigned to different stakeholders, much remain to be done. It is hoped that many gains will be realized in the next coming years as the country implements KNAP II.

This Plan recognizes the centrality of the role and place of the National Police Service (NPS) in peace and security matters. The law enforcers are identified as a critical player in maintaining peace and ensuring safety and security, especially of vulnerable groups such as women. They are also expected to ensure inclusion of women in both rank and file and in the decision making positions of the NPS. The objective of this simplified booklet is to make it easier for the police officers to easily appreciate what their roles are in the KNAP II and what they need to do to actualize these expectations.

Indeed, the booklet catalogues the actions the Service needs to take to realize the inclusion of women in peace and security and their protection and safety. It provides a brief insight to what the UNSCR 1325 and other related resolutions are all about. It then narrows down to the four Pillars of the KNAP II and the role assigned to the NPS under each pillar.

I hope this booklet will enhance the knowledge of police officers on this important subject and result in meaningful inclusion of women in the NPS and recognition of their vulnerability and contribution in all matters related to peace and security.

Enjoy the read



Arthur Okwemba
Executive Director
African Woman and Child Feature Service



ACRONYMS

CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration
GBV	Gender Based Violence
KNAP	Kenya National Action Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
SSR	Security Sector Reform

CONTENTS

The United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325	6
The United Nations Security Council Resolution 1820	7
Other UNSCR related to 1325	10
The Kenya National Action Plan (KNAP) on Implementation of UNSCR 1325 and 1820	11
Conflicts and Pillars addressed by the KNAP	12
Pillar 1: Participation and Promotion	13
Pillar 2: Prevention	15
Pillar 3: Protection	16
Pillar 4: Relief and Recovery	17
The Specific Roles of the Police Officers in implementing the 2nd Kenya National Action Plan (2020-2024)	18
Participation and promotion pillar	18
Prevention pillar	18
Protection pillar	21
Relief and recovery pillar	22

The United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325

On October 31, 2000, Security Council Resolution 1325 was unanimously adopted based on the recognition of the disproportionate impact of conflicts on women and girls and their various experiences around peacebuilding.

United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 recognises the negative impacts that armed conflict has on women and the important contributions women can make to peace, security, and reconciliation. Security Council Resolution 1325 urges increased representation of women in conflict prevention and management, it affirms that peace and security efforts are more sustainable when women are equal partners in the prevention of violent conflict, the delivery of relief and recovery efforts and in the forging of lasting peace.

Special attention is given to the need for a gender perspective in the implementation of peace agreements, with attention to the specific protection needs of women and girls in conflict, including support to local women's peace initiatives and respect for the human rights of women and girls in policing and justice; gender-responsive, Disaster Demobilization and Reintegration, and gender training for peacekeepers.

The resolutions aim to address the following.

1. Increased representation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional, and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict
2. Strategic Plan of Action to increase the participation of women at decision making levels in conflict resolution and peace processes.
3. Appoint women as special representatives on matters of peace.
4. Increase the presence and participation of women in United Nations field-based operations, military observers, civilian police, human rights and humanitarian personnel
5. Field operations should include a gender component
6. Provide training guidelines and materials on the protection, rights, and the particular needs of women, as well as on the importance of involving women in all peacekeeping and peace building measures.
7. Incorporate HIV training awareness in the national training programmes for the military and civilian police.
8. Field operations in conflict situations to ensure the protection of and respect for human rights of women and girls, particularly as they relate to the constitution, the electoral system, the police, and the judiciary.
9. Parties to armed conflict to take special measures to protect women and girls from gender-based violence, particularly rape and other forms of sexual

abuse, and all other forms of violence in situations of armed conflict.

10. State parties to prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes including those relating to sexual and other violence against women and girls.
11. All parties to armed conflict to respect the civilian and to consider the needs of women and girls.
12. Disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration to consider the different needs of female and male ex-combatants and to consider the needs of their dependants
13. Conduct a study on (1) the impact of armed conflict on women and girls, (2) the role of women in peacebuilding and (3) the gender dimensions of peace processes and conflict resolutions. Submit the results to the Security Council and make the study available to all UN Member states.

The United Nations Security Council Resolution 1820

Adapted in 2008, the UNSC noted that despite repeated calls for action to address sexual violence against women and girls in situations of war and conflict, little effort was being done. UN SC 1820 condemns the use of sexual violence as a tool of war and declares that “rape and other forms of sexual violence can constitute war crimes. It recognizes that sexual violence can impede international peace and security, and therefore requires a security response to protect girls and women from sexual violence during armed conflict.

The resolution calls on states to take special measures to protect women and girls from sexual violence in armed conflict and ensure access to justice and assistance for victims.

This Resolution emphasizes the need to protect women and girls from violence during situations of armed conflict, to ensure their safety and quick response to those who suffer cases of sexual violence, and ensure they access to justice, services and all the support they need.

The following are the key issues addressed by this resolution.

1. Sexual violence when used as a weapon of war can exacerbate conflict and governments have to take steps and all measures to stop such form of violence. These responses lead to maintenance of peace and security
2. Violence should never be used as form of war and any party involved in such should be tried in court
3. Training soldiers in prohibition of violence against women and girls

4. Women and girls should be protected from sexual violence by all parties to the conflict, which includes the security forces, should evacuate women and girls to safety places
5. Views of women affected by conflict should be considered when addressing any conflict
6. Rape and other forms of sexual violence constitute war crimes, crime against humanity or a constitutive act with respect to genocide
7. Sexual violence crimes should be excluded from amnesty
8. Parties to a conflict who commit sexual violations be subjected to sanctions
9. All peacekeepers be trained on prevention, recognition and responding to sexual violence and other forms of violence against civilians. These peacekeepers to be made awareness of sexual violations and the punishment.
10. Zero tolerance to sexual exploitation and abuse in United Nations peacekeeping operations.
11. Guidelines on protecting women and girls from sexual violence should be developed by the United Nations and State Parties
12. Measures be put in place to address sexual violence during and after conflict.
13. Women have a right to participate in discussions pertinent to the prevention and resolution of conflict, the maintenance of peace and security, and post-conflict peace building.
14. Need to strengthen the national institutions, especially judicial and health systems, and local civil society to offer sustainable assistance to victims of sexual violence
15. Regular reports on the situation of sexual violence in conflict and measures in place to address this need to be produced regularly.

Subsequent resolutions have sought to reinforce specific aspects of SCR 1325 and SCR1820 in particular regarding the prevention of and protection from gender-based violence (GBV), including sexual violence, in conflict and post-conflict situations. These resolutions are often referred to as the Women, Peace and Security Framework. They provide the basis for advocacy, education, reform and capacity building on gender equality and women's rights as they relate to peace operations.



Interview with Mr Itabul Kochalle, OCS Kilifi Police Station, during a monitoring exercise by African Woman and Child Feature Service on the management of violence against women and girls cases at the police station in 2018.

Other UNSCR related to 1325

UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION (UNSCR)	FUNCTION
UNSCR 1888:	<p>Was adopted in September 2009. It focuses on sexual violence in armed conflict. SCR 1888 urges inclusion of sexual violence issues in peace processes, DDR and Security Sector Reforms arrangements, and for justice reform to address impunity and ensure access to justice for survivors.</p> <p>Mandates peacekeeping missions to protect women, girls from sexual violence in armed conflict</p>
UNSCR 1889	<p>Calls on the secretary-general and member states to increase the involvement of women at all stages in any peace process. The resolution reiterates the vital role of women in preventing conflict and in peace building</p> <p>It urges gender mainstreaming in all post-conflict recovery processes; funding and programming for women's empowerment activities; and concrete strategies in law enforcement and justice to meet women and girls' needs and priorities. It calls for DDR processes to address the needs of women associated with armed groups/ forces.</p>
UNSCR 1960	<p>Establishes a monitoring and reporting mechanism on sexual violence in conflict</p>
UNSCR 2106	<p>Stresses accountability for perpetrators of sexual violence in conflict, as well as women's political and economic empowerment</p>
UNSCR 2122	<p>Positions gender equality and women's empowerment as critical to international peace and security, recognizes the differential impact of all violations in conflict on women and girls, and calls for consistent application of WPS across the Security Council's work</p>
UNSCR 2242	<p>Establishes the Informal Experts Group (IEG); addresses persistent obstacles in implementing the WPS agenda, including financing and institutional reforms; focuses on greater integration of the agendas on WPS and counterterrorism and countering violent extremism; and calls for improved Security Council working methods on women, peace, and security.</p>
UNSCR 2467	<p>Positions conflict-related sexual violence as firmly rooted in the broader women, peace and security agenda; stresses justice and accountability efforts; calls for support and protection to women's civil society organizations; and calls for attention to the issues of children born of rape.</p>
UNSCR 2493	<p>Adapted in 2019, the resolution Calls for full implementation of all previous resolutions on women, peace and security; requests the UN to develop context-specific approaches for women's participation in all UN-supported peace processes; and urges Member States to ensure and provide timely support for the full, equal, and meaningful participation of women in all stages of peace processes, including in the mechanisms set up to implement and monitor peace agreement</p>

The Kenya National Action Plan (KNAP) on Implementation of UNSCR 1325 and 1820

The goal of the KNAP is to mainstream UNSCR 1325 and UNSCR 1820 into national development, diplomacy, gender, conflict prevention, conflict resolution, peace, security, and reconciliation strategies and to ensure the implementation of existing commitments by Government. To address the cycle of violent conflicts, the KNAP is also designed to promote gender equality and women's empowerment, participation, and leadership in public affairs at all levels. In this regard, KNAP responses are supposed to include the promotion of the following:

- » Women's empowerment in all spheres of public life.
- » Measures to combat corruption in the public sector, restore governance and rule of law, and reform security sector institutions.
- » Measures to promote the proper management and utilization of natural and national resources.
- » Measures to address gender, economic, and social inequalities and the marginalization of certain citizen groups and geographical regions.
- » Measures to address institutional and structural failures.

Conflicts and Pillars addressed by the KNAP

The KNAP highlights four causes of conflict in Kenya and how they affected women and girls. These causes are:

- 1) Conflicts within pastoral communities
- 2) Conflicts between pastoral and agricultural communities
- 3) Conflicts linked to the presence of refugees (often wrought by humanitarian and natural disasters)
- 4) Ethnic clashes (including politically instigated violence)

To address these conflicts and increase the participation and protection of women in peace and security processes, the KNAP is guided by the following four pillars.

- 1) Pillar 1: Participation and Promotion
- 2) Pillar 2: Prevention
- 3) Pillar 3: Protection
- 4) Pillar 4: Relief and Recovery

Pillar 1: Participation and Promotion



Impact Objective: To increase the inclusive and effective engagement of women at all decision-making levels in peace, security, and disaster management
Below is example what the pillar is addressing.

OUTCOME	INTERVENTIONS	RESPONSIBLE PARTY
Meaningful participation of women in governance of peace, security, and disaster management processes strengthened	Enhance the legal and policy environment for women's participation in peace and security processes.	<p>Lead: Ministry of Public Service and Gender</p> <p>Other: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Defence, Parliament of the Republic of Kenya, county assemblies, KLRC, IEBC, NGECC, Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, Office of the Attorney General and Department of Justice, Judiciary, CSOs, regional organizations etc</p>
	Provide the requisite resources to facilitate women's effective participation in peace, security, and disaster management at all levels of governance.	<p>Lead: Ministry of Public Service and Gender Other: Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, Ministry of Defence, National Treasury, Council of Governors, county governments, CSOs, political parties, NGECC, private sector</p>
	Conduct and disseminate research on the women, peace, and security agenda.	<p>Lead: Ministry of Public Service and Gender</p> <p>Other: Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, academic and research institutions, CSOs, National Gender and Equality Commission, National Cohesion and Integration Commission, NCIC, constitutional commissions</p>
	Strengthen and support women's active involvement in alternative forms of dispute resolution, including reconciliation, mediation, arbitration, and traditional dispute settlement mechanisms.	<p>Lead: Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government</p> <p>Other: Ministry of Public Service and Gender, Office of the Attorney General and Department of Judiciary, media, CSOs, and National Cohesion and Integration Commission</p>

OUTCOME	INTERVENTIONS	RESPONSIBLE PARTY
	Localize the KNAP at the county, sub-county, and community level	<p>Lead: Ministry of Public Service and Gender</p> <p>Other: Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, Council of Governors, county governments, National Gender and Equality Commission, National Cohesion and Integration Commission, constitutional commissions, CSOs, media, private sector</p>



Police officers having a conversation during a training on standard operating procedures on prevention and response to sexual violence organized by African Woman and Child Feature Service at the National Police Service, Nakuru Regional Training Centre in November 2020.

Pillar 2: Prevention



Impact Objective: To enhance the prevention of conflict and all forms of violence against women, girls, and vulnerable groups* through gender-sensitive institutional, structural, and social transformation

OUTCOME	INTERVENTIONS	RESPONSIBLE PARTY
Women, girls, and other vulnerable groups living free from fear and threat of conflict and violence	Integrate gender responsiveness into early warning and early response systems and into conflict prevention mechanisms, including the prevention of violent extremism	Lead: Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government Others: Ministry of Public Service and Gender, Ministry of ICT, Innovation, and Youth Affairs, county governments, National Counter Terrorism Centre, CSOs, National Cohesion and Integration Commission, constitutional commissions NGEC, CSOs and other relevant agencies
	Conduct research on the use of existing indigenous and traditional knowledge on women's roles in early warning and early response.	Lead: Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government Others: Traditional authorities, research institutions, academic institutions, CSOs, National Cohesion and Integration Commission, constitutional commissions
	Undertake public awareness to address socialization and normalization of sexual and gender-based violence.	Lead: Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government Others: Ministry of Public Service and Gender, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, CSOs, National Gender and Equality Commission, National Police Service, Independent Policing Oversight Authority, constitutional commissions
	Institutionalize gender mainstreaming in the security sector.	Lead: Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government
	Enhance a coordinated reporting mechanism to build awareness and promote the participation of the community in the prevention of conflict and all forms of violence against women and girls	Lead: Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government Others: Ministry of Public Service and Gender, Ministry of Defence, county governments, National Police Service, Judiciary, Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, Office of the Attorney General, Kenya National Human Rights Commission, National Gender and Equality Commission, International Peace Support Training Centre, CSOs, private security firms Others: Ministry of Public Service and Gender, National Police Service, country governments, CSOs.

Pillar 3: Protection



Impact Objective To protect women and girls and other vulnerable groups, including migrants, refugees, and internally displaced persons, in all forms of conflict and violence.

Below is example what the pillar is addressing.

OUTCOME	INTERVENTION	RESPONSIBLE PARTY
Women's rights to peace and security, including access to justice and redress, effectively provided	Enact and implement laws that protect women's and girls' rights at national and county levels.	Lead: Ministry of Public Service and Gender Others: Ministry of ICT, Innovation, and Youth Affairs, Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Judiciary, National Police Service, Parliament, county governments, NGEC, constitutional commissions
	Enhance awareness among all duty bearers and rights holders on the Constitution and existing laws that protect women and girls.	Lead: Ministry of Public Service and Gender Others: Ministry of ICT, Innovation, and Youth Affairs, Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Judiciary, Parliament, county governments, NGEC, constitutional commissions
	Enhance the capacity of security and humanitarian actors to protect women and girls in conflict and crisis situations.	Lead: Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government Others: Ministry of Public Service and Gender, National Police Service, Ministry of Health, Kenya Red Cross, National Disaster Operation Centre, county governments, CSOs
	Strengthen the capacities of police and medical practitioners to provide quality services to women and girls	Lead: Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government Others: Ministry of Public Service and Gender, Ministry of Health, Ministry of ICT, Innovation, and Youth Affairs, National Police Service, CSOs
	Enhance the capacity of criminal justice bodies to strengthen referral, investigation, and prosecution of cases of violations against women's and girls' human rights	Lead: Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions Others: Ministry of Public Service and Gender, National Police Service, Judiciary

Pillar 4: Relief and Recovery



Impact Objective: to ensure women and girls have the capacity to effectively engage in relief and recovery and have access to services in humanitarian settings, including periods of disasters/crisis

OUTCOME	INTERVENTION	RESPONSIBLE PARTY
Women's and girls' human security needs met through relief and recovery efforts	Evaluate the design and monitor the implementation of policies to ensure they incorporate women's rights, needs, and perspectives in relief and recovery	Lead: Ministry of Public Service and Gender Others: Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, county governments, CSOs, constitutional commissions, Kenya Red Cross, National Disaster Operation Centre, National Drought Management Authority
	Implement gender sensitive relief and recovery programme	Lead: Ministry of Public Service and Gender Others: Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, county governments, Kenya Red Cross, National Disaster Operation Centre, National Drought Management Authority, CSOs
	Incorporate a gender-sensitive design into all disarmament, demobilization, and rehabilitation efforts and peace support initiatives	Lead: Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government Others: Ministry of Public Service and Gender, National Counter Terrorism Centre, county governments, CSOs
	Strengthen women's engagement and capacity to lead at all levels in relief and recovery and disaster management	Lead: Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government Others: Ministry of Public Service and Gender, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, county governments, constitutional commissions, Kenya Red Cross, National Disaster Operation Centre, National Drought Management Authority, CSOs

The Specific Roles of the Police Officers in implementing the 2nd KNAP (2020-2024)

PARTICIPATION AND PROMOTION PILLAR

Roles of the NPS in realization of actions under this Pillar

Increased representation of women within police institutions is one aspect of a broader obligation set out in the Women, Peace, and Security resolutions to increase women's representation in institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict:

Key interventions

1.1.1 Enhance the legal and policy environment for women's participation in peace and security processes

- » Developing policies and programmes that adopt a gender perspective with respect to inequalities between men and women and designing interventions that will help increase representation of women at decision making levels within the police service.
- » Career development programmes to help fast track the promotion of women in the service.
- » Budgetary allocation for gender equality implementation programmes.

1.1.2 Provide the requisite resources to facilitate women's effective participation in peace, security, and disaster management at all levels of governance.

- » Develop mechanisms paying attention to recruitment, retention and advancement procedures and mechanisms and ensuring gender training is provided pre-service and in-service.
- » Development and implementation of curricula that focus on peace, human rights, gender equality, non-discrimination, and tolerance of ethnic, gender, and other diversities for use in relevant security sector institutions.

1.1.3 Conduct and disseminate research on the women peace and security agenda

- » Review the gender composition statistics in the service to enable proper planning and programme design.
- » Conduct gender self-assessment.
- » Monitoring, evaluation, and learning.

1.2.1 Strengthen and support women's active involvement in alternative forms of dispute resolution, including reconciliation, mediation, arbitration, and traditional dispute settlement mechanisms.

- » Training on mediation and other dispute settlement mechanisms.

PREVENTION PILLAR

Roles of the NPS in realization of actions under this Pillar

2.1.1 Integrate gender responsiveness into early warning and early response systems and into conflict prevention mechanisms, including the prevention of violent extremism.

- » Develop effective gender-sensitive early warning mechanisms and strengthen efforts to prevent violence against women, including various forms of sexual and gender-based violence.
- » Facilitate dialogues between policymakers, the police service and the citizens on prevention of violent extremism.

2.1.2 Conduct research on the use of existing indigenous and traditional knowledge on women's roles in early warning and early response.

- » Collecting, collating, and analysing sex-disaggregated data on patterns and occurrences of sexual and gender-based violence and related women's human rights violations to inform action and influence policy.

2.2.1 Undertake public awareness to address socialization and normalization of sexual and gender-based violence

- » Working with civil society organizations on sexual and gender-based violence.

2.3.1 Institutionalize gender mainstreaming in the security sector.

- » A gender-responsive approach in developing programs on ending gender-based violence.
- » Providing specialized gender training for all National Police Service, Kenya Defence Forces, and civilian personnel deployed in conflict prevention and peacekeeping missions.
- » In-depth, skill-building training on policing crimes such as human trafficking, domestic violence, and sexual assault.

2.3.2 Enhance a coordinated reporting mechanism to build awareness and promote the participation of the community in the prevention of conflict and all forms of violence against women and girls.

- » Develop policies around training, standard operating procedures, monitoring, and the prevention of forms of violence against women and girls
- » Monitoring and evaluation and learning

PROTECTION PILLAR

While Resolution 1325 (2000) calls for an end to impunity and prosecution of those responsible for war crimes, including sexual violence, Resolution 1820 (2008) not only calls for a cessation of acts of sexual violence by parties to armed conflict, but also outlines specific measures for institutional reform to end sexual violence. These measures include developing and enforcing military disciplinary measures, training troops on the prohibition of sexual violence, and vetting armed and security forces for past crimes.

Roles of the NPS in realization of actions under this Pillar

3.1.1 Enact and implement laws that protect women's and girls' rights at national and county levels.

- » Establishing integrated sexual and gender-based violence response centers at county and national levels
- » Implementing the countrywide alternative dispute resolution policies that promote the participation of women and integrate gender perspectives in their structures and procedures

3.1.2 Enhance awareness among all duty bearers and rights holders on the Constitution and existing laws that protect women and girls

- » Enhancing awareness among all duty bearers and rights holders on the constitution and existing laws that protect women and girls

3.2.1 Enhance the capacity of security and humanitarian actors to protect women and girls in conflict and crisis situations.

- » Establishing and providing operational administrative units in all counties, staffed by personnel with gender expertise pertaining to sexual and gender-based violence

3.2.2 Strengthen the capacities of police and medical practitioners to provide quality services to women and girls

- » Operationalizing of the standard operating procedures for responding to cases of gender-based violence.
- » Dedicated police units specialised in sexual violence
- » Strengthening capacities of police doctors/medical practitioners to provide quality services to women and girls and survivors of sexual and gender-based violence

3.3.1 Enhance the capacity of criminal justice bodies to strengthen referral, investigation, and prosecution of cases of violations against women's and girls' human rights

- » Training and capacity building of officers
- » Develop strategies to address women's and girls' needs and priorities, including gender-responsive access to justice
- » Enhancing the capacity within the relevant criminal justice bodies for investigations and prosecutions of sexual and gender-based violence
- » Referral, investigation, and prosecution of cases of violations against women's and girls' human rights
- » Support for the national legal aid scheme
- » Monitoring, evaluation, and learning



Training of Gender Desk and Crime Unit police officers from Nakuru County Police Stations on standard operating procedures on prevention and response to sexual violence organized by African Woman and Child Feature Service at the National Police Service, Nakuru Regional Training Centre in November 2020.

RELIEF AND RECOVERY PILLAR

Roles of the NPS in realization of actions under this Pillar

4.1.2 Implement gender sensitive relief and recovery programme

- » Provide adequate security for women and girls in conflict and crisis situations

4.1.3 Incorporate a gender-sensitive design into all disarmament, demobilization, and rehabilitation efforts and peace support initiatives





Simplified Version of UNSCR 1325 and the Kenya National Action Plan for its Implementation

FOR USE BY THE NATIONAL POLICE SERVICE 2020

