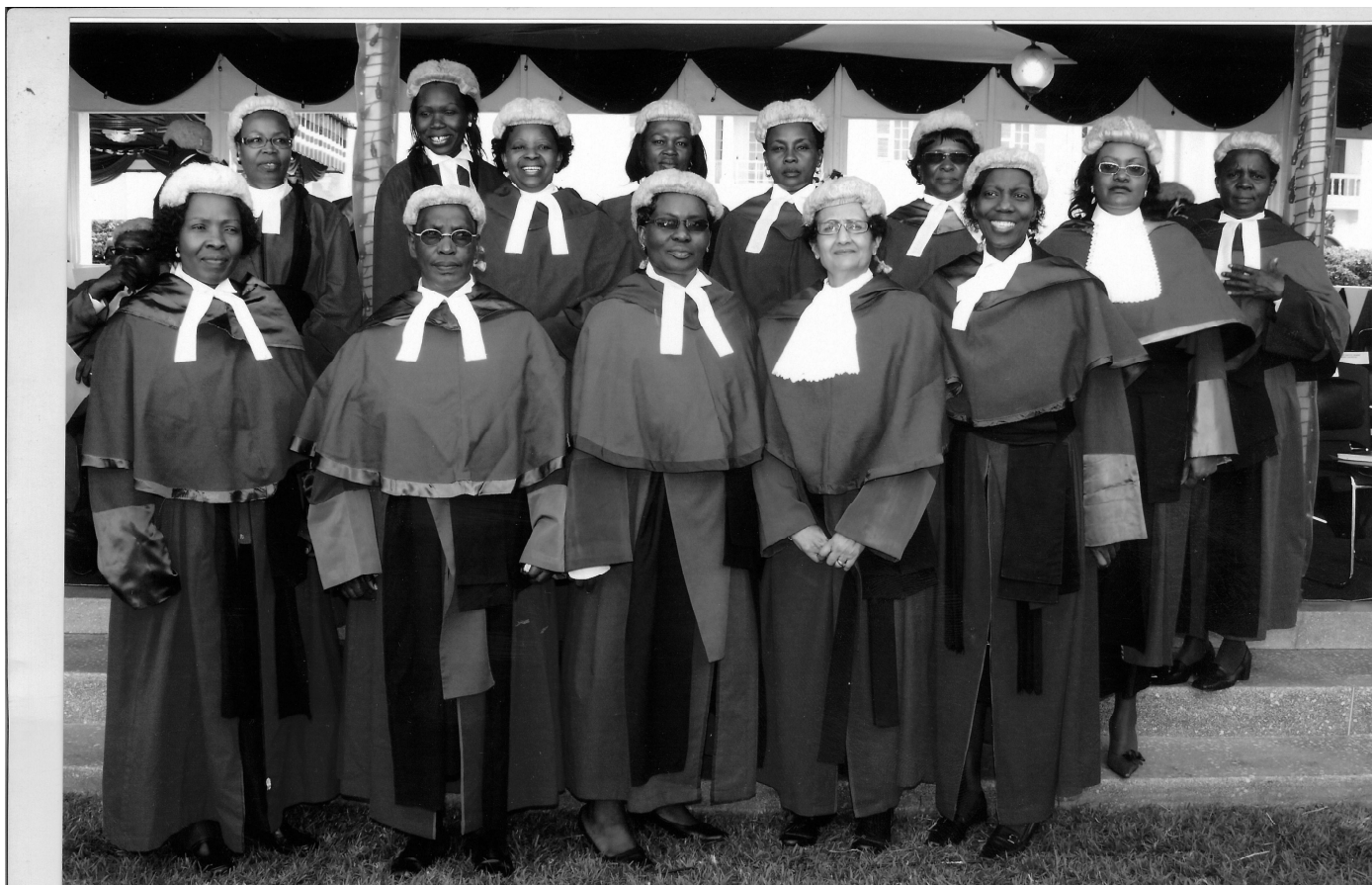




Kenya Women Judges Association

An Affiliate of the

International Association of Women Judges



Report on the Sexual Offences Act, Sexual
Gender Based Violence & Children's Act
Training Assessment
December 2010

Sponsored by UNFPA

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1. List of Acronyms

SOA	Sexual Offences Act
GBV	Gender Based Violence
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
CUC	Court Users Committee
KMJA	Kenya Magistrates and Judges Association
KWJA	Kenya women Judges Association
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
CPU	Child Protection Unit
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid
CBO	Community Based Organization
DC	District Commissioner
OCPD	Officer Commanding Police Division
OCS	Officer Commanding Station

2. Background

The Court Users Committees in the South Rift Region comprise of six stations, namely: Narok, Naivasha, Nyahururu, Maralal, Molo and Nakuru. These committees were the brain child of Kenya Magistrates and Judges Association.

In 2007, they were officially launched by the Judiciary with the main focus being the creation of awareness through teamwork of various stakeholders involved in one way or another in the administration of justice and who interact with the beneficiaries of justice in a day to day basis.

Between October 2009 and August 2010 Kenya Women Judges Association carried out a series of training workshops in the six stations and held a one day launch of the trainings for the Nakuru station.

The main aim of these workshops were

1. To discuss the role of the court users in the implementation of the Sexual Offences Act, The Children's Act and the Gender Based Violence cases.
2. To discuss the challenges the participants face in the implementation of the two Acts and
3. To propose solutions to those challenges, and chart the way forward.

Most of the 2010 trainings targeted the Chiefs who were found to be on the ground. This was so because in the 2009 training most of the stakeholders pointed out that the chiefs interfere with evidence, hide witnesses and sometime settling cases out of court due to their lack of awareness.

Kenya Women Judges Association has had a lot of input in the enactment of the Sexual Offences Act and during its partnership with Court Users Committees it has realized that there was need to build capacity in Court Users Committees. The Association approached United Nations Population Fund who agreed to fund the training programmes. The stakeholders trained included Children Officers, Gender Officers, Police Officers, Probation Officers, Advocates, Magistrates, Medical Practitioners, Chiefs and NGO's

In October 2010 the Association decided to carry out Assessment workshops in all the six stations from 10th November to 26th November 2010. The objective of the Assessment was to find out the impact of the trainings held in 2009 on the Sexual Offences Act, The Children's Act and the Gender Based Violence as well as the impact of the Chiefs Trainings held in 2010 whose focus was on Sexual Offences Act and preservation of DNA Evidence.

The aims of the assessment were to identify challenges faced in implementation of issues discussed in the two trainings and whether the training helped in overcoming the identified challenges. It was also to identify any success or positive outcomes and to

determine if networks have been established with the Court Users Committee and finally, to find the ways forward for challenges that still faced participants. The assessment tool was in the form of a questionnaire to be filled and discussed by participants.

During the trainings all stations cited challenges that primarily included:

1. Procurement of witnesses who sometimes withdraw or disappear before cases are concluded. This was said to be due to bribery, ignorance or cultural practices.
2. Preservation of material evidence which can stand in a court of law. This was cited as a result of cases being reported late or delays in the processing of forensic evidence.
3. Lack of capacity in terms of physical facilities or trained manpower
4. Interference in the handling of cases mainly due to cultural practices or lack of awareness of the relevant provisions of the law governing gender-based violence.

3. Methodology

The Assessment Tool formed the basis of discussions. The tool was in the form of a questionnaire developed by the Executive Committee of Kenya women Judges Association in conjunction with the Secretariat. Questions 10, 13 and 14 were initially discussed at plenary for purposes of drawing out participants' views and experiences. This was followed by group-work on questions 15 to 19 where each group presented its views at plenary. Finally the rest of the questionnaire was filled by each participant before final discussions and charting out the Way Forward. It is only in Nakuru where the participants filled out all the questions before group-work was presented followed by the discussions at the plenary sessions. The results of the questionnaires were then analyzed and have been presented in the Detailed Findings section below. Additionally, the feedback from the group discussions has been presented in the Group Discussions section.

The First part of the Report deals with the Executive Summary plus a narrative summarized feed back from all participants. It also deals with detailed findings from all stations and their response to the Assessment Tool. The data captured from all the hundred and fifty (150) participants are analyzed with diagrams from questions 1 – 24. The Second part is a feedback from group discussions on questions 15-19 for each of the stations by way of a narrative and the Third part are the recommendation for each of the stations on the Way Forward. Due to the numerous questions and varied answers given by the participants it was necessary to use diagrams in order not to lose the meaning of their feedback.

4. Executive Summary and Conclusions

Overall, the general feedback from the assessment of all stations indicated that the participants felt the trainings were highly successful and useful for their work. They also felt that the Court Users Committees played a critical role in addressing issues of SGBV under the Sexual Offences Act and Children's Act.

a) Recommendations on Priority Areas

Based on the assessment workshops and analysis of the feedback, the following are the recommendations suggested:

- **Training:** The frequency should be increased and KWJA should consider Training of Trainers within the CUC who can then train others.
- **Role of Forensic Evidence:** Establishment of a DNA lab that can serve the six stations covered in this assessment will go a long way to support witnesses and evidence for purposes of prosecution.
- **Support for CUCs:** there was a noted need for strengthening of some of the CUCs (e.g. Narok and Maralal) by giving them logistical support so that they can meet more often. There was also an expressed need for a forum for different CUCs to meet and share experiences.
- **Case Sharing:** One of the questions in the Assessment tool required participants to forward SGBV cases they had handled to KWJA. There were also cases shared during the discussions in most of the stations. It is recommended that these cases be compiled and made available to all CUCs for reference.

b) Pre-Workshop and Preparation

Notices

Majority of the participants reported late for the workshops. In Narok, for example, the training began at 1030am instead of the programmed start time of 900am. The main reason given for this was that the notice to attend was received late. This also happened in Naivasha (1015am), Maralal (1030am) and Elburgon (1015am).

Travel arrangements

Another reason given for lateness was the need to travel to the venue from various stations. Given that the participants had to travel back to their stations, there were also the challenges of traveling back from the venue.

Recommendations

- KWJA should in future give the CUCs ample notice to enable to inform the participants about the workshops well in advance
- In cases where there are challenges of getting to the venue, there should consideration on logistical support for participants *in advance of the workshop* through the CUC

c) Workshop Sessions

The following are the workshops that were held:

Station	Date	Venue
Narok	10 November 2010	Seasons Hotel
Naivasha	11 November 2010	Lakeside Tourist Lodge
Nyahururu	17 November 2010	Kawa Falls Hotel
Maralal	19 November 2010	Cheers Restaurant
Molo	25 November 2010	Eel Hotel, Elburgon
Nakuru	26 November 2010	Merica Hotel

Interactions

During the workshops, participants were sharing experiences but would have to be cut short as the workshop timing was not sufficient for this.

Materials

During the assessment, it was noted that majority of the participants expressed a need for distribution of copies of the relevant statutes and the training materials.

Recommendations

KWJA should consider:

- Preparation and distribution of relevant statutes and training material to participants
- Increasing the duration of the training to facilitate adequate interaction

d) Workshop Assessment

The Assessment Tool

It was noted that there were several cases where participants did not answer a number of questions within the assessment tool. In other cases, they were not specific about their answers making the analysis more difficult (e.g. when asked to specify the number of SGBV cases, some participants did not quote a figure but used the term “many”)

The questions below comprised the Assessment Tool used:

Name:

1. Please indicate if you are a participant, observer or any other?
2. If participant, please state your occupation. For example, Hon. Magistrate, Lawyer, Medical Practitioner, Prosecutor, Investigator, Police officer, Chief, Gender Officer, Probation officer, Children officer.
3. Please state your station of operation, department and rank.
4. How were you recruited to come to attend the training to be a participant/observer/other?
5. Before attending this workshop, were you aware of the Sexual Offences Act (hereinafter referred to as the Act)?
 - a. I was very much aware of it
 - b. I had heard about it
 - c. I had never heard about it
6. Had you read the Act before attending the Court Users Committee meetings?
 - a) Yes
 - b) Partially
 - c) No
7. How has this knowledge enhanced your understanding of the Act?
8. How prevalent is Sexual Gender Based Violence in your area of operation
9. How many cases/incidences were reported to you and what has been the outcome?
10. What challenges, if any, did you encounter in your area of operation and how has the Court Users Committee training assist in overcoming these challenges? Please explain.
11. How helpful has the Court Users Committee training assisted you in overcoming the challenges faced?
 - a) Extremely helpful
 - b) Helpful
 - c) Not quite helpful
 - d) Not helpful at all
12. Please explain your reason(s) for the above answer.

13. To what extent has your knowledge in the subject of the Sexual Offences Act and Sexual Gender Based Violence improved and increased as a result of the training?
14. To what extent has the training helped to enhance your appreciation and understanding of your job as a whole on the Sexual Offences Act and Sexual Gender Based Violence?
15. How has the Court Users Committee training enhanced your expertise and skills in handling Sexual Gender Based Violence cases?
16. Has the Court Users Committee enhanced the coordination of the stakeholders in dealing with Sexual Gender Based Violence cases?
17. Do you think the Court Users Committee is a good tool in handling Sexual Gender Based Violence cases?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No
18. Please explain your reason(s) for the above answer.
19. What were the positive outcomes, if any, in the application of the knowledge, expertise and skills acquired during the training on the Sexual Offences Act and Sexual Gender Based Violence? Please explain.
20. If you have handled a case either as a Hon. Magistrate, Lawyer, Medical Practitioner, Prosecutor, Investigator, Police officer, Chief, Gender Officer, Probation officer, Children officer, will you share it with KWJA.
 - a) If yes, forward to this address:
Email: kenyawomenjudgesassociation@yahoo.com
P.O. Box 30041- 00100
High Court
Taifa Road
NAIROBI
 - b) If no, please give reasons

21. Did you find the following factors adequate?
- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|-------|
| Facilitators | a) Yes | b) No |
| Venue | a) Yes | b) No |
| Interactions | a) Yes | b) No |
| The materials used | a) Yes | b) No |
| The approach used during the training | a) Yes | b) No |
22. If not, kindly give your reason(s) below.
23. Please give us your comments on how these programs can be improved in future
24. Before these trainings, had you ever heard of Kenya Women Judges Association?
- a) Yes
b) No
25. Any additional comments.

Recommendations

KWJA should consider:

- Reducing the number of questions in the Assessment tool
- Using the choice of ranges when asking for quantitative responses (e.g. between 1 and 10, between 11 and 20)

e) Analysis of Feedback from Participants

The following table summarizes the main findings of the assessment tool for All Stations combined:

Perspective	Comments
Profile of people who filled the questionnaires	The attendees represented a mixed variety of occupations that deal with justice system and are necessary stakeholders. This was common for Maralal, Narok, and Nakuru. In Naivasha and Nyahururu the majority of participants were police officers whereas for Molo the majority of participants were chiefs.
Pre-Workshop Awareness and Preparation	Most of the attendees had heard of the SOA and read it prior to the workshops. The exception was in Molo where almost equal numbers had not read the act or only read it in part.
Experiences of the Attendees	Majority of the attendees indicated that SBGV is very prevalent in their areas of operations. In Molo and Naivasha, however, a lot of the participants responded that SGBV was not prevalent in their areas.
Outcomes of the Training	Majority of the attendees were happy with the training and felt that it had a positive impact on their work. This was common across all stations.
Attendee's perceptions of the CUC	Majority of the attendees had very positive perceptions about the CUC. This was common across all stations.
Attendees' perception on the organization of the Workshops	Majority of the attendees were happy with the organization of the workshops. The areas highlighted by attendees as requiring attention included the venue, the length of the training and materials circulated.
Improving the programs	A number of improvement areas for the programs were highlighted the most common being the need for more training and wider diversity in the participants (to include stakeholders like pastors, elders and teachers).
Awareness about KWJA	Of the attendees, over two thirds had heard of KWJA before. This was common across all the stations.



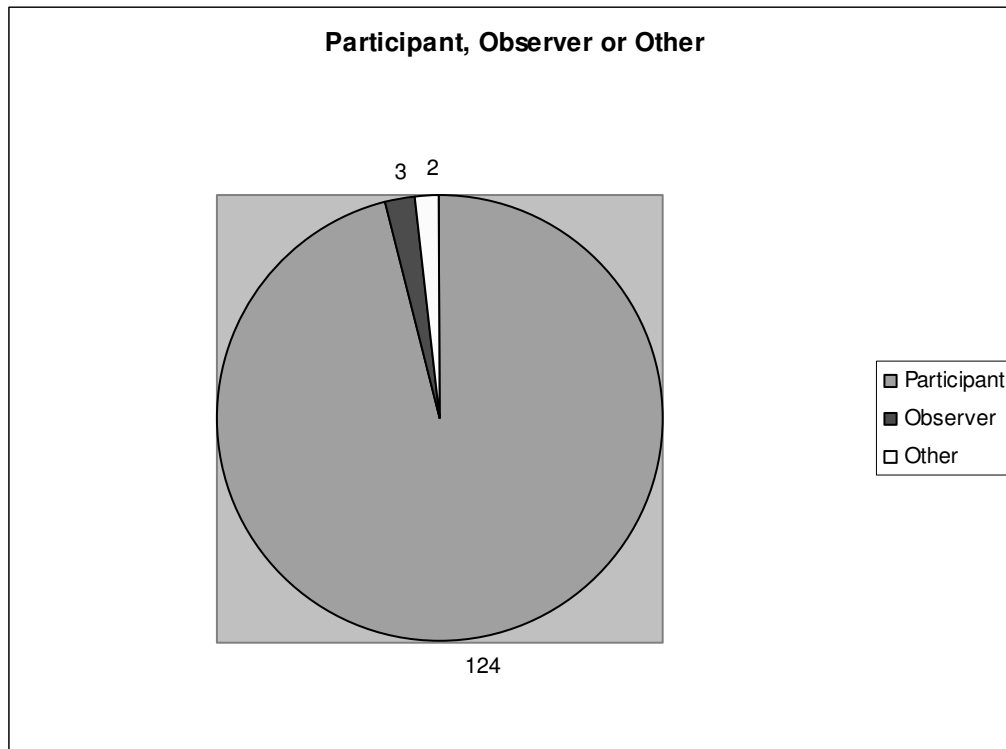
Assessment Workshop – Maralal. 19 November 2010

5. Detailed Findings - All Stations

a) Analysis of Questionnaires

Profile of people who filled the questionnaires

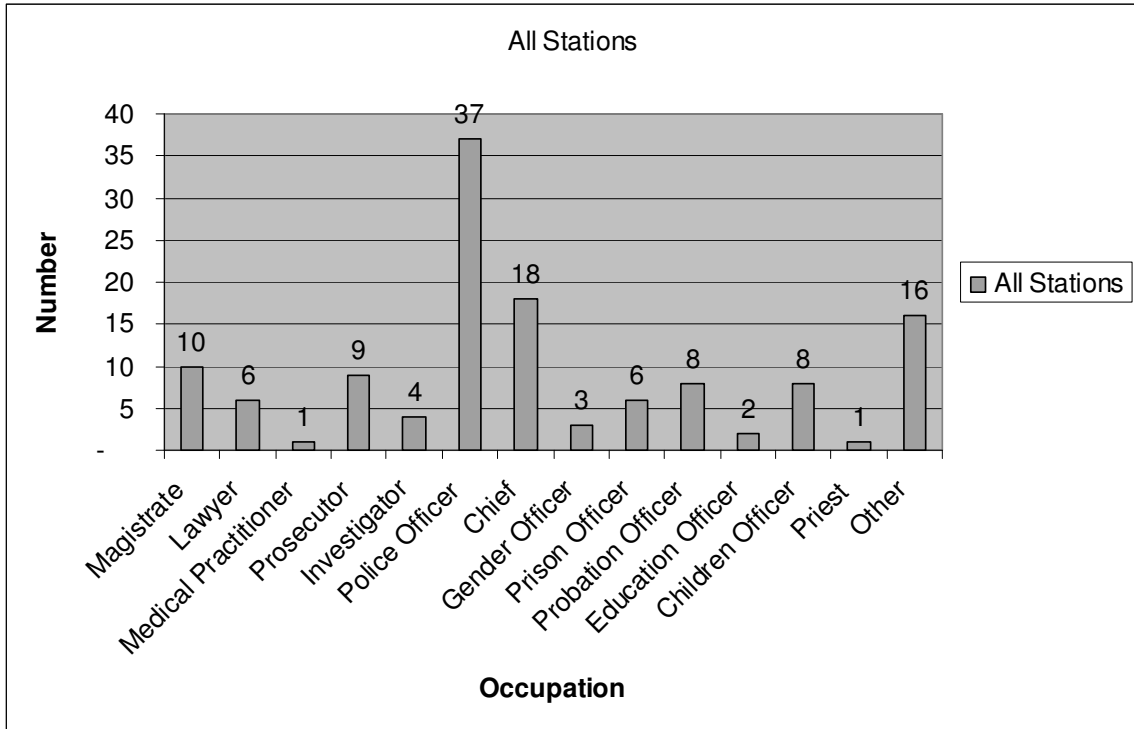
In response to Question 1, the chart below shows the categories the attendees fell into:



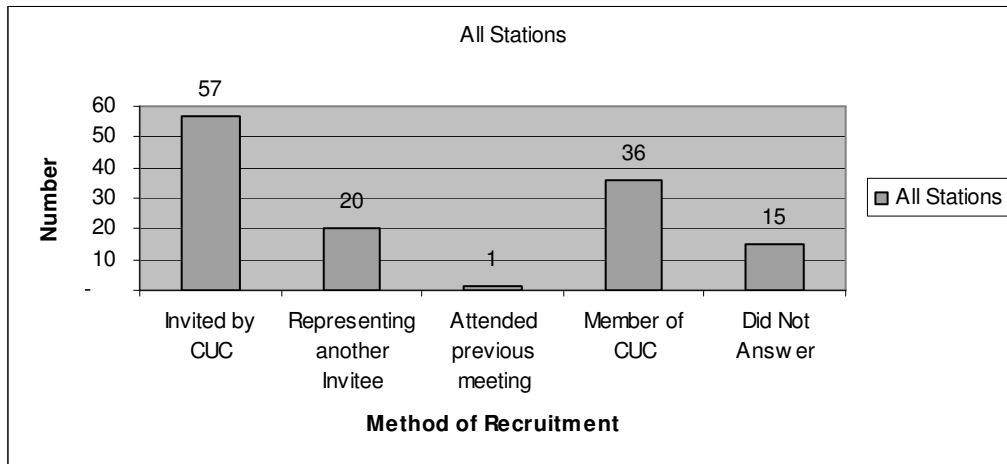
Of the two that responded "Other", they were:

- One was a pressman (District Information Officer)
- The other was a stakeholder (Programme Manager for a CBO)

In response to Question 2, the following were the occupations represented:

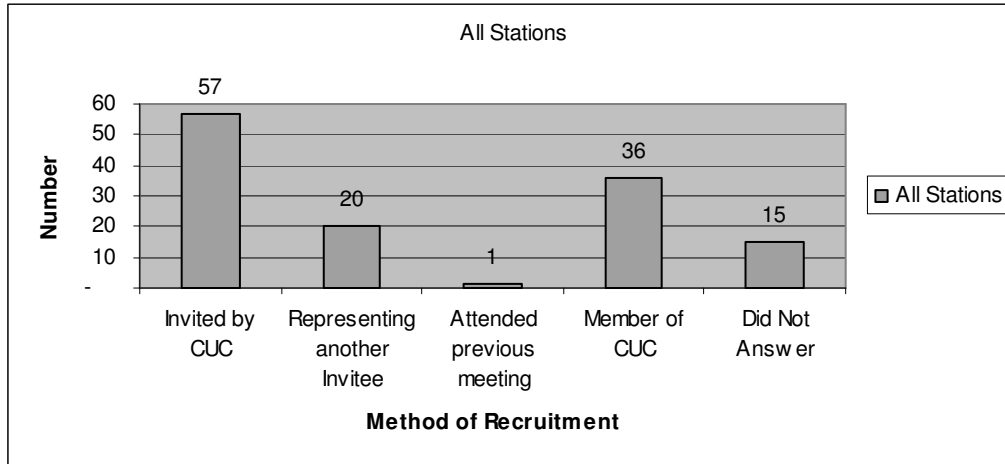


In response to question 4 on how the attendees were recruited, the graph below summarizes the responses:

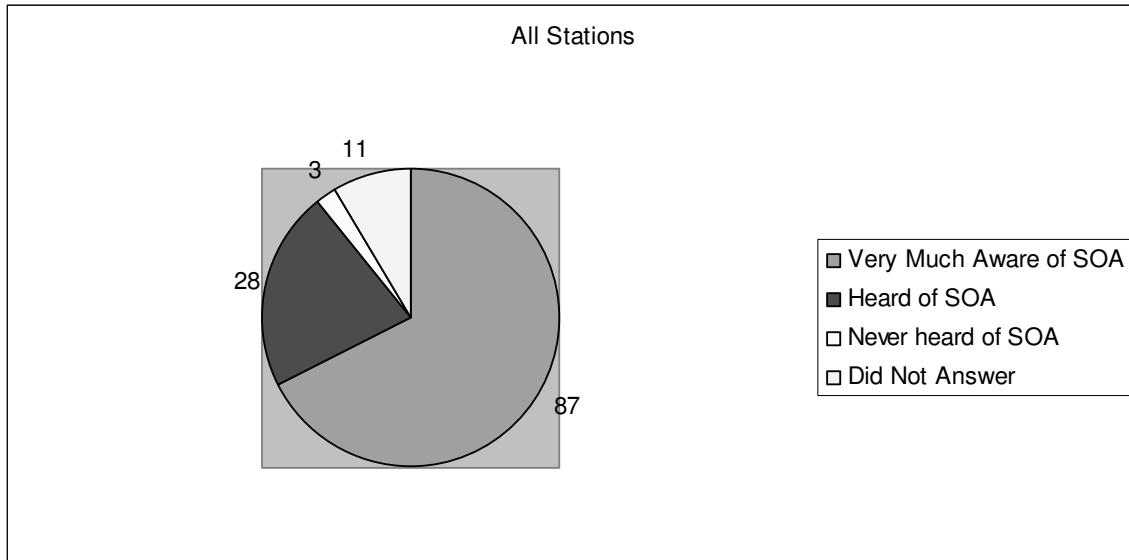


Pre-Workshop Awareness and Preparation

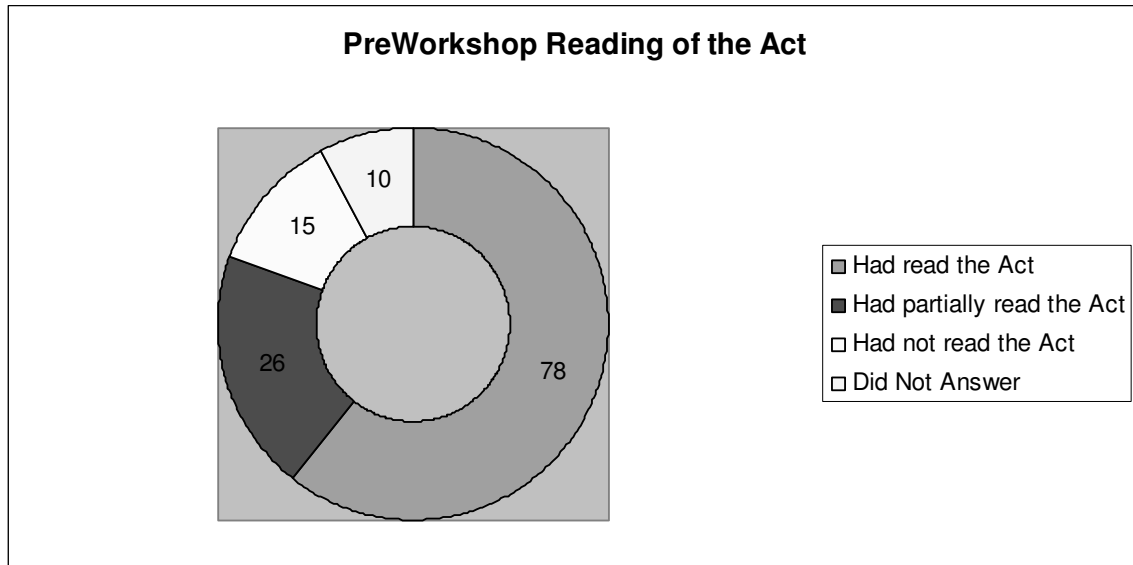
In response to Question 4 on how participants were recruited to attend the training, the results were:



In response to Question 5 on awareness of the SOA before attending the workshop, the results were:

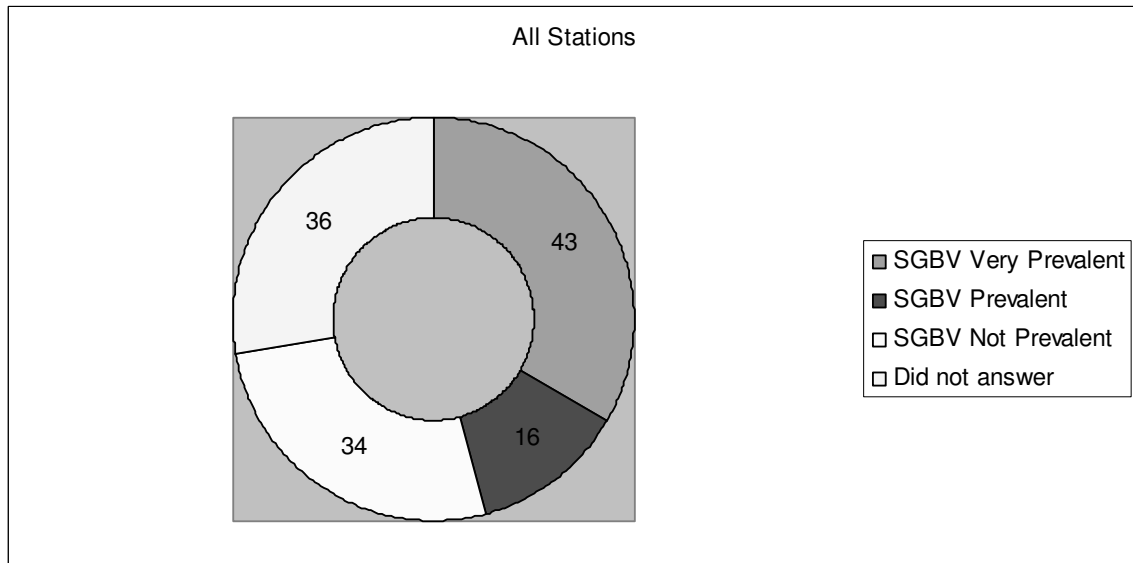


In response to question 6 on whether they had read the Act before attending the meetings, the results were:

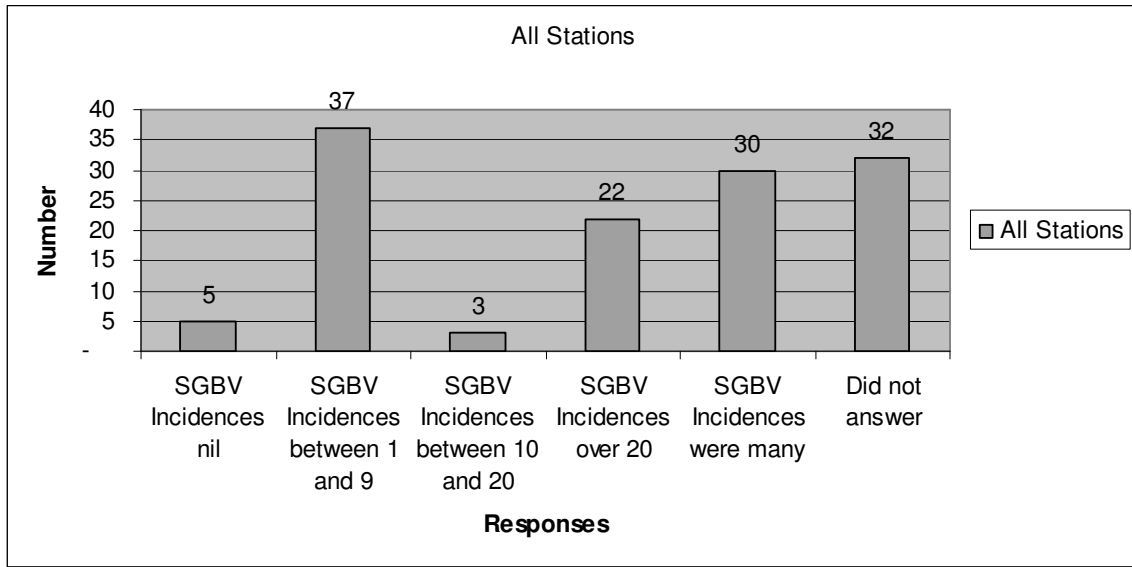


Experiences of the Attendees

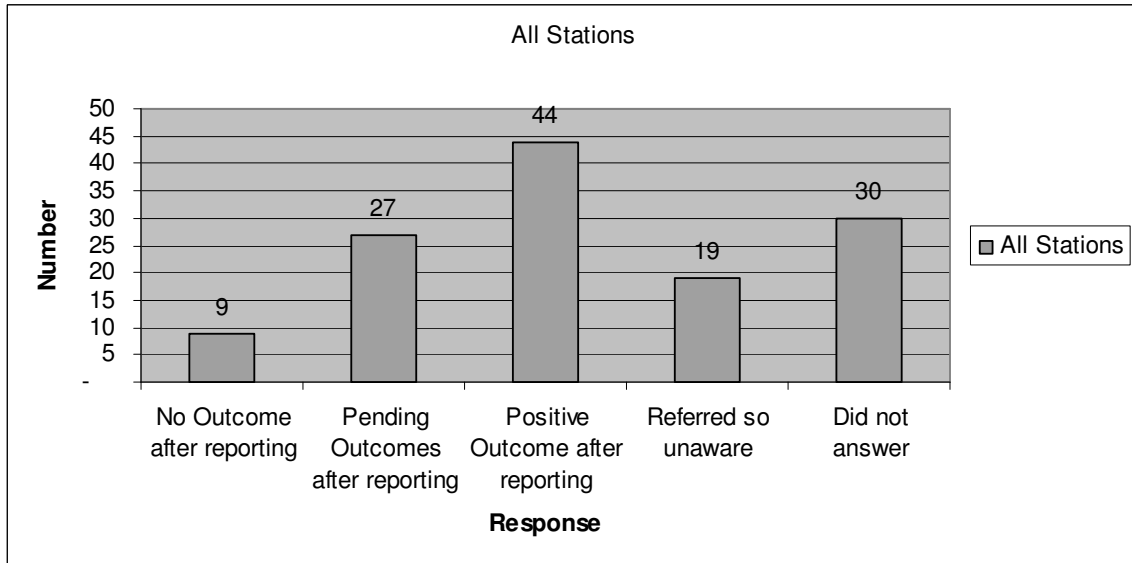
In response to Question 8 on the prevalence of SGBV in their areas of operation, the results were:



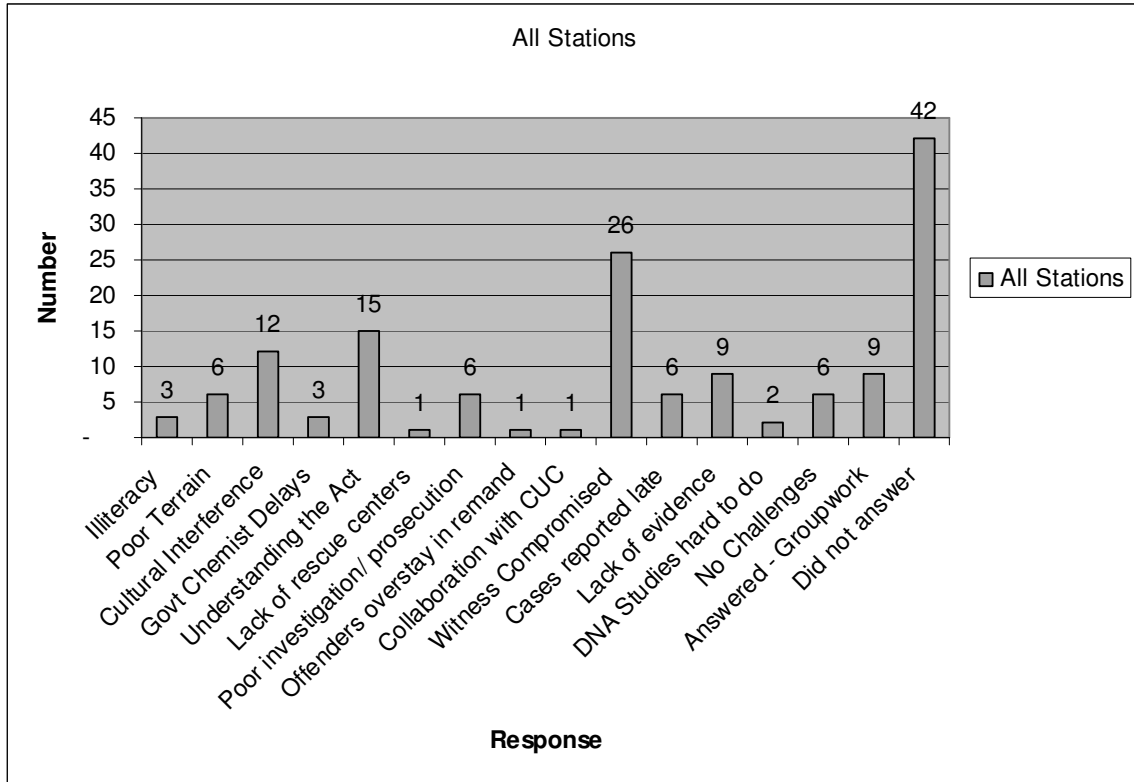
In response to Question 9 on the cases/incidences reported to the attendees and their outcomes the results were:



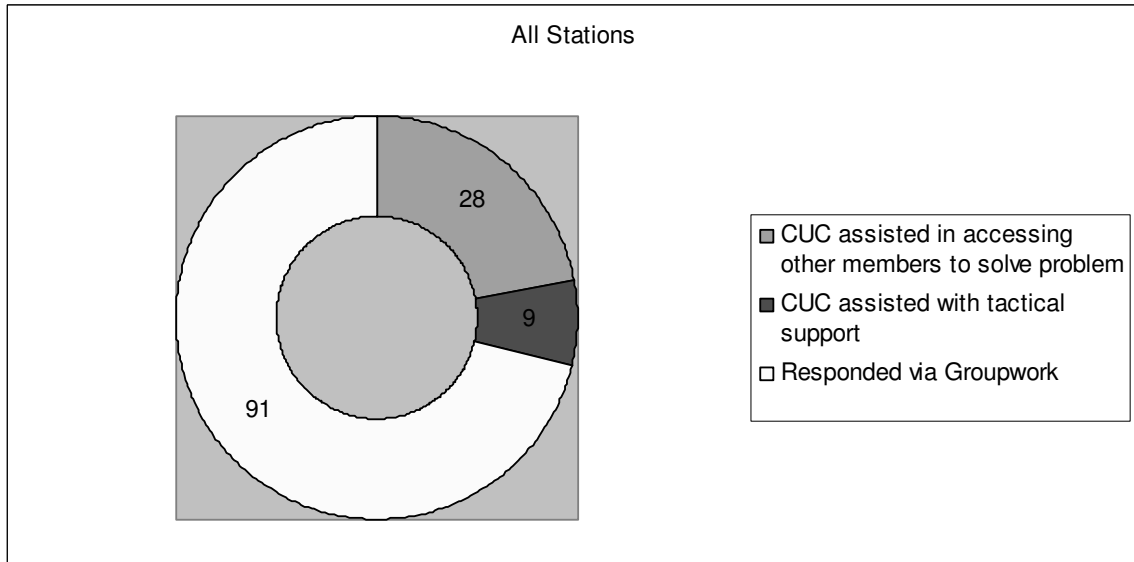
In a number of cases, the responses were not specific on the numbers (“incidences were many” was a common response).



In response to Question 10 on the challenges encountered and how the CUC has assisted in overcoming them the responses were:



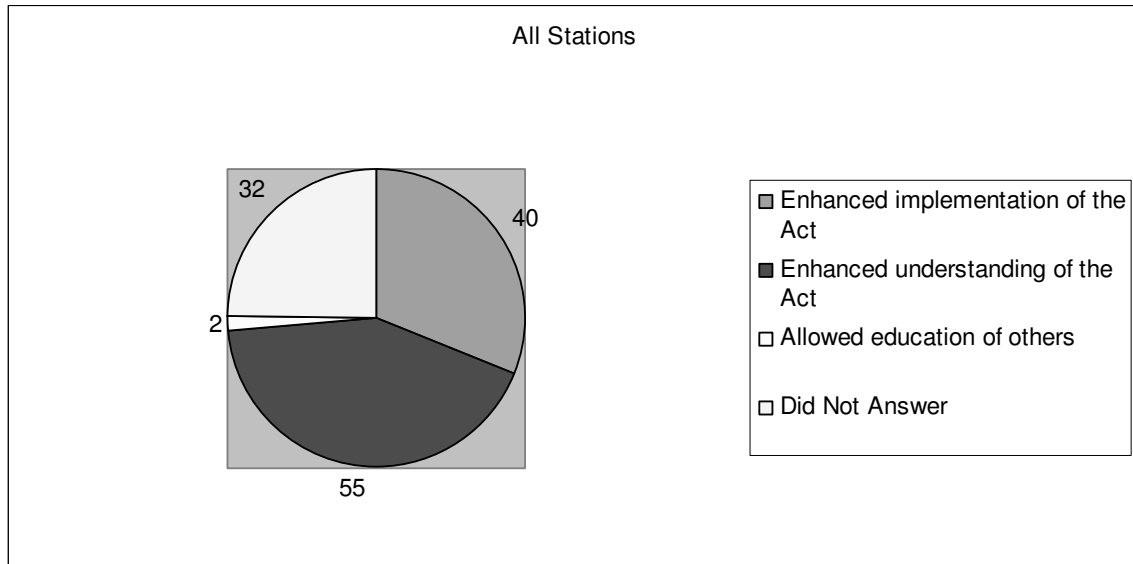
The ways in which CUC has assisted included:



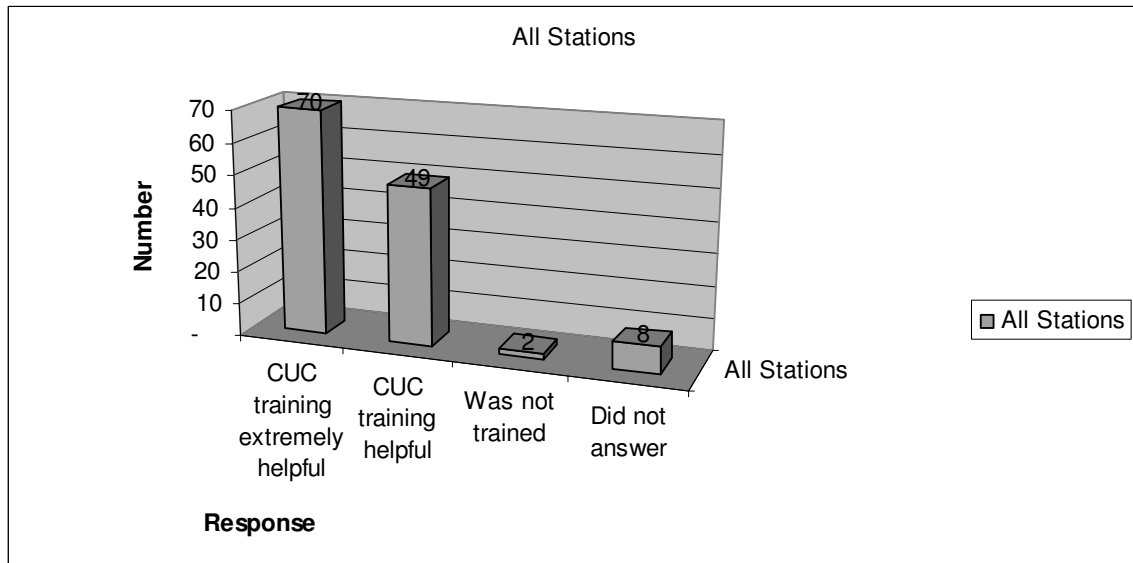
The results from the group work are included in the group work section

Outcomes of the Training

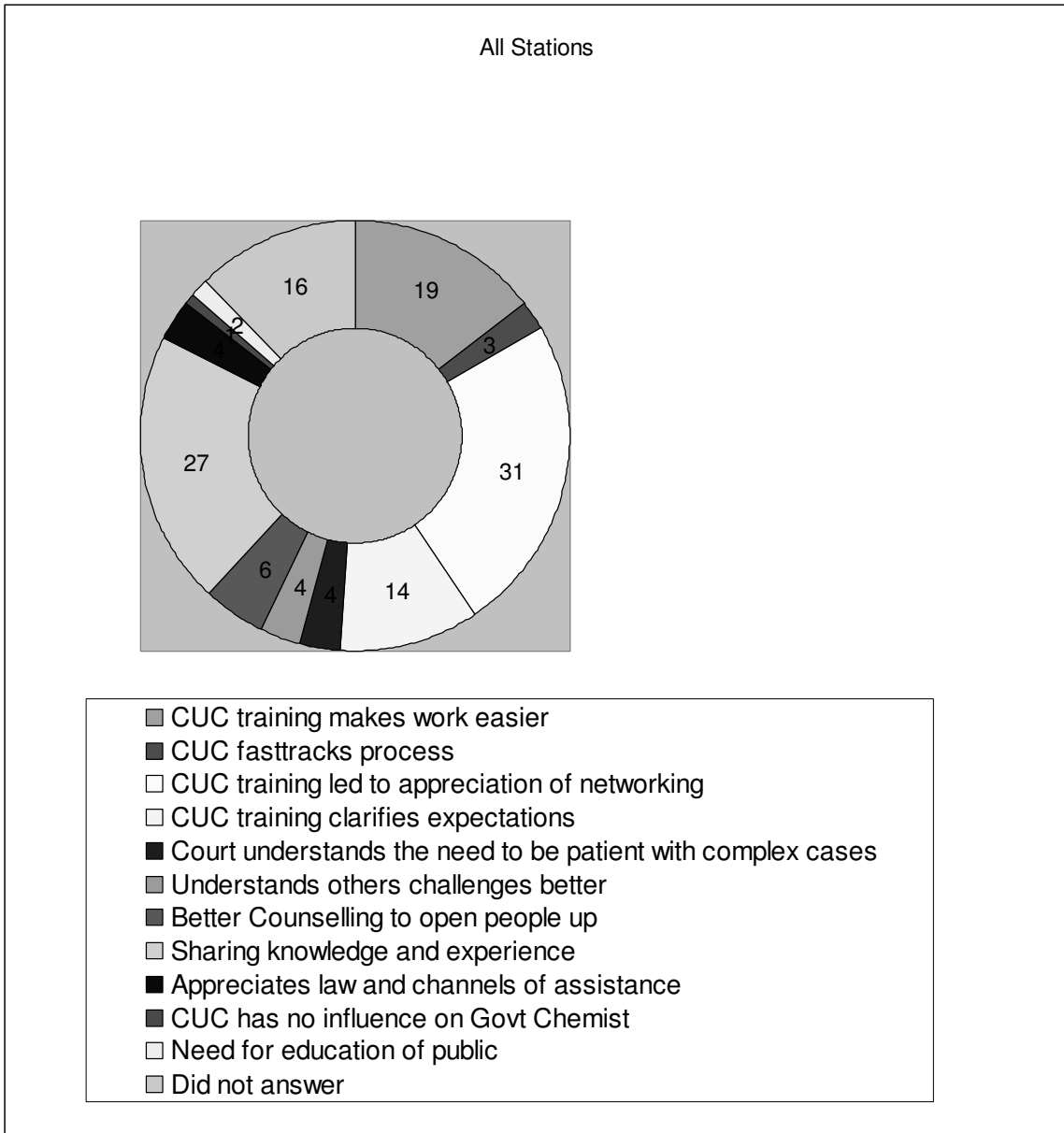
In response to Question 7 on how knowledge from the training has enhanced the understanding of the Act, the responses were:



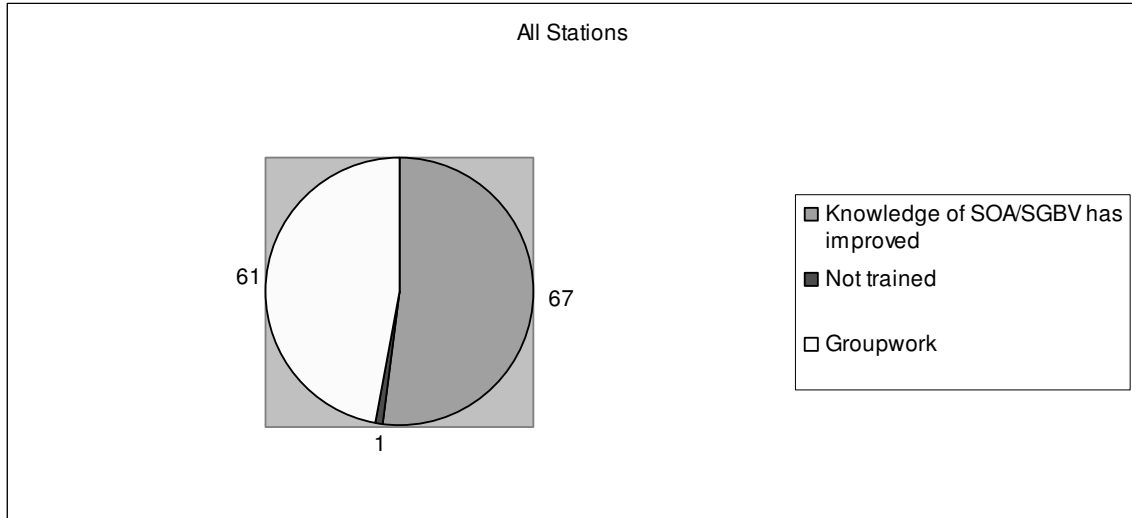
In response to Question 11 on how helpful the Training has been in overcoming the challenges faced, the responses were:



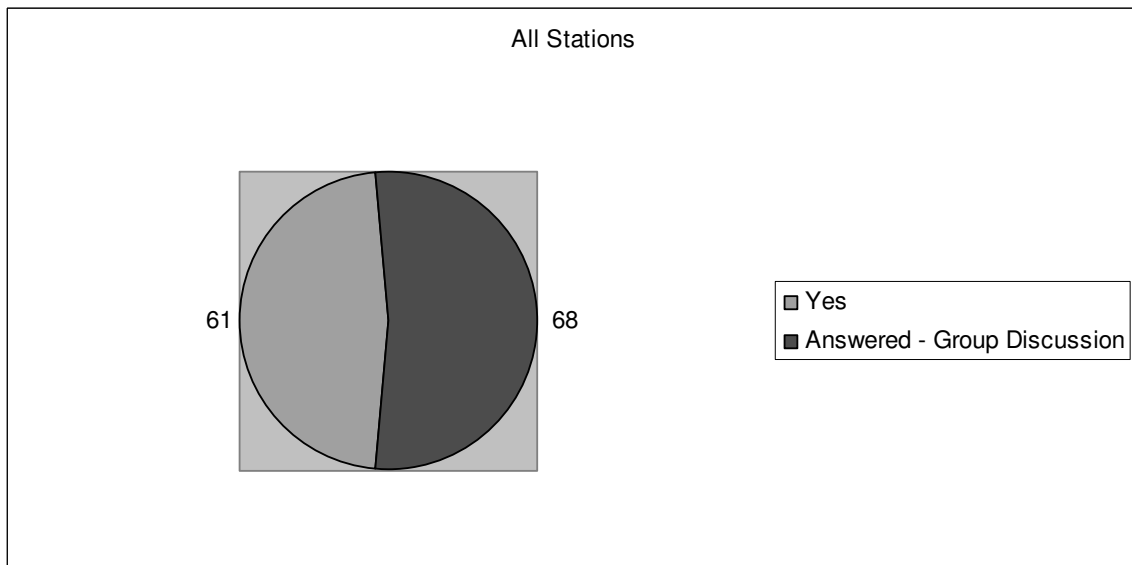
In response to Question 12 on how the CUC training assisted in overcoming challenges faced the responses were:



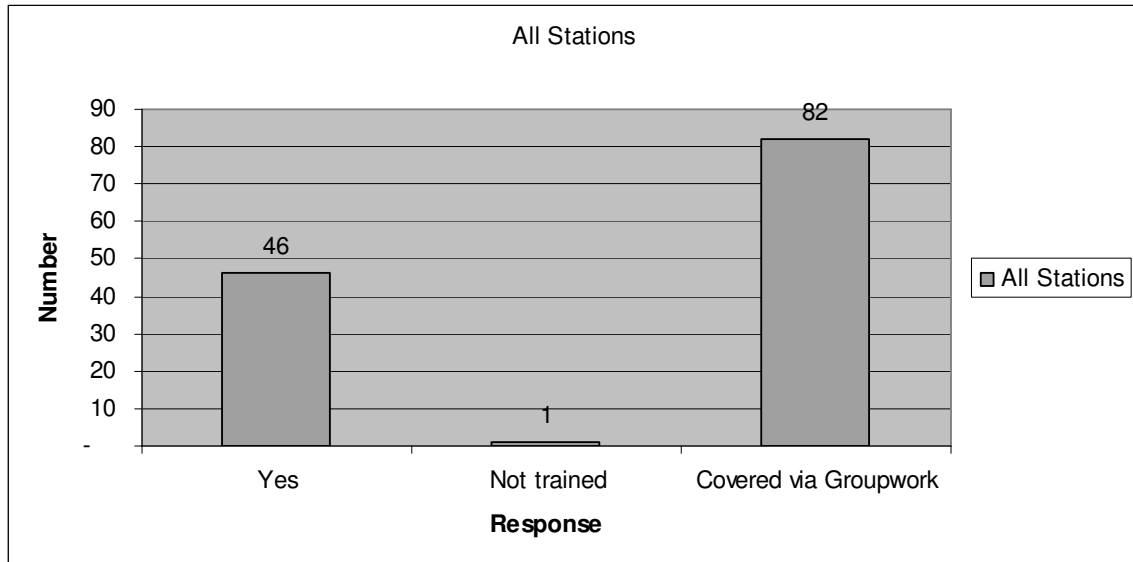
In response to Question 13 on whether the training had increased the attendees' knowledge of SOA/SGBV the results were:



In response to Question 14 on whether the training had helped in the attendee's appreciation and understanding of their job as a whole on SOA and SGBV the results were:

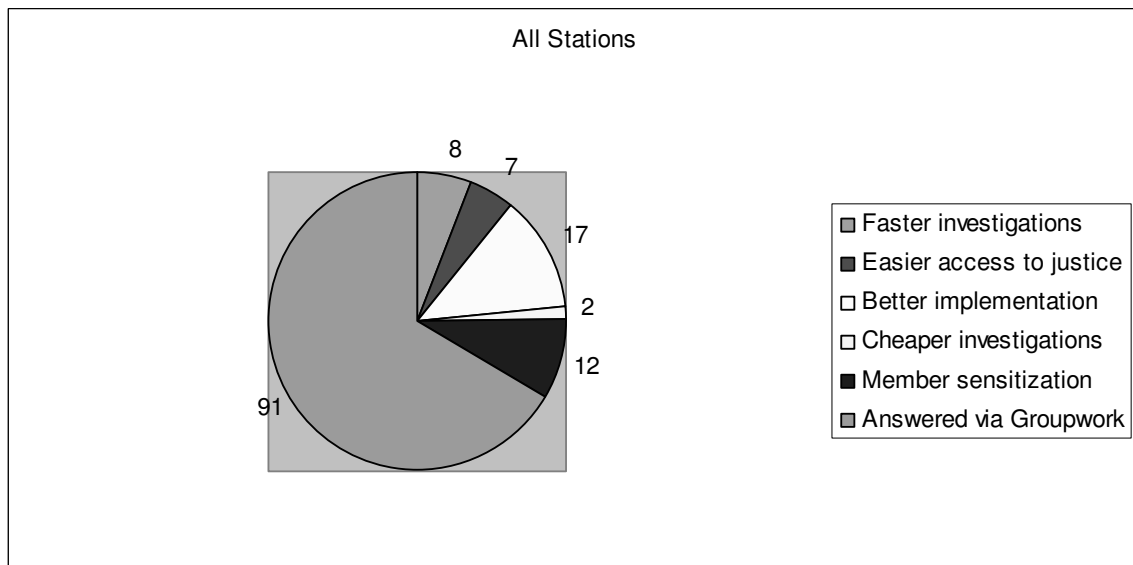


In response to question 15 on whether the CUC training had enhanced the attendee's expertise and skills in handling SGBV cases, the results were:



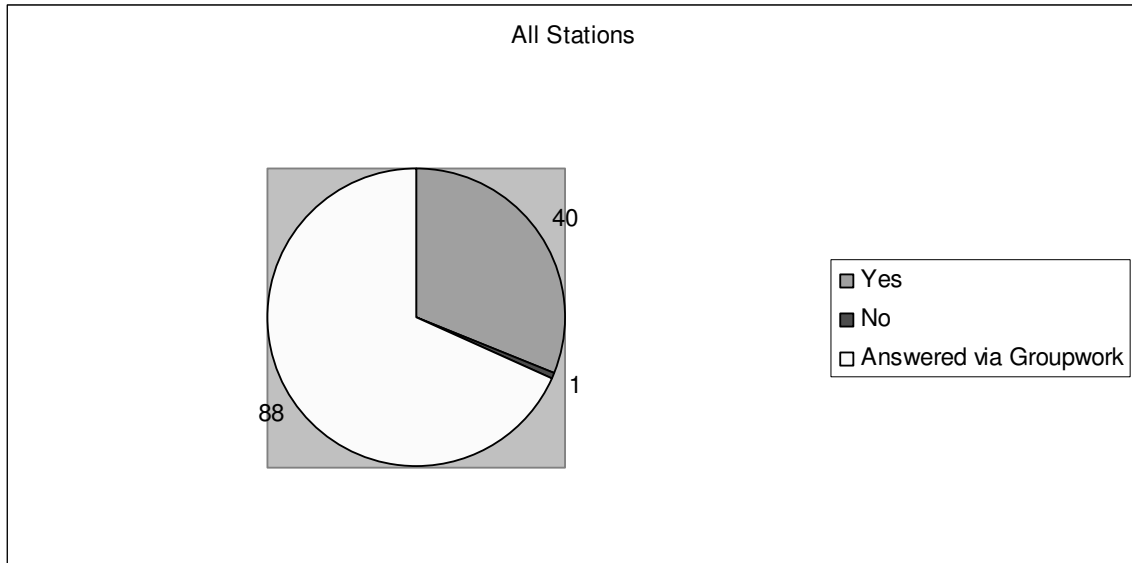
See group work section for results from Group work.

In response to question 19 on what the positive outcomes were in the application of the knowledge, expertise and skill acquired during the SOA/SGBV training, the results were:



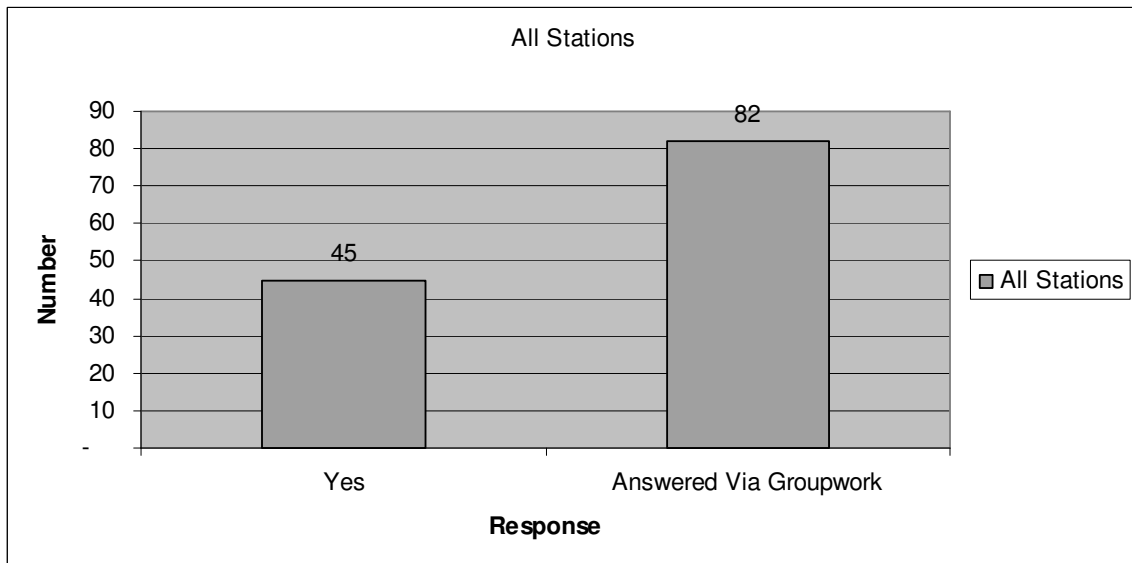
Attendee's perceptions of the CUC

In response to question 16 on whether the CUC enhanced the coordination of stakeholders in handling SGBV cases, the results were:

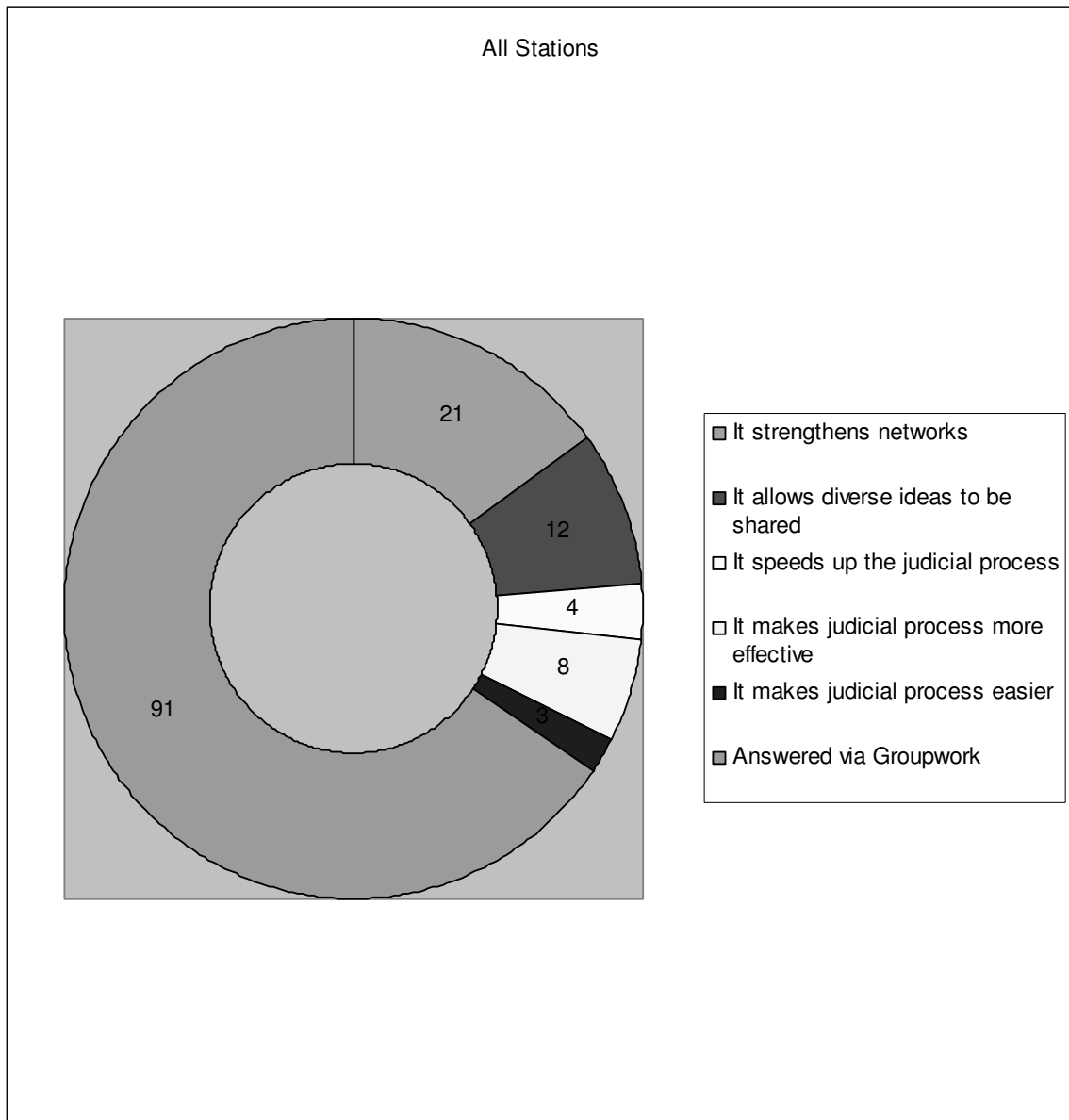


The one exception was based on the response by an attendee that the Police, the Children's Department and the Court needed to work closely together.

In response to question 17 on whether the CUC is a good tool in handling SGBV cases the results were:

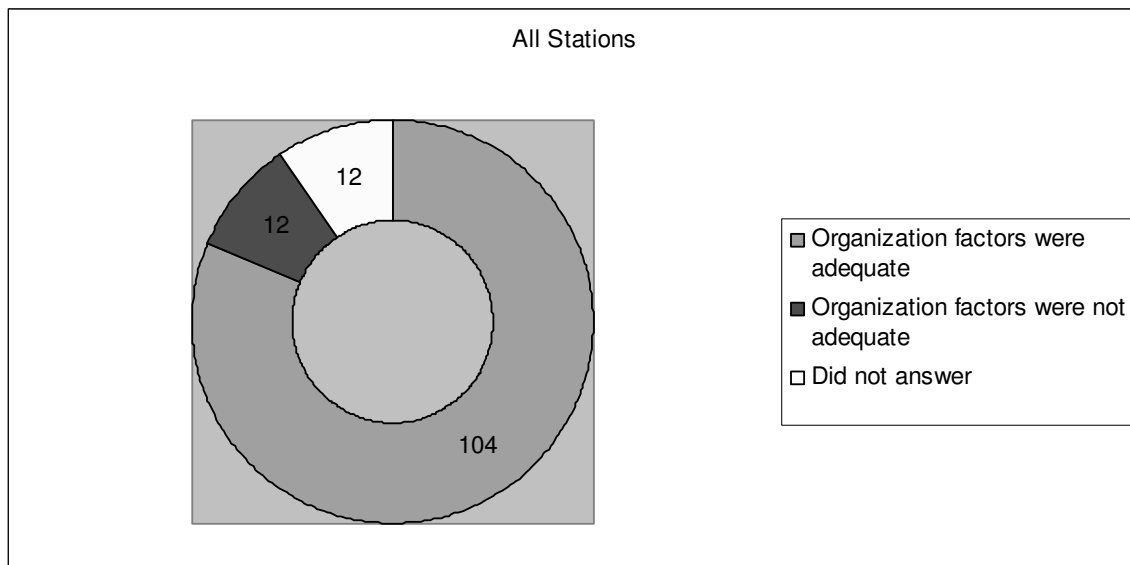


In response to the reasons why the attendee's felt the CUC was a good tool (or not) for handling SGBV cases, the results were:

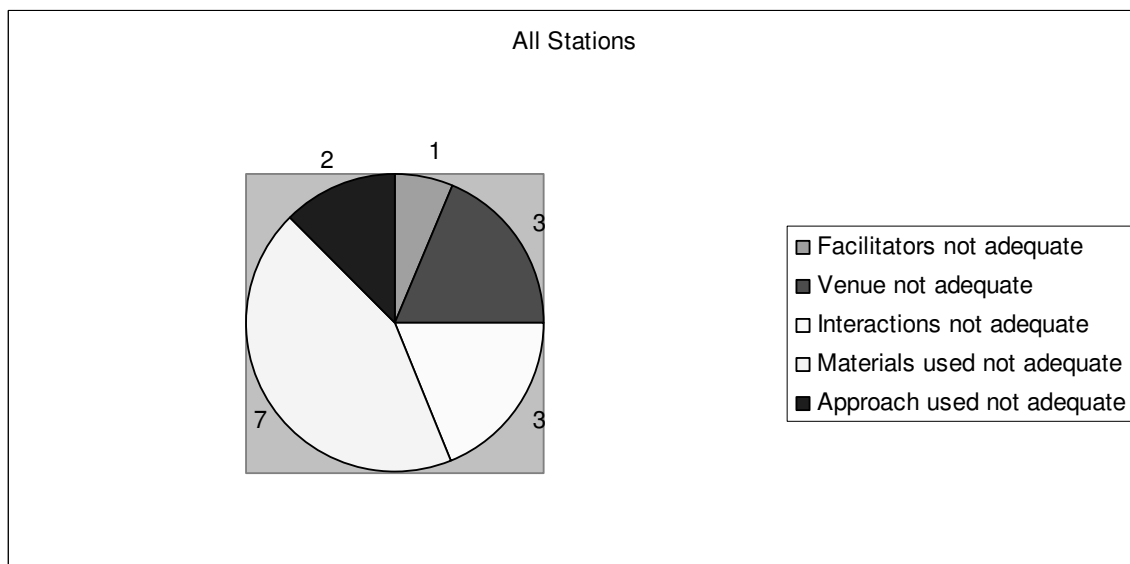


Attendees' perception on the organization of the Workshop

In response to Question 21 on the organization of the workshop, the results were:



In response to question 22 on the factors that were inadequate the results were:

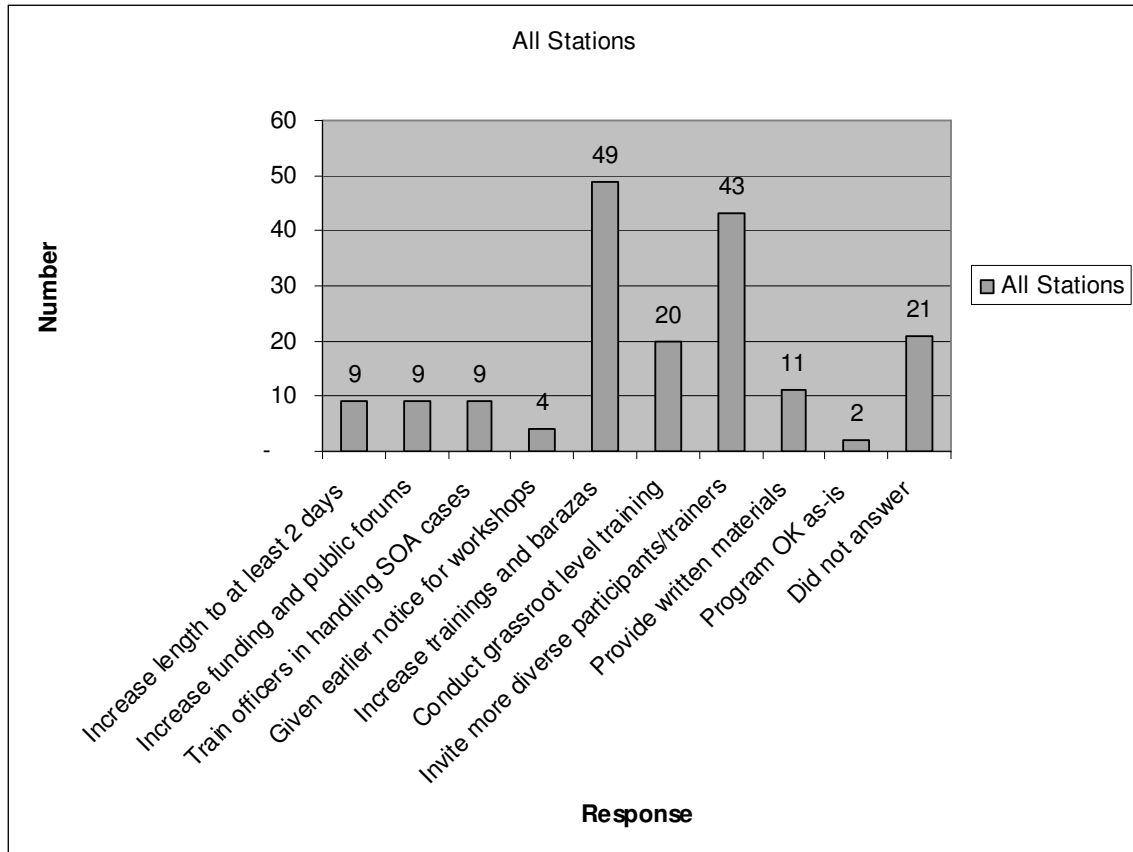


The specific challenges were listed as:

- Statutes needed to have been circulated to members
- Venue should have been away from the work stations to enhance concentration
- There was an obstructed view of facilitators
- Swahili should be considered as a language for delivering the training
- Use of charts could enhance understanding
- Need for more time to interact was necessary
- There was a need for more facilitators

Improving the programs

In response to question 23 on how the programs can be improved in future the results were:

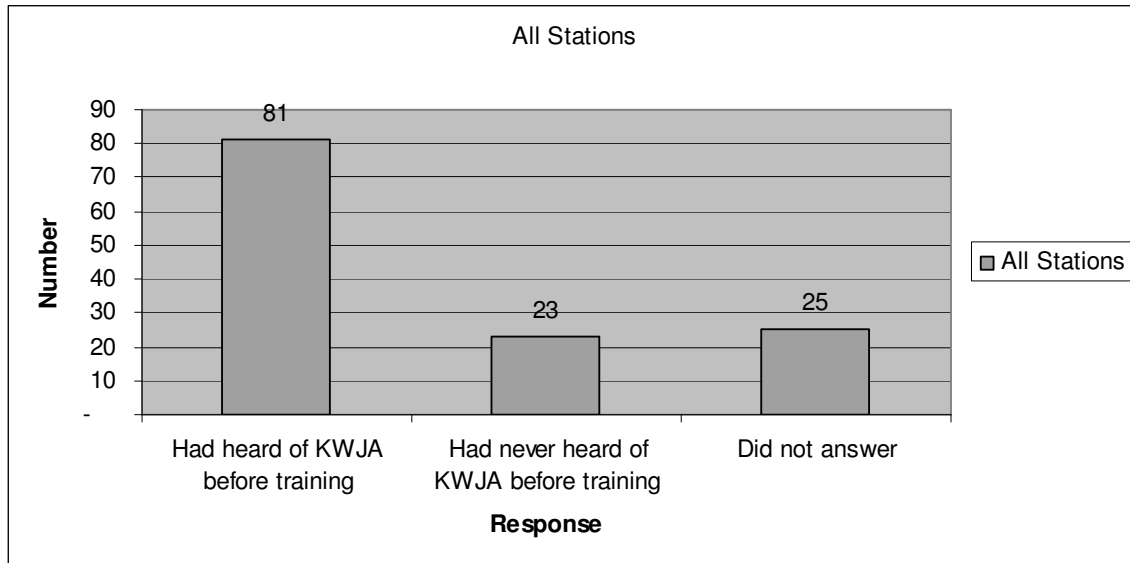


Other improvement suggestions were:

- Computerization of children's registry
- Quarterly training
- Providing transport and accommodation for participants
- Include Training of Trainers
- Having a DNA centre in Narok
- Use Audio-Visuals for the training
- Have victims testify as part of training
- Using media to spread the word (vernacular stations)
- Institutionalizing the CUC

Awareness about KWJA

In response to question 24 on whether the attendees had heard of KWJA the responses were:



b) Feedback from Group Discussions

Impact of Training on Expertise and Skills

Question 15 sought to find out how the CUC training had enhanced the participants expertise and skills in handling SGBV cases. The results were:

Station	Feedback
Molo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was coordination, networking and interaction with other stakeholders. • There was also better evidence gathering and preservation, better knowledge of SOA and SGBV cases.
Maralal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They have appreciated challenges of other court users • Enhanced tactics of solving cases • Better skills in soliciting information from those affected and better counseling of spouses and children on their rights. • They respond better to these cases because they have the statutes.
Naivasha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They have now introduced Gender Desks and have trained officers to run them. • They handled sexual offences separately and promptly. Victims give evidence during Plea day. • Children are being put in different cells from adults.

Station	Feedback
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chiefs and administrators are more efficient. • Police are more informed. Evidence is better preserved. • They can counsel victims and take them to safe-houses. • There are better investigations.
Narok	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More awareness from grassroots level and better skills • More cases being reported and less cover-up • More collaboration among stakeholders • More awareness of victims rights • Better skills in gathering and preservation of evidence for example DNA • More awareness of severity of punishment hence deterrence • Imposition of strict bail terms and improved information flow among stakeholders • Priority of trial in order to preserve evidence and discourage out of court settlement
Nakuru	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better placed to advice parents and victims about preservation of evidence. • Awareness in handling the cases as to channels to be followed and the legal requirements involved in those offences
Nyahururu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conscious of the special needs of the victims • Further knowledge on how to handle SOA forensic evidence • Shared expertise and enhancement of the knowledge of law. • Networking with other stakeholders. • Identification of loopholes in cases. • Impart knowledge in the approach of victims • Improved supervision of people/suspect on bond • Balanced media reporting not to prejudice the case before conclusion • Empowered commanders to train their juniors to be better investigate and prosecute SGBV cases

Impact of CUC on coordination of stakeholders

Question 16 sought to find out whether the CUC enhanced the coordination of stakeholders. The results were:

Station	Feedback
Molo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cases handled more expeditiously • Reimbursement of transport for more vulnerable victims • Knowledge of where to get P3 forms for free • Learnt the procedure for placing child victims in a safe-house
Maralal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability to coordinate with other departments • Ability to establish networks
Naivasha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct meetings with chiefs • Coordination from the grassroots to the courts • Fast-tracking of cases • Case documents are retrieved promptly
Narok	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved coordination among stakeholders • Increased consultations in dealing with SGBV cases
Nakuru	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CUC is very beneficial because through coordination and networking knowledge is shared among stakeholders • There is improvement in areas of weaknesses
Nyahururu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has brought cohesion/ interaction • Sharing of experiences • Changed personal perspective • Assisted in coming up with solutions

Court Users Committee as a tool to handle SGBV cases

Question 17 sought to find out if the CUC was a good tool for handling SGBV cases. All stations said "Yes".

The reasons given per Question 18 for the above answers were:

Station	Feedback
Molo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It allows participatory approaches to problems • Improved knowledge in handling cases and exhibits • Building of trust and confidence within stakeholders and communities • Cases are highlighted and taken to police stations without delay

Station	Feedback
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cases are no longer dealt with through families or clans • Proper networking with other stakeholders • Creates awareness on SGBV cases and how to handle victims
Maralal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helps to get diverse ideas for selection of the best • Brings all actors into a forum • Makes the process cheaper • Has assisted in reducing domestic violence • Has assisted in teaching children their rights • Has helped to discourage communities in the cultural beliefs
Naivasha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CUC comprises and brings together various stakeholders • Good channel for dissemination of relevant information and feedback • Stakeholders get to know the objectives and importance of handling SGBV cases • Being implementers their knowledge is improved: can identify problems and find the way forward
Narok	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Able to serve both offenders and victims • Community sensitization is addressed • The only forum where other stakeholders can discuss legal issues with magistrates • Involves stakeholders from grassroots level • Participants are now made aware that the intermediary evidence can be given for tender age victims e.g. medical evidence
Nakuru	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good tool for handling crimes under SOA if capacity of stakeholders is enhanced and gaps/challenges addressed • Cases are fast-tracked • Work performance is enhanced because stakeholders work as a team
Nyahururu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear roles for each of the stakeholders • Deliberate on the challenges handling SOA and how to overcome the challenges • Clearance of backlog of cases • Improved relationship among the stakeholders • Reduction in suspicion • Rebuilding of confidence from the public

Station	Feedback
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced capacity in dealing with SGBV

Positive Outcomes of the training

Question 19 sought to find out the positive outcomes of the training. The results were:

Station	Feedback
Molo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Successful convictions due to better collection of evidence and exhibits Reduction in crime due to public education and stiff penalties Changes in attitudes Less delay in visiting scenes of the crimes Fees for P3 forms for SGBV have been waived There is interdepartmental harmony
Maralal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigations have been made easier Enhanced success in delivery of justice Members are sensitized and so are others People know their rights Offence of sexual harassment and SGBV cases have been reduced More reporting of cases to the police Better collaboration and consultation with stakeholders It has made it easier to resolve SGBV cases and refer children to rescue centers
Naivasha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eye-opener Better coordination among stakeholders and actors in implementing such cases Improved ways of preserving exhibits Finding solutions in disposal of such cases has improved Reduction of crime due to awareness of severe penalties Improved handling of exhibits More information is disseminated
Narok	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More knowledge and expertise through discussion and interaction Knowledge acquired about need to get intermediary evidence and importance of forensic evidence in these offences Reduction in offenders in Narok GK prison due to sensitization

Station	Feedback
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More commitment in dealing with the cases e.g. advocates taking pro bono cases • Improved investigation and evidence gathering • More cases reported • Reconciliations have been discouraged • Chiefs are now more knowledgeable • Cases of early marriage, FGM and out of court settlements have reduced
Nakuru	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Despite challenges cases are handled more effectively with victims being accorded humane treatment • Stakeholders are now better placed to under SOA cases and disseminate information to the community
Nyahururu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More cases reported. • Properly investigated, prosecuted cases and a good number of convictions. • Witnesses bonded in time appear in court leading to expeditious disposal of the cases by the courts • Formation of Children Protection Team (CPT) strengthened by the training • More requests of DNA tests • Improved collection and preservation of evidence • Enhanced networking among the stakeholders • Victim management through victim impact assessment reports • Improved quality of children and probation officers reports



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6. Way forward by Station

The following were the recommendations and requests from the participants:

Station	Feedback
Molo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous training for all stakeholders (including community leaders, youth, church elders and women leaders) • KWJA to support the CUC in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A visit by other CUCs to share challenges and experiences ○ Establishment of children and gender desks in every police station (furniture, computers, special cabinets and fridges) ○ Avail gloves to handle sensitive exhibits ○ Forensic Lab and DNA center should be established in a county or province that will serve the CUC ○ Statutes/materials for training to be distributed to police stations for stakeholders (SOA and Children’s Act)
Maralal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training (Chiefs, Village Elders, NGOS, CBOs due to their presence at grassroots level). Also Gender Desk officers. • DNA center within reach of the local community • Funding for collection, storage and transport of samples for forensic evidence to the government chemist • Distribution of more copies of the statutes and materials for training • A provision of channels of exchange of information with other CUCs
Naivasha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training (bring on board more stakeholders with no limitation of participants during training) • Re-training of divisional area advisory board • Child protection unit committee to be formed to fast-track completion of Naivasha Children’s Remand • Trained psychologists as counselors to support offenders in Naivasha prison where they are about 700 • DNA centre with equipment and trained staff for the Rift Valley region
Narok	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Female prosecutors to be trained to handle female cases • Child protection unit should be formed • Another assessment workshop for chiefs

Station	Feedback
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DNA centre to avoid delays at Government Chemist in Nairobi • Follow-up meeting where participants of 2009 will share a forum with chiefs (trained in 2010) to exchange views • CUC to be funded to enable it to be effective (currently unable to meet often)
Nakuru	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A manual on the SOA to be availed at each police station for investigators • Continuous training for investigators who handle cases under SOA • Chiefs, investigators and prosecutors to be trained on how to handle SOA cases • Medical officers should be included in the membership of CUC to assist on issues of forensic evidence • Many offenders under SOA are children, children at the remand home should be classified as offenders or victims • Forensic lab to be established in Nakuru • Prosecutors to take more interest in SOA cases and advice investigators or station commanders in case of problems • Station commanders to have frequent consultative meetings with investigators and prosecutors on amendments relevant to the Acts • KWJA to lobby to have police training include a curriculum on SOA and SGBV
Nyahururu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous training of stakeholders (teachers, church leaders, chiefs, police). The training should be facilitated by the CUC. • DNA lab with trained personnel in each county headquarters • Police doctors to be employed across counties to fill in P3 forms in SGBV cases similar to Nairobi • There should be funds voted for children awaiting placing in Borstal centers and the establishment of rescue centers • There should be a female police officer in every station

Annexure I - Appendices

A. Workshop Programme

08.30-09.00 A.M	ARRIVAL OF PARTICIPANTS
	REGISTRATION
09.00-09.10 A.M	OPENING PRAYER
09.10-.915 A.M	WELCOMING REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN CUC
	OPENING REMARKS
09.15-09.45 A.M	FACILITATORS ADDRESS
10.15 -10.45 A.M	TEA BREAK
10.45-0.1.00 P.M	OPEN SESSION & PRESENTATIONS
01.00-.02.00 P.M	LUNCH BREAK
02.00-0.3.45 P.M	OPEN SESSION
03.45-03.55 P.M	CLOSING REMARKS
	CLOSING PRAYER
03.55-04.30	TEA
	DEPARTURE

B. Participants

Molo

NO	Name	Designation	Station
1	Benjamin Kimwele	Chief Inspector	Rongai
2	Jonathan Kimetto	Chief	Kiptagich
3	David K. Busienei	Chief	Tinet
4	Joseph Korir	Chief	Kamara
5	John M. Kamau	D/O/C	Nakuru Prison
6	Ruai Simon	Chief	Molo
7	Kennedy Kiago	Asst. Chief	Molo
8	Stephen Kirui	Chief	Kuresoi
9	Samuel Apiemi	OCS	Kuresoi
10	Clement N. Gisore	District Children's Officer	Molo
11	Salim A.G.	Probation Officer	Molo
12	Paul Tonui	Chief	Sirikwa
13	Pascal Okello	Base Commander	Molo
14	Philip Milgo	Chief	Sirikwa
15	Wilfred Tanui Kimngetich	Prosecutor	Molo
16	Anthony Nguthiru	D.F.O.	Molo
17	Mathew Wambugu	D.O.	Elburgon
18	Samson Salimu	Chief	Mariashoni
19	Samuel Soita	P.M.	Molo
20	Elias Kibiti	OCS	Molo
21	Abdikadir Yusuf	Inspector	Olenguruone
22	Evans mageto	Chief	Sachangwan
23	Johnson Mungai	Chief	Elburgon
24	Beethoven Gachago	OCS	Mau Summit
25	Johnstone Lyambila	OCS	Elburgon

Nakuru

NO	Name	Station	Designation
1	Shadrack Charo	Solai	Police
2	Nelson Makori	Nakuru	Prosecutor
3	Cosmus Kinyua	Nakuru	Prosecutor
4	John Kamau	Nakuru	Deputy OC GK Prison
5	Lawrence Karanja	Nakuru	Lawyer Chairman L.S.K
6	Philemon Sangau	Kirengero	Police
7	John Murunga	Nakuru	Police
8	Susan Njeri	Nakuru	Children's officer
9	Weldon Korir	Nakuru	Senior Resident Magistrate
10	Charity Wambwa	Nakuru	Manager – NCRH
11	Scholastic Kongani	Nakuru	Chief Probation Officer
12	Isabella Tengekyon	Nakuru	for Provincial Probation Officer
13	Bonface Ngechu	Nakuru	for OC Bondeni Police Station
14	Gerald Barasa	Bahati	OCS Bahati
15	Harun Mogere	Njoro	OCS Njorjo
16	Erick Ochieng	Nakuru	Prosecutor
17	Florence Muturi	Nakuru	Ass. Co-ordinator JFC RVLS
18	Sandra Abuga	Nakuru	Co-ordinator JFC RVL'S
19	Elizabeth Tanui	Nakuru	Resident Magistrate
20	Yusuf Abdi	Nakuru	Provincial Children's Officer
21	Roseline Wendoh	Nakuru	Judge

Maralal

NO	Name	Designation	Station
1.	Dr. Bosire Lewis	Medical Officer	Maralal District Hospital
2.	Father. Peter Nderitu	Parish Priest	Maralal Catholic Church
3.	C.I. Charles Marangu	Ag. DCIO	Samburu, Maralal
4.	I.P. John K. Mugo	Prosecutor	Maralal
5.	YieneLengala	AEO, DEO's Office	Samburu Central
6.	MarilCheruiyot	OCS	Maralal.
7.	Isaac GitauKamau	Probation Officer	Samburu.
8.	Peter Lerosion	Chief	Maralal.
9.	H.L.Lesoronai	Chief	Opiroi.
10.	Annie Kanai	Program Manager	SWEIP Poro Samburu Central.
11.	Gilbert SimbaNyaribo	Children's Officer	Samburu.
12.	Sammy Munguti	D.O. I/C	Maralal GK. Prisons
13.	Joseph Mwenje-	D/OCPD	Maralal
14.	Alex K. Ithuku	Senior Resident Magistrate	Maralal
15.	PetkasLelendu	District Information Officer	samburu

Nyahururu

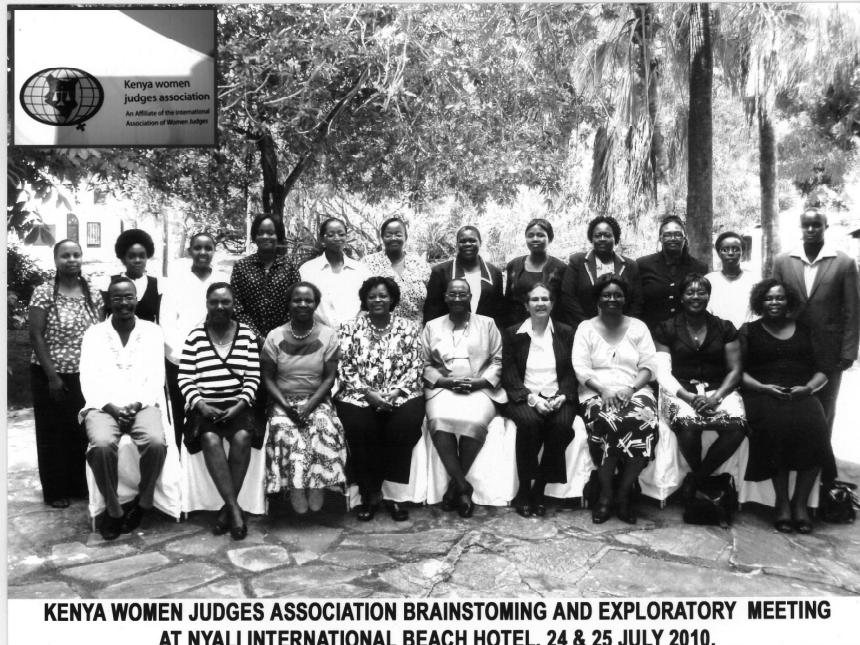
NO	Name	Designation	Station
1	Hon.Teresiah Matheka	Principal Magistrate	Nyahururu
2	Alice Mong'are	Senior Resident Magistrate	Nyahururu
5	Patrick Walubengo	Deputy OCPD	Laikipia West Rumuruti
6	Pius Sifuna	Deputy OCS	Subukia
7	Jonathan Muganda	Staffing Officer	Nyandarua
8	Zacchaeus Ng'eno	OCS	Rumuruti
9	John Kwambai(Insp)	Inspector	Mairo Inya
10	John K.Rutto	OC-Prosecution	Nyahururu
11	Martin Karongo	DCIO	Nyandarua
12	Michael Otinya	Chief Inspector	Ng'arua
13	Kazungu Charo	OCS	OI Moran
14	Allan Ogolla	OCS	Nyahururu
15	William Sirengo	OCS	OI Jororok
16	Bernard K Kwarat	I/C CID	Ng'arua
17	Emma Kimengu	Devt Officer	Nyandarua North
18	James Kariuki	Nation Media Group Reporter	Reporter
19	Martin Munyi	Information Officer	Nyandarua
20	Catherine Mumbi	Chief	Mairo Inya
21	Jason MMeli	District Probation	Nyahururu
22	Jane Kibyegon	Children Officer	Subukia
23	Frederick Makapila	Prosecutor	Nyahururu
24	Denis Wanjala	Coord CPANV	Nyahururu
25	Dan Owiti	Corporal	Mochongoi
26	Stephen Maingi	Ag Chief	Nyahururu
27	Gabriel juma	Deputy OCS	Ndaragwa
28	Kariuki Mwangi	Lawyer	Nyahururu

Naivasha

NO	NAME	DESIGNATION
1	Jane Wairimu Mwenja	District Probation Officer
2	Mabel Keya	District Information Officer
3	John Gikonyo	Police Officer
4	Francis Mwaura	Prison Officer
5	Francis Mulandi	Prison Officer
6	D.M Ndiritu	Municipal counsel of Naivasha
7	Samuel Kingori	District Public Health Officer
8	Francis Ndegwa	Executive Officer Naivasha
9	Peter Mulwa	Principal Magistrate
10	Elisha Yogo	Kinangop Police Station
11	Albert Otuke	Naivasha Traffic Base Commander
12	Andrew Mambache	Prosecutor Naivasha Law Court
13	Zacharia Kuria Igera	Chief Maai Mahiu Location
14	Ann Mativo	In-charge Rotary Safe House
15	Japheth Kioko	O.C.S Kongoni
16	Daniel Muimbia	O.C F/SQD Naivasha
17	Stephen Lemurtunya	Crime Officer Gilgil
18	John Owuoth	OCS Naivasha
19	George Ouka	D/Base Gilgil
20	John Khamala Lugala O.C.S Maai Mahiu	
21	Ernestt E.N. Oponyo	OCPD
22	Gilbert Makanya	DCIO
23	Willy Njiru	Media NTV
24	Mueni Corazon	KNA
25	Musa Lokitor	Chief Malewa Location
26	Deborah Oluoko	Media people
27	Grace Kaguru	DCO Naivasha
28	John Gikonyo	Police Officer Kongoni

Narok

NO	NAME	DESIGNATION	STATION
1.	RUTH KESUUNA	TASARU CBO	NAROK
2.	PAUL KARANJA	POLICE –OCS	NTULELE
3.	FRIDAH MUMBUA	PROBATION	NAROK
4.	WYLITER MWLOMET	PROBATION	NAROK
5.	VERONICAH P. KAREI	PROBATION	M/ENKARE
6.	R.N.SILOMA	DDOASO	NAROK
7.	LUCY N.SADERA	M.Y.W.O	NORTH
8.	L .N. NJAGI	SPM	NAROK NORTH
9.	B.K NJERU	OCS NAROK	NAROK
10	JAMES MOSIERE	D/OCS	N/ENKARE
11	ELIZABETH TANUI	R. MAGISTRATE	NAKURU
12	PATRIC NYAKUNDI	D/O	NAROK
13	GLADYS VIHENDA	SOB POLICE	NAROK
14	JULIET MARITIM	ADVOCATE	NAROK
15	GEORGE WAWAINA	ADVOCATE	NAROK
16	BINNAH HALIMAH	MYW	CATI NAROK
17	JOSIAH NJIRU	ASSOCIATION	NAROK LAW COURT
18	CELESA NYAKUNDI	RM	NAROK COURT
19	PETER MWIBURI	D/OCIO	NAROK
20	ALI KINGI	PROSECUTOR	NAROK
21	WILLIAM KELELUA	ASS.MANAGER KFS	NAROK
22	JUDY NAGOI	ENAITOTI	NAROK NORTH
23	ELIZABETH KASURA	CHILDRENOFFICE	NAROK
24	JULIUS YENKO	ADVOCATE	NAROK
25	FRANCIS OPONDO	OC PRISON	NAROK
26	JULIUS NGOKO	CHIDRENS	NAROK



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