CENTRE FOR DOMESTIC TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT {CDTD}

1ST NATIONAL SHELTERS NETWORK {NSN}CONFERENCE REPORT

31ST MARCH 2022
NAIROBI SAFARI CLUB HOTEL

National Shelters Network
(NSN)

Centre for Domestic Training and Development
CDTD

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The National Shelters' Network

The National Shelters' Network (NSN) was formed after the Centre for Domestic Training and Development (CDTD) conducted a mapping of shelters, safe houses, and rescue centres in Kenya in November 2019. Its core mandate is to enhance shelter services, strengthen referral systems and provide a framework for collective advocacy and action. Its membership has grown from the initial 18, to 54 shelters, with the hope of attaining a membership of over 100 by the year 2023. CDTD is currently the Secretariat for the network.

1.2 The Conference

The *First National Conference of the NSN*, whose theme was *Building bridges between Actors and Survivors*, was held on Thursday, March 31, 2022 at the Nairobi Safari Club. It was attended by 111 participants (47 shelter service providers and 64 other stakeholders, 83 of whom were female and 28 male). The other stakeholders represented national and county governments, educational institutions, civil society organisations, the media development partners and other stakeholders providing services to survivors of child labour, forced labour, gender-based violence (GBV), human trafficking, and other forms of violations. The *overall aim* of the Conference was to provide a platform for shelter service providers to learn from each other, and to consult and partner with state actors, the funding community, the private sector, and other experts in identifying strategies that facilitate better provision of assistance to survivors of GBV, child labour, forced labour and human trafficking and other abuses. It was also intended to act as an entry point for the NSN to build on the government's interest in strengthening assistance services to survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), and to establish structured collaboration and build synergies with the County and National Governments, especially since SGBV and human trafficking are often intertwined with child labour and forced labour.

The *main objective* of the conference was to enhance interactions among service providers, survivors and stakeholders, and to promote dignity through shared experiences, policy advocacy, mapping and support for survivors of child labour, forced labour, GBV, human trafficking and other violations.

The *specific objectives* of the conference were:

- To bring stakeholders together to share ideas and experiences and discuss issues related to provision of shelters and shelter services for survivors
- To provide an opportunity for shelter service providers to improve visibility and advocate for recognition, registration and resourcing in the Kenyan laws
- To develop evidence-based strategies and action-points to improve shelter services
- To explore opportunities for resource mobilization to improve programming of shelter services
- To develop strategies and mechanisms for regional collaboration of shelter service providers in East Africa.

The Conference was expected to identify strategies and action points for improved visibility; advocacy for legal recognition;

improvement of shelter services; resource mobilisation, and enhanced collaboration among stakeholders in Kenya and the East African region. In the longer term, the Conference is expected to lead to:

- Improved visibility and increased membership of the NSN
- Legal recognition and registration of shelter services
- Improved shelters, care standards, and assistance services for survivors of child labour, forced labour, gender-based violence and human trafficking
- More resource and technical support from national institutions, philanthropists and funding partners
- Enhanced partnerships and collaborations among shelters stakeholders, state actors and non-state actors.

The programme of the Conference included remarks by representatives of organisations; entertainment by spoken-word (rap) artists focusing on the ills in society and resilience among survivors of SGBV; a keynote address by the State Department for Gender; presentations by experts in various related areas; an SGBV survivor's story which detailed her journey to recovery; a panel discussion, and group and plenary discussions which identified challenges facing shelter service providers, and proposed strategies and actions for meeting these challenge

2. REMARKS

During the Conference, the Nairobi County Executive Committee Member (CECM) for Gender; the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of CDTD; representatives of URAIA Trust (UT), the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the County of Kiambu, and the Nairobi Women's Representative made welcoming, introductory and agenda-setting remarks.

In her remarks, the Nairobi CECM for Gender, Ms. Roselyn Mukabana, welcomed the participants to the City and the Conference. She pointed out the magnitude of the problem of GBV and lauded the work that the NSN members were doing. She identified the need for preventive programmes; an increase in shelters; a legal framework and guidelines, including the establishment of shelters and clear referral pathways; professional services within the shelters; regulated and nationally networked toll-free lines for reporting incidents of GBV; evidence-based data on available shelters and services offered and where, which are linked nation-wide, and which are necessary for programming and reflection; advocacy for government funds, and inclusion of survivors of GBV in the programming and work of the network. She stated that GBV is a development issue.

The founder and CEO of CDTD, Ms. Edith Murogo, expressed her appreciation to all the participants for making the Conference possible and gave special thanks to the ILO, UT and Tides Foundation for availing funds to facilitate the conference. She described the journey of CDTD from when it started two decades ago as an organisation to empower domestic workers; the organisation's work and challenges during the period, and the conduct of the survey of shelters in 2019, which gave rise to the NSN and this first conference.

She summarised the objectives of the Conference and identified a number of challenges facing shelter service providers, including lack of legal recognition and visibility;

Ms. Edith Murogo, Founder and CEO - CDTD

mobilisation of resources to support the work of shelter service providers, especially in the face of the increasing need; improvement of shelter assistance services, and collaboration and networking among shelter service providers and between them and other stakeholders, especially state and other non-state actors, and development partners. She expressed the hope that the Conference would address these and other challenges and generate strategies for meeting them.

UT's Acting Gender Officer, Ms. Grace Katunge, indicated that CDTD was one of the partners in a five-year programme and that the organisation was happy with the results of CDTD's work over the period, which was significant in addressing the major problem of GBV. She noted that CDTD's efforts in establishing a network of shelters filled a void and hoped that more partners would provide the resources needed for the work. She encouraged the participants to embrace the culture of *Utu* (Kiswahili) which emphasised one-ness of humanity, selflessness and caring for others' well-being. She invited a

representative of Care International (CI), Ms. Elizabeth Herman, to make a few remarks. Ms. Herman stated that one of CI's strategic foci was women's empowerment and that UT was one of its partners.

Ms. Faith Manyala, National Project Coordinator and ILO's representative at the Conference, pointed out the significance of the NSN and the Conference in the effort to address the issue of shelters, and in enhancing partnerships. She noted that the provision of quality services to survivors, including within shelters, is a key human rights issue that ensures the dignity of the survivors. She highlighted the importance of strengthening the legal and policy framework to ensure the work of shelters is recognised and incorporated into the legal framework. For ILO, she stressed, partnerships with key stakeholders is key as it ensures the sustainability of its interventions. She expressed the hope that the Conference would form the starting point for future collaboration to address common concerns.

The Kiambu CECM for Gender was represented at the Conference by the Director for Gender, Ms. Mary Kirobi. Ms. Kirobi stated that the NSN amplified the voice of the voiceless and filled a glaring gap in addressing GBV and that the government was taking note of the Conference as the first of its kind. In Kiambu County, mapping the shelters was still a work in progress. She noted that she had visited a number of shelters and called upon her colleagues in the government to support, and collaborate with, shelter service providers. She recognised the role of shelters in providing services that were not available

elsewhere and noted that Kiambu County had incorporated some of them in multi-technical working groups, and was currently rolling out capacity-building initiatives for them. She emphasised the need for streamlining data linkage (including with the police and health service providers); incorporating artists in the activities of shelters, especially in advocacy and awareness creation; legal recognition and registration of shelters, and guidelines on re-integration into communities of those who have been in shelters.

The Nairobi Woman Rep. Hon. Esther Passaris

The Nairobi Woman Representative, Hon. Esther Passaris, recognised the significance of the Conference in unifying the voices of survivors of GBV, especially SGBV, and those who provided care and assistance, like the shelter service providers. She recalled the plight of survivors of GBV during the post-election violence (2007/2008), saying that survivors were compensated for loss of land and other property, but that those who went through the trauma of violence have not been compensated to date, with the government giving all sorts of reasons, including lack of accurate data on the survivors and budgetary allocation. She recalled, further, the nature of SGBV that many survivors went through,

including rape of women, defilement of children and sodomisation of men, and the pain that the survivors still carry. She also noted the spike in rape, peer-to-peer sex, incest and abuse during the COVID-19 pandemic. She stressed the importance of partnerships among various stakeholders in this kind of work, including with the national and county governments, and professionals like counselors. She advised shelter service providers to take advantage of several funds established by the governments, like affirmative action, women's enterprise and youth enterprise funds, which were available to different categories of people and organisations. She reminded survivors of GBV that the shame was not theirs but the society's, since it was the duty of society to, as closely as possible, zero-rate GBV. She promised to walk with the NSN in its quest to get legal recognition and support for the members' work. She also commended Nairobi County for taking the initiative to set up its first government-owned shelter to support the survivors.

3. KEYNOTE SPEECH

PROF. COLLETA SUDA, PRINCIPAL SECRETARY, STATE DEPARTMENT FOR GENDER

The Principal Secretary (PS) in the State Department for Gender was represented by a Director, Ms. Rhoda Misiko, who read her speech to the Conference. She recognised the significance of the meeting as providing another opportunity to discuss the status of advancing gender equality and the gains in the fight against all forms of gender violence in Kenya; to enhance interactions among service providers, survivors and stakeholders, and to promote dignity through shared experiences, policy advocacy, mapping and support for survivors of child labour, forced labour, GBV, human trafficking and other violations. She acknowledged the leadership of the Cabinet Secretary in the Ministry; thanked CDTD for extending an invitation to her as the Keynote Speaker, and lauded CDTD's and the shelters' immense contribution to the fight against GBV by ensuring that GBV survivors are not left behind.

The PS restated the government's commitment to supporting shelter provision for survivors of human rights violations and noted that the National Gender Equality Commission has been coordinating an advocacy campaign for legal and policy frameworks to provide for the establishment of safe houses for survivors of GBV in each County. She noted, further, that the government has ratified international instruments that provide for protection and provision of services to survivors, apart from adopting a progressive Constitution.

The PS, however, acknowledged the continuation, and in some cases, the increase in child and forced or unpaid labour and early

Ms. Rhoda K. Misiko, State Department for Gender, Assistant Director

marriages, and SGBV, especially in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic. She proposed that programmes offered by shelters should be aligned with survivors' developmental needs and include an economic aspect; offer psychological and medical care, and have a component of community sensitization on SGBV. She also proposed interlinkage of facilities to facilitate assessment, identify clear referral pathways and provide a comprehensive range of services.

In her conclusion, the PS reiterated the need for continued multilateral efforts in advancing gender equality and ending GBV in Kenya.

4. PRESENTATIONS

4.1 Legal framework for the existence of shelters in Kenya – Mr. Rajab Mwachia (*Kenya Law Reform Commission*)

In his presentation, Mr. Mwachia stated that there was no clear legal regime for regulating the establishment and running of shelters, which undermines the provision of shelter services because the providers lack recognition and other benefits such as financial assistance. He noted, further, that the government does not have reliable and clear mechanisms on how to assist shelter providers. He, however, indicated that there was an anchor in the Constitution of Kenya, and a number of legislations dealing with shelters in a variety of contexts.

The Constitution of Kenya

The Constitution, in Article 43(1), recognises food and shelter as fundamental rights, which are part of 'economic and social rights. Article 21 makes it a fundamental duty of the State and every State organ to observe, respect, protect, promote and fulfil the rights and fundamental freedoms in the Bill of Rights, and of the State to take legislative, policy and other measures, including the setting of standards, to achieve the progressive realisation of the rights guaranteed under Article 43. Additionally, Article 21 requires all State organs and all public officers to address the needs of vulnerable groups. It also requires Kenya to enact and implement legislation to fulfil its international obligations in respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Other legislation

The presenter identified a number of legislations which have provisions relevant to the provision of shelter. These include:

(a) The *Counter-trafficking Act*, which does *not* provide for shelters by *non-state actors* but requires the Minister to formulate plans for the provision of appropriate services for victims of trafficking in persons and accompanying children (section 15)

(b) The *Refugees Act*, which recognizes shelter as an essential service and an immediate need for refugees and asylum seekers (section 2)

(c) The *Protection against Domestic Violence Act*, which provides for application of protection orders to keep a victim of domestic violence away from their assailants and, where necessary, placing the victim in a place of safety, and securing food and shelter, urgent medical treatment, immediate psychosocial support and police protection (section 11)

(d) The *HIV AIDS Prevention and Control Act*, which provides for access to healthcare services to persons with Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS), which include accommodation in any recognised institution (section 19)

(e) The *Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act*, which requires the government to take necessary steps to provide support services, which include shelter (section 27)

(f) The *Children's Act*, which provides that a non-governmental or religious organisation that establishes a charitable children's institution must show proof of registration under a recognised system of registration before applying for approval to implement a child welfare programme (section 60).

Proposals for reform of the Counter-trafficking in Persons Act

The presentation summarised proposals that have been made for the amendments to the Counter-trafficking of Persons Act by addition of section 15A. The section would authorise the Cabinet Secretary to:

(a) Accredit organizations seeking to shelter victims of trafficking in persons, which would be the only ones permitted to offer shelter.

(b) Issue a certificate of accreditation to these organisations, subject to annual renewal where standards are maintained.

(c) Make rules on eligibility criteria, and procedures for application and accreditation; qualification for financial assistance; monitoring and evaluation of programmes and services offered; revocation, suspension and reinstatement of certificates, and the minimum standards for accreditation.

4.2 The challenges of operating shelters in Kenya – Ms. Njeri Migwi (Founder, *Usikimye*)

Ms. Migwi's presentation identified the following challenges faced by those operating shelters:

(a) Financial constraints, including the ability to pay rent and absorb other costs of offering services
(b) General high cost of living, especially in respect of food and other essential needs
(c) Survivors' entitlement and co-dependency
(d) Some non-cooperative state actors, especially when survivors have been referred by them and their assistance is required for re-integration or court processes
(e) Lack of structured debriefing systems for shelter workers which leaves them drained and their mental health affected
(f) Maintaining quality services, especially specialised ones like mental health services; limited capacity of shelter workers and inadequate resources to finance the services
(g) The lack of comprehensive standard operating procedures, and elaborate and structured referral system
(h) Long judicial processes and some witnesses being compromised
(i) Lack of guidelines or resources for safe exit of survivors from the shelters, and re-integration
(j) Absence of a legal framework for establishment and running of shelters.

The presenter identified limited finances as the mother of all challenges since it is connected to many of the specific challenges. She, however, expressed the hope that some of these challenges would be addressed by the Conference.

Ms. Njeri Migwi, Founder - Usikimye

4.3 Nexus between SGBV, Economic Empowerment and Shelter – Prof. Grace Wamue (*Kenyatta University (KU) WEE HUB*)

Prof. Wamue gave an overview of the research that KU was conducting on SGBV, economic empowerment and shelters, with the support of the *Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation*. The objectives of the research were to:

(a) Establish the economic cost of SGBV on women survivors who had graduated from gender violence recovery centres (GVRCs)/shelters in Kenya
(b) Determine the effectiveness of services offered by selected GVRCs/shelters in facilitating the recovery of SGBV survivors.

(c) Establish the extent to which skills and experiences gained from GVRCs/shelters led to women's economic empowerment.

Statistics contained in the Kenya Demographic and Health Survey (KDHS) (2014) indicated an SGBV prevalence of over 35%. It was noted that SGBV escalated during the pandemic period; that the most common types were assault, rape/attempted rape, sexual offences and defilement; that 71% of reported cases were from women survivors; that the main perpetrators were youthful males of between 18-35 years, and that the cases were attributed to poverty, alcohol, drug and substance abuse and retrogressive cultural and religious practices.

Preliminary research findings indicate that SGBV is a serious constraint on women's empowerment, both as a limiting factor and as a cost. About 81% of the survivors of SGBV fell in the age bracket of 26-35% and only a small percentage within 18-25 and above 55 years. It was, thus, noted that SGBV occurs mainly within the economic productive years, which affects economic activities negatively.

With respect to the impact of GVRCs/shelters on the survivors' income, it was found that about 78% of the respondents indicated that their income levels changed positively after going through the programmes, though some did not have meaningful incomes; were willing to work but were prevented by their male partners, and were working but their income was controlled by their partners, either unwillingly or, for a very small percentage, willingly. It was found that the economic costs of GBV included:

(a) Indirect costs, including lost working days for women and their partners, lost school days for children, and lost domestic work for women
(b) Direct costs, including payments for medical and related services.

The study found that women survivors appreciated GVRCs/shelter centres for the work they do, including inculcating confidence and positive self-evaluation; providing free medical services and counselling; acting fast and professionally, and granting on-the-spot support. The study found, however, that, according to the respondents, there is a need for improvement in:

(a) Access to justice
(b) Focus on survivors' economic empowerment
(c) Sheltering for a longer time
(d) Psychological support.

The study recommended:

(a) Aligning the programmes with the survivors' developmental needs (re-starting)
(b) Including an economic aspect, directly or through referrals, in the programmes
(c) Prioritizing psychological and medical care
(d) Community sensitization on knowledge and skills to mitigate SGBV.
(e) Interlinking facilities where immediate services are offered
(f) GVRCs/shelters being sites for needs assessment and referrals so as to

enable survivors to benefit from a comprehensive range of services.

5. PANEL DISCUSSION

The panel discussion was on the *Shelter Landscape in Kenya*. The discussion was moderated by Ms. Njeri Rugene, a media personality and communications consultant. The members of the panel were:

Prof. Grace Wamue, Kenyatta

(a) Adhoch, Paul – Director, Mombasa Shelter, Mombasa
(b) Gathogo, Hellen - One Day for Children – Kenya, Laikipia
(c) Muiruri, John – Action for Children in Conflict, Thika
(d) Munyinyi, Wairimu – Coalition on Violence against Women (COVAW), Nairobi
(e) Mwaura, Margaret – Kiota
(f) Nyakio, Gatha – Agatha Amani House, Naivasha
(g) Obina, Moraa - Nation Media Group, Nairobi
(h) Wambui, Martha – Utugi Angels, Kiambu.

Guided by the moderator, the panellists;

i.   Provided an overview of what they do and the organisations they work with, and
ii.   Discussed a variety of issues relevant to establishment and running of shelters, including operating environment for, and the importance of, safe-houses and shelters, and children with special needs; fund-raising/resource mobilisation and sustainability, and visibility.

5.1 Operating environment

The discussion stressed the importance of shelters in providing much needed services and assistance to persons who were vulnerable to GBV and other forms of abuse. It was noted that it was an achievement for shelter spaces for the government to recognise that GBV is a problem. Issues that were raised and discussed, and proposals made, included:

(a) Recognition of the strain it takes to establish and run a shelter, and the fact that it is mentally draining
(b) The need for, and harmonisation of, registration of shelter spaces and houses
(c) Enhanced support by the national and county governments
(d) Proper and comprehensive identification of the needs of shelters, including those that need to be supported by the government
(e) Partnerships between the national and county governments and non-state actors in general, and the shelter service providers in particular, for the benefit of survivors, especially because shelter providers complement the governments' work and business

(f)   Public-Private Partnerships

(g)   Persons, especially children, with special needs who require specialised environments and services, including medical and psycho-social support

(h)   Maximising on resources; avoiding negative competition, and networking among shelter service providers and with, for example, the police, local administration and *pro bono* service providers

(i)   Security and safety of shelter service providers and resident survivors

(j)   Enhancing positive visibility.

5.2 Fund-raising and sustainability

It was noted that, although resources were a major constraint in the provision of services by the shelters, 'fund-raising' should begin within the environment in which the shelter spaces exist, including from individuals, firms, the surrounding community and local government structures. Some of the local support may come in the form of specific donations (for example, land or buildings, food items, or cash), or provision of one's time and expertise. Examples were also given where families use their own resources to sustain shelters within their homes. But it was also important to express appreciation for the support received, no matter how small; to appeal for support from all levels; to remain relevant, and to use the opportunities offered by the media to have the voices heard.

In order to enhance sustainability, it was proposed that shelter service providers should create resource-mobilisation functions/departments or use fund-raising professionals; train staff on sustainability, and engage in income-generating activities, like farming for both local consumption and export and running training facilities and programmes which shelter non-residents pay for, and artisan workshops for the production of locally-required items.

5.3 Visibility

The panelists stressed the importance of visibility, especially through mainstream and social media. It was noted that the media has put a lot of effort in covering GBV incidents, and events and activities of shelter service providers, as evidenced by the prominent presence of journalists'/media personalities in the Conference. It was cautioned, however, that the journalists engaged must be professionally trained and have the relevant skills. It was also necessary to be cautious about what information is disclosed to journalists for reporting and visibility purposes, because of the sensitive nature of the work that shelters do; the need for confidentiality, and safety and security.

6. STRATEGIC DISCUSSIONS

6.1 Process

The strategic discussions were conducted in three parts. First, the participants, with the assistance of the moderator, identified the strategic issues that had arisen from the panel discussion and earlier remarks and presentations and grouped these into six thematic areas. The thematic areas identified were:
  (a) Legal recognition
  (b) Visibility
  (c) Resource mobilisation
  (d) Collaboration and networking, including the role of the national and county governments
  (e) Services offered within shelters, including services for persons with special needs and boys, and security and safety
  (f) Data-generation and database development.

The participants were then divided into six groups, each addressing one of the six areas. For each strategic issue, the group was required to identify the specific challenges; strategies and action-points for addressing the challenges, and the relevant actors and timeframe. After the group work session, the participants presented their reports in plenary.

6.2 Outputs

The contents of the group reports are summarised in the matrix below.

MATRIX: GROUP WORK OUTPUTS

CHALLENGES	STRATEGIES	ACTIONS AND (ACTORS)	TIMEFRAME
1. LEGAL RECOGNITION			
(a) No policy on shelters	- Policy formulation	- Form a Working Group composed of stakeholders - Conduct needs assessment/survey - Draft and adopt policy framework (NSN; Central and County governments, and other stakeholders)	- Start immediately and let the process flow organically
(b) No framework/specific laws for registration and legal recognition of shelters; no single comprehensive legal regime	- Comprehensive legal research on the legal regimes - Stakeholder mapping - Lobbying	- Develop a concept paper - Draft harmonised law - Develop comprehensive administrative procedures (NSN; Legal experts and consultants; Kenya Law Reform Commission; National and County Governments)	- As above
(c) No standardised systems within shelters	- Collection of raw data from shelters on structures and systems; services offered, and facilities	- Provide clear mechanisms for recognition of individual shelters and Memorandum of Understanding among shelters within the NSN - Develop a template for data collection - Collect and analyse data and develop a database	- 1 month

		- Develop a framework for up-dating of data - Develop a referral matrix (NSN and specific shelters)	
(d) Low capacity in policy makers; police, and administrators	- Capacity building	- Train stakeholders on SGBV; policy and legal frameworks and the role of shelters	- Start immediately and let the process flow organically
(e) Expensive legal services and, therefore use of *pro bono* lawyers, and delays in processing of GBV cases, which discourages survivors	- Resource mobilisation - Standardisation	- Identify existing funds and seek government funding - Collaborate with funding partners - Develop guidelines on fast-tracking of processing of GBV cases (NSN; National and County governments)	- As above
2. VISIBILITY			
(a) Lack of awareness by survivors of shelters/safe-houses and the work they do and how they can connect with them	- Awareness-creation and opening of avenues for contact - Advocacy (without breaching the confidentiality and security and safety of shelters and survivors)	- Map all shelters - Collaborate with the media and local leaders (chiefs, 'Nyumba Kumi', social workers) in developing sensitisation, advocacy and reporting tools and mechanisms - Engage local communities and organisations on issues of abuse and how to prevent or minimise them	- 1 year

		- Document stories and share	
		- Establish a free toll- (or 'hope'-) number for survivors	
		- Establish a reception centre and a referral system	
		(NSN; local leaders; communities, the media)	

3. RESOURCE MOBILISATION

Inadequate resources arising from a variety of factors:	- Identification and use of a variety of resource mobilisation strategies	- Conduct training on resource mobilisation strategies	- Not indicated)
(a) Lack of technical expertise in writing reports and proposals		- Conduct bench-marking among NSN members to identify, document and share 'best practices'	
(b) High funding partners' expectations and dwindling resources from funding partners		- Explore export markets for shelter products	
(c) Impact of COVID-19 pandemic		- Explore opportunities for resource mobilisation (story-telling through podcasts, YouTube and social media activities; inviting people in a forum to listen to stories and provide support; partnering with local private firms and the media; establishing income generating training centres; networking with professionals to buy into the projects)	
(d) Lack of government funding			
(e) Lack of capacity to form private and community partnerships			
(f) Lack of capacity to engage in 'self-sustainability'			
(g) Competition among shelters		- Give adequate feedback to funding partners on the reality on the ground	
		- Organise roundtables with funding partners	

		- Register survivors and create an evidence-based database
		- Create a network of survivors to amplify their voice
		- Share opportunities for resource mobilisation
		- Identify and use opportunities for government funding
		- Include a 'Donate button' on websites
		- Form a consortium to facilitate joint action

4. COLLABORATION AND NETWORKING

(a) Weak network	- Strengthening the network	- Conduct a SWOT (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats) analysis - Identify how to use the strengths and opportunities to address weaknesses and meet threats - Engage in networking meetings - Strengthen the NSN secretariat - Conduct bench-marking and exchange visits/programmes - Develop and adopt standard operating guidelines/procedures (NSN; shelters; government)	- 6 months

(b) Inadequate collaboration with other stakeholders	- Building strategic partnerships - Use of corporate social responsibility frameworks	- Identify stakeholders in central and county governments and seek collaborations - Engage with local administration and leaders - Identify areas/issues of common interest to corporates and conduct joint corporate social responsibility functions/events (NSN; shelters; local leaders and administrators; corporates)	- 3 - 6 months

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<tr><td colspan="4">5.   SERVICES WITHIN SHELTERS</td></tr>
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(a) Inadequacy of resources	- Engagement in income generating activities - Seeking state funding - Awareness creation	- Identify activities that can generate income and establish income-generating activities - Identify opportunities for state funding and hold consultations - Hold awareness creation meetings with state actors, funding partners and communities (community participation) (NSN; shelters; state actors; communities; funding partners)	- (Not indicated)
(b) Inadequate human resources	- Capacity building of shelters and staff	- Conduct training in shelters to increase capacity and professionalism (NSN; shelters)	- As above
(c) Uncooperative state actors	- Awareness creation	- Identify relevant state actors and conduct consultations and meetings to create	- As above

		understanding of the shelters' and NSN's work (NSN; shelters; state actors)	
(d) Security of shelter staff	- Capacity building - Collaboration with government agencies	- Train staff on security and safety - Establish security and safety rules and procedures (NSN; shelters) - Identify relevant state actors and conduct consultations and meetings to create understanding of the shelters' and NSN's work (NSN; shelters; state actors)	- As above
(e) Inadequate professional staff (for example, psychologists and medical personnel)	- Capacity building of shelters	- Identify and interest professionals in collaborative work - Identify and train existing staff to provide necessary skills (NSN; shelters; professional bodies)	- As above

6. DATA-GENERATION AND DATABASE			
(a) Availability of data	- Data generation and storage	- Coordinate the process of data collection, analysis, and sharing and accessibility (NSN)	- (Not indicated)

(b) Lack of uniform coordinated database	- Resource mobilisation for capacity building	- Shelters to engage data personnel - Conduct consultations with the government to provide funds or training - Develop a network matrix (shelters; location; services provided; contacts) which is up-dated regularly (Shelters; NSN; government)	- As above
(c) Low capacity in data collection and storage	- Capacity building	- Conduct regular training on data collection, management and protection - Conduct periodic updates (NSN; shelters)	- As above
(d) Loss of institutional memory when those entrusted with data leave	- Staff retention and widened capacity	- Provide incentives for retention of staff - Train a variety of staff (Shelters)	- As above
(e) Inadequate resources leading to low staffing	- Resource mobilisation	- Use the various resource mobilisation activities that have been identified - (Shelters; NSN)	- As above

7. RECOMMENDATIONS AND WAYS FOWARD

a. There is a need for advocacy on shelter regulations to guide shelter practice and promote professional service delivery for survivors.
b. The National Referral Mechanism should be revised to include shelter service providers as part of the promotion of holistic interventions for victims.
c. It would be important to hold a national convening for county governments to sensitize them on the importance of shelters and explore collaboration and partnership with existing shelters in a bid to improve service delivery to survivors at the county and national levels.
d. Studies should be undertaken to establish the status of shelters in Kenya and create evidence for funding of shelters by both the state and donors.
e. Government should be encouraged to invest in shelters and safe spaces for boys and men to ensure that no one is left behind when providing services to survivors of human rights violations.
f. The National Shelters Network Secretariat should constitute a stakeholders' committee to follow up on the implementation above recommendations.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Conference Programme

The 1st National Shelters Network Conference
Programme - 31st March 2022
Nairobi Safari Club

8:00 a.m.	-	Arrival & registration - NSN Secretariat
8:00–8:40 a.m.	-	BBC Documentary video
8:40–8:45 a.m.	-	Opening prayer - NSN Member – Ms. Consolata Waithaka Introductions - Mr. Okech Owiti
8:45–8:55 a.m.	-	Entertainment – G Chopevu
	-	Ms. Beatrice - Maisha Girls Centre
8:55–9:15 a.m.	-	Welcome remarks – Ms. Edith Murogo, CEO, CDTD

Partners Remarks

9:15–9:25 a.m.	-	URAIA Trust – Ms. Grace Katunge
9:25–9:35 a.m.	-	International Labour Organization (ILO) - Ms. Faith Manyala

County Representatives

9:35–9:45 a.m.	-	County Executive Committee Member Gender - Nairobi County Executive Committee Member Gender - Kiambu
9:45–10:00 a.m.	-	Nairobi County Woman Rep. – Hon. Esther Passaris
10:00–10:15 a.m.	-	Keynote speech State Department for Gender Principal Secretary, Prof. Colleta Suda
10:15–10:45 a.m.	-	Legal Framework for the Existence of Shelters in Kenya - Mr. Rajab Mwachia
10:45–11:00 a.m.	-	TEA BREAK
11:00-11:15 a.m.	-	Survivor Voices – Ms. Daria
11:15–11:45 a.m.	-	The challenges of operating shelters in Kenya – Ms. Njeri Migwi, Founder, Usikimye
11:45 a.m.–1:00 p.m.	-	Panel discussion – Shelter Landscape in Kenya, Moderator –

Ms. Njeri Rugene

1:00–1:20 p.m.	-	Plenary – Mr. Okech-Owiti
1:20–2:20 p.m.	-	LUNCH BREAK
2:20–2:50 p.m.	-	Nexus between SGBV, Economic Empowerment and Shelter - KU WEE HUB – Prof. Grace Wamue
2:50–3:30 p.m.	-	Group work: way forward – Mr. Okech-Owiti
3:30–3:50 p.m.	-	Group Presentations
3:50–3:55 p.m.	-	Vote of thanks – Ms. Pierina Guantai
3:55–4:00 p.m.	-	Closing prayer – NSN Member/Ms. Mary Faith

DEPARTURE

Appendix 2: List of Participants

2.1 Shelters Operators

1. Sr. Emiliana Njuki, *Mahali Pa Usalama Rescue*, Project Manager (0723379985)
2. Faith Kipsang, *Talia Agler Girls Shelter*, Case Worker, Intern (0728522083)
3. Ennid Rutto *CARA Girls Rescue Centre*, Project Coordinator (0724613391)
4. Paul Adhoch, *Trace Kenya*, Executive Director (0722499302)
5. Margaret Mwaura, *Protecting Life Movement Trust*, Board Member (0722761903)
6. Catherine Ndanu, *Rescue Dada*, Head of Social Service Department (0722888400)
7. Pierina Guantai, *GCN Salama Centre Shelter*, Manager (0725377819)
8. Martha Wanjau, *Utugi Angels (Disabled)*, Director (0723296845)
9. Peter Muga, *Mercy Compassionate Programmes*, Manager (0722343956)
10. Joan Ireri, *Safe Spaces Project*, Director (0722715136)
11. Joy Christabel, *Woman's Hope*, Co-ordinator (0707348228)
12. Janepher Omasaba, *KMET Freedom House*, Manager (0719364388)
13. Florah Kangogo, *Promise Springs*, Director (0708473805)
14. Henry Kibet, *Hocan*, Project Manager (0721954606)
15. Sharon Gitonga, *Enlightened Gen. Intl*, Administrator (0715013884)
16. Nyakio Kaniu-Lake, *Agatha Amani House*, Director (0713482144)
17. Lilian Omolo, *Mo YOTE*, Centre Manager (0757805480)
18. Lucy Nduta, *The Nest*, Manager (0725765978)
19. Elizabeth Muriuki, *Serene Haven*, Director (0706712292)
20. Martin Oloo, *COFAS*, Director (0703467479)
21. Florence Keya, *Maisha Girls Safe House*, Director (0726304569)
22. Odiek Daisy, *Action for Children in Conflict*, Legal Officer 0713893455
23. Dorcas Parit, *Hope Beyond Transition*, Director (0725501002)
24. Nina Odongo, *Njoo Dada*, Volunteer (0759073551)
25. Margaret Maina, *Mully Children's Family*, Program Manager (0723363399)
26. Elizabeth Wachuka, *The Emily Martin GBV Rescue*, Social Worker (0718231462)
27. Margaret Wangechi, *Jimmia Women Rescue Centre*, Manager (0705460251)
28. Margaret Muchendu, *Filadephia Women CC*, Manager (0720995189)
29. Mirriam Wainanina, *Frolics of Hope Africa*, Social Worker (0798598093)
30. Irene Leshore, *Nainyoie*, Director (0720857285)
31. Hellen Gathogo, *One Day for Children Foundation,* Executive Director (0721358271)
32. Pauline Juma, *Rebirth of a Queen*, Executive Director (0720339204)
33. Timothy Oreen, *Woman's Hope*, Programs Coordinator (0710444626)
34. Molly Raichena, *YWCA,* Programs Officer (0721958662)
35. Grace Achieng', *Okoa Sasa*, Director (0724173188)
36. Anthony H. Kinyua, *MSF IECHP*, Manager (0721542325)

37. Caroline Sakwa, *SHOFCO*, Director (0711812930)

38. Pauline Mumbi, *JRJFI*, Program Manager (0724334855)

39. John Muiruri, *Action for Children in Conflict*, Director (0714038285)

40. Mary Njeri, *Mary Faith Children's Centre*, CEO (0724374487)

41. Njeri Migwi, *Usikimye Safe Haven*, Executive Director (0718158400)

42. Jane W. Kararu, *Kenya Women & Children Wellness Centre*, Program Coordinator (0721392530)

43. Fred Kiserem, *Kiserem Epilepsy Centre*, CEO (0708811147)

44. Lindsy Karimi, *Woman's Hope*, Communications (0727439525)

45. Robert Njoya, *Hope Women Rescue Centre,* Program Officer (0726824301)

46. Flora Mwikali New Scent Centre Director (0722732058)

47. Irene Atieno, *Undugu Society of Kenya*, Programmes Manager (0719497595)

2.2 Other Stakeholders

1. Mary Kirobi – *CCK*, Director, Gender CISS (0725025897)

2. Okech-Owiti – *UoN*, Consultant (0722529268)

3. Emmara Sreiden, *CDTD*, Intern (0703330040)

4. Priya Getchell, *CDTD*, Intern (0757779442)

5. Steve Biko, *Artist* (0719530263)

6. Lilian Orieko, *LWOB*, In-county program range (0733799221)

7. Dariah Luseka, *CDTD*, Beneficiary (0710485540)

8. Evelyne N., *CDTD*, Intern (0716038830)

9. Mercy Karanja, *CTIP*, PCD (0725988549)

10. Danson Wabwire, *POLICARE*, PC (0729999461)

11. Rhoda K. Misiko, *State Department for Gender*, Ass. Director Gender (0722884566)

12. Njeri Rugene, Journalist/Consultant, Edith/ED (0721207401)

13. Milka Kariuki, *CCGD*, SGBV Programmer (0729249936)

14. Wairimu M. Wahome, *COVAW*, ED (0718439058)

15. Faith Manyala, *ILO* NPC (0701835088)

16. Beverly Komen, *Childline Kenya*, Program Officer (0721474683)

17. Manu Mumba, *KNA*, Event (0743201975)

18. Elizabeth Herman, *Care International*, MEAL Coordinator (0713566317)

19. Elizabeth N. Gitau, *DPAK*, Director (0712207482)

20. Grace Katunge, *URAIA*, Gender Officer (0702136234)

21. Naomi Migwi, *Kiambu County Government*, Gender Officer (0720347840)

22. Rajab Mwachia, *KLRC*, Legal Officer 0711887593

23. Roselyne Mkabana, *NMS/ NCCG*, HGBU Unit (0722673660)

24. Tebby Atieno, *Parents Magazine*, Journalist (0703875330)

25. Zipporah Nderitu, *NPS*, POLICARE (0722765720)

26. Paul Mwandikwa, *CICCD*, Child Protection Officer (0725728659)

27. Catherine Muindi, *KNA*, Journalist (0711222305)
28. Moraa Obina, *NMG*, Gender Writer (0720302554)
29. Catherine Mailu, *CREAW*, Psychologist (0722461008)
30. Vivian Sitati, *CREAW-KENYA*, Psychologist (0703430570)
31. Quinta Adhiambo, *TAGS* (0115731501)
32. Beryl Oginga, *TAGS* (0783745549)
33. Brenda Alwanyi, *HAKI1195* (0713644357)
34. Denis Mbau, *AMWIK*, (0724988258)
35. Bernard Mulu, *E.A Radio*, Reporter (0742702160)
36. Ronald Njoroge, *XINHUA*, Reporter (0724419288)
37. Akello Odenyo, *The Star*, Reporter (0727035206)
38. Wickliff Amanda, *KNA*, Photographer (0720785043)
39. Fatuma Abass, *UN Women*, Programmes (0722848709)
40. Grace Ngare, *KU-WEE Hub*, Policy/Advocacy (0722961355)
41. Winfred Kimeu, *CRAWN TRUST/NWSC*, Programmes Officer (0723761047)
42. Claret Adhiambo, *Ghetto Radio*, News Editor (0723444223)
43. Peter Mwangi, *AMWIK*, Project Associate (0729842292)
44. Johnstone Wangai, *Radio Pamoja*, Editorial (0700705349)
45. Pamela Karimi, *SDfG NRB County*, Gender Officer (0720860087)
46. Samson Oyugi, *Lolwe*, Reporter (0714775278)
47. Daniel Nyanu, *Media*, Photo journalist (07577226061)
48. Munge Vincent, *The Sun Newspaper*, Photo journalist (0728731171)
49. Collins Omollo *Vision Media*, Writer (0707083238)
50. Karen Nekesa, *ANANI*, Chairperson 0719899931
51. Janet Ondieki, *GIZ*, Programme Advisor (0742988972)
52. Irene Atieno, *Undugu Society Kenya*, Programme Officer (0719497595)
53. Stella Pamba, *CDTD*, Programme Officer (0722334824)
54. Irene Nelima, *CDTD*, Programme Coordinator (0704242321)
55. Edith Murogo, *CDTD* CEO (0723562556)
56. Kevin Gikonyo, *CDTD*, Technical Advisor (0712502990)
57. Cyrus Mutuva, *CDTD*, Administrator (0729088527)
58. Joseph Mbugua, *CDTD*, IT Technician (0746211438)
59. Hellen Mosomi, *CDTD*, Accounts (0714056503)
60. Lilian Munyi, *CDTD*, Procurement (0722679864)
61. Kerin Shamala, *Pamoja*, PO (0719180625)
62. Maurice Momanyi, *D.A*, PA (0722281591)
63. Samson Oyugi, *Lolwe*, Project Officer (0714775278)
64. Alice Mavanga, *Centre for Citizen Empowerment*, CEO (0722345661)