

# RESULTS SUMMARY

Homa Bay County Sexual and Gender-based Violence policy

Author: Danish Family Planning Association (2023)

[Find project on OpenAid](#)

PROJECT	<b>Title:</b> Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights and Gender Equality
	<b>Partner:</b> Gender Violence Recovery Centre (GVRC) and The Kenya Ethical and Legal Initiative Network (KELIN)
	<b>Country:</b> Kenya
	<b>Period:</b> 2018- 2022

**CHANGE**


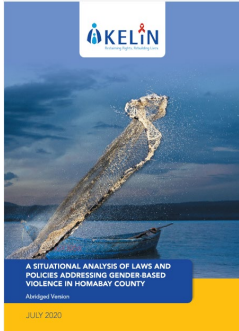
This project, with the two DFPA partners, KELIN and GVRC, contributed to the development, approval and launch Homa Bay County Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV) policy. This policy provides key government stakeholders with a comprehensive framework, guiding prevention of SGBV and delivery of support to SGBV survivors and it provides the CSOs with a reference for holding the local government accountable.

**CONTEXT**

The Kenya Demographic Health Survey (KDHS 2022) shows that Homa Bay County has higher prevalence of violence and sexual violence than the national average. E.g., 38,6% of the population in Homa Bay County have experienced rape as compared to 12,9% of national average; 54,5% have experienced assault as compared to 15,7% of national average and domestic violence is experienced by 16% compared to 9,2% of national average.

**CONTRIBUTION**

In 2019, KELIN, initiated a comprehensive situation analysis of the SGBV situation in Homabay County and together with GVRC, consequently used the findings to engage with and create awareness among relevant local ministries and the technical working group. As a result, the local Ministry of Gender hired a local consultant to draft an SGBV policy. The two DFPA partners consistently provided the consultant with technical inputs and continuously engaged the relevant stakeholders which meant that the policy was finalized and approved by the county cabinet in 2021.

IMAGES		
	<p>Homa Bay County Blog</p>	<p>This is a case summary <a href="#">Click or tap here to enter text.</a></p>

[See next page for more details](#) →

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

### ACTIVITIES

The details about the activities by the two partners are found in their annual reports. In the annual report for 2020, KELIN is reporting: “KELIN has consistently provided technical guidance through membership of the SGBV Policy Task Force Committee and is working closely with the consultant hired by the County. KELIN’s major contribution is in ensuring that the policy reflects rights-based approaches and language and that the needs of vulnerable groups are provided for holistically.” GVRC contributed with their specific capacity in supporting survivors of SGBV. In their report for 2021, GVRC is reporting: “GVRC conducted a stakeholder meeting to discuss best approaches and strategies to Comprehensive Prevention and Response to Gender Based Violence among the communities of Homabay County.” The launch of the policy was postponed from December 2022 to March 2023 because the newly elected governor wanted to familiarize herself with the policy before launching it.

### LESSONS

The comprehensive analysis of the sexual and gender-based violence situation in Homa Bay gave KELIN and GVRC as well as other local CSOs a solid foundation for their advocacy towards county stakeholders. This is likely to be the reason for why the stakeholder within a relative short period of time managed to have an SGBV policy in place. In addition, the experience also proved that the DFPA efforts in bringing together two partners with specific insights into SGBV and capacity in handling survivors of SGBV (GVRC) and in legal aspects concerning SGBV (KELIN), led to effective advocacy.

### EVIDENCE

The claim that KELIN conducted a situation analysis is evident by the existence of a full report as well as an abridged version of the situation analysis report. The claim that advocacy activities by the two DFPA partners, KELIN and GVRC, have contributed to an approved county Sexual and Gender based Violence Policy is evident by the existence of the policy and the participation of the partners in the launch of the policy – see press photo (representative from GVRC is fourth from the left). See also the Blog from Homa Bay County Copy link: <https://www.homabay.go.ke/homa-bay-takes-steps-to-eliminate-sexual-and-gender-based-violence-with-new-policy-framework/>

### DOMAINS

<i>Development strategy priorities:</i>	Insert strategy priority
<i>Changes in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability</i>	-
<i>Changes in laws, policies and practices that affect people’s rights</i>	X
<i>Changes in the capacity of organisations and communities to support rights</i>	-
<i>Changes in partnerships and collaborations that support people’s rights</i>	-
<i>Changes in participation of groups facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability</i>	-
<i>Changes in local leadership of development and humanitarian work</i>	-

## GUIDANCE NOTE

This format consists of two overall sections: on page one, the results summary communicates results to an external audience using a brief summary of what has been achieved; while page two provides an opportunity to explain the background and evidence behind the claims made as part of the summary.

### Page 1: Results summary

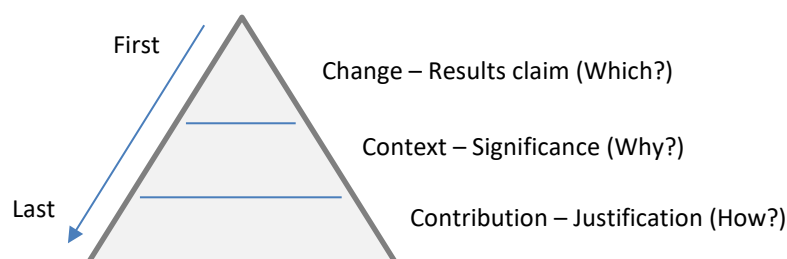
The results summary should outline of the overall change. This should be phrased in a clear and concise manner, focusing on the benefits for target groups or communities, and preferably start out by stating the overall key message as a one-line statement. It is thus important to prioritise what the key message should be and not attempt to describe every possible change that may have occurred.

Note that case studies should not describe all of the activities carried out during the implementation. Instead, it should focus on one or two key messages to be highlighted – which may also span several projects – and only outline activities to backup contributions to the highlighted change.

This can be illustrated as a “reverse funnel.” First, the “change” section introduces the overall results claim, which answers the “which.” Note that this is done before any details have been provided. Second, the “context” section outlines the problem being addressed by the project and the significance of the change. For example, by explaining “why” it benefits target groups or communities.

Finally, and lastly, the “contribution” section should provide examples to justify for “how” the intervention contributed to realising change. Note that this should focus on the plausible linkage between the change and intervention rather than describing details from activities. It is often useful to think of this as a reverse theory-of-change, i.e. “After we did X, then Y occurred, because of Z.”

Figure 1:  
Reverse funnel for communication



### Page 2: Additional information

The second page should provide background and evidence for project’s contribution to change. It can also address technical issues that do not fit in the results summary. The section consists of the following sections:

- **Activities:** Whereas the “contribution” section on page one provides a brief summary of the project contributions to change, the “activities” section allows for more detail on the project design, organisation and underlying activities in support of the contributions made.
- **Lessons:** Describes lessons learned through the implementation. These should relate to the results claim or alternatively the project(s) as a whole. Please consider (1) novelty – i.e. whether the change represents something new – and (2) the potential to scale and/or build on lessons going ahead.
- **Evidence:** A narrative comparison between results claims and the underlying evidence. It should answer “X led to Y, because of Z,” although it does not need to be phrased this way. It is useful to include references to a few selected documents for further details. Please see guidelines for more.
- **Domains and development strategy:** Describes contributions to defined domains and the Danish development strategy. Please consider limiting the number of domains to a few selected ones.