

STANDARD OPERATING
PROCEDURES (SOPS)
ON PREVENTION AND
RESPONSE TO SEXUAL
VIOLENCE

What every Police
Officer Should Know



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Note

The content of this booklet is extracted from the bigger document on Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on prevention and response to sexual violence. This extraction is designed to achieve two things: One is to bring out the specific SOPs that apply to the police officers; and second is to make the content user friendly and informative for the officers.

Users of this booklet are strongly advised to read the comprehensive document on SOPs to appreciate the role and responsibilities of other actors especially in ensuring justice for survivors of this form of violence. In this document, officers will be able to appreciate what other actors expect of the police officers when responding to sexual violence cases.

This booklet attempts to give the user a snapshot into the types and forms of violence, policies and laws relating to violence, definitions of key terms in relation sexual and gender based violence; and the critical referral pathways when faced with a case of sexual violence against a woman or a girl.

It is our hope that you will find this booklet useful in enhancing how you as individual and your institution prevent and respond to sexual violence cases.

Definition of terms

SOPs: Standard Operating Procedures. Specific procedures and agreements among organizations that reflect the organizations' respective roles and responsibilities and minimum standards of care regarding Sexual violence prevention and response. SOPs also include the agreed reporting, referral systems for, and documentations of survivors.

Sexual violence: Any act described as an offence under the Sexual Offences Act (SOA). It includes, but is not limited to rape, defilement, incest, child trafficking, child prostitution, child pornography, among others

Victim/Survivor: Person who has experienced sexual violence. Some sectors like the health, children and educational sector prefer to use the term survivors, while sectors in the criminal justice system including the Police, the Judiciary and the Director of Public Prosecutions prefer the use of the term victim.

Consent: A person consents when he or she makes an informed choice to freely and voluntarily to do something. There is no consent if it is obtained by use of threats, force, coercion, fraud, deception, or misrepresentation. Under the Kenyan law, a person can give informed consent when they have all the information required, they are over 18 years of age, and are mentally sound to understand the contents of an agreement.

Intimate Partner Violence (IPV): Also commonly referred to as Domestic Violence, it is psychological, physical and sexual violence perpetrated by a former or a current partner, where the intimate relationship is sexual in nature.

Incidence: The occurrence, rate, or frequency of a disease, crime, or something else undesirable. In case of gender-based violence, it is the number of episodes of violence or frequency of this violence.

Perpetrator: Any person, group, or institution that directly or indirectly inflicts or otherwise supports violence or other abuse inflicted on another against her/his will. The term is used interchangeably with the term "suspect".

PEP: Refers to Post Exposure Prophylaxis. These are anti-retroviral drugs given to reduce the chances of HIV infection after sexual violence

PRC Form: Refers to Post Rape Care. It contains medical information about the survivor and is usually filled in three copies: the original copy is given to the police for use in court, the duplicate is given to the survivor, with the other copy remaining at the hospital.

P3 Form: It is the Kenya Police Service medical examination form; it is provided for free of charge.

Actor(s) Individuals, groups, organizations, and institutions involved in preventing and responding to Sexual Violence. They include the local community, the police, health workers, judiciary, among others.

Gender: The social differences between males and females that are learned, and though deeply rooted in every culture, are changeable over time, and have wide variations

both within and between cultures. It usually determines the roles, responsibilities, opportunities, privileges, expectations, and limitations for males and for females in any culture.


Gender based violence: Any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will, and that is based on socially ascribed (gender) differences between males and females. Acts of GBV violate a number of universal human rights and are usually illegal or against government policy. While GBV usually affects females as the more vulnerable sex, men and boys are also victims of gender-based violence, especially sexual violence.

A brief on SOPs

The formulation of the SOPs is in line with the recommendations made in the Sexual Offences Act of 2006. The Act provides in Section 47 that the Attorney General should, in consultation with the Ministers responsible for internal security, prisons, social services, education and health, make regulations regarding the inter-sectoral implementation of the Act and on any other matter in order to achieve or promote the objects of this Act. This was in recognition that preventing and responding to sexual abuse requires the contribution and co-ordination of different sectors. Towards this end the Task Force on the Implementation of the Sexual Offences Act (TFSOA) was set up and mandated to:

- 1) Consider and recommend a comprehensive policy and propose effective measures to secure acceptable schemes, programmes and other mechanisms for the protection, treatment and care of victims of sexual violence as well as treatment, supervision and rehabilitation of sex offenders
- 2) To develop an inter-sectoral national action plan and co-ordinating framework to promote, monitor and evaluate the effective implementation of the Act. Pursuant to the foregoing mandate, it is imperative to develop mechanisms to ensure and enhance multi-sectoral coordination in prevention and response to sexual violence in Kenya.

One of the findings of the task force was that there were no Standard operating procedures (SOPs) that outline the roles and responsibilities of the different service providers and the cross sectoral referral linkages. There was also no accountability



framework to ensure that the minimum standards of care for survivors are met at all times.

This led to the development of various frameworks including the National coordinating framework, a National Referral Mechanism [NRM], and multi-sectoral SOPs. The SOPs were developed in a participatory and consultative manner with stakeholders from all the key government departments and NGOs working on sexual violence. The SOPs describe clear procedures, roles, and responsibilities in the prevention of and response to sexual violence. It is instructive to note that the SOPs should be used together with existing guidelines for the prevention of and response to sexual violence and should reflect a community and rights-based approach to the issue.

Why the SOPs

The SOPs were formulated to help the realization of the following objectives:

- » Establish clear procedures for each sector in handling a survivor of sexual violence and their next of kin/ guardian
- » Determine to whom the survivor will be referred to and the documentation required for the purpose of cross referrals
- » Enhance the coordination of efforts between the institutions by clarifying the responsibilities and roles of each key actor and their complimentary roles
- » Ensure that survivors of sexual violence get quality and proper response from all actors in the national referral mechanism.
- » Ensure that all actors have a common understanding of what sexual violence is, what needs to be done in prevention and response, how it should be done, and by whom it should be done
- » Specify minimum procedures in sexual violence prevention and response including clearly identifying the responsible actors
- » Enable the survivor understand whom to report to and what sort of assistance to expect from each sector
- » Facilitate the free flow of information among the actors.

Principles that should guide any police officer in the implementation of the SOPs

The following guiding principles shall be used to guide implementation and operationalization of the SOPs.

- » Promoting gender equality and power relations that protect and respect the rights of women, men, boys and girls from sexual violence.
- » Ensure equal participation by women and men, girls and boys in assessing, planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating programmes through the systematic use of participatory assessment on issues related to sexual violence.
- » International and national laws should be adhered to, at all times.
- » Ensure coordinated multi-sectoral approach by formation of or strengthening of working groups addressing issues of sexual violence such as GBV working groups.
- » Strive to mainstream and integrate sexual violence response and prevention in all interventions
- » Ensure accountability at all levels including signing of codes of conduct for service providers.
- » Ensure, as much as possible, management of survivors of sexual violence are undertaken by persons of same gender as the survivor.

Guiding principles for police officers and other care givers/ service providers

- ➔ Prompt response to the needs of the survivor
- ➔ Ensure the safety of the survivor and his/her family at all times.
- ➔ Respect the confidentiality of the affected person(s) and their families at all times.
- ➔ Maintain the dignity of the survivor while providing the services required.
- ➔ Be respectful and non-judgmental.
- ➔ Be patient and do not press the survivor when s/he is not ready to disclose information.
- ➔ Avoid repetitive interviews.
- ➔ Respect the wishes, rights, and dignity of the survivor(s) when making any decision on the most appropriate course of action to respond to an Sexual violence incident, while also bearing in mind the safety of the wider community as well as the individual concerned.
- ➔ Ensure non-discrimination in the provision of services to survivors of Sexual violence.

Guiding principles for Children

- ➔ Apply the above principles to children, including their right to participate in decisions that will affect them.
- ➔ If a decision is made on behalf of the child, the best interests of the child shall be the overriding guide and the appropriate procedures should be followed.

The following are key actors in the success of the SOPs

- ▶ The police
- ▶ The ministry in charge of health matters
- ▶ The Children's Department
- ▶ The ministry in-charge of gender issues
- ▶ The ministry in charge of internal security
- ▶ The ministry in charge of education and the Teachers Service Commission (TSC)
- ▶ The non-governmental organizations focusing on sexual violence
- ▶ The Government Chemist
- ▶ The Prisons Department
- ▶ The Probation Department
- ▶ The Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions
- ▶ The Judiciary
- ▶ The ministry in charge of legal affairs

The Role of National Police Service in the prevention and response to Sexual violence

- 👉 Conducting in-service training for serving police officers and new recruits on sexual violence
- 👉 Educating the community on various aspect of sexual violence through community policing initiative
- 👉 Patrols and other security measures that deter and prevent sexual offences from occurring.
- 👉 Collecting and disseminating data on sexual violence to inform policies, legislation and programming
- 👉 Establishment of functional gender desks at the police stations/posts
- 👉 Investigating cases of sexual violence – preferably investigations should be undertaken by an officer of the same gender as that of the survivor
- 👉 Arresting the suspect or perpetrator of sexual violence
- 👉 Providing a P3 form to the survivor – this should be at no cost
- 👉 Collecting and preserving exhibits from the survivor
- 👉 Ensure security for the survivor and his/her family
- 👉 Ensure security for the suspect and his/her family
- 👉 Submitting to and collecting the exhibits from the Government Chemist
- 👉 Availing exhibits and witnesses for the prosecution when required
- 👉 Giving evidence in court as it may be required



Things to Remember

Key principles:

- Gender equality
- Equal participation
- Accountability
- Management of survivor of SV done by police officer of same gender
- Mainstream SV in all interventions

The Standard Operating Procedures for the National Police Service

The 24 things each police officer MUST do when dealing with sexual violence survivor/victim

- (1) The survivor reports the sexual violence case at the police station's gender desk. Confidentiality should be ensured, meaning reports and statement taking should be done in private.
- (2) Record the incidence of violation/ abuse in the Occurrence Book (OB)
- (3) Escort the survivor to the nearest medical center as soon as possible. Issue the survivor with a P3 form for his/her visit to the medical centre
- (4) Ensure that the medical personnel collect samples/ exhibits found either on the clothes or body of the victim.
- (5) Collect any medical exhibits obtained by the medical personnel and the clothes of the survivor in an appropriate material. The police should also collect a copy of the filled Post Rape Care (PRC) Form that has been filled by the examining clinician. They must not, under any circumstances, put the medical exhibits and the clothes of the survivor in a polythene bag.
- (6) Ensure that the chain of custody of the exhibits is maintained

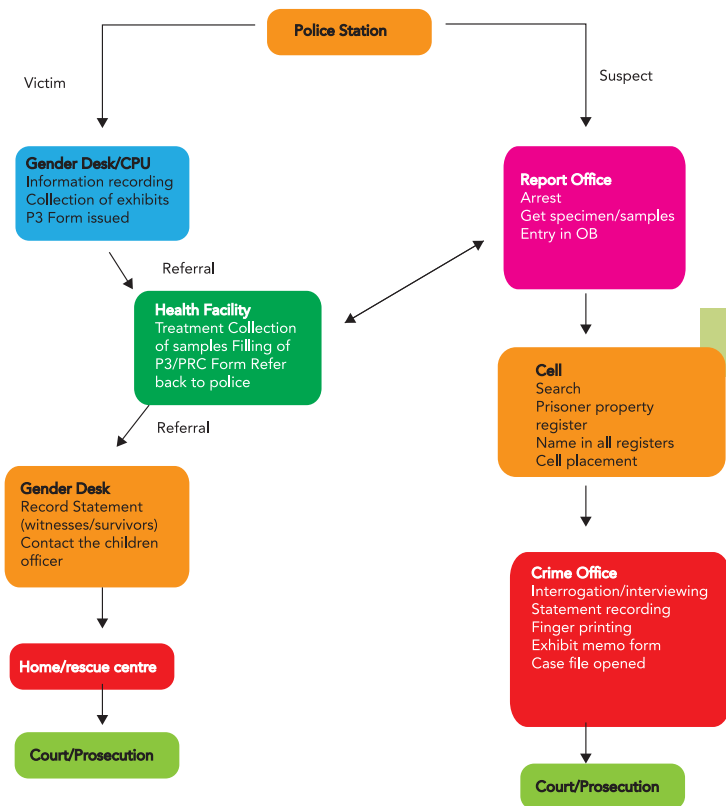
- (7) Visit the scene of the offence for collection of more exhibits and further investigations that relate to the case
- (8) Open a police case file and assign a Police Criminal Case file number.
- (9) Take the survivor to a conducive environment where his/her statements will be recorded. As far as possible the statement should be recorded by an officer trained on Sexual violence cases.
- (10) In case the statement reveals an additional offence or a separate offence from the one initially recorded in the OB, the officer should record a new entry amending the previous OB entry.
- (11) Record a comprehensive statement with all the relevant details about the alleged offence.
- (12) Record statements from any witnesses who have accompanied the survivor
- (13) Ensure that the suspect is arrested and detained as soon as possible
- (14) Record a statement from the suspect.
- (15) Where necessary, escort the suspect to the nearest health facility for his/her samples to be taken
- (16) Draft a charge sheet with the statement of the offence and the particulars.
- (17) Ensure that the charge sheet is signed by the OCS or deputy OCS and take the perpetrator to court on the next working day. This will avoid breaching the constitutional rights of the suspect.
- (18) Where it is not possible to charge the suspect within

twenty four hours, document the activities that took place in the intervening period and the reasons for such inability to so charge him/her. An Apprehension Report Form should be prepared and presented to the court.

- (19) Where the case involves two minors, a Social Inquiry Report Form should be prepared and presented to the court.
- (20) In cases of incest or where the survivor is a dependant of the suspect co-ordinate with the Children's Department to rescue the survivor.
- (21) Where applicable, ensure the Exhibit Memorandum form is filled appropriately
- (22) If the perpetrator denies the charge(s), ensure all witnesses are bonded on time and are available to give evidence in court.
- (23) If it is apparent that the survivor is untruthful an inquiry file should be opened and presented to the DPP seeking further directions on how to proceed with the case.
- (24) In the case of complaints filed by an individual with special needs (for example a deaf child), the case should be referred to an officer specially trained to address their needs.

Referral Pathways for Sexual Violence

Role of the National Police Service



Quality Services is the Hallmark of Reformed Police Service

What other sectors expect of the National Police Service in relation to sexual violence cases

In prevention and response to issues of sexual violence, other departments expect the National Police Service to:

1. Undertake investigations of the incidence of sexual violence.
2. Arrest the perpetrator.
3. Record comprehensive statements from the victim and any witnesses
4. Record a comprehensive statement from the perpetrator
5. Take the victim and suspect to hospital for medical examination
6. Draft charge sheet with the proper statement of offence and particulars of the offence
7. Maintain the chain of custody
8. Collect and preserve exhibits
9. Present the perpetrator to court within the required time
10. Bond witnesses to attend court
11. Where required, conduct additional investigations
12. Trace the perpetrator and/or sureties where necessary
13. Rescue vulnerable survivors
14. Where required, present previous records of the perpetrator
15. Testify in court

What Judiciary expects from the National Police Service

- ✚ Present the perpetrator in court
- ✚ Testify in court
- ✚ Trace the perpetrator and/or sureties where necessary
- ✚ Supervision of sex offenders

What Health facilities expects from the National Police Service

- ✚ Escort the survivor or perpetrator to the medical facilities
- ✚ Collect and store samples on survivor or perpetrator

What Children's Department expects from the National Police Service

- ✚ Interview the survivor in a respectful manner
- ✚ Inform the Department of any needs of the survivor

Provincial administration

- ✚ Arrest and charge the perpetrator
- ✚ Record statements from the survivor and witnesses

Government chemist, Prisons Department, Probation department, Community

- ✚ Properly collect and store any samples from the survivor or the perpetrator
- ✚ Maintain proper chain of custody
- ✚ Present samples for analysis on time
- ✚ Properly fill in the exhibit memo form
- ✚ Collect the analysis results promptly

- ➡ Deliver bonds for court

Prisons Department

- ➡ Investigate reported cases of sexual violence
- ➡ Collect and preserve exhibits
- ➡ Charge perpetrators

Probation Department

- ➡ Assist to locate ex-convicts
- ➡ Arrest ex-convicts who breach their terms of supervision

Community

- ➡ Arrest and charge the perpetrators of sexual violence

What the National Police Service expected of other sectors in relation to sexual violence

Expectations of the police in relation to the Government chemist sexual violence

In prevention and response to issues of sexual violence, the police expect the government chemist to undertake the following:

- ⚙ Collection of the sample/exhibit
- ⚙ Proper storage of the sample/exhibit
- ⚙ Proper analysis of the sample/exhibit
- ⚙ Preparation of the report on the scientific findings

Expectations of the police in relation to the DPP's Office on sexual violence issues

In prevention and response to issues of sexual violence, the police expects the DPP to undertake the following:

- ⚙️ Advise on whether charge sheet properly drafted
- ⚙️ Advise on whether additional statements need to be recorded
- ⚙️ Advise on whether additional investigations need to be conducted
- ⚙️ Present police records of the perpetrator to court
- ⚙️ Where necessary, object to release of perpetrator on bail/bond
- ⚙️ Prioritize cases of sexual violence, especially when the survivor is in court
- ⚙️ Examine witnesses in court
- ⚙️ Facilitate linkages with the witness protection agency

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Expectations of the police in relation to the Ministry in charge of health when dealing with sexual violence cases

- ⚙️ Collect and preserve evidence
- ⚙️ Send them a copy of the PRC form

Expectations of the police in relation to the Children's Department on sexual violence issues

- ⚙️ Rescue vulnerable survivors
- ⚙️ Provide counseling to survivors

Expectations of the police in relation to the Education Department on sexual violence issues

- ⚙️ Report all instances of abuse

- Record statement with police when required
- Allow police to record statements from witnesses
- Allow police to visit scene of crime if sexual violence was in an education institution

Expectations of the police in relation to the Judiciary on sexual violence Cases

- Prompt dispensation of justice

Expectations of the police on the Prisons Department in sexual violence

- Report cases of sexual violence in prison
- Collect and preserve any exhibits
- Investigate reported cases of sexual violence
- Record statements from relevant witnesses
- Allow police to visit scene of crime

Expectations of the police in relation to the Probation Department in sexual violence cases

- Report of ex-offenders who breach terms of release

Expectations of the police in relation to the civil society in sexual violence cases

- Referring cases of sexual violence to police
- Assisting police trace witnesses
- Capacity building of police officers
- Provide rescue shelters for survivors



Things to Remember

Key principles:

- ➔ Ensure confidentiality when interviewing survivor of SV
- ➔ Ensure you have completed P3 and PRC forms
- ➔ Ensure charge sheet is signed by OCS or Deputy OCS
- ➔ Fill Social Inquiry Report Form if case involves two minors
- ➔ Bond all witness if perpetrator denies charge
- ➔ Preserve medical exhibits and clothes of survivor in appropriate material
- ➔ Refer child with special needs to the appropriate officer
- ➔ Quick detention of the perpetrator

SOPs for the Provincial Administration

What Provincial Administration needs to do in relation to SOPs

- * Record all instances of sexual abuse in the incident report form;
- * Refer all cases of sexual abuse to the health facility and thereafter to the police as soon as possible;
- * Assist the police in tracing the location of potential witnesses, the scene of crime and whereabouts of the suspect.
- * Record the identity and location of convicted perpetrators who have been released and supervise their reintegration.

Expectations of the other sectors in relation to the provincial administration when dealing with sexual violence cases

Community expects the Chief to:

- * Create awareness on Sexual violence Arrest perpetrators
- * Assist in supervision of ex-offenders

Police expects the Chief to:

- * Report cases of Sexual violence
- * Collect and preserve evidence

- * Locate witnesses
- * Locate scenes of crimes
- * Locate perpetrators released on bond
- * Assist in supervision of ex-offenders

Health expects the Chief to:

Escort survivors to health centre

Prosecution expects the Chief to:

- * Locate witnesses
- * Testify in court
- * Assist police to trace and locate witnesses
- * Assist police to trace perpetrators
- * Testify in court

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Judiciary expects the Chief to:

- * Assist police to locate perpetrator and/or sureties
- * Assist police to locate witnesses
- * Assist the probation department to make victim impact statements

Probation expects the Chief to:

- * Assist to locate the survivor and his/her relatives
- * Assist in supervision of Supervise ex-convicts

About the Referral Systems, the Laws, and nature of sexual violence

What each police officer need to know about the Referral system

Police officers handling sexual violence cases should do the following to assist the survivor while ensuring that the perpetrator is accorded equal protection of the law and due process.

- » All cases of sexual violence must be referred to the nearest hospital/clinic for medical care. All medical reports will be documented on the PRC form and P3 form. At this stage evidence must be preserved in non polythene bags (preferably brown kaki envelopes).
- » Trauma counseling should be initiated immediately to prevent post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) for both children, adult survivors and their families.
- » Legal counseling should also be availed to enable the survivor understand the litigation process.
- » In cases where the survivor's life is threatened or certain circumstances cannot allow him/her to return home, the survivor should be referred to a safe space or shelter for protection. However, family reintegration should be considered after the case is over. In extreme situations survivor and witness protection is encouraged.
- » A relative can escort the survivor to hospital. However, in cases where a minor/mentally challenged individual is involved, the parent/guardian should escort the survivor

to the hospital or police. He/she may be required to provide additional information on the violation.

- » Medical care will be provided by a doctor or clinical officer at the main hospital who will record all the necessary medical information on the PRC and P3 form. Treatment will include emergency contraceptives and post-exposure prophylaxis for HIV and Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs).

Special procedures for child survivors

Police officers need to be trained to handle the psycho-social needs of child survivors. Officers should also abide by the following:

- » Interviewers should be aware of the fact that some perpetrators may be family members. The child should therefore be interviewed when no other family member is present. However, the parents/guardians must be informed that an interview is going to be conducted.
- » Based on the right to participate in decisions that affect their lives, child survivors should be informed of the availability of facilities to ensure their health, psycho-social care, physical safety and legal protection. Child survivors should also be made aware of the limitations of those services.

Obtaining consent:

- » The survivor should be given adequate information in order to give his/her informed consent. This information should include the implications of sharing information about the case with other actors and the options/services available from the different agencies.

- » Children must be consulted and given all the information needed to make an informed decision, through the use of child-friendly techniques that encourage them to express themselves. Their ability to provide consent on the use of information they provide and the credibility of their information, will depend on their age, maturity and ability to express themselves freely and coherently.

Reporting, referral and case information management

The first point of contact with the sexual violence survivor should ensure that s/he receives medical treatment before 72 hours lapse.

All actors who become aware of the existence of a sexual violence survivor have a responsibility to advise the survivor of the available services by being supported through the process of treatment, care and litigation.

The sexual violence case should be followed up with reporting to the police after receiving treatment. However, proper documentation ought to be done at the hospital by ensuring that the health care worker who attends to the survivor fills the PRC form MOH 363 in triplicate.

The survivor is thereafter accompanied to the police station where s/he reports the case to the police and supported to fill the P3 form. Throughout this process counseling of the survivor should be ongoing where possible legal counsel should be availed to enable the survivor understand the litigation process.

Monitoring and Evaluation

- » Each Police Station should provide monthly progress and annual reports on sexual violence and shared by the host ministry for decision making.
- » Data collection protocols and tools for Sexual violence should be developed or strengthened for use by police stations
- » The National Police Service should conduct annual evaluations to establish best practices, challenges and lessons learnt in implementation of the SOPs in its Police Stations.



Things to Remember

Key principles:

- ➔ Immediate initiation of trauma counseling of survivor of SV
- ➔ Refer survivor in danger of repeat attack to safe spaces or shelters
- ➔ Survivor get emergency contraceptive and PEP against HIV and STIs within 72 hours
- ➔ Interview the child in absence of family members, but inform them of the interview
- ➔ Provide full and detail information to the child of how they can be assisted

The Legal and Policy framework and Nature of SV

The following are the key laws that address rights of and violations against women and girls

1. The Sexual Offenses Act, 2006
2. Prevention Against Domestic Violence Act, 2015
3. The Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act, 2011
4. The Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act, 2011

Other laws that speak to violence against women and girls are

1. Marriage Act, 2014
2. Matrimonial Property Act, 2013
3. The Law of succession
4. Employment Act, 2007
5. Children's Act, 2001
6. Education Act, 2012
7. Basic Education Act, 2013
8. Political parties Act 2011
9. Election Act 2011

Procedural laws relating violence against women and girls

1. The evidence Act, Cap 80
2. Criminal Procedure Code Cap 75
3. Civil Procedure Act Cap 21
4. Penal Code Cap 63

Policies that address violence against women and girls

1. National Policy on Gender and Development-2000
2. Nation Action Plan on United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 and related resolutions
3. Vision 2030: Strategic Objectives: 3, 6 and 7

Nature and presentation of sexual and gender based violence

Some the rights in the Bill of Rights of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 that are or might be violated in situations of sexual violence include:

- ⊙ The Right to Life
- ⊙ Equality and Freedom from discrimination
- ⊙ Human dignity
- ⊙ Freedom of expression
- ⊙ Right to Access information
- ⊙ Political rights
- ⊙ Economic and social rights
- ⊙ Consumer rights
- ⊙ Access to justice
- ⊙ Rights of arrested person
- ⊙ Rights of detainees
- ⊙ The right not to be subjected to torture, or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

Forms of violence against women and girls:

Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family

- + Battering (Wife or partner battering)
- + Sexual abuse of female children in the household
- + Defilement
- + Assault
- + Dowry-related violence
- + Forced marriages
- + Early marriages
- + Forced pregnancies
- + Forced abortion
- + Female Genital Mutilation
- + Marital rape
- + Female genital mutilation
- + Traditional practices harmful to women
- + Violence related to exploitation
- + Failure to support woman after Separation or Divorce
- + Verbal violence

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Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring within the general community

- + Rape
- + Sexual abuse
- + Defilement
- + Assault
- + Forced abortion
- + Sexual harassment and intimidation at work
- + Verbal violence
- + Sexual harassment and intimidation in educational institutions
- + Trafficking in women
- + Forced prostitution



Things to Remember

Violence can be:

- ➔ Physical
- ➔ Sexual
- ➔ Psychological, emotional or mental

Key laws that address SV

- ➔ The Sexual Offenses Act, 2006
 - ➔ Prevention Against Domestic Violence Act, 2015
 - ➔ The Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act, 2011
- The Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act, 2011

NOTE 1:

The National Police Service is established under Article 243 of the Constitution. It consists of the Kenya Police Service and the Administration Police Service. The duties, functions, powers of the National Police Service are set out in the National Police Service Act.

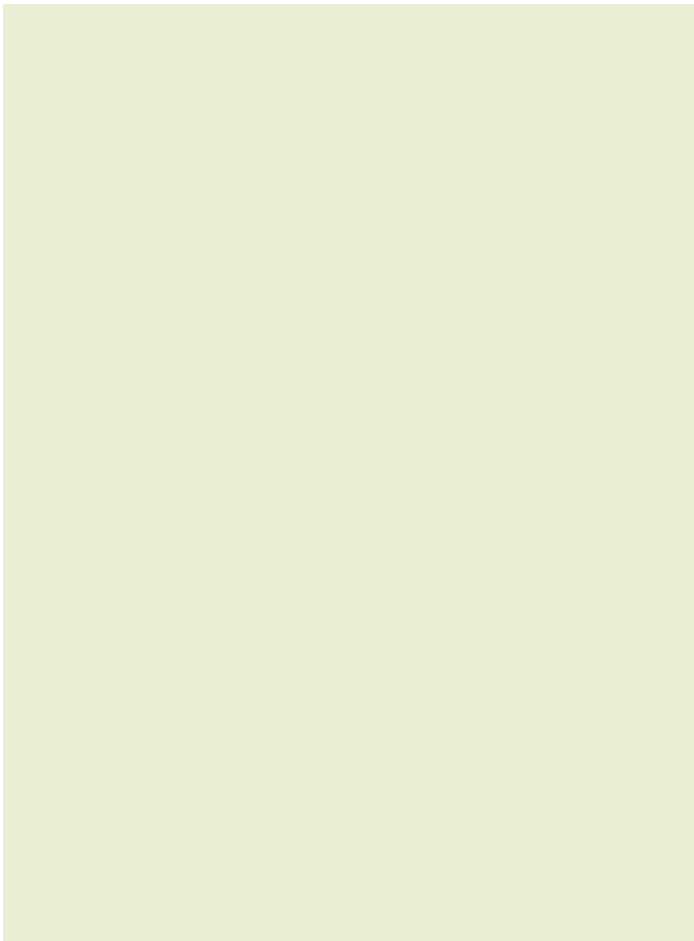
Under Section 24 of the Act, the functions of the Kenya Police Service are:

- (a) Provision of assistance to the public when in need
- (b) Maintenance of law and order
- (c) Preservation of peace
- (d) Protection of life and property
- (e) Investigation of crimes
- (f) Collection of criminal intelligence
- (g) Prevention and detection of crime
- (h) Provision of specialized stock theft prevention services
- (i) Apprehension of offenders
- (j) Enforcement of all laws and regulations with which it is charged
- (k) Performance of any other duties that may be prescribed by the Inspector-General under this Act or any other written law from time to time.

Under Section 27 of the Act, the functions of the Administration Police Service are:

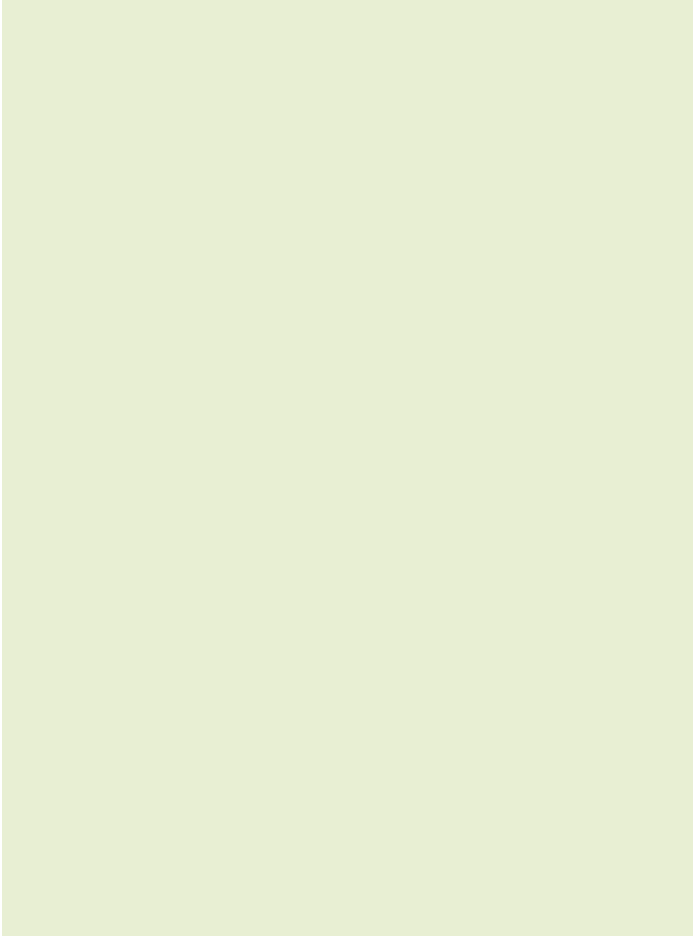
- (a) Provision of assistance to the public when in need;
- (b) Maintenance of law and order;
- (c) Preservation of peace;
- (d) Protection of life and property;
- (e) Provision of border patrol and border security;
- (f) Provision of specialized stock theft prevention services;
- (g) Protection of Government property, vital installations and strategic points as may be directed by the Inspector-General;
- (h) Rendering of support to Government agencies in the enforcement of administrative functions and the exercise of lawful duties;
- (i) Co-ordinating with complementing Government agencies in conflict management and peace building;
- (j) Apprehension of offenders;
- (k) Performance of any other duties that may be prescribed by the Inspector-General under this Act or any other written law from time to time.

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STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOPS) ON PREVENTION AND RESPONSE TO SEXUAL VIOLENCE

What every Police
Officer Should Know

