



PARLIAMENT
OF KENYA
LIBRARY

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
AND
STATE DEPARTMENT FOR JUSTICE HUMAN RIGHTS
AND CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS

VICTIM PROTECTION BOARD

ANNUAL REPORT

Financial Year 2024/2025

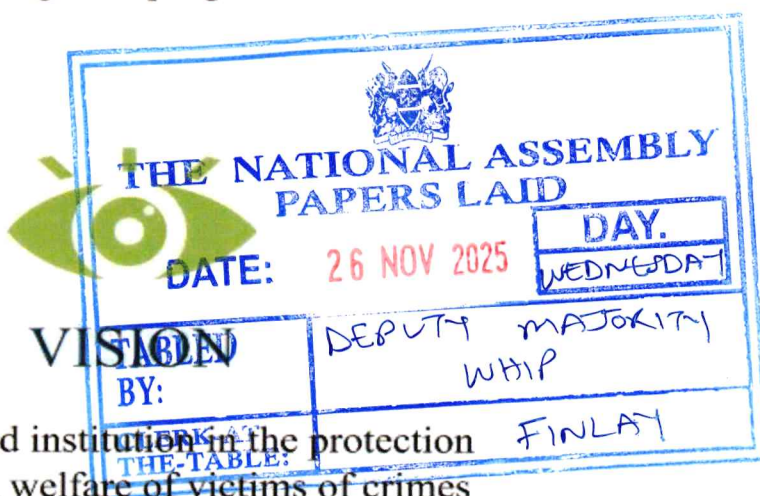
PREPARED AND ISSUED PURSUANT TO SECTION 33
OF THE VICTIM PROTECTION ACT, CAP 79A

SEPTEMBER 2025



MISSION

To protect, rehabilitate and compensate victims of offences through formulation and implementation of comprehensive and integrated programmes.



VISION

To be the lead institution in the protection of rights and welfare of victims of crimes in Kenya.



VALUES

- Victim centred
- Confidentiality
- Collaboration
- Professionalism and Integrity
- Teamwork and Courtesy
- Equity and Fairness/ Social justice
- Efficiency and Effectiveness

FOREWORD BY THE PRINCIPAL SECRETARY, & CHAIRPERSON, VICTIM PROTECTION BOARD



It is with great honour that I present the Annual Report of the Victim Protection Board (VPB) for the Financial Year 2024/2025 under the Victim Protection Act, CAP. 79A. This report comes at a time of significant institutional reform following the Executive Order No. 1 of 2025, through which His Excellency the President reconstituted the Department of Justice into the State Department for Justice, Human Rights and Constitutional Affairs (SDOJHRCA).

This new development strengthens the alignment of victim protection matters within the justice, human rights, and constitutional affairs mandate. Furthermore, the leadership of the Victim Protection Board has been transitioned to the Principal Secretary of the State Department for Justice, Human Rights, and Constitutional Affairs, who now serves as Chairperson of the Victim Protection Board. This Financial Year 2024/2025 has been transformative for the Board, which continues to advise the Cabinet Secretary responsible for justice matters on strategic inter-agency measures that protect and support victims of crime. This Act provides the legal foundation for a coordinated approach to protecting victims and safeguarding against the abuse of power.

The Republic of Kenya has remained at the forefront in Africa in advancing policy, legislative, and administrative measures and practices in the protection, rehabilitation, and compensation of victims. Our efforts align with the Constitution Article 50(9), as well as Kenya's obligations under international frameworks, including the 1985 UN Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power and the 2006 UN Basic Principles on the Right to a Remedy and Reparation. Further, following the Universal Periodic Review (2020) recommendations, Kenya reaffirms its commitment to fully operationalizing the Victim Protection Act, which will be through the envisioned National Victim Protection Service Bill, 2025.

During the financial year 2024/2025, the Board recorded notable progress in advancing the legislative and policy framework for victim protection. A key achievement was the development of the Victim Protection (Amendment) Bill, 2025, which was subjected to rigorous and inclusive public participation nationally. The process yielded valuable input from diverse stakeholders and citizens, ultimately leading to the overhaul of the Bill into the proposed **National Victim Protection Service Bill, 2025**. This transformative

draft law seeks to establish a comprehensive institutional framework dedicated to victim protection and rehabilitation, thereby enhancing service delivery,

interagency coordination, compensation, and sustainability in safeguarding the rights of victims of crime. This milestone further complements earlier initiatives, including the development of the Public Finance Management (Victim Protection Fund) Regulations, 2024, and the Victim Protection (General) Regulations, 2024, which collectively are aimed at fully operationalizing the Victim Protection Act, CAP. 79A.


I commend the dedication and progress of the Board for ensuring that the voices and issues relating to victim protection are prioritized and responded to in government. I also recognise the contribution of various partners and stakeholders, including International Justice Mission (IJM) and Independent Medical Legal Unit (IMLU), who ensured that critical activities were facilitated, especially regarding the legislative process.

I also want to appreciate the work of the designated secretariat led by the Ag. CEO for ensuring that public awareness, resource mobilization, and the review and development of the proposed legislation were undertaken prudently.

Finally, I call upon all stakeholders to continue working together with the Board to ensure that the rights and dignity of victims of crime are upheld, promoted, and protected at all times. As Howard Zehr once said,

Crime is a violation of people and relationships. It creates obligations to make things right. Justice involves the victim, the offender, and the community in a search for solutions that promote repair, reconciliation, and reassurance.

As the new Chairperson of the Victim Protection Board, I also reaffirm my commitment to ensuring that the Board's objectives are achieved, to seeing the transformation of the



Hon. Judith Pareno
Principal Secretary & Chairperson,
Victim Protection Board



MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY, VICTIM PROTECTION BOARD

The Financial Year 2024/2025 has been a pivotal period for the Victim Protection Board (VPB). During this year, the Board focused on strengthening legal and policy frameworks, enhancing the capacity of stakeholders, improving victim support services, and raising public awareness on victims' rights. Despite challenges such as limited financial and non-financial resources, low awareness levels, and operational constraints, the Board has made considerable strides, especially towards operationalizing the Act, and achieved its set targets for the year under review.

The Victim Protection Board is established under the Victim Protection Act, CAP. 79A Section 31. The Board members comprise actors drawn from the criminal justice sector, from various government agencies, and non-state actors. The Board is mandated to coordinate all victim-related services in the Republic of Kenya. In fulfilling its mandate, the Board has continued to collaborate with both state and non-state actors, including: the National Treasury, Judiciary, State Department for Correctional Services, Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP), National Police Service (NPS), Witness Protection Agency (WPA), National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC), Independent Medico Legal Unit (IMLU), FIDA Kenya who also constitute the Board membership, the Kenya Law Reform Commission (KLRC), Kenya National Human Rights Commission (KNCHR), Commission on Administrative Justice (CAJ), Law Society of Kenya (LSK), and the International Justice Mission (IJM) who contributed immensely through their technical support and financially.

During the reporting period, the Board scaled up public sensitization on the Victim Protection Act, CAP. 79A, and the victims' rights through civic education programmes were conducted in four (4) counties namely: Uasin Gishu, Elgeyo Marakwet, Baringo, and Nakuru. These engagements reached approximately eight hundred (800) members of the public and eight hundred (800) Public Officers from various government institutions who were mobilized through the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government.

As we look ahead, the Board takes cognizance of the renewed impetus and goodwill brought by the Government through our new leadership, the Principal Secretary, State Department for Justice, Human Rights and Constitutional Affairs. This repositioning elevates the Board's work as a core justice, human rights, and Constitutional matter that provides a firm foundation for strengthening the Board's institutional capacity, deepening partnerships, and accelerating law reforms towards the establishment of a National Victim Protection Service as proposed in the National Victim Protection Service Bill, 2025, to enhance the victim protection and support services.

This Bill not only repositions the Board as an incorporated entity but ensures that a distinct, robust, and well-resourced Secretariat is established to scale up this public service delivery in respect to education and training, protection, rehabilitation, compensation, sustainability, and law reform.

Finally, I wish to sincerely appreciate the Acting CEO and the designated Secretariat for their continued resilience, commitment, and valuable support in promoting the mandate of the Board, and in ensuring that the set targets were realized during this Financial Year 2024/2025.

'By expanding our justice processes and reimagining a system that includes a restorative justice framework, victims could be offered choices, options, and to make decisions about what they want, and the term on which they may want to engage with the person responsible for their harm'. (community legal centres)



Jedidah W. Waruhiu
Director-WPA, and Secretary
Victim Protection Board

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATION

AG	Office of the Attorney General
FIDA	Federation of Women Lawyers (Kenya)
CAP	Chapter
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CPD	Continuous Professional Development
IJM	International Justice Mission
IMLU	Independent Medico-Legal Unit
NCAJ	National Council on the Administration of Justice
NCCJR	NCAJ Committee on Criminal Justice Reforms
NGEC	National Gender and Equality Commission
NPS	National Police Service
OAG&SDOJHRCA	Office of the Attorney General and State Department for Justice Human Rights and Constitutional Affairs
ODPP	Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions
PFM	Public Finance Management Act, CAP 412A
SCAC	State Corporation Advisory Committee
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SG	Solicitor General
SGBV	Sexual Gender Based Violence
TV	Television
VPA	Victim Protection Act, CAP. 79A
VPB	Victim Protection Board
VRC	Victim Rights Charter
WPA	Witness Protection Agency, CAP. 79

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD BY THE PRINCIPAL SECRETARY, & CHAIRPERSON, VICTIM PROTECTION BOARD	3
MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY, VICTIM PROTECTION BOARD.....	6
LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	8
TABLE OF CONTENTS	9
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	11
VICTIM PROTECTION BOARD COMPOSITION.....	14
VICTIM PROTECTION SECRETARIAT COMPOSITION	15
CHAPTER 1	16
1.1. INTRODUCTION.....	16
1.1.1. The Victim Protection Act, CAP 79A	16
1.1.2. The Victim Protection Board.....	17
1.1.3. Reporting Obligations	18
1.1.4. Conclusion	18
CHAPTER 2	19
2.1. ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE VICTIM PROTECTION BOARD	19
2.1.1. Public Participation on the Victim Protection (Amendment) Bill, 2025.....	19
2.1.2. Development of the National Victim Protection Service, Bill 2025/Review of the Victim Protection (Amendment) Bill, 2024	19
2.1.3. Civic Education on the Victim Protection Act.....	20
2.1.4. Development of Human Resource Instruments for the Victim Protection Board ..	20
2.1.5. Inclusion of VPB in the National Council on the Administration of Justice (NCAJ) And Other Stakeholder Committees	21
2.1.6. Development of the Board Plans.....Error! Bookmark not defined.	
CHAPTER 3	22
3.1. FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND UTILIZATION	22
3.1.1. Funding Sources:.....	22
3.1.2. Allocation and Utilization of the VPB Funds	22
3.1.2.1. Allocation.....	22
3.1.2.2. Prudent Utilization of Funds:	23
3.1.3. Financial Obligations for Victim Protection Board and Board of Trustees	24
3.1.3.1. Victim Protection Board.....	25
CHAPTER 4	26
CHALLENGES, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND WAY FORWARD.....	26
4.1 CHALLENGES.....	26
4.1.1. Limitations in enforcement of the Victim Protection Act CAP 79A.....	26
4.1.2. PFM (Fund) Regulations, 2025.....	26
4.1.3 Development of the Victim Protection (General) Regulations, 2025	27
4.1.4 Cross-cutting Mandate of Victim Protection Board.....	27

4.1.5 Insufficient Financial Resources.	27
4.1.6 Inadequate human capacity	27
4.1.7 Inadequate tools and equipment	27
4.1.8 Inadequate Public awareness about the Victim Protection Act	27
4.1.9 Lack of a consolidated database for victims of crime	28
4.1.10 Cybercrime and technology-related challenges.....	28
4.1.11 Interagency Collaboration as a Challenge.....	28
4.2 RECOMMENDATIONS AND WAY FORWARD.....	28
4.2.1 National Victim Protection Service Bill	28
4.2.2 Approval of the Victim Protection (General) and PFM (Fund) Regulations, 2025	28
4.2.3 Enhanced inter-agency collaboration and coordination.....	28
4.2.4 Adequate Resource Allocation.....	29
4.2.5 Victim Rights Charter	29
CHAPTER 5	31
5.1 CONCLUSION	31
Board Activity Pictorials	32

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



It gives me great pleasure to present the performance highlights of the Victim Protection Board (VPB) for the Financial Year 2024/2025. This has been a significant year of growth, learning and relearning, and consolidation of our role as the lead government agency mandated by law to coordinate victim services under the Victim Protection Act, CAP. 79A.

Through the Board we have undertaken civic education programmes, review of the Act to include lived realities and lessons learnt, interagency and stakeholder collaborations and raised awareness nationally. This has continued to expand the knowledge of victims' rights and further deepened community ownership on victim protection initiatives.

The landmark achievements for this financial year was the deliberate, systematic, inclusive and consultative review and development of the **Victim Protection (Amendment) Bill, 2025**. This robust process ensured that the voices of the people and various stakeholders were fully incorporated which transformed the initial draft into a world-class masterpiece legislation that comprehensively secures victims' rights and the responsibilities and role of the state. The outcome of this process is the proposed **National Victim Protection Service Bill, 2025**, which transforms the Victim Protection Agency into a much-needed institutional service framework to deliver holistic, timely, and effective support to victims of crime nationally.

Further, this year the Board also spearheaded the development of the Human Resource instruments which are critical in laying the foundation for the operationalization of the Service. These instruments will provide both the structural and administrative backbone necessary for staffing, management, accountability and service delivery. These two (2) achievements lay a solid foundation towards the transformation of the Agency to a Service capable of fully executing the victim protection mandate. We recognize that these achievements were realized despite the resource and operational constraints. This reflects on the dedication of the designated Secretariat team and the collective goodwill of our partners.

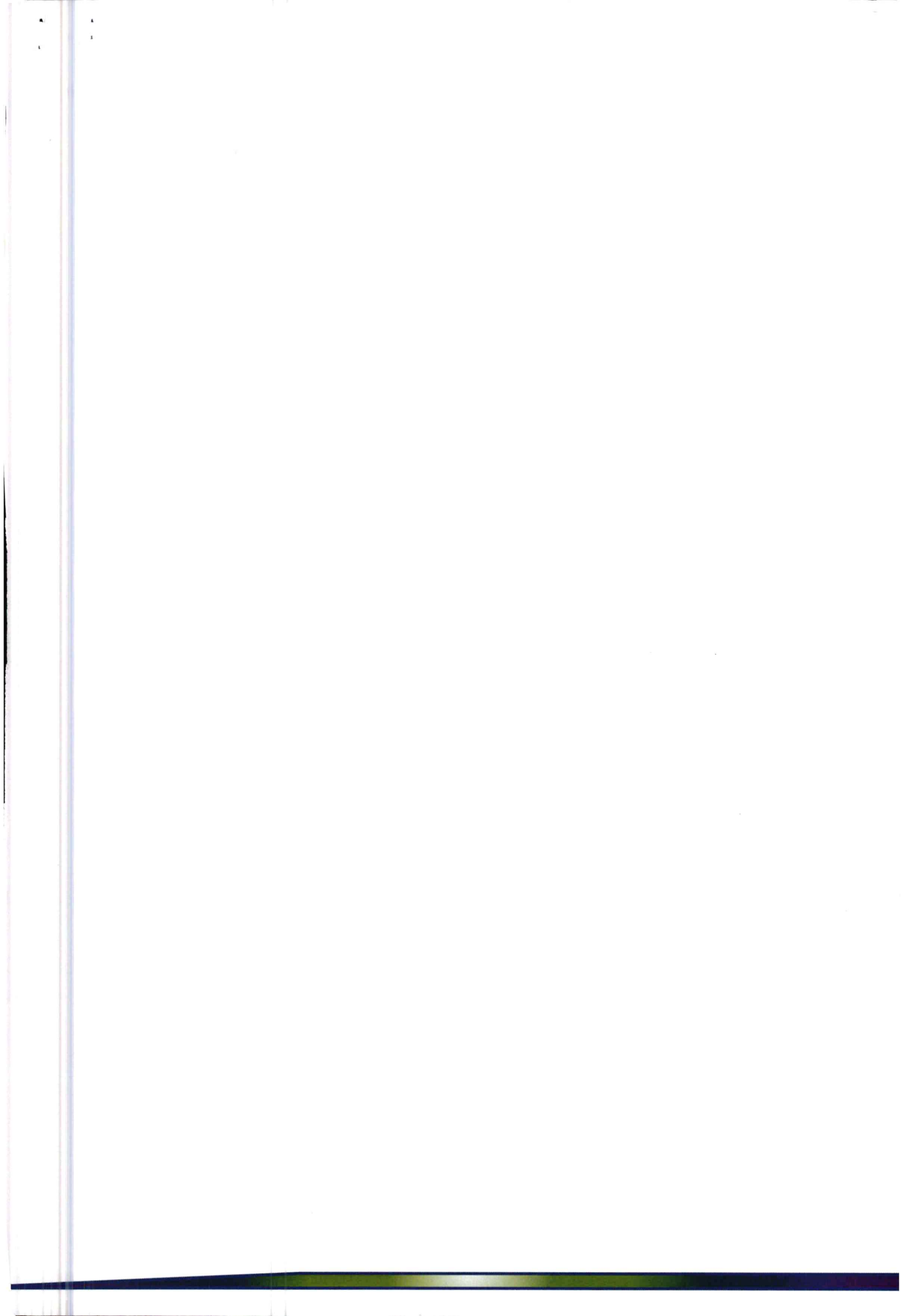
It is important to note that the Agency is now part of the State Department for Justice, Human Rights and Constitutional Affairs. The new Principal Secretary reinvigorated both the Board and the designated Secretariat, and enhanced the government goodwill that will undoubtedly strengthen the capacity of the Agency and accelerate the administrative establishment and the reforms towards the effective coordination of victim services nationwide.

I wish to extend my sincere gratitude to the new Chairperson, Secretary to the Board, all the Board Members, and designated Secretariat staff for their focus, robust engagement and teamwork. I believe with a sustained government support, strong strategic partnerships, and a rejuvenated public trust, the Agency will be able to promote, protect and uphold the rights of victims and scale greater heights in the realization of justice and the rule of law across Kenya.

'For too long, the victims of crime have been the forgotten persons of our criminal justice system' (Ronald Reagan)



Mary M. Wairagu
Chief State Counsel & Ag. C.E.O
Victim Protection Board



VICTIM PROTECTION BOARD COMPOSITION



Hon. Judith Pareno
Principal Secretary & Chairperson VPB



Jedidah W. Waruhiu
Director WPA, Secretary VPB



Desiree Njamwea
NGEC



Anne Ileri
Director, FIDA



Joseph Ritungu
ODPP



Judy Tuda
Children's Services



Grace Wangechi
IMLU



Stephen Wambui
Correctional Services



Geoffrey Momanyi
Treasury



Philip Opiyo
NPS

VICTIM PROTECTION SECRETARIAT COMPOSITION



Ms. Mary Wairagu
CSC-OAG&DOJ/Ag. CEO VPB



Ms. Nancy Chepkwony
SSC-OAG&DOJ/VPB



Mr. Kennedy Mutiso
SSC-OAG&DOJ/VPB



Ms. Beatrice Kosgei
SSC-OAG&DOJ/VPB



Ms. Mary Mghanga
SSC-OAG&DOJ/VPB



Mr. Bildad Keke
SSC-OAG&DOJ/VPB



Ms. Joyce Simiyu
PLO WPA/VPB



Ms. Aidah Kigoro
SSC-OAG&DOJ/VPB



Ms. Abijah Kabura
SAOA-OAG&DOJ/VPB

1.1. INTRODUCTION

In Kenya, the protection of victims of crime has elicited attention and debate from both state and non-state actors, since it represents a crucial foundation of a fair and efficient criminal justice system. The 2010 Constitution, in the Bill of Rights, clearly recognizes the rights of victims within the criminal justice system, as stipulated in Article 50(9), to restore the dignity of the affected persons and improve the legitimacy and impartiality of the justice system.

This constitutional provision enabled the enactment of the Victim Protection Act, CAP 79 A, illustrating the progressive nature of our Constitution by protecting the rights of victims of crime while addressing their needs and acknowledging their vulnerabilities. The developed institutional structures, including the Victim Protection Board, have additionally improved the promotion of equity to victims of crime, reinforced the rule of law, and bolstered public trust in justice institutions, consequently enhancing social cohesion and promoting a democratic government.

Further to the promotion of rights of victims of crime, multiple judicial affirmations of victim rights in Kenya have been declared, emphasizing their importance and reinforcing the necessity for amendments to the Victim Protection Act, CAP 79 A, to ensure these rights are upheld. In *Joseph Lendrix Waswa v Republic [2020] eKLR*, the Supreme Court confirmed that victims have the right to be heard in criminal proceedings, particularly during sentencing, as stipulated by the Victim Protection Act. This ruling highlights the necessity of reconciling the interests of both the accused and the victim in the quest for justice.

In *Clifford Onyango Odhiambo v Attorney General & 2 Others*, the High Court challenged the definition of the 'victim' and stated that it was discriminatory in line with Article 27 of the Constitution, as well as inconsistent with Article 260 of the Constitution on the definition of persons.

Following some inconsistencies in the Act and rulings such as the *Clifford Odhiambo case* that have challenged the implementation of the Act, the Board initiated amendments to the Victim Protection Act, which have led to the development of a new Bill, as will be seen in the next chapter.

1.1.1. The Victim Protection Act, CAP 79A

This Act was enacted to provide victims of crime with a legal and institutional framework for protection, assistance, and participation in the criminal justice system. The primary objective is to ensure that victims are provided with information and support services, ensuring they receive respect, compassion, and equity.

The Act stipulates the subsequent provisions:

1. **Victim Protection Board:** This Board was established under Section 31 to coordinate the safeguarding of victims through the development and implementation of programs aimed at prevention, protection, and rehabilitation.
2. **Rights and Welfare of Victims:** The Act ensures that victims have access to the protection, aid, and resources necessary to address their physical, mental, and emotional needs.

3. **Interagency Collaboration:** The Act promotes collaboration among government agencies, civil society, and other stakeholders to enhance the efficacy of victim protection.
4. **Preventive and Rehabilitative Measures:** It necessitates the establishment of programs that prevent re-victimization while facilitating recovery, rehabilitation, and reintegration into society.
5. **Reparation and Compensation:** This speaks to addressing harm, loss, and suffering experienced by the victims, ensuring that they are restored to the position they were before the offence in upholding their dignity before, during, and after trial.

These initiatives demonstrate that Kenya is committed to including victims in the justice process, not merely as passive observers, but as active rights-holders whose perspectives, experiences, and interests are essential for achieving genuine justice.

The Victim Protection Act represents a significant advancement in aligning Kenya's criminal justice system with international human rights norms, particularly those articulated in the UN Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power (1985). This indicates that the Act requires continual evaluation and amendment to ensure that victims are not marginalized within the legal system.

1.1.2. The Victim Protection Board

The Act established the Victim Protection Board, formally instituted by Gazette Notice No. 2487 on April 10, 2015. This was to implement the constitutional and legal safeguards as mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs.

The Board comprises individuals from significant state institutions, including the Office of the Attorney General, the Director of Public Prosecutions, the Inspector-General of Police, and pertinent ministries. It also comprises individuals from the National Gender and Equality Commission and civil society organizations, that is, the Independent Medico-Legal Unit (IMLU) and FIDA.

This amalgamation of many sectors underscores the necessity of adopting a holistic strategy for safeguarding victims, encompassing both state and non-state entities. The Board's role is to assist the Cabinet Secretary responsible for justice in formulating inter-agency strategies and policies beneficial to victims, while also coordinating initiatives aimed at crime prevention, victim protection, and rehabilitation. This entails ensuring victims receive necessary assistance, facilitating their access to justice, establishing a Charter for Victims of Crime, providing training for law enforcement personnel, monitoring national advancements, and collecting distinct data to inform policy development. The Board implements rehabilitative measures such as shelter, education, and psychosocial support for vulnerable victims, ensuring they are not re-victimized within the judicial system.

The Victim Protection Board is the fundamental component of Kenya's victim-centered reforms due to its functions. It transforms constitutional concepts into tangible measures that safeguard the dignity, involvement, and support of crime victims. This fosters public confidence in judicial institutions and advances the overarching objectives of equity, accountability, and the rule of law.

1.1.3. Reporting Obligations

The Victim Protection Board is required to provide an annual report on its policies, programs, activities, achievements, and challenges in implementing the Victim Protection Act. This report provides a comprehensive overview of the Board's efforts to safeguard and assist crime victims through various initiatives aimed at crime prevention, victim protection, and rehabilitation. The Board is obligated to submit the report to the National Assembly annually, and it has consistently fulfilled this requirement.

1.1.4. Conclusion

The formation and continued role of the Victim Protection Board collectively illustrate Kenya's dedication to integrating victim-centered methodologies and trauma-informed care within the criminal justice framework. These enhancements signify a transition from offender-centric justice to a more equitable approach that upholds the dignity and welfare of victims of crime.

The subsequent Chapters will examine and focus on the pertinent achievements, challenges, and opportunities, and the need for the Agency to be transformed into a national service that fully responds to the needs of victims now and in the future with respect to promotion, protection, litigation, rehabilitation, compensation, and community cohesion and peace.

CHAPTER 2

2.1. ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE VICTIM PROTECTION BOARD

The Victim Protection Board made significant achievements during the last financial year, which are geared towards realizing the full implementation of the VPA.

The key achievements realised are as follows: -

2.1.1. Public Participation on the Victim Protection (Amendment) Bill, 2025

The Board, together with the National Treasury Inter-agency taskforce and other key stakeholders, developed the Victim Protection (Amendment) Bill, 2024, during the last financial year. Article 10 of the Constitution and the Statutory Instruments Act 2013 provide for public participation in the development and review of statutory documents. The Board successfully conducted public participation on the Victim Protection (Amendment) Bill 2025, and the Public Finance Management (Victim Protection Fund) Regulations 2025 in nine counties namely; Kisumu, Kakamega, Trans-Nzoia, Garissa, Nyeri, Nakuru, Isiolo, Mombasa, and Machakos Counties.

The Board and the secretariat engaged the Regional Commissioners, County Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, and Assistant County Commissioners in the counties visited to ensure that the authorities were aware of the programme, as well as to help in the mobilisation of members of the public. The activity was conducted in public meetings held in social halls.

The VPB, together with the secretariat, placed Public Notice in the My-Gov newspaper, uploaded the amendment bill together with the fund regulations on the OAG and DOJ websites, and wrote to targeted stakeholders requesting their comments on the draft documents.

The public participation was a success, and we received overwhelming comments and recommendations from the public and the stakeholders on the draft amendment bill, together with the regulations.

2.1.2. Development of the National Victim Protection Service, Bill 2025/Review of the Victim Protection (Amendment) Bill, 2024

Following the successful public participation, the Victim Protection Board, in collaboration with the International Justice Mission (IJM), convened a conference at Abai Hotel in Kirinyaga to consolidate the comments arising from the public participation. The main aim of the retreat was to come up with concise drafting instructions together with a complete draft matrix.

Majority of the public noted that the Amendment Bill's overall objective was to create an institutional framework for victim protection in the form of an Agency and an incorporated Board. It was a consensus of the stakeholders that the amendment bill sought to address most of the concerns of members of the public in matters of victim protection although there were more existing gaps that needed to be addressed.

This led to the development of the National Victim Protection Service Bill 2025 which has already been approved by the Board. The Bill has already been forwarded to the legislative drafting for incorporating the board members inputs before the bill is forwarded to the Cabinet.

2.1.3. Civic Education on the Victim Protection Act

The Victim Protection Act was enacted in 2014 to give effect to Article 50(9) of the Constitution. The Act was enacted to protect victims of crime. It outlines the rights of the victims of crime which include victim rights before, during, and after the trial process.

The Victim Protection Board complied with the provisions of Articles 3, 10 and 35 of the Constitution, to involve the members of the public in the dissemination of information and ensuring access to justice.

The Constitution placed on the Victim Protection Act, 2014, and by extension to the Victim Protection Board, the duty to eliminate victimization in the country through sensitization of citizens on the existence of the Act, their rights under the Act as victims, provision of victim services, and to collect views and challenges the citizenry face towards accessing justice as victims of crime.

The Board conducted civic education in the Counties of Uasin Gishu, Elgeyo Marakwet, Baringo, and Nakuru. As a result, the Board in the year under review sensitized 800 citizens who were drawn from a selected target group namely; National Government Administration Officers (NGAOs), Religious Leaders, Opinion Leaders, “Nyumba Kumi” leaders, and the Youth.

2.1.4. Development of Human Resource Instruments for the Victim Protection Board

The Office of the Attorney General and Department of Justice delinked from the Ministry of Public Service Commission in 2023 via the Statute Law (Miscellaneous Amendment) Act, 2024. The delinking established an independent Office of the Attorney General with its own management, an Advisory Board for its functions, and greater control over its human resources, aiming for a more autonomous and efficient functioning to better serve the public.

Following this, the departments within the Office of the Attorney General were then mandated to develop their own HR instruments, including organizational structure, career progression, and career guidelines.

Further to this, the Board, as a department enlisted under the Office of the Attorney General, developed human resource instruments for its proposed structure with the help of the human resource consultants from the Public Service Commission. The consultants were very instrumental in developing the organizational structure as they proposed how the victim protection agency would effectively and efficiently serve the public, based on the mandate of the board, and also borrowing from their extensive wealth of experience in developing HR instruments for different government agencies and other organizations. This is a significant milestone for the Board as it will enable a seamless transition to independence once the Act is fully implemented. The HR documents are currently awaiting approval from the Public Service Commission.

2.1.5. Inclusion of VPB in the National Council on the Administration of Justice (NCAJ) And Other Stakeholder Committees

The Victim Protection Board is co-opted as a member of the National Council on the Administration of Justice (NCAJ) and has since then been participating in various committees as indicated below:

2.5.1. NCAJ Committees

The Victim Protection Board attends the NCAJ Council meetings and is represented in the following Committees:

a) National Committee Criminal Justice Reform

VPB was co-opted to the NCAJ National Committee on Criminal Justice Reforms (NCCJR). Being a crucial actor, the board joined the NCCJR and NCAJ in making various amendments to the Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 2023 and the Criminal Procedure Code (Bill) 2023. The committee further engaged with the Justice and Legal Affairs Committee (JLAC) for a comprehensive review.

b) NCAJ Committee on the Review of the Laws on Sexual and Gender Based Violence.

The VPB in conjunction with NCAJ Committee on SGBV and the Kenya Law Reform Commission (KLRC), have developed a comprehensive zero draft of the Sexual Offences Amendment Bill 2024. The Committee brought together key stakeholders to meticulously examine each clause, compare the draft against existing national strategies and policies and ensure that all proposed amendments comprehensively address the evolving challenges in addressing sexual offences in Kenya.

c) NCAJ Standing Committee on Administration of Justice for Children

The VPB is a member of the Standing Committee on Administration of and Access to Justice for Children. In the period under review, the Standing committee with the participation of the VPB launched the Annual Child Justice service month.

The Board's participation in the Standing Committee on Access to Justice for Children strengthened collaborations between the Board and stakeholders in the child justice system.

2.6 DEVELOPMENT OF THE BOARD PLANS

The Board developed key plans that provided a road map for implementation of the Boards' activities for the year under review, as indicated below;

- a) VPB work plan;
- b) VPB Procurement plan; and
- c) VPB budget.

Accordingly, the Board embarked on planning its second Strategic plan 2024 – 2028 where it has highlighted the need for development of various policy manuals touching on finances, human resource and other operational areas that speak to support victim protection services.

CHAPTER 3

3.1. FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND UTILIZATION

Pursuant to Section 32 of the Victim Protection Act, the Victim Protection Board is mandated to provide protection, support, and assistance to victims of crime. These services are resource-intensive and require sustained financial investment to ensure effective administration of justice and quality service delivery. Without adequate funding, the Board's ability to safeguard the rights and welfare of victims is significantly constrained.

To meet this mandate, there is a pressing need for continuous resource mobilization and prudent financial management. Adequate funds are essential for the establishment and maintenance of victim support programs, the provision of psychosocial and legal assistance, the operationalisation of institutional frameworks, and the strengthening of mechanisms for access to justice.

In this chapter, the Board reports on its financial status by highlighting efforts towards mobilizing resources, budget allocations, and the utilization of funds in enhancing service delivery and ensuring meaningful support for victims of crime in Kenya.

3.1.1. Funding Sources:

The Victim Protection Fund, established under Section 24(4) of the PFM Act and guided by the Victim Protection Act (Cap. 79A), is a public fund designed to support victims of crime and abuse of power. It provides financial aid for compensation, rehabilitation, and access to justice.

Section 28 of the Act provides that the sources of funds shall consist of the following-

- i. **Government Allocations:** The Victim Protection fund receives monies appropriated from the National assembly and allocated by National treasury.
- ii. **Partnerships:** The Board has entered into partnerships with like-minded persons in the area of Victim Protection and Victim support. The Board has received donations from International organizations, and non-governmental organizations. These funds were earmarked for specific programs and projects aimed at victim protection
- iii. **Victim surcharge levy:** It is a fine imposed on a person, under any law in Kenya, the person shall pay to the government, at the time and place where the fine is payable.

3.1.2. Allocation and Utilization of the VPB Funds

3.1.2.1. Allocation

Table 1: Budget absorption trend for the VPB

FY	Vote Heads	Funds requested for	Approved Budget (Kshs M)	Funds received	Expenditure (Kshs M)	Absorption
2020/ 21	VPB Operations		22,795,065		21,244,922	93 %
	VPB Compensation fund		54,708,157		0	0 %

2021/ 22	VPB Operations		32,340,00 0		32,310,00 6	100%
	VPB Compensati on fund		53,610,00 0		0	0%
2022/ 23	VPB Operations		32,340,00 0		32,300,78 5	100%
	VPB Compensati on fund		500,000		0	0%
2023/ 24	VPB Operations		32,340,00 0		32,340,00 0	100%
	VPB Compensati on fund		0		0	0%
2024/ 25	VPB Operations	60,00000 0	20,000,00 0	20,500,00 0	20,000,00 0	100%
	VPB Compensati on fund		0		0	0%

The funds indicated in Table 1 show that the approved operational budget of the Board for the financial year under review was Kshs. 20.5 million which is a proportion of the budget requested for and this shows that VPB has had to work under minimal funding. Notably, these allocations have been declining over the years, reflecting a trend of reduced financial resources available to support the Board's critical mandate. This downward trend poses challenges to the Board's ability to effectively deliver protection, support, and assistance services to victims of crime. To effectively execute its mandate, the Victim Protection Board (VPB) has received strategic support from international organizations, including the Independent Medico-Legal Unit (IMLU), International Justice Mission (IJM), and the Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA).

3.1.2.2. Prudent Utilization of Funds:

Effective and strategic management of financial resources is critical for the Victim Protection Board (VPB) to fulfill its mandate efficiently and sustainably. Over the years, a significant share of available funding has been allocated to civic sensitization programs aimed at raising awareness of the Victim Protection Act, Cap. 79A. Despite these efforts, public understanding of the Act and its provisions remains limited, highlighting the need for continued and expanded outreach initiatives.

The Board's assessments indicate that citizens prioritize access to victim support services, protection mechanisms, and capacity-building programs. These services are not only resource-intensive but are also essential in ensuring that victims of crime receive timely assistance, protection, and empowerment to navigate the justice system. The growing complexity of crime and the evolving needs of victims further underscore the importance of responsive and adequately funded interventions.

Sustained funding, along with judicious and strategic resource usage, is essential for the VPB to fulfill its constitutional and statutory purposes. Adequate financial support ensures that the Board can effectively safeguard the rights and interests of victims across the country, strengthen institutional capacities, expand public awareness, and enhance overall service delivery. Without sufficient resources, the ability of the Board to deliver on its mandate remains constrained, potentially limiting access to justice and support for those most in need.

3.1.3. Financial Obligations for Victim Protection Board and Board of Trustees

The Victim Protection Board (VPB) requires adequate financial resources to effectively carry out its mandate of protecting and supporting victims of crime in Kenya. The Board's financial needs are driven by several key factors that ensure efficient service delivery and full operationalization of its statutory obligations.

Operational costs remain a primary requirement, covering staff remuneration, office operations, and logistical support, which are essential for the Board's day-to-day functioning. Equally critical is the funding for victim support services, including psychosocial, medical, and legal assistance, which form the core of the Board's mandate. The proposed amendments to the Victim Protection Act emphasize the necessity of allocating sufficient resources to ensure that victims receive timely and effective support. Awareness and advocacy initiatives also demand significant investment. Civic sensitization programs are vital to increasing public knowledge of the Victim Protection Act, Cap. 79A, and to promoting victims' rights. Despite previous efforts, awareness levels remain limited, underscoring the need for sustained funding to expand outreach. In addition, research and data collection are necessary for evidence-based decision-making. Resources are needed to gather and analyse data on victimization trends and service delivery outcomes, enabling the Board to tailor its programs effectively.

Capacity building forms another critical area of financial need. Training and development programs for Board staff and partner institutions enhance skills, professionalism, and efficiency in delivering services. Administrative and overhead expenses, including utilities, communications, and office maintenance, also require consistent funding to ensure uninterrupted operations.

Emergency and contingency funds are indispensable to respond promptly to unforeseen circumstances or urgent victim support requirements. Furthermore, partnerships and collaboration efforts with government agencies, civil society organizations, and international partners require financial support to strengthen victim protection mechanisms. Evaluation and impact assessment activities are necessary to measure program effectiveness and ensure accountability, while compliance with legal and regulatory frameworks demands adequate resourcing to uphold governance standards. Collectively, these financial requirements reflect the comprehensive needs of the Board to fulfil its mandate. The proposed amendments to the Act and associated regulations underscore the importance of sustained and strategically managed funding. Adequate resources are critical for operational efficiency, expanding public awareness, enhancing victim support services, and ensuring that the rights and welfare of victims across Kenya are fully protected

3.1.3.1. Victim Protection Board

For any institution to achieve its objectives effectively, adequate financial resources are essential. The Victim Protection Board (VPB) requires a substantial budget to implement its full range of programmes and deliver critical services to victims of crime. To fully operationalize its mandate, the Board estimates a budget requirement of approximately Kshs. 1.99 Billion. However, the allocation for the current financial year was only Kshs. 20.5 million, leaving a significant shortfall of Kshs. 1.79 Billion. This funding gap has constrained the Board's ability to provide timely and comprehensive support to victims, limiting the realization of its statutory objectives.

The financial needs of the Victim Protection Board are substantial because supporting a victim of crime often involves high-cost interventions. These include the establishment and maintenance of safe houses to protect victims from further harm, payment of medical and hospital bills, funding for court proceedings, and provision of compensation where appropriate. Each of these activities is resource-intensive, and collectively they represent a considerable financial commitment. The cost of ensuring a single victim's safety, health, and legal recourse can be significant, highlighting why the Board's operational funding must be sufficient and sustainable.

Furthermore, the financial demands of the Board are dynamic, growing with the evolving crime trends in the country and the increasing number of victims requiring support. Without adequate funding, the Board is unable to respond fully to emergencies, maintain protection facilities, or provide comprehensive assistance to victims, thereby limiting access to justice and effective victim care.

Ultimately, bridging the resource gap and ensuring the proper allocation and utilization of funds is critical for the VPB to fulfil its mission. Adequate funding will enable the Board to provide safe housing, medical care, legal support, and compensation to victims, as well as conduct awareness and capacity-building initiatives. Proper resourcing is essential not only for the protection and empowerment of victims but also for strengthening public confidence in the national victim protection framework and advancing justice across the country.

3.1.3.2. Board of Trustees

The Board of Trustees is responsible for the governance, oversight, and strategic direction of VPB. Their key obligations include upholding fiduciary duty by acting in the best interests of the VPB and managing its resources responsibly. They are also tasked with approving major policies, budgets, and strategic plans, thereby providing essential policy guidance and oversight. As part of their role in financial stewardship, trustees ensure proper financial management, including the review and approval of budgets and financial statements. They are accountable for monitoring the performance of the organization and its executive leadership to ensure effectiveness and alignment with the organization's goals. In addition, they must ensure that the organization complies with all applicable laws and regulations. Trustees also play a role in supporting fundraising efforts and promoting the organization's mission to the broader community.

CHALLENGES, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND WAY FORWARD

4.1 CHALLENGES

During the 2024/25 financial year, the Victim Protection Board continued to carry out its mandate and activities in alignment with the Bottom-up Economic Transformation Agenda. Nonetheless, several challenges were encountered in the course of implementation.

4.1.1. Limitations in enforcement of the Victim Protection Act CAP 79A.

The Victim Protection Act (CAP 79A) was enacted to give effect to Article 50 (9) of the Constitution. It provides for the protection of victims of crime and for reparation, compensation, and special protection for vulnerable victims.

The Victim Protection Board is mandated to implement the Act, but has faced numerous legal and operational obstacles in implementation due to ambiguous and conflicting provisions, some of which have been declared unconstitutional. These have continued to hamper the full implementation of the Act's objectives.

This necessitated the urgent need for the Board to prioritize the review of the proposed Victim Protection Act (Amendment) Bill to bring about statutory harmony and make other fundamental provisions necessary for the protection of victims.

The Victim Protection (Amendment) Bill has been developed and subjected to public participation, which led to an overhaul of the amendment bill to the National Victim Protection Service Bill. The same has been approved by the Board and will be submitted to the Hon. Attorney General and National Treasury for approval, followed by review and approval by the Cabinet.

4.1.2. PFM (Fund) Regulations, 2025.

Section 27 of the Victim Protection Act establishes the Victim Protection Fund, primarily designed to finance expenses related to the provision of assistance to victims of crime. The Fund also covers costs associated with various victim support services as identified by the Victim Protection Board.

This fund is to be administered by the Board of Trustees as provided for under section 30 of the Victim Protection Act. Section 30(4) of the Act provides that the Board of Trustees shall conduct affairs in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Cabinet Secretary and subject to the law relating to trustees.

As such, in compliance with section 27 as read together with section 30 (4) of the Victim Protection Act, in 2021, the Board developed the draft PFM (Fund) Regulations, **2025**, which underwent public participation and were subsequently submitted to the Attorney General for review and finalization through legislative processes.

Nonetheless, it will be necessary to review these provisions to ensure alignment with the National Victim Protection Service Bill once it has completed the legislative process and is enacted into law.

4.1.3 Development of the Victim Protection (General) Regulations, 2025

Section 34 of the Victim Protection Act provides that the Cabinet Secretary may make regulations regarding procedures to be put in place to monitor and assess the proper application of and compliance with the Act.

The Victim Protection Board, in compliance with Section 34, developed the Victim Protection (General) Regulations, 2025. However, the same is awaiting the enactment of the amendment bill, and then follow the requisite steps for delegated legislation.

4.1.4 Cross-cutting Mandate of Victim Protection Board.

The Parliament of Kenya enacted various legislation on the creation of victim funds to support victim protection services in Kenya. It is difficult to coordinate the process of implementing victim protection services in the country, as various delegated ministries have different planning and budgeting priorities based on the Acts of Parliament they are overseeing. This has proved a challenge in the resource mobilization for the provision of victim support services. The National Victim Protection Service Bill proposes that the coordination role is housed in the Victim Protection Board.

4.1.5 Insufficient Financial Resources.

The financial allocation to the Victim Protection Board has been steadily decreasing each financial year, severely hindering the effective operation of the Victim Protection Board. As a result, victims of crime continue to face challenges in accessing essential services. This funding shortfall has led to an overdependence on donor support, which is often inconsistent, thereby creating significant challenges in the implementation of victim support programs.

4.1.6 Inadequate human capacity

The Victim Protection Board has no mandate to recruit its own staff by virtue of its unincorporated status as provided by the Act. OAG&DOJ has therefore seconded staff to the VPB who are also engaged in other additional duties within the OAG&DOJ besides the VPB activities. This has been a challenge to the extent that the Board has not fully realized its core mandate.

4.1.7 Inadequate tools and equipment

There is limited basic equipment available in the office, which is shared among multiple officers. This situation continues to impede the performance and service delivery of the Victim Protection Board secretariat to the public.

4.1.8 Inadequate Public awareness about the Victim Protection Act

A major challenge in the implementation of victim services is the lack of public awareness. There is widespread limited knowledge of the Victim Protection Act among the justice sector, the general public, and other key stakeholders. This lack of awareness creates barriers to accessing essential services such as compensation, legal aid, counselling, and protection, making it difficult for victims to navigate the justice system effectively

4.1.9 Lack of a consolidated database for victims of crime

The criminal justice system provides for state and non-state actors to have data on victims of crime. However, the Victim Protection Board is not fully operationalized to coordinate the state and non-state actors in consolidating the data on victims. Consequently, this has led to fragmented data on victims, which is inaccurate and unverifiable.

4.1.10 Cybercrime and technology-related challenges

The rise of cybercrime globally has led to Technology Facilitated Gender Based Violence, which includes: Cyber bullying, Sextortion, Online Sexual exploitation, online harassment, identity theft, resulting in new and emerging Victims of crime in society.

4.1.11 Interagency Collaboration as a Challenge

Despite the multi-sectoral nature of victim protection, effective interagency collaboration remains a significant challenge for the Victim Protection Board. Fragmented mandates, overlapping responsibilities, and inconsistent communication among key stakeholders, including law enforcement agencies, health services, legal aid providers, and civil society organizations often hinder coordinated service delivery. The absence of a unified framework for joint planning, data sharing, and case management has led to duplication of efforts, delayed interventions, and gaps in victim support. Strengthening institutional linkages and establishing formal coordination mechanisms are therefore critical to enhancing the Board's operational efficiency and impact

4.2 RECOMMENDATIONS AND WAY FORWARD

From the challenges encountered, the Victim Protection Board recommends the following approaches: -

4.2.1 National Victim Protection Service Bill

It is recommended that the Office of the Attorney General and the Cabinet prioritize the approval of the National Victim Protection Service Bill, 2025. Timely approval will facilitate the strengthening of the legal framework for victim support services and enhance the effective implementation of the National Victim Protection Service Act.

4.2.2 Approval of the Victim Protection (General) and PFM (Fund) Regulations, 2025

The Victim Protection Board is to prioritize aligning the Victim Protection (General) and PFM(Fund) Regulations, 2025, with the National Victim Protection Service Act to expedite the process and promptly submit the same to Parliament for approval.

4.2.3 Enhanced inter-agency collaboration and coordination

To ensure the effective implementation of laws that protect victims of crime in Kenya, the Victim Protection Board should establish and strengthen multi-agency partnerships, clear protocols and referral mechanisms for victim identification, assessment and follow-up, as well as create joint platforms for information sharing, advocacy, and monitoring appropriate services. This approach will foster cooperation and coordination among different government sectors, such as law enforcement, health, social welfare, education, and civil society, that provide holistic and integrated support to victims. Accordingly, developing and overseeing the implementation of a national victim policy that defines the roles and responsibilities of different actors, sets standards and guidelines for victim services, allocates resources and funding for victim assistance.

4.2.4 Adequate Resource Allocation

The Victim Protection Board should pursue resource mobilisation of adequate resources from the National Treasury, National Assembly, and the Office of the Attorney General, through effective strategies to enhance resource availability and to enable the VPB to operationalize its mandate and functions under the Act. To implement the objectives of the Victims Protection Act, CAP 79A, in accordance with Article 50(9) of the Constitution, the Board requires a base and progressive budget allocation of at least 1.99B.

4.2.5 Victim Rights Charter

Pursuant to Section 19(2) of the Victim Protection Act, the Victim Protection Board, in consultation with the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, is mandated to develop a Victim Rights Charter. This charter outlines key aspects, including the structure and operation of the justice system, the rights of victims and accused persons within the justice system, the role of legal practitioners and court officials, available victim services, the status of police investigations, the specific offences charged in relation to the victim, and the corresponding justifications, among other provisions.

Further, Section 32(1)(d) stipulates that one of the core functions of the Victim Protection Board is the development of a comprehensive Charter for Victims of Crime.

In line with these statutory provisions, the Victim Protection Board, in collaboration with the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions and other stakeholders, initiated the development of the Victim Rights Charter in 2017. However, in the course of its implementation, the Board identified various challenges affecting the effectiveness of the Victim Protection Act, and this stalled the validation and launching of the Victim Rights Charter.

The Victim Protection Board should prioritize finalizing the validation process and consequently launch the final victim rights charter, probably in the financial year 2025/2026.

4.2.6 Human Resource

The Office of the Attorney General and Department of Justice, as a matter of urgency, should deploy **adequate technical officers, Victim facing Human Resource and other staff** to run the secretariat and help the Board implement its activities. The Victim Protection Board should actively follow up on the approval of the proposed organizational structure, staff establishment, and accompanying human resource instruments to ensure efficient service delivery in line with its mandate.

4.2.7 Acquisition of Tools and Equipment

There is a need to enhance the budget for the Victim Protection Board to enable procurement of office equipment in order to enhance effective and efficient service delivery to the public.

4.2.8 Strengthening partnership and collaboration

There is a critical need to enhance collaboration and coordination among various stakeholders, including government agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs),

and community-based organizations, to ensure a unified and effective approach to victim protection in Kenya. Strengthening these partnerships will help streamline service delivery and minimize duplication of efforts. The Victim Protection Act, CAP 79A, assigns the sole responsibility for coordinating victim services in Kenya to the Victim Protection Board, making this role central to the successful implementation of the Act.

4.2.9 Awareness and Education

The Board should intensify its public awareness efforts by conducting additional workshops, sensitization sessions, and outreach campaigns across more counties nationwide. These initiatives should focus on educating the public about victims' rights, available support services, and the importance of reporting crimes. The Board should also organize workshops, seminars, and training programs for stakeholders to strengthen their understanding of victim needs and enhance their capacity to provide effective support.

4.2.10 Victim Centric Services

The Board should develop victim-centric services that prioritize the well-being, safety, and dignity of the victims. This includes an analytical plan for the Provision of trauma-informed care, counselling, medical support, and other necessary services to help victims recover and rebuild their lives. There will be a need to establish in the future a network of crisis helplines and counselling centres accessible to victims 24/7 once the proposed National Victim Protection Service bill is approved.

4.2.11 Data Collection and Research

It is recommended that the Board establish a robust data collection and management system, in compliance with the requirements of the Office of the Data Protection Commissioner. This system will enable the collection of detailed information on victims, categorization of crime types, and identification of the appropriate support services required. Additionally, the Board should conduct regular research and data analysis to identify emerging trends, service gaps, and areas in need of improvement. The insights gathered will be instrumental in shaping evidence-based policy recommendations.

4.2.12 Capacity Building and Training

The Board should provide training programs for victim officers and all professionals who are involved in victim protection with the aim of enhancing their skills in victim handling and care.

5.1 CONCLUSION

For a long time, the participation of victims of crime in the criminal justice process was limited to watching from the periphery. Most victims only appeared in court when summoned to testify, while others avoided proceedings altogether due to fear of intimidation and re-victimization. Victim advocates similarly played a minimal role, largely as observers. This left victims to continue suffering physical, emotional, and economic harm from both the crimes committed against them and the drawn-out justice process.

The enactment of the Victim Protection Act marked a turning point by elevating the place of victims in the justice system. The Act places a duty on judicial and administrative bodies to safeguard victims' rights in line with Articles 10, 21(3), 27(4), 48, 49, and 50 of the Constitution of Kenya. Even so, the shift has come with notable implementation challenges.

Judicial pronouncements on victim protection have provided important guiding principles, building jurisprudence that strengthens the legal framework. Once fully implemented, the Act will promote a more responsive and accessible justice system that goes beyond punishment and reform of offenders, embracing restorative justice, restitution, and compensation to deliver meaningful justice to society.

Vision 2030 and the Fourth Medium Term Plan (2023–2027) underscore the role of the Victim Protection Board (VPB) in enhancing inter-agency collaboration for the protection of victims' rights and welfare as part of strengthening the criminal justice system. The Social Pillar seeks to create a just and cohesive society through the protection of victims, while the Political Pillar calls for a people-centered, accountable democratic system anchored on the rule of law, which the VPB advances through its mandate.

Victim data, however, remains scattered across various institutions providing services at different stages of the trial process. As the coordinator of victim services, the VPB is tasked with consolidating this information to improve efficiency and guide resource allocation. Achieving this requires strong collaboration and coordination with all stakeholders to ensure the rights of victims are upheld under the Constitution, the Victim Protection Act, and related laws.

In conclusion, the Government of Kenya reaffirms its unwavering commitment to making the operationalization of victim protection a success. Anchored in the Kenya Kwanza Manifesto, this commitment reflects the State's resolve to strengthen justice institutions, safeguard the welfare of victims, and build a justice system that is inclusive, accessible, and truly responsive to the needs of all Kenyans.

Board Activity Pictorials

APPENDIX 3- PICTORIALS/PHOTOGRAPHS



Victim Protection Secretariat paid a courtesy call to the County Commissioners office in Uasin-Gishu County.



Group photo of Victim Protection Board Secretariat and the NGAO in Uasin-Gishu County after the sensitization forum.



Group photo of Victim Protection Board Secretariat and the Opinion Leaders in Uasin-Gishu County after the sensitization forum.



Counsel from the Victim Protection Board Secretariat and DOJ paid a courtesy call to the County Commissioner of Elgeyo-Markwet County,



Ms. Nancy Chepkwony, a Senior State Counsel, is sensitizing the NGAOs in Elgeyo-Markwet County on the Victim Protection Act.



Group photo with NGAO and the Victim Protection Board Secretariat after an interactive session on the Victim Protection Act in Elgeyo-Marakwet County.



State Counsel Ms. Nancy Chepkwony deployed under the Victim Protection Board Secretariat taking through the NGAO in Elgeyo-Marakwet County on the objectives of the Victim Protection Act No. 17 of 2014.

State Counsel Ms. Beatrice Kosgei of the Victim Protection Board Secretariat taking through the Opinion Leaders in Elgeyo-Marakwet County on the objectives of the Victim Protection Act No. 17 of 2014.



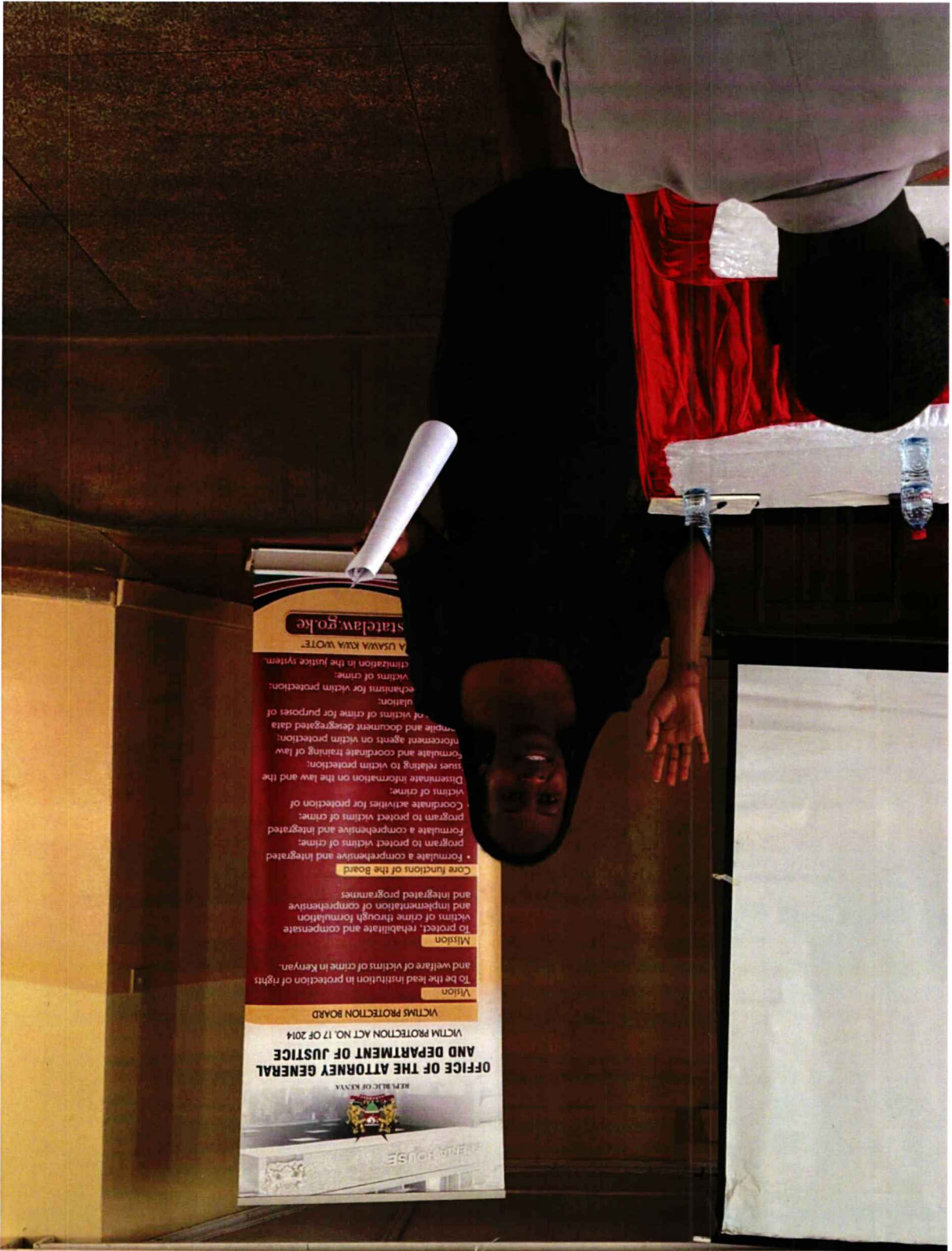


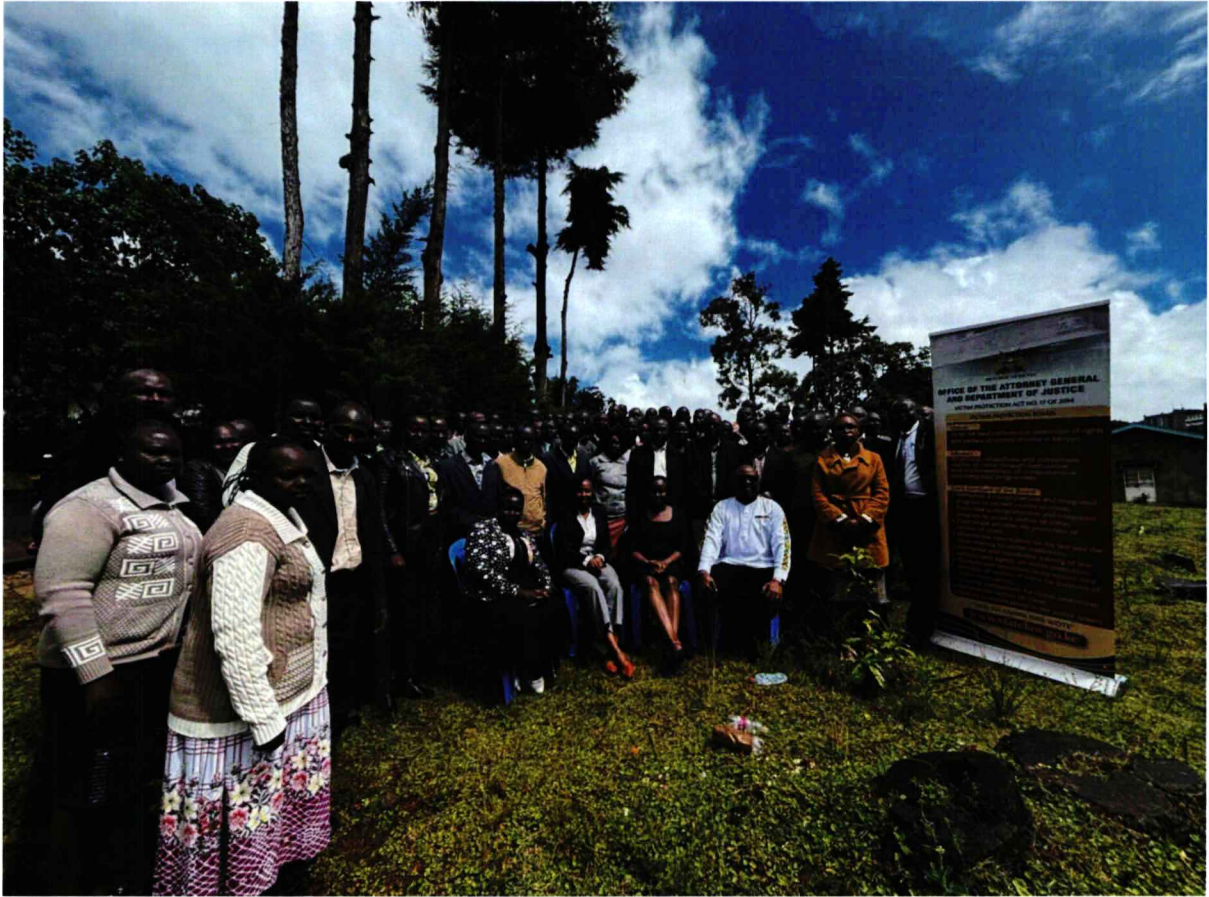
Group photo with Opinion Leaders and the Victim Protection Board Secretariat after an interactive session on the Victim Protection Act in Elgeyo-Marakwet County.

Courtesy call to Baringo County Commissioners office by the Victim Protection Board Secretariat and OAG & DOJ staff



Ms. Nancy Chepkwony deployed under the Victim Protection Board Secretariat through the NGAO in Baringo County, on the objectives of the Victim Protection Act No. 17 of 2014





Group Photo With NGAO of Baringo County after a civic education exercise in the County



Group photo of the Opinion Leaders in Baringo County with the Victim Protection Board Secretariat after a successful sensitization session



Courtesy call to Nakuru County Commissioners office by the Victim Protection Board Secretariat and OAG & DOJ staff