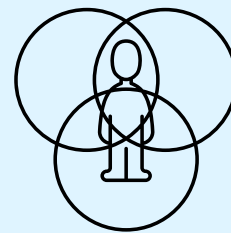
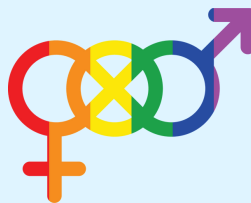


A POLICY BRIEF ON THE INTERSECTIONALITY OF GENDER AND SEXUALITY IN THE LIVED EXPERIENCE OF LBTIGNC PERSONS IN KISUMU, KENYA

An Intersectional Pragmatic Policy Environment Analysis, Lived Experiences and Recommendations of LGBTI+ Womxn

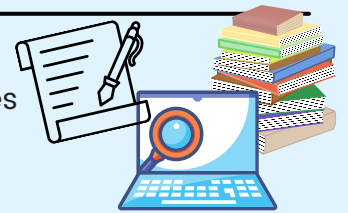
Basic information

This fact sheet is a culmination of Constitutional, legal and policy reviews with primary focus on the intersectionalities of Gender and Sexuality .



Research Methodology

1. Literature review of the International Rights Documents and Treaties
The Kenya Constitution and all the relevant Policy instruments and Guidelines of governance at National and County level,



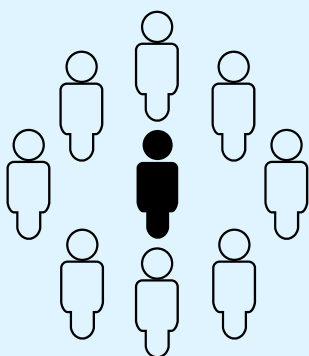
2. Documentary Analysis of relevant print and audiovisual evidence



3. Key Informant Interviews of state officials and Policy makers and bureaucrats from the County Department of Health, Civil Societies, advocacy groups, allies and Programmers relevant in the Sexuality and Gender programming.



CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS



LBTIGNCs (Lesbian, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex and Gender Non Conforming) in Kenya are a Sexual and Gender Minority group that continues to face depravity and indignity on daily basis because of their imputed or real sexual and gender orientations and expressions that arise from socio-cultural, political and policy influences that are pervasive, rigid and intolerant, extreme religious and moral extremism perpetuated by the both the common and influential people who are aligned to the HETER gender orientation and expression as the only way of life

The Reflecting Telescope



- Heteronormativity is what makes heterosexuality seem coherent, natural and privileged. It involves the assumption that everyone is 'naturally' heterosexual,
- Intersectionality is defined as the interconnected nature of social categorizations such as race, class, and gender, regarded as creating overlapping and interdependent systems of discrimination or disadvantage.

Findings



International Rights Documents and Treaties

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948 (Article 1, 5 and 6)
- Human Rights Council Resolution 32/2 adopted in 30th June 2016 ,
- IESOGI call for global ban on conversion therapy-United Nations Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity- IESOGI on May 2020 a report "Conversion Therapy"
- United Nations Human Rights Council Universal Periodic Reviews
- The African Charter on Human and People's Rights Articles 2, 4 and 5.
- The African Commission 275 Resolution the 275 Resolution on Protection against Violence and other Human Rights Violations against Persons on the basis of their real or imputed Sexual Orientation or Gender Identity - ACHPR/Res.275(LV)2014 55th Ordinary Session held in Luanda, Angola, from 28 April to 12 May 2014.



Summary of the review of global and continental outlook on international Rights documents and treaties

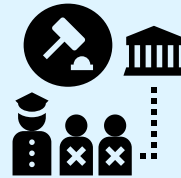
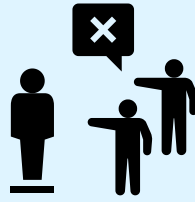
- It is clear from the global and continental outlook that human rights are inviolable.
- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the United Nations in 1948 and the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights of 1981 are reconcilable, uniform and universally intentional. Both charters unequivocally recognize the fundamental freedoms and rights of human and peoples without distinction whatsoever.
- This is further promulgated by their respective agencies (Human Rights Councils) and their independent experts.
- Kenya's human rights record has been reviewed by the United Nations Human Rights Council 3 times. The 1st Cycle was in 2010, and the 2nd in 2015. During the 3rd Cycle that took place on 23rd January, 2020, the country received a total 319 recommendations (compared to 253 in the 2nd Cycle). The Outcome Document of the said review was formally adopted by the U.N. Human Rights Council in June, 2020.
- the third UPR cycle recommended that the Kenya government decriminalize the same sex relations in particular the CONSENSUAL same sex sexual conduct. This recommendation has been futile in the successive two previous cycles. There lies an indication to develop anti-discriminatory laws that affords protection to all irrespective of sexual orientation and gender identity.
- Conversion therapy was found to repudiate the application of international human rights law guided by the fundamental principles of universality, equality and non-discrimination. The therapy affirmed the barbarous exclusive basis of sexual orientation and gender identity, with the specific aim of interfering in their personal integrity and autonomy, thereby inherently discriminatory.

KENYA CONSTITUTION

the provisions of the Kenya Constitution 2010 pronouncements on vital matters of leadership, governance, individuality & sovereignty; gender, rights and fundamental freedoms.

summary of the review in the Kenyan constitution

- Constitution of Kenya provides for the values and principles of national governance which include human rights, human dignity, equality and equity, rule of law, non-discrimination and social justice. These values and principles are the same values and principles in the international human rights documents, resolutions, conventions and treaties for instance in article 1(1), 2 (1),(3) 3(1),Article 10(2) article 12(1),25(a) 27, 28 article 43, 232(1)
- All other laws in Kenya are subservient and must comply with the constitutional principles and values.
- it has been observed that most laws and policies are not compliant with the Constitutional values and principles like the Kenyan Penal Code section 162(a), (c) and 165 criminalizes homosexuality and living off the proceeds of prostitution (sex work) in Sections 153 and 154 as well as Section 226 respectively.

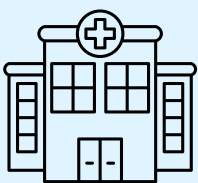


SRHR POLICY ENVIRONMENT

- The Kenya National Commission on Human Rights Report on the Public inquiry into violations of Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights in April 2012 report entitled "Realizing Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights in Kenya: A Myth or a Reality?"
- Attorney General and Department of Justice Report of the Taskforce on Policy, Legal, Institutional and Administrative Reforms Regarding Intersex Persons in Kenya. 26th May 2017
- The Consolidated Petitions of 150 and 234 of 2016 that challenged the Constitutionality of Section 162(a), (c) and 165 of the Penal Code and a sought declaration that sexual gender minorities are entitled to highest standards of health as espoused in Article 43 of the Kenya Constitution 2010.
- National Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health Policy 2015
- The National Reproductive Health Policy 2022-2032
- Mental health policy 2015-2030
- mental health task force Report 2020 by Ministry of Health, Kenya
- Mental Health action plan
- National Guidelines for HIV and STI Programming among Transgender People (2021)

summary of the review in SRHR policy environment

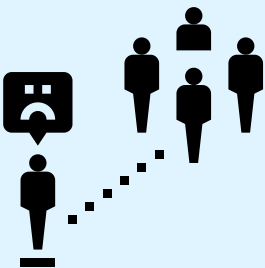
- In 2009, the Federation of Women Lawyers- Kenya (FIDA-Kenya) and the Centre for Reproductive Rights- USA (CRR-USA) filed a complaint with the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights regarding systematic violation of women's reproductive health rights in Kenyan health facilities. The Commission launched an expanded Inquiry into the extent of violation of reproductive health rights in Kenya.



- The Inquiry did confirm that indeed the sexual and reproductive health rights of Kenyans are being violated. In terms of unavailability of essential sexual and reproductive health services, difficulties in accessing these services owing to distance or cost, the high charges levied on the services—making them beyond the reach of majority poor, the poor quality of the available services
- the lack of sensitivity to the cultural norms and beliefs of the people in service delivery.
- The state has not complied with its obligation to dedicate to the maximum of its available resources to progressively realize the right to sexual and reproductive health.
- Sexual minorities (gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender, intersex persons and sex workers) and marginalized and vulnerable groups (people with disabilities, people living with HIV and AIDS, Adolescents and youth, internally displaced persons and refugees) were particularly noted as MOST VULNERABLE to these violations.



Summary of the review in SRHR policy environment



- The Inquiry determined that sexual minorities such as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons suffer numerous human rights violations on the basis of their sexual behaviour and orientation.
- These include discrimination and stigma, exclusion from decision making processes- meaning that their SRH needs are never captured, limited access to SRH services, violence and harassment, lack of proper knowledge on how to protect themselves from STIs and HIV, unaffordable SRH services, and lack of recognition by the society of their existence.
- The challenges and hurdles of life as an intersex person starts from birth from usual and normal activities and norms such as naming, identity, cultural rights and practices, schooling, group activities, getting identification documents, classification during civil arrest, employment and other civil processes.
- the National Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health Policy 2015 defines Sexuality in a comprehensive manner as a central aspect of being human throughout life and encompasses sex, gender identities and roles, sexual orientation, eroticism, pleasure, intimacy and reproduction.
- The definition is acceptably broad and identifies the various facets of sexuality. However, the last sentence of the definition applies the limitation of expression of sexuality as an experience that is influenced by biological, psychological, social, economic, political, cultural, historical, religious and spiritual factors.
- The policy being a social, legal and political document cleverly therefore has deliberately carted away the LBQITGNCS folks and has in its entirety assumed that all adolescents in the Kenya are indeed in the binaries male and female.

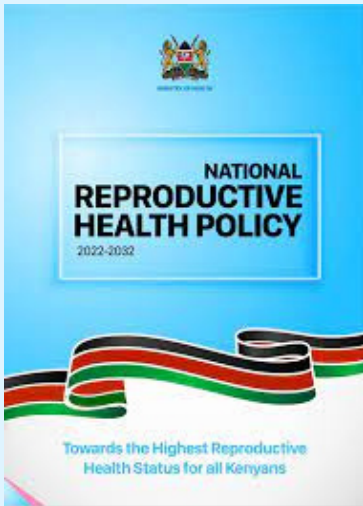
- Sexual Health has been defined as a state of physical, emotional, mental and social well-being in relation to sexuality;
- it is not merely the absence of disease, dysfunction or infirmity that defines sexual health hence Sexual health requires a positive and respectful approach to sexuality and sexual relationships, as well as the possibility of having pleasurable and safe sexual experiences, free of coercion, discrimination and violence.

- Sexual, Reproductive Health and Rights is defined as the exercise of control over one's sexual and reproductive health linked to human rights and includes the right to: Reproductive health as a component of overall health, throughout life cycle, for both men and women....
- Whereas this definition is acceptable to the binary gender of men and women and binary sex of male and female, it neither mentions the trans gender or gender diverse persons nor does it mention sexuality diverse and minority groups of the LBQITGNCS folks.
- It has assumed in its entirety that sexual reproductive health and rights can only be subsumed under the gender binary of men and women, and sex binary of males and females and all persons must belong to these binaries.

....."as a matter of rights and the rights-approach to service delivery and duty, the duty bearers and the republic are obliged to use the qualifying clause of "all" persons and provide responsive health services"

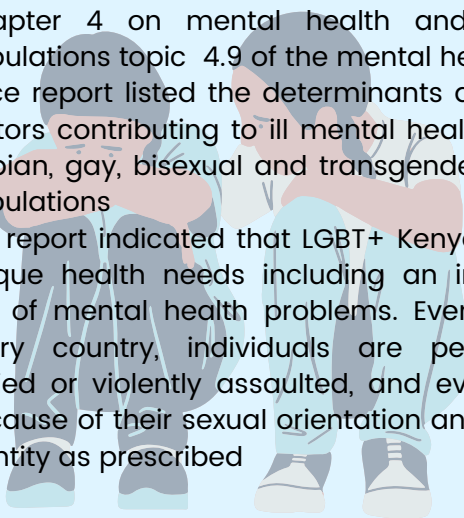
Dr. Otieno Kennedy Ochieng
MBChB (University of Nairobi); MPH-
HSMP(Institute of Tropical Medicine, Antwerp)
Health Systems Management and Policy
Specialist, Senior Assistant Director of Medical
Services & Healthcare Quality Improvement and
Standardization Professional





- The National Reproductive Health Policy 2022-2032 becomes the primary reference document on all matters of reproductive health in Kenya as from the year 2022 and or the next decade. It effectively replaces the national reproductive health policy of 2007.
- Other than the Intersex persons being given a mention and a programmatic consideration, the other gender and sexual minorities are not mentioned and are therefore not recognized within the wider policy document.
- The gender binary of men and women and the sex binary of male and female and therefore the heterosexual relationship as relates to reproductive health still maintains the hegemony over and above other relationships.
- This is not a surprise given that in the SWOT analysis of the Policy, religious and cultural extremism has been cited as a context that was considered during the development of the Policy.

- Chapter 4 on mental health and special populations topic 4.9 of the mental health task force report listed the determinants and other factors contributing to ill mental health of The lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) populations
- the report indicated that LGBT+ Kenyans have unique health needs including an increased risk of mental health problems. Every day in every country, individuals are persecuted, vilified or violently assaulted, and even killed, because of their sexual orientation and gender identity as prescribed



- Violence against LGBT+ causes enormous suffering that is often masked in a veil of silence and endured in isolation causing mental distress. The mental health challenges faced by GBV survivors should not be overlooked.
- the task force recommended that The government should ensure that the mental health system for service delivery is affordable, equitable, accessible, sustainable, of good quality and responsive so that the performance of the system shall meet the populations' expectation in dignity and respect.
- this yet to happen

- NASCOP'S Key Populations Programme therefore targets these populations with a combination of behavioral, biomedical, and structural interventions that are tailored to reduce their HIV risk and vulnerability.



- There is growing concern to improve HIV-prevention efforts among transgender people, because research findings show a high HIV burden among them, especially among transgender women. In a meta-analysis assessing the burden of HIV infection among transgender women worldwide, the pooled HIV prevalence was 19.1%.⁵
- In 2018 Kenya conducted a key population size estimation study that also mapped transgender people. The study found an estimated 4,305 transgender people in FSW and MSM hotspots. Though Kenya has been reaching some transgender people through the existing FSW and MSM programmes, it is essential to tailor HIV prevention interventions to specifically address the needs of transgender people.

- This information and evidence was used to advocate for inclusion of transgender people as a key population subpopulation in the Kenya AIDS Strategic Framework II (2020-2024).
- However, transgender men, including those who have unprotected sex with non-transgender men, may have an increased risk of HIV. Understanding this risk, taking precautions, and receiving medical care are key coupled with experiences of transphobia, discrimination, violence, and criminalization have not been programmed for under the National Guidelines for HIV and STI Programming among Transgender People (2021)

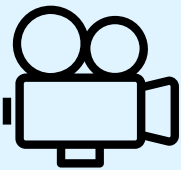


Landmark “Decrim” Petition

- The Consolidated Petitions of 150 and 234 of 2016 that challenged the Constitutionality of Section 162(a), (c) and 165 of the Penal Code and a sought declaration that sexual gender minorities are entitled to highest standards of health as espoused in Article 43 of the Kenya Constitution 2010.
- The Petitions and the Consolidated Petition was filed at the High Court of Kenya at Milimani Law courts, Constitutional and Human Rights Division.



- The hearings, submissions and delivery of judgement took an estimated 3 years from the date of filing and to the delivery of judgement on 24th day of May 2019.
- The entire full judgement is 408 paragraphs, detailed, academic and pragmatic on all accounts. Despite the depositions, submissions, arguments and counterarguments, the judgement was not in favour of declaring unconstitutional the impugned sections of the penal code especially in paragraph 394, 396 and 406.
- the case has been elevated to the courts of appeal



Documentary Analysis

- The review of selected public documentaries including written and contemporary audio-visual documentaries pertinent and relevant to the object and purpose of this review as it relates to the intersectionality of gender and sex are RAFIKI, IAM SAMUEL, NATURES DILEMA -KTN AND The national Trans discrimination survey

Summary of the review in Documentary analysis

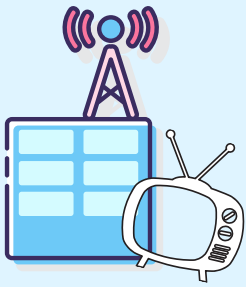
- The review of selected public documentaries including written and contemporary audio-visual documentaries pertinent and relevant to the object and purpose of this review as it relates to the intersectionality of gender and sex are RAFIKI, IAM SAMUEL, NATURES DILEMA -KTN AND The national Trans discrimination survey



- The film classification board issued a ban on the screening and distribution of the film Rafiki film due to its alleged, 'homosexual theme and clear intent to promote lesbianism in Kenya. The director of the film, Wanuri Kahiu and the Creative Economy Working Group, with Article 19 Eastern Africa as an interested party, brought an application before the High Court seeking an order to reverse the decision of the Board to ban and restrict the screening and distribution of the film pending the judgement of the court in relation to the constitutionality of banning the film.
- On 26 April 2020 the judgement was issued, essentially declaring that the KFCB's decision to ban the Rafiki film was constitutional and valid, dealing a huge blow to the freedom of artistic expression

- In the year 2021, the Kenya Film Classification Board banned documentary film “I am Samuel” from showing within the territory of the republic of Kenya because of the producer's clear and deliberate attempt to promote same-sex marriage agenda as an acceptable way of life, according to the Board's chief Executive Officer
- The Board's Chief Executive Officer banned the film pursuant to provisions in the Films and Stage Plays Act (Cap. 222) that requires licensing and authorization from the government Film Classification Board before audio-visual content can be created or distributed.
- The film board's CEO, argued that any film or broadcast content that appears to “legalize, advocate, normalize or glorify” gay sex contradicts the law on homosexuality and is therefore unacceptable
- the ban is a clear gag on freedom of expression contrary to article 33 of CoK 2010





- In June 2022, the KTN News Kenya television network produced and broadcasted a documentary that passionately communicated the plight of intersex population in Kenya. In the documentary, the intersex persons, the intersex society and health care professional were interviewed
- the documentary highlighted the challenges and the torturous lived experiences of intersex person beginning at birth, aggravated in schools, adolescence and adult life.

- Some parents being unable to fully comprehend the sex and therefore the gender of the baby resorted infanticide. Babies are killed simply because their sex and gender is ambiguous
- The documentary highlights how best to address these challenges in the medical professional field. The medical expert advised that there is no need to hurriedly jump into definitive medical treatment for intersex persons before they attain puberty when all the hormonal, gonadal and genetic complementarity can be fully appreciated.

- The National Trans Gender Discrimination Survey also called Transform Policy brief highlights the profound examination of the intersectionality lens on the plights of the transgender persons.
- The policy brief was a product of a nationwide survey on the discrimination, biases and prejudices suffered by the transgender persons in Kenya.
- Whereas it is not an official document that would constitute a government policy document, its non-state origination still gives it validity in an area that ordinarily government or state have not bothered to cover. We therefore consider it a documentary analysis and not a policy analysis.
- The brief concludes by emphasizing the principles of the constitution to be adhered to by the duty bearers. These principles are upholding the human rights; commitment to justice, fairness and dignity; access to highest standards of health; community empowerment and generally observing gender-affirming treatments in both public and private spheres of trans persons.

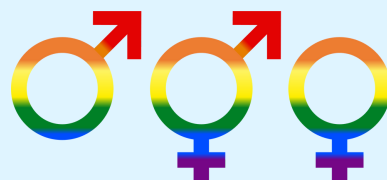


Key informant interviews

- a total of four state actors and a total of ten non-state actors who are LGBTI+ folks, advocates and or allies
- A standard Interview questionnaire Guide was used and the informants consented according to the interviewing protocols in the guide and their voice recorded.
- The data was then analyzed iteratively by coding and theme development.
- the themes were Sex, Gender and Sexuality, Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights, Dignity: Respect and Protection

Summary of findings on Key informant interviews

- The key informants on both sides of the divide (state and non-state) had converging definitions, descriptions and general boundaries and relationships between sex, gender and sexuality.
- The non-state actors; LBQITGNC folks, allies, advocates and programming officers had more contemporary definitions, relationships and intersectional views of what constitutes sexuality and how sexuality relates to biological sex and social gender.



- The key informants on both sides of the divide (state and non-state) had converging definitions, descriptions and general boundaries and relationships between sex, gender and sexuality.
- The non-state actors; LBQITGNC folks, allies, advocates and programming officers had more contemporary definitions, relationships and intersectional views of what constitutes sexuality and how sexuality relates to biological sex and social gender.
- State actors however, had a conservative view, almost academic description of what constitutes sexuality and gender. There was inadequate contemporary description of how sexuality relates to biological sex and social gendering including but not limited to gender expressions and identities.

- The state actors recognized the constitutional provision that provides for the highest attainable standards for health including reproductive health.
- However, there was perceived confusion on the part of the service providers when consulted by a gender diverse client.

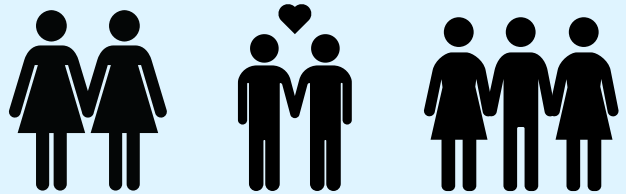


- For Instance, when a transwoman/man asks for hormonal treatment while their identities in the official documents still read as biological males/females the health care workers get baffled, surprised, shocked and sometimes angry thinking that they are getting pranked, lied to or at worse getting framed in some kind of drama.

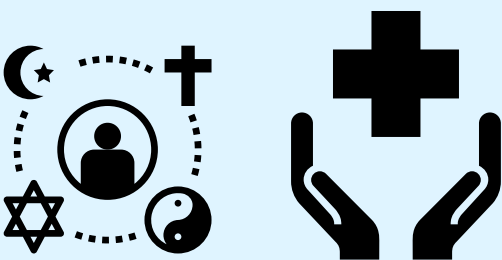


- The same treatment is seen for intersex persons. Due to the rarity of the biological intersex persons, it readily becomes a scene of consultation by the health care providers who then flock on the client thereby breaching both privacy and confidentiality.

- The worse scenario occurs is when two biologically similar persons comes to a government clinic for a healthcare service either as lesbian couple, gay couple or a trans and heterosexual or homosexual of similar biological sex.
- It is admitted that such kind of presentation will be considered a socio-cultural shock unless or otherwise one person disguises as friend, relative or care giver and not sexual partners.



- Bisexuals are not really given much attention.
- Intersex persons are currently given some attention due to the advocacy, government's intent in policy changes and constant television and radio broadcasts since 2017.



- For sexual expressions such as Gay and Lesbian relationships, most healthcare professionals in public health spaces do not know, like or serve them not only because these are generally considered "unnatural" relationships but most healthcare workers in public health facilities find themselves battling religious beliefs and public duty: religious beliefs usually dominating.

- The data from the Key Informants interview reveals what is expressed in literature, litigations and audiovisual arts.
- The LBQITGNC folks who are happy with their Sexual and Gender identities and expressions are publicly ashamed, harassed, denied opportunities for work, housing, education and other pursuits of human potential
- Tenancy is not assured, usually cut short without any warning due to complaints from fellow tenants due to perceived "unacceptable" sexual behaviour not appropriate for children to witness

Identify opportunities for advocacy

- There exist opportunities for concerted intersectional advocacy for sexual and reproductive health and rights in Kisumu County and other cities in Kenya where there is urgent need for inclusive and non discriminatory advocacy work using the facilitators guide "Leaving No one Behind" for training Health Service Providers on provision of SRH services for LGBT+ persons.
- this will ensure that health service providers increase their understanding of SRH needs among LGBT+ populations, improve positive attitudes among Health Service Providers towards provision of SRH services for LGBT+ persons and lastly, to equip Health Service Providers with skills on provision of LGBT+ friendly SRH services
- However Much work has been done by various LGBT+ organizations reaching health care professionals on the existence, needs and recognition of the specific sexual and reproductive health services for the LBQITGNCs, there lies the urgent need to fast track the Kisumu County Sexual and Reproductive Health Strategy 2019-2024 which is itself the most responsive, most diverse, most liberal and most progressive of all the sexual and reproductive health strategies in the Republic of Kenya.
- Various parties concerned with the ratification of the document for public use declined to ratify it citing its specific contents that declare to offer clinical services to a legally outlawed sections of the population.
- There were suggestions to edit the strategy to leave out the LGBTQ+ folks for it to be ratified for use. However, the drafters found it discriminatory to do so and decided to let the document unratified entirely.

Better Communication to the Public and the State

- There are two tracks of communication to the public and the state namely: the inside track and the outside track.
- The inside track are two tactics namely advising and lobbying. The outside track also has two tactics namely protests and activism combination of the tactics is both necessary and required to reach both high and low level policy advocacy and laws reform.
- Activism and protests are tactics deployed only as the last resort.

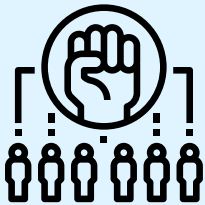
Relief of the Socio-economic stresses of the LBQITGNC folks

- There is compelling evidence that LBQITGNC folks living in localities with poor social amenities, inadequate social services, poverty and depravity face harsher degrading treatment, inhumanity Sexual and Gender based violence and discrimination compared to those persons in the upper social economic echelons of the society.
- It is postulated that the degradation faced by these communities in low economic potential areas is as a result of generalized intersectional stress that is then offloaded to them due to their minority nature in numbers and weak economic and financial muscles.
- Therefore, allies and humanitarian organizations need to work together to establish and run for profit businesses that benefits the minority group. Economic liberation is a necessity.

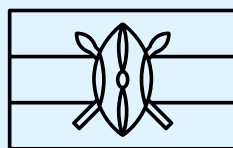
Resourcing for combined approaches to advocacy

- There is strong evidence that effective advising and lobbying strategies require sustainable financing in the long run. Therefore, Donors allies and partners must progressively work towards sustainable advocacy resourcing as opposed to one off donor financing
- This will lead to more long-term engagements and impactful advocacy and sustainable outcomes .

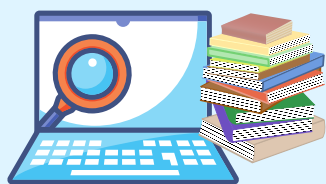
Call to Action



1. The Constitution of Kenya guarantees fundamental freedoms and rights to all citizens of the republic. More emphatically, the Constitution prohibits cruel and degrading treatment and non-discrimination. It encourages equality, equity, inclusiveness, human rights, integrity, patriotism and rule of law. These provisions are to be adhered to and observed as a matter of duty by all citizens and the civil servants and state officials and offices.
2. The stakeholders of the state and non-state actors to fast track the equitable enjoyment of the hitherto refused rights and obligations particularly those that are of public health and the administration of justice. These include the adoption of multiple genders in the administrative documents, repealing of impugned criminal codes, revision of policies to mention by name the non-binary genders and sexual orientations and identities.
3. The state and non-state stakeholders to appreciate that the longstanding minimization of the rights of the LBITGNCs have resulted in irreparable losses in economics, psychology and wellbeing. These damages should ideally be compensated by the state for its lack of recognition and protection of the vulnerable and marginalized gender and sexual minorities. As such stakeholders are called upon to empower the persons and the organizations working with LBITGNCs to come to par with the heterosexual majority.
4. The state and non-state actors to advocate for the full implementation of the Constitutional provisions by reforming all the criminal code laws and Policies to comply with provisions of the rights and fundamental freedoms as well as the values and principles of national governance as enshrined in the Constitution Of Kenya 2010 as well as ratified regional, international treaties and conventions in which Kenya is a party to..
5. The state and non-state actors are called to fully protect the rights to expressions in reality and in arts to document, show case and illustrate the lives of all identities and expressions as enshrined in article 33 of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 as well as ratified Regional, international treaties and conventions in which Kenya is a party to.



References



- African (Banjul) Declaration of Human and People's Rights, OAU, 1981
- Attorney General and Department of Justice Report of the Taskforce on Policy, Legal, Institutional and Administrative Reforms Regarding Intersex Persons in Kenya, 2017, Nairobi Kenya
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
- Human Rights Score Card 2010–2020, UPR Info Africa, Nairobi
- I am Samuel, Documentary accessed through online media worldwide web.
- National Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health Policy, Ministry of Health, 2015, Nairobi Kenya.
- Nature's Dilemma, Documentary accessed online in archives of Kenya Television Network.
- Rafiki, Documentary film accessed through online media world wide web
- The African commission on Human Rights
- The Consolidated Petitions of 150 and 234 of 2016, High Court of Kenya, 2019, Nairobi Kenya
- The Kenya Constitution 2010, Attorney General, Kenya
- The Kenya National Commission on Human Rights Report on the Public inquiry into violations of Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights in Kenya, 2012, Nairobi Kenya
- The National Reproductive Health Policy 2022–2032, Ministry of Health, 2022, Nairobi Kenya
- The Penal Code CAP 63, Laws of Kenya.
- TRANSFORM: A report of the national transgender discrimination survey in Kenya (NTDS) 2020. Policy Brief, The National Transgender Advocacy Network of Kenya (NTAN) Trans*alliance Kenya | Jinsiangu Kenya.
- United Nations Human Rights Council
- Universal Declaration of Human Rights, United Nations, 1948, New York
- UPR Compendium, 3rd Cycle, UN Human Rights Council.
- Mental health policy 2015–2030
- mental health task force Report 2020 by Ministry of Health, Kenya
- Mental Health action plan
- National Guidelines for HIV and STI Programming among Transgender People (2021)



Lets Be Tested Queens CBO (Western Kenya LBQT Feminist Forum)

P.O Box 19295–40123, Kilifi Road, Kisumu City, Kenya

Email: Lbqfeministforum@gmail.com or info@wklff.org

Phone: 0716580020

Facebook: Western Kenya LBQT Feminist Forum

Instagram: [w.kenyalbqtfeminist](https://www.instagram.com/w.kenyalbqtfeminist)

Twitter: [@KenyaLbqt](https://twitter.com/KenyaLbqt)

Website: www.wklff.com

Skype: Western Kenya LBQT