

Priorities, Challenges, and Opportunities for an Integrated, Data-Driven Approach to Monitoring Progress on SDG 5 in Kenya

Report of the Kenya National Stakeholders Forum on Gender Equality and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), 28th July 2016, Nairobi, Kenya

Table of Contents

1. INTRODUCTION
2. OBJECTIVES
3. MONITORING PROGRESS ON SDG 5 IN KENYA
4. CHALLENGES
5. OPPORTUNITIES
6. LESSONS LEARNED
7. RECOMMENDATIONS
 - CSO's, INGO, NGO and Regional Networks
 - INGO, CSO/NGO, TECHIES
 - Regional Network, CSO/NGO, Media, Multilateral/UN Agencies
 - Donors, INGO/CSO, Network/Regional Network, Media, Private Sector, Research/Academia
 - Panelists
8. CONCLUSION

Acronyms

AIDS - Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AMREF - African Medical and Research Foundation
AU - African Union
CDF - Constituency Development Fund
CIDO - Citizens and Diaspora Organisations
CIDP - County Integrated Development Plan
CSO - Civil Society Organisations
FFD - Financing for Development
FGM - Female Genital Mutilation
GBV - Gender Based Violence
HIV - Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICPD - International Conference on Population and Development
IMIS - Integrated Management Information System
IWHC - International Women's Health Coalition
KDHS - Kenya Demographic Health Survey
KNBS - Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KHRC - Kenya National Human Rights Commission
KOT - Kenyans on Twitter
MDG - Millennium Development Goals
MTPIII - Medium Term Plan III
NGEC - National Gender and Equality Commission
NHIF - National Hospital Insurance Fund
NSDC - National Strategy for Development of Concepts
NYS - National Youth Service
OP-ED - Opposite the Editorial page
PRC - Post Rape Care
PS - Permanent Secretary
RH - Reproductive Health
SBA - Skilled Birth Attendants
SDG - Sustainable Development Goals
SGBV - Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SID - Society for International Development
SIG - Special Interest Groups
SRHR - Sexual Reproductive Health Rights
TBA - Traditional Birth Attendant
UNFPA - United Nations Populations Fund
UNICEF - United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNSC - United Nations Statistical Commission
YWLI - Young Women Leadership Institute

BACKGROUND

The era of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) brought forth the realisation that if the world was to truly transform and tackle the numerous challenges facing millions of people across the globe, a more integrated approach to sustainable development would be the way to go. Evident disparities were noted in the levels of achievement with significant challenges on the [eight MDGs](#) across sectors and countries. Under the MDGs, goal three sought to “[Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women](#)”, surfacing gender equality as an integral component of any progressive and successful society. It set an ambitious target to “eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015.” Under the goal, time and resources were invested in the empowerment of women and girls, particularly through gender parity in primary education. [High levels of success were recorded](#) in the process, however, other issues related to gender in-equality emerged prompting calls for action to achieve gender equality in all fields.

Among achievements reported by the UN were that developing countries achieved the target to eliminate gender disparity in primary, secondary and tertiary education. It further reported that women now make up 41 per cent of paid workers outside of agriculture, an increase from 35 per cent in 1990, and that the average proportion of women in parliament had nearly doubled over the past 20 years. In the final analysis however, the UN noted that women continue to experience significant gaps in terms of poverty, labour market and wages, as well as participation in private and public decision-making. The absence of data to measure areas hitherto ignored complicates matters further. According to a recent report by [Data2x](#), generally one finds no data especially on aspects of the lives of women and girls that are not highly valued by society. Unpaid work in home production, time spent fetching fuel and carrying water, housework, childcare and eldercare, all activities carried out mostly by women and girls, are part of a ‘care economy’ that society undervalues and, therefore, does not count in official statistics.

The challenges above have far greater ramifications in least developed, developing, and vulnerable countries where socio-economic and cultural barriers, conflict and fragility, and weak governance and institutional frameworks exuberate gender problems. In Kenya for example, despite a progressive rights-based constitution UN Women notes that women still face challenges including the ability to participate effectively in decision making and leadership and that the majority of the female members of the national parliament and the county assemblies are new to the legislature. The situation is compounded by the absence of a credible and vibrant women’s movement to advocate for the constitutional gender equality gains. UN Women further notes that while over 80% of Kenyan women are engaged in smallholder farming, only 1% own land in their own right, access less than 10% of available credit, and less than 1% of agriculture credit.

Female poverty is exacerbated by gender-based violence, including sexual violence, rape, physical violence and sexual harassment. Women’s The [17 Sustainable Development Goals \(SDGs\)](#) offer an unprecedented opportunity to synergise efforts and tackle the unfinished business of the MDGs. This includes work on SDG 5 focused on “[Achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls](#)” and its constituent targets and indicators. The integrated nature of the goals and targets however calls for new innovative approaches that harness data through multi-stakeholder initiatives. Achieving SDG 5 is interdependent and connected to tracking the progress in the achievement of gender specific indicators that are integrated in all the 17 SDGs. According to the [World Bank](#), “Gender equality is a core

development objective in its own right. It is also smart development policy and sound business practice. It is integral to economic growth, business growth and good development outcomes. Gender equality can boost productivity, enhance prospects for the next generation, build resilience, and make institutions more representative and effective.”

About the forum

On 28 July, DataShift, an initiative of CIVICUS World Alliance for Citizen Participation together with the African Women’s Development and Communication Network (FEMNET) and the SDGs Kenya Forum, convened a one-day forum to explore opportunities for delivering an integrated, data-driven multi-stakeholder approach to implementing and monitoring progress on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); with a special focus on Goal Five “achieving gender equality and empowering women and girls,” and other gender related targets in other SDGs in Kenya. The forum featured expert panel discussions and presentations from the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), the National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC), and Department of Gender Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development. It also brought together over 50 stakeholders from government, private sector, media, civil society; including women’s rights organisations, development partners, academia, researchers, media, and technology enthusiasts, among others.

1. INTRODUCTION

Dinah Musindarwezo; FEMNET Executive Director

In September 2015, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was adopted at the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit. Considered the most ambitious, transformative and consultative agenda to be hosted by the UN, great emphasis has been placed on the importance of partnerships to achieve it.

To ensure that African women and girls’ voices are part of this ambitious agenda, the women’s right constituency mobilised across the continent. The UN Secretary General has said that the SDGs cannot be achieved without focus on gender equality and empowerment of women. Therefore the main objective is to focus on gender equality and women's human rights within the SDGs. However, there is also a need to focus on the issue of data. What is different about Agenda 2030 is the data revolution and the emphasis on data generated by citizens and civil society, which can be analysed in a way that it can be used to inform policies.

Kenya played a critical role during the adoption of Agenda 2030, by ensuring it highlights issues that are important to Kenya and Kenyan citizens. The Permanent Representative to the UN, Ambassador Kamau Macharia, was a co-chair during the working group that discussed the SDGs and was also co-facilitator during the negotiations themselves. The African region was one of the most organised regions and had a common African position which informed their discussions, interventions and positions. SDG Kenya Forum was launched in March 2016. The SDG Kenya Forum is comprised of various CSOs operating under different categories to ensure civil society’s interventions are well coordinated and that they reach out and partner with other sectors. FEMNET, as an organisation is not only participating at a global level where the agenda is being adopted, but is also ensure active involvement at the national level; for example, in Kenya FEMNET had a civil society reference group on the post 2015 development agenda.

FEMNET, SDG Kenya Forum and other organisations are working hard to ensure the common African position in the agenda addresses the issues affecting and impacting African women and girls and that this position has specific targets and indicators that speak to issues of gender equality and women's rights. The Gender Equality agenda within the SDGs is not just about SDG 5, as there are specific gender issues within other goals. For example, SDG 1 on poverty cannot be addressed without addressing gender equality and the rights of women. Goal 3 talks about healthy lives, again this cannot be addressed without talking about women's reproductive health rights. Gender equality is thus a cross-cutting issue when considering the agenda, a multi-stakeholder approach is thus needed to ensure that these issues are addressed more comprehensively and more holistically.

During the forum, Kenya's milestones in policy frameworks were recognised and celebrated. Evidently, the Kenyan constitution is one of the most progressive constitutions in Africa. Kenya has national policies on gender equality. It has laws that address specific issues on gender equality and women's rights; such as the law on equal ownership and inheritance of land, female genital mutilation (FGM) law and sexual offense law. This is a big step, as good laws and favourable policy framework is a stepping stone for achieving more. A noteworthy concern however, is the slow implementation of these commitments and the policy frameworks that the Kenyan government has adopted and committed to at the regional and global level; including the other SDG's.

Kenya has also committed to other important women's rights instruments. One such instrument is the Maputo Protocol, a regional instrument adopted to address specific issues that women and girls in Africa might be facing that are not faced by women in other regions. At an international level, Kenya is also committed to other instruments; such as the Beijing Platform for Action, Citizens and Diaspora Organisations (CIDO) and International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD). SDG's are therefore not meant to take attention away from these instruments as they are important and have not yet been fully implemented.

On the subject of participation, women's right organisations felt that since they participated in the consultations that adopted the SDG's - they should also be a part of the implementation phase. They have therefore called upon the government of Kenya and other sectors to ensure that these organisations and individuals are at the table during the implementation phase; i.e. planning, budgeting, developing SDG's etc.

Florence Syevou; Coordinator of SDG Kenya Forum

During the SDG Kenya Forum launch in March 2016, the Kenyan government promised a national launch of SDGs in Kenya. This invitation is yet to be received. FEMNET, however, continues to involve civil society and provide updates of government's plans for implementing the SDGs; as well as the plans for inclusion of women's rights organisations and individuals within the agenda.

The SDG Kenya Forum is determined to ensure the right policies are enacted within the Kenyan constitution and also within the different line ministries to ensure the implementation process of the SDGs is well focused and speaks about the ambition of the Kenyan people.

This is being achieved through:

- Policy lobbying
- Engaging citizen mobilisation
- Research. Data generated by citizens and CSO's that can guide development

- Building strategic partnerships and drafting common agendas that talk about SDG for Africa and for Kenya.

(Davis Adieno, CIVICUS)

Davis Adieno from CIVICUS introduced the organisation as an international alliance with members in 20 countries and counting. CIVICUS protects the rights of civil society and is keen to ensure that civil society good practices are highlighted and that the challenges and capacity gaps are filled. As a membership organisation and global alliance, it is therefore important to work across partnerships and is dedicated to strengthening citizen action and working closely with civil society.

DataShift is an initiative of CIVICUS that focuses on strengthening the capacity of civil society to collect and use citizen-generated data. Citizen-generated data being the basic units collected and counted by government agencies, like the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) through surveys and census, for example. It is the data generated right from the community, to the household, down to the individual level - which finds its way into the national policy-making process.

It is important that data becomes integral to development planning, implementation and coordinating approaches. Government decisions or village level decisions cannot be influenced without knowledge of facts and figures and this refers to good quality, relevant and timely data. What gets measured actually gets done. Civil society needs to be involved in order to compliment or supplement government efforts especially when it comes to the Sustainable Development Goals. There has been an extensive outreach to ensure that people present their concerns, these were consolidated into the 17 SDGs. This forum provides a n opportunity to start thinking about how to work together to achieve a whole that is greater than some of its parts.

2. OBJECTIVES

The following objectives were determined before the forum:

1. Raise awareness on SDGs, with a special focus on SDG 5 and other gender-related targets and indicators in other SDGs:
 - Provide detailed information on SDG 5 and other gender targets and indicators, key government priorities, and the emerging follow up and review mechanism.
 - Provide information on the link between SDGs and other women’s rights processes and instruments such as Beijing Platform for Action, CEDAW and Maputo Protocol.
 - Review and provide information on process and content of the latest Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) gender fact sheet.
2. Brainstorm the value of drawing on multiple sources of data, including; citizen-generated data, for a data-driven implementation, and monitoring of progress on SDG 5 and other targets and indicators in other SDGs:
 - Establish what data and information exists among stakeholders, key data gaps, and offer practical suggestions of plugging the gaps for effective implementation and reporting.

- Explore integrated ways of using multiple sources of data and information, including; citizen-generated data to monitor implementation and progress.
3. Explore collaboration among multiple stakeholders and create frameworks for engagement among themselves and with government in the domestication, implementation, follow-up and review processes of SDG 5 and related gender targets:
- Brainstorm a framework for civil society and other stakeholders to formally engage with government in the formulation, implementation, and monitoring of progress.
 - Explore mechanisms for the creation of multi-stakeholder thematic groups to monitor gender specific indicators in the other SDGs and engage at different levels.
 - Exchange learning among government, civil society, and other stakeholders for innovative ways of harnessing gender data for sustainable development.

Participants attending the forum further defined their own objectives:

- To involve grassroots women in sexual reproductive health rights (SRHR)
- To incorporate lessons learnt from different people, organisations, regions and countries in the advocacy of SRHR issues
- To understand the link between the SDGs and also address the different frameworks such as the agenda 2063
- To understand the link with policy-makers in order to influence policies
- To network and create partnerships
- To share experiences on the empowerment of women and girls in activities at county level
- To demystify existing myths about SRHR
- To discuss available data on SRHR and gender-based violence and how to enhance the collection of data
- To learn the best practices and mechanisms for implementation and holding government accountable
- To carry out a SWOT analysis
- To learn more about gender and women's issues with regards to SDG 5
- To address how to align LGBTQI issues into the mainstream of SRHR
- To address the issue of changing values with the changing dynamics
- To address the link between youth and SRHR issues
- To discuss the planned initiatives in Kenya on SRHR issues and how these can be amplified through collective advocacy
- To ensure that SRHR issues are framed in developmental issues and bring them to the forefront
- To link SRHR agenda to women's rights and come up with cognitive actions
- To design strategies that ensure opportunities for funding on SRHR issues and influence the national budget.

3. MONITORING PROGRESS ON SDG 5 IN KENYA

The focus areas for key gender stakeholders include; women rights, FGM, GBV, sex trafficking, civic education, women's economic empowerment, youth, SRHR, gender rights, environment, children's rights, peace and conflict, maternal health, STD's, HIV, early pregnancy, abortion, gender tracking, women's leadership, advocacy and health.

Four main thematic areas for the forum emerged:

1. Sexual reproductive health rights (SRHR)
2. Women leadership and decision-making
3. Economic justice
4. Violence against women and girls. This includes harmful traditional practices like child marriages or genital mutilation.

When considering data around SDG 5, according to Ms. Karin Fueg, Deputy Country Director for UN Women, addressing unfinished business such as the MDGs and the entire process of monitoring frameworks and data collection is still a priority. The UN community supports the government of Kenya in supporting and building the capacities of the national statistics offices in the monitoring, collection, management and the utilisation of data. It is an important aspect which will continue. It is important that the right data is collected to measure the progress towards the SDGs. Data should involve women and girls, as it is often found that programmes are not sufficiently targeted towards women and girls.

UN Women are utilising the “leave no one behind” framework for accountability, provided by the SDGs to hold government to task. The SDGs are a contract between citizens and government and therefore civil society has to be engaged.

It was noted that the areas of concern remained the same in the Beijing Plan for Action, Maputo Protocol and the SDGs. These frameworks talk about gender-based violence and zero tolerance to gender-based violence. Unfortunately this is an area which makes no difference between developed and less developed countries, it is still there.

Felista Gitonga, from the Young Women Leadership Institute expressed the importance of incorporating the voice of the youth and for them to be seen as stakeholders and not strategies. Youth want to be part of the process and not just the beneficiaries. They want to contribute more than just information - they want to be part of the process, the implementation and the whole discussion. There is also a need for youth employment and more support to start their own businesses and be part of the growing economy. This will enable the achievement of the “Africa Rising Concept”. As the SDGs talks about “leaving no one behind” it becomes even more important for young women to be included as a stand-alone group and their issues to be articulated as such. It should not be assumed that youth are a group with similar qualities, they are different and have different needs. Young women need a space of their own in the women’s movement and they currently lack that space due to patriarchy.

CEO of GROOTS Kenya, Esther Mwaura, highlighted the importance of including people living in poverty to be a part of the discussions on advancing development - as their lived realities and experiences is the necessary data that that will inform progress. There is thus a need to ensure that grassroots women are the ones collecting this data about themselves, for themselves. The data collected will be accurate and adequate for development. Esther also expressed the need for engagement with civil society - to ensure government is held accountable for the successful implementation of the SDGs. The SDGs are an ideal framework for accountability. There has been tremendous progress with the MDGs, however there was not sufficient accountability around the delivery of services towards citizens.

According to The National Gender and Equality Commission’s, Daniel Waitere, the priority is to ensure equality and non-discrimination, with a focus on the constitutional designated

special interest groups; i.e. women, children, elderly, youth, persons with disabilities and those from minority and marginalised groups. He believes there is a need for behavioural change in terms of changing mindset and cultural biases, in order to understand the special value interest that comes in electing special interest groups. The constitution recognises that these groups have a critical part to play in the governance of the country. The need for civic awareness in order to have informed citizenry allows the power base to be the one aggressively demanding for accountability.

There is a need for proper process for collecting data and this begins with developing data collecting tools. The Kenya National Bureau of Statistics' (KNBS), Rosemary Kongani says that in order to do this all the stakeholders must be involved so that key areas are addressed and the data is credible and not biased. It is also important to have a dissemination plan. After data has been collected and analysed, there is need for a plan on how to inform policy-makers, researchers and those from grassroots organisations. At KNBS there is currently a system that ensures after a survey has been launched it is uploaded to the website so that everybody has access to the data.

KNBS is currently focusing on the following key areas toward the 2030 agenda:

- Social pillar. Education e.g. gross enrollment and then net enrollment in primary and secondary levels. Look at health with a focus on the nutrition status of the children and the mother.
- Economic pillar e.g. how men and women are being engaged in employment, access to resources and management of the resources.
- Political pillar. Look at the whether the data will serve its purpose and domesticate this information so that it feeds into the SDGs.

Paul Okumu, Head of Secretariat at the Africa Platform says there is a need to move beyond mobilising civil society and begin to mobilise the citizens. Civil society should realise that development is extremely political and they have a tendency to pursue it as a policy and technical process, instead of a political process - often a reason why policies are not implemented. Therefore, civil society needs to find ways to build technical capacity by helping government with data collection, making the data scientific enough for it to be acceptable and available for dissemination. It is said that it is difficult to roll the wheels of government but civil society can demonstrate to government and private sector, how SDGs implementation can look practically.

4. CHALLENGES

In monitoring impact and implementation of the SDGs, a common challenge faced by the organisation, GROOTS, is the involvement of grassroots women, those most impacted by issues. Another challenge is inadequate resources. Data collection, analysis and the data itself is continuously misused, and is controlled by national and government organisations. There is thus a need to release the control of data. Mainstreaming data in order to track progress is also a challenge. It was noted that data is only useful when used to inform budgeting, programming and planning, therefore there is a need to avoid sector based approaches to collecting data. Cultural biases due to the Kenya being a country that is patriarchal in nature is also a challenge. In order to overcome this, the lack of political goodwill in enforcing the two-thirds gender rule provision in the constitution must be addressed.

Sustainable Development agenda in its totality is a political process and this is at the very heart of the challenges. At the UN and where governments sit, the words gender, inclusivity and civil society are recognised - but those words are empty, as in the Kenyan context, it is politics as usual. Therefore is civil society political enough in how it pursues development or is it still sector driven, thematic driven, children driven, youth driven etc. and the connection is not seen?

The mindset that SDGs are a replacement of the MDGs and that there is something called the post 2015 agenda which was coming out of the MDGs. None of the MDGs has been replaced. Goal 1-7 is a much wider expansion of the MDGs beyond what existed. It is critical that this is understood to avoid being caught up implementing goal 1-7 and forgetting the other goals which form the pillars.

African governments face capacity issues in implementing the SDGs. The government is still grappling with the challenge of where the public data fits. There is a whole technical capacity that government needs and this goes beyond holding the government accountable.

KNBS, Rosemary Kongani

- Slow pace of bringing stakeholders on board and reaching consensus on additional national priorities indicators
- Coordination of big data from non-official sources
- Lack of statistical capacity at the bureau and within the national statistical system to compute some indicators in tier 2 and 3
- Lack of non-methodology for generating some of the indicators
- Inadequate knowledge on existing alternative data sources
- Policy implication

5. OPPORTUNITIES

- Create opportunities for the youth to be part of policy-making and leadership. This will be achieved by having youth representatives in places where decisions are made.
- Devolution is a huge opportunity for citizens and civil society to get engaged in development plans, budget reviews and have the voice of the citizens heard. In Kenya, 80% of the population use technology - this is a great opportunity to get involved in the process of collecting and monitoring data for the advancement of the SDGs.
- The SDGs provide opportunities to engage in a different manner and it is not about doing business as usual but doing it in a different way. Civil societies and development agents have become quite complacent in the way that they work and they have to rethink the role being played and listen to and engage the beneficiaries of the SDGs in order to leave no one behind. 90% of the population in Kenya live on less than Kes. 50,000 a month, where are these people how do they survive? They have to come on board and they have to set the agenda.
- By giving grassroots women the chance to collect their own data, there is an opportunity to empower them. This is because the data collection helps them to understand their situation better and consequently gives them the confidence to hold the government accountable. Therefore, grassroots women can do accountability, influence policy and also be part of programming when given the opportunity.

6. LESSONS LEARNED

During the discussions, NGECE representative shared the strategies used to ensure that the government is held accountable:

- Using performance contracts filed quarterly by Government agencies to analyse if they have gender mainstreaming policies and sexual and gender based policies within their work.
- NGECE has produced gender responsive budgeting guidelines for county governments to use when they are drawing up their integrated budgets.
- As an oversight body NGECE will give advice to the government before it makes decisions to ensure mainstreaming of special interest groups.

- Food security does not require everyone to be producing. What is required are sections in the country that have the relative advantage in production of those goods and with adequate production there will be enough to distribute to all the Kenyans.
- Learning from other countries and support the areas with advantage in production and ensure adequate means of distributing food to areas that cannot produce food adequately.
- To ensure there is enough income to buy food for the family in the areas that are not food secure. Measures to increase income; government funds, increasing employment, education, improved health etc.
- Address issues of seeds, tools etc. in the areas producing food.
- As cash portfolio in different government funds is very small to cover all deserving cases the government needs to increase the allocation of these funds to the deserving cases having taken adequate data e.g. women, youth or people with disabilities. Once this is done the government should then allocate enough funds or something near enough to be supplemented by development partners and private undertakers.
- The government funds face management issues and these arise from lack of accountability from those in the administration of the funds. The government has to work on the issue of accountability and integrity and it will be gradually achieved.
- To ease access of data KNBS has developed a website where all the information at the bureau can be accessed. There also structures at the county level where county statistical officers have all the publications and if online access is not possible a hardcopy at the information is available in centers at the county. Stakeholders are currently being trained on how to access the data.
- On the current data KNBS has information that is released on monthly basis e.g. the consumer price index.
- Development is seen as a political process and saying that data should be collected by those are educated in itself is a tactic for political exclusion and excluding those who live in the grassroots from development. If all stakeholders are true about data revolution then there is a need to open up.
- While recruiting for a survey the people from a particular place will be sent to collect data from that area because they understand the issues in that area and also have the advantage of the local area.
- Dissemination the data is packaged by KNBS to suit different users e.g. for the policy makers there is a brief, a report for the researchers and for the grassroots it is packaged it in a very simple way for them to understand. However most of the information is either in English or Swahili not in the local language as there is always financial constraints.

- The lack of defined database is the main reason for data gaps therefore inclusion all stakeholders helps to identify missing areas and include this.
- KNBS is trying to find ways to have the GDP at the county level to avoid reliance on the figure at the national level.
- Though there are enough policies on the employment of the youth the challenge is implementation and this is attributed to corruption and lack of political will. E.g. the scandals facing initiatives such as Kazi Kwa Vijana, NYS, and Youth Fund. This brings out once more the issue of policy vs. politics and ensuring policies in place work.
- In August 2016 there will be a meeting between the national government and the sectorial council on gender from the council of governors to map out strategies to ensure dissemination of policies and legislation from national level to the county level. This will seal the knowledge gaps that exists at county level and see to it that Kenyans are benefit.
- The implementation on National Action Plan on UN Security Council 1325 has been given first and most donors are willing to give it funding. In the budget for 2017 the government has allocated money but it is not enough to cover the whole country donors are therefore requested to do their part and ensure this is properly implemented.
- Ministry Of Public Service Youth and Gender Affairs is organizing will be hosting AU the campaign to end child marriage and will do so with relevant ministries, CSO's and development partners and will extend an invitation to attendees to assist with preparation of the launch.
- Kenya will be giving a report on the Maputo protocol sometime around August and September 2016. The government is in the process of collecting data from relevant organisations and when the report is being prepared, those who feel strongly will be involved.
- KNBS is in the process of consulting and involving all key stakeholders in the process of data revolution as one main focus to enhance very tangible, credible strides to achieving the SDGs. This will enable stakeholders to come up and have the ownership of the SDGs framework that is actually in place.
- To strengthen the process KNBS has established the taskforce which is going to help in trying to come up with different ideas on how to domesticate the indicators and therefore answer our national needs and priorities. For example in education there is need to include indicators at different levels of education as the ones available are very broad.
- Although there is a perfect framework for reaching the citizens under devolution the government has not done well in creating linkages between devolved structures and the national government and it is trying to come up with mechanisms to build very strong linkages.
- Due to financial constraints KNBS is not able to translate the information it disseminates in the local languages.

Gender Data

Sources of data and methodologies for collection (*Pick from discussions and group work - classify by stakeholders CSOs, gov, research/academia, private sector, donors, media, techies, multilateral agencies, UN agencies, network/regional network etc*)

During the discussions the following were given as the sources of data and methodologies:

CSO/NGO/INGO

- Literature review
- Sampled grassroots communities
- Sample population/respondents
- Community members
- Health facilities
- Kenya National demographic survey
- Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
- World Bank
- Surveys
- Digital spaces (radio, social media)
- Baseline surveys and reports
- Networks and partnerships
- Internet
- Nyumba kumi initiative
- Journalists
- Women's groups
- Youth groups
- AMWIK coordinators
- Households and communities
- Surveys and reports
- Primary source- women from Kibera
- Primary source- target communities
- KNBS
- Primary data- community and one on one discussions
- Official data from government offices
- Social service office
- Primary sources from women members and those who attend trainings
- KNCC
- Data collected by citizens
- Raw data from the field
- Grantees, other donors and partners
- Sit in different donor platforms including UN
- Partners
- Networks of platforms and boards
- Thematic platforms
- Civil society
- Citizens
- Use technology
- Research done by other organisation e.g. UN Women
- ToTs
- National office surveys (through questionnaires to the grassroots)

Research/Academia

- Research
- Surveys

Private Sector

- Depend on other organisation work
- CSO's
- Citizen's works

Donors

- Partners
- Networks of platforms and boards
- Thematic platforms

Media

- Secondary data sources
- Hospitals, Women organisations, Government
- Reports from organisations that collect women data
- National statistics
- Secondary sources
- Affiliate youth organisation
- Online surveys

Techies

- Primary sources from citizens
- Crowd sourced via a map

Network/Regional Network

- Secondary data sources
- Reports from organisations that collect women data
- National statistics
- Secondary sources
- Affiliate youth organisation
- Online surveys

Gender data gaps and challenges (*Pick from discussions and group work - classify by stakeholders CSOs, gov, research/academia, private sector etc*)

During the discussions the following were the gender gaps and challenges identified:

CSO/NGO/INGO

- Accessibility of "classified data" to complement data generated by communities
- Bureaucracy
- Resources
- Outdated data
- Data on adolescents out of schools is most of the time excluded

- Limited within a few counties
- Data available is not comprehensive enough
- Funding
- Shrinking civil society space
- Different level of education
- Limited funding
- Language barrier
- Cost of media
- Reaching impact at scale
- Shrinking civil society space
- Exaggeration of information
- Conflicting data on same subject
- Data gaps
- Questionable data- lacks authenticity
- Replication of data
- People moving from one place to another
- Access to the government information
- Inaccurate data
- Financing on data collection
- How to relate data generated to impact
- High expectations from the community
- Lack of market
- Lack of the right tools to collect data timely
- Lack of qualified staff in data management
- Inadequate resources to manage programs
- Lack of capacity for data management and use of data to evaluate performance
- Some CSO's aren't open to utilizing data for development
- Political interference
- High demand for data,
- Difficult because most data is collected at point source (head teachers)

Government/KNBS

- Slow pace of bringing stakeholders on board and reaching consensus on additional national priorities indicators
- Coordination of big data from non-official sources
- Lack of statistical capacity at the bureau and within the national statistical system to compute some indicators in tier 2 and 3
- Lack of non-methodology for generating some of the indicators
- Inadequate knowledge on existing alternative data sources
- Policy implication

Research/Academia

- Huge knowledge and capacity gaps in the children sector workforce
- **Private Sector**
- Dissimilar data
- Analysis of data

Donors

- Lack of disaggregated data, especially from social justice sector
- Incoherency in data
- Out dated data in Kenya
- Not much data on women & extractive industries
- Incoherent data within the women's movement
- Challenges around resources, for example for research in the area of women's realities and evidence based advocacy for the women's
- Rights sector
- Accessibility of data ending in duplication
- Information is not all rounded or specific to be adapted

Media

- Finding resource persons on short notice. Access to data in remote areas
- Political influence in polling
- Disputed data due to politics

Network/Regional Network

- Not having a voice as the youth in terms of decision making
- No clear data on the status of African women
- Data of specific women's issues
- Bureaucracy in
- limitations/ human capacity
- Access to relevant data is difficult/unavailable

Gender data lessons from key partners (*Pick from discussions and group work - classify by stakeholders CSOs, gov, research/academia, private sector etc*)

During the discussions the following were the gender data lessons from key partners:

CSO/NGO/INGO

Data generation is in itself a powerful political exercise for empowering grassroots communities and for provoking community-led actions. A need to invest in technology to support data collection, however, was identified. Furthermore, there is a need to invest in building the capacity of organisations in data analysis, packaging and dissemination to inform programmes, as well as a need to carry out research for evidence-based programming.

In order for this to happen, more efforts to build synergies, partnerships, networks and collaboration with multiple stakeholders is needed. Stakeholders include; civil society, non-governmental organisations and international organisations, researchers, academia, private sector, donors, media and regional networks.

Using multiple sources is most effective

- The Ministries have a lot of data in relation to sexual reproductive rights
-
- More efforts to build synergies.
- Digital spaces allow two way feedback
- Networks and partnerships are key
- Partnership and teamwork are key
- Data collectors and respondents need to collaborate and work together
- Using multiple sources is most effective
- Investing time and money yields the best
- Collaboration with other stakeholders
- Verification of data is key
- People must understand what is in it for them
- Technical tools must be integrated with office mechanisms
- Still learning
- Involve all stakeholders and partners
- Let the community own the project
- Awareness to target groups prior to project commencement
- Data is very important in decision making and implementation processes
- The local citizens are open to discuss data that is directly associated with them and make decisions from the same
- Engaging the from the word go in developing plans
- Developing capacities of CSO's
- Investing in citizens to collect data
- They need to incorporate officials in implementation
- More time needed for mapping to allow for quality information so that the data analysed is uniform and not contradictory with other sources

Private Sector

- Lots of work is done but synergy is needed for better impact
- Media campaigns are great for sourcing funds

Donors

- Enhance investments in the women's social rights sector
- Networking to reduce costs and time
- specialisation is key
-

Network/Regional Network

- KNBS is an important institution
- They should have gender based data reporting
- Technology for citizen based data collection
- Availing data online

Practical actions for implementing, monitoring and review of SDG 5 (by stakeholder)

- Government (KNBS, NGEAC, Dept. of Gender, SDGs Unit - Ministry of Devolution and Planning)
Implementation
Monitoring
Reporting
- Civil Society
- Donors and multilateral agencies
- Private Sector
- Others

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. CSO's, NGO and NETWORK

Recommendations for implementation of SDG 5 to be done by National and County Government.

- Investing in comprehensive education and training (basic education, technical capacity for women entrepreneurship, adult literacy)
- Advancing policy on care work
- Establishment Information/data hub on economic empowerment
- Implementation of health policies by both levels of government to improve well being of workforce (adolescents and sexual health reproductive policies)
- Gender responsive budgeting across sectors
- Increased access to financial capital

Recommendations for Monitoring of SDG 5 to be done by National and County Government.

- Sustainable emerging businesses, number of women with relevant skills.
- A national baseline study on care work value
- Uptake of affirmative opportunities at both levels
- Application and utilization of availed information
- Development, adoption and implementation of policies at county level

Collaboration/partners: CSO's, academia, private sector and development actors

2. CSO's, INGO, NGO and Regional Networks

Recommendations for implementation of SDG 5 to be done by CSO's, Government, donors and community leaders

- Review of existing policies and laws that are driven and address equal opportunities and implementation of the same
- Engaging media and different legislators on different platforms
- Promoting active citizen participation

- Use of film and documentaries to share stories and experiences
- Open community dialogues with different partnerships
- Capacity building and training
- Outsourcing for funding for implementation
- Engaging communities to champion equality

Recommendations for Monitoring of SDG 5 to be done by CSO's, Government, donors and community leaders

- ICT platforms
- Community monitoring tools
- Questionnaires, FGD's
- Community barraza's
- Baseline surveys
- benchmarking

Recommendations for reviewing of SDG 5 to be done by CSO's, Government, donors and community leaders

- Film and pictures to tell success stories
- Online visualisations with art
- Baseline studies and reports
- Write-ups and blogs
- Community meetings

Collaboration/partners: All stakeholders; CSO's, religious leaders, government, development organisations and private sectors

3. INGO, CSO/NGO, TECHIES

Recommendations for implementation of SDG 5 to be done by CSO's and KNBS

- Questionnaire design for citizen generated data
- Training and capacity building for data collectors

Recommendations for monitoring of SDG 5 to be done by all non-state actors working on data

- For quality assurance-devoid of influence from group interest- push for a legal framework on data collection and quality
- Validation of data output

Recommendations for reporting SDG 5 to be done by data producers; KNBS, CSO's and private sector

- Easily consumable report by every section of the society including policy makers
- Tailoring report to every user (policy makers, community, academia, etc.)

Collaborating partners: Parliamentarians, The president's office, KNBS, CSO's, Grassroots associations, Community members, Women Groups, Media

4. REGIONAL NETWORK, CSO/NGO, MEDIA, MULTILATERAL/UN AGENCIES

Recommendations for implementation of SDG 5 to be done by CSO's and Government

- Resource allocation

- Advocacy
- Sensitisation

Recommendations for monitoring of SDG 5 to be done by Local and National governments

- Access to national and county budgets and reports
- Developing monitoring and reporting framework

Recommendations for reporting SDG 5 to be done by Government and CSO's

- Developing monitoring and reporting framework
- Develop shadow report

Collaborating partners: Community advocacy groups, health related CSOs and development partners

5. Donors, INGO/CSO, Network/Regional Network, Media, Private Sector, Research/Academia

Recommendations for implementation of SDG 5 to be done by all gender stakeholders

- 2/3rd gender bill implemented/passed,
- Create more awareness, lobbying Advocacy and adoption from organisations
- Integrate 2/3 into all organisation
- Do away with the politics around the policies
- Gender mainstreaming in governance processes & structures
- Policy alignment to national law
- Lobbying for community buy in so that constituents can pressure their MPs to pass the law
- Rethinking the entire narrative of advocating and lobbying for the law armed with the right information

Recommendations for monitoring of SDG 5 to be done by parliamentary committees and media

- Monitoring through government, parliament, county governments,
- Monitoring of political parties
- Monitoring community government structures and all other initiatives set up by government
- Looking at monitoring from social justice perspective as well as the traditional human rights perspective

Recommendations for reporting SDG 5 to be done by Government, NGEC, Media and KNHRC

- At the community level
- Through the NGEC depending on how much the grassroots organisations give it information
- Parallel reporting frameworks for sustainability (e.g. State of the nation address etc.)
- Documentation and highlighting state of women by media
- Acknowledging the role of KNHRC and stepping up gender discussion in the context of human rights

Collaborating partners: All stakeholders and partners

8. CONCLUSIONS

From deliberations and group work

The following are the recommendations given by the panelists;

- Women must address what they should improve and treat each other fairly. Treating girls differently from boys is discriminatory and creates an insecure environment. Young women and men should see gender equality as a right that also benefits men and work together fighting for gender rights. There is a need to heal the men and it cannot be done separately. (Professor Miriam Were)
- The forum should make a passionate call to re-introduce the two thirds provision bill and make sure it can be fast tracked, it can be done, and afford Kenya a framework to move forward. As the voters Grassroots should apply pressure to their MPs to push for this bill. (NGEC)
- If parliament is not willing to pass the 2/3 majority the civil society needs to begin exploring a punitive sanction that will jolt them to do the needful. (NGEC)
- Political will to see that the youth are involved and participate in development of the nation and that implementation of youth programs benefits the youth and not just the stakeholders on the sidelines. (Youth-Felista Gitonga)
- Gender inequality is an attitudinal problem therefore civil society and all present stakeholders should come up with strategies to work on the attitudes of men and women so that they begin walking in the same direction respecting the rights of each other. (Ministry Of Public Service Youth and Gender Affairs – Protus Onyango)
- Civil society and other stakeholders must work on the need to improve availability of goods and services such as education, health and good. The government cannot do it alone. (Ministry Of Public Service Youth and Gender Affairs – Protus Onyango)
- The Freedom of Information Bill which is still pending and it is important because access to information is a fundamental prerequisite for citizens to get engaged. It is only when all citizens have access to information that they can participate in the development of the SDGs of their own country. Information is the lifeblood of decision making and the raw material for accountability. (UN Women - Ms. Karin Fuego)
- If citizen collected data is allowed to influence policy there is so much data that would benefit and continue to benefit the country. Therefore there is need to invest in grassroots women to participate in SDGs. Civil society and stakeholders present should organize massively at the grassroots level and have a movement building in order to hold the government and state agencies accountable. (GROOTS Kenya – Esther Mwaura)
- Civil society and stakeholders present are encouraged to have an interest in data and to access it on the website or at the respective counties. Shortcomings should also be pointed out so that it is a collective effort that involves everyone. (KNBS – Rosemary Kongani)
- While specialising in given areas the civil society must recognize that there are 5 pillars in the SDGs and so specialisation must be done knowing that there are partnerships that revolve around other pillars for example issues of poverty cannot be pursued without looking at issues of the planet. (Head of secretariat at the Africa platform - Paul Okumu)
- Civil society should mobilise their own data and overwhelm government with data and overwhelm them with what citizens are saying. Civil society should remember that there are other things that may not be discussed but have a serious impact on the future and these things that affect us will make it difficult to implement the SDGs e.g.

The Trade agreement being pushed by the EU. There should protest against the issues that have an impact on the ability to deliver on the development (Head of secretariat at the Africa platform - Paul Okumu)

Annex

Participants

List of panelists

1. Mr. Protus Onyango; Director state department of gender affairs ministry of public service, youth and gender affairs.
2. Daniel from the national gender equality commission, he is the communications officer. Forgive me I've forgotten your second name but I will look for it and alert everyone.
3. Representing the CEO Mr. Paul Kuria
4. Ms. Karin Fueg, Deputy Country director UN Women also join the panel
5. Rosemary Kongani who is a statistician at the directorate of population and social statistics at KNBS. She is representing Mr. Mwangi who is the Director General.
6. Paul Okumu, Head of secretariat at the Africa platform
7. Esther Mwaura, who has extensive experience working with the grassroots organisations and movements. CEO of Groots Kenya
8. Felista Gitonga, Young Women Leadership Institute (YWLI)