

## OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-RD\_D\_1.1

### Participation by women in politics and decision making increased

The outcome has been successfully achieved in 2022. Results A notable increase in number of elected women representatives was achieved in the Kenyan General Elections in 2022. Women now hold 201 of 1,882 elective seats, compared to 179 women in 2017. This includes 29 women elected from 290 single-member constituencies representing 10% of single-member seats and 24% of total seats in parliament. This is a 3-point increase from 21% (23 elected members) in 2017. Significantly, the number of women elected to the Governor position was 7, up from 3 in 2017. In addition, 115 women Members of the County Assembly (MCA) were elected, which is an increase compared with 97 that were elected in 2017. The number of elected female senators remained at 3. Overall, there was a 65% retention of women members of Parliament from the 2017 elections. See the table below for specific results.

Position	2022 Numbers and percentage	2017 Numbers and percentage
Single-member constituencies MPs	29 out of 290 (10%)	23 out of 290 (7.9%)
Women Representatives- Affirmative Positions	47 out of 47 (100%)	47 out of 47 (100%)
Elected Senators	3 out of 47 (6.4%)	3 out of 47 (6.3%)
Nominated Senators	19 out of 20 (95%)	16 out of 20 (80%)
Total Senators	22 out of 67 (33%)	19 out of 67 (28.3%)
Elected Members of County Assemblies (MCAs)	115 out of 1450 (7.9%)	97 out of 1450 (6.7%)
Governors	7 out of 47 (15%)	3 out of 47 (6.4%)

In the lead up to the General Elections, there was an increase in the number of women registered as independent candidates- from 271 in 2017 to 442 in 2022 (23% of the total candidates). There was also an increase in the participation of women as candidates for the ballot- from 8.7% in 2017 to 12% in 2022. This contributed directly to an increase in the number of women elected in the 2022 General election due to the expansion of the pool of women candidates. Through support provided by UN Women and its partner - 82 political parties were sensitized on the importance of women leadership, which led to many of the parties reducing the nomination fees for women candidates (some up to 50%) as part of affirmative action, and/or for the first time directly nominating women candidates in party strongholds. One concrete example is the elected governor for Homabay (2022), who contested because of the direct nomination. This all contributed to an increase in the number of women elected in the 2022 General election. Another critical result of the advocacy work carried out by UN Women and the other stakeholders in the gender space, was the nomination of women for deputy president positions. In 2022, 3 out of the 4 presidential candidates were women, which demonstrates that Kenya is slowly recognizing that women are critical political players in Kenya. Another result was that gender featured prominently in the manifestos of the main political outfits (Azimio and Kenya Kwanza alliances). The increase in women legislators will not only contribute to a continued push for implementation of the 2/3 gender rule, but also bring a gender-equality perspective to legislative and policymaking and inspire young women and girls to take on leadership positions. Contribution of UN Women The accomplishments can be attributed to the consistent support to the Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) agenda in Kenya. UN Women and other key stakeholders have advocated for compliance with the 2/3 gender principle since 2013 when implementation of the 2010 constitution began. UN Women has used its strategic position to enhance coordination between Government and civil society to implement a comprehensive approach, and synergized efforts internally across units to address gender responsive legal reforms and civic education. UN Women supported and collaborated in 2022 with a broad range of partners (government, civil society, women's right organizations, private companies, religious groups, traditional groups, men's groups, media organizations, associations of young women, donors and UN agencies) to enhance the capacities of women candidates who were vying for elective positions. To achieve the results, UN Women invested in enhancing the capacities of its partners to advance inclusion and gender equality in the

election. To provide a standardized approach to advocacy on Constitutionalism and representation of women, youth, and PWDs in leadership, governance, and electoral processes, UN Women supported partners in drafting policies such as the Charter of Inclusion to provide recommendations for the inclusion of women and other marginalized groups in the electoral process. Further, UN Women rolled out a gender-responsive civic education campaign and developed messages to profile women candidates and create awareness of the importance of women in political leadership and encourage Kenyans to vote for women across the various elective seats. The holistic approach adopted by UN Women helped ensure that the organization was able to counter structural, cultural and socio-economic barriers to women's political participation, including harmful gender-based stereotypes and the patriarchal nature of Kenyan politics that often undermine women's political ambitions, thus reducing the pool of women in leadership and decision-making spaces. Following the General elections, UN Women advocated for greater representation of women in the new administration, contributing to H.E. President Ruto appointing 10 women as members of the Cabinet [(Cabinet Secretary positions (7) and Cabinet-level portfolios (3))] against a total of 22 (45.5%). While an achievement, these appointments fall short of the 50% cabinet positions promised to women by the Kenya Kwanza Coalition during the campaign period. Furthermore, the President appointed 11 women to the position of permanent secretaries against a total of 51 (22%). Similarly, this also falls short of the constitutional requirement of 33.3%. Something which calls for continued advocacy by UN Women. This calls for further efforts carried out by UN Women and its partners. Lessons learned One key lesson from 2022 is that many journalists in Kenya lack sufficient knowledge on how to mainstream gender or undertake conflict-sensitive reporting when developing stories on topical issues. This has impaired both the quality and quantity of stories done around gender and peacebuilding. As result, journalists have either avoided stories or issues that require deeper gender and conflict analysis or when they attempt to do them, they rarely interrogate the issues using various lenses including gender, human rights, and legal lenses. For the 2022 election, UN Women worked closely with media houses and trained journalists, which resulted in journalists writing and publishing stories on topical issues that brought out gender and effects of conflicts on women empowerment. While there has been an improvement in party politics as compared to previous nomination exercises, political parties face challenges in identifying best practices for conducting transparent nomination with women aspirants being the most disadvantaged as nomination processes are expensive and continue to face infighting and claims of rigging where potential candidates are willing to go to any means to clinch the seat.

#### OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-RD\_D\_1.2

##### **Increased budgetary allocation for GEWE at national and county level**

Kenya has in 2022 made some progress in increasing the amount of budget allocated to Gender Equality and Women Empowerment (GEWE), with the support of UN Women. Results National Level According to a report by the Parliamentary Service Commission 2022 (Revenue and Expenditure for 2021/2022), the amount of budget allocated to GEWE in Kenya for the FY 21/22 increased by 0.9% (KES. 314.82 million). The full amount allocated to GEWE was KES 103.7 billion representing 3.24% of the total national budget of KES 3.7 trillion. In the 2020/21 national budget allocation for addressing equity and poverty through social protection for vulnerable groups GEWE allocation stood at KES 103.4 billion (3.4% of the national budget), an increase from KES 88.4B in FY2019/20 (3.16 % of the total national budget). Despite the slight increase in the budget allocated to Gender Empowerment for the FY 21/22, the National Government expenditure on social services decreased by 23.2% from KES. 64.3 billion in 2020/21 to KES. 49.4 billion in 2021/22. Loan disbursements by the Women Enterprise Fund and the Uwezo Fund decreased by 4.6% and 5.4% to KES. 3.1 billion and KES. 0.6 billion, respectively, in 2021/22. Disbursement by the Youth Enterprise Development Fund increased by 25.7% to KES. 730 million in 2021/22. Moreover, Grants disbursed by the National Government Affirmative Action Fund increased by 19.4% to KES. 1.1 billion in 2021/21. The total value of public procurement reserved for youth, women, and Persons with Disabilities (PWD) groups increased by 25.0% from KES. 65.3 billion in 2020/21 to KES. 81.6 billion in 2021/22 [Source of Data: Economic Survey 2022, pg.7] In comparison, Loan disbursements

by Women Enterprise Fund, Uwezo Fund and Youth Enterprise Development Fund increased to 1.4% 26% and 21.5%, respectively in 2020/21. The total amount of grants disbursed by the National Government Affirmative Action Fund in three of their programmes (Social Economic Empowerment, Value Addition Initiatives and Bursaries Scholarships for vulnerable students), increased by 3.8 per cent from KES 758.9 million in 2019/20 to KES 788 million in 2020/21. County Level Similar results were observed at the county level, especially in the priority counties of UN Women. For instance, in Wajir County, the County Assembly allocated Ksh 3.5M for youth and women empowerment projects in the FY 2021/22 with priorities being given to a revolving fund accessible to women and youth to enable them to invest in income-generating activities. The net effect of this allocation was to have more funds for special interest groups with the aim of improving their lives and livelihood. In Kajiado the County Assembly approved Ksh 15M for the youth and women empowerment fund an amount that would be utilized as a revolving fund for the mentioned SIG. Further Isiolo allocated an additional 22 million for youth, PWD, and women empowerment programs, which include but are not limited to the construction of vocational institutes and having an allocation to boost the small and medium enterprises for the youth and women in the county. Lamu County Assembly Allocated Ksh 4M towards youth, women, and PWDs empowerment schemes in the FY 2021/ 22 with social halls being constructed where women and youth would converge to learn and acquire skills on investment opportunities in place. Garissa County gender champions advocated for an allocation of 63M towards gender interventions. The amount was however reduced by 50M, which was reallocated to offset pending bills. The balance, however, was channeled towards women empowerment projects in the County with the priority to provide a safe environment for women and children by putting in place mechanisms to reduce gender-based marriages and FGM as well as offering women some funds to invest in income-generating activities. Notably, Isiolo, Lamu, Kajiado and Wajir counties did not have gender responsive budgeting policies in place for the FY 20/21 therefore data on budget allocation to GEWE was not available for the FY 20/21 in these counties. These results build on the previous results on GEWE budgetary allocation for the FY 20/21 in Muranga, Kiambu and Meru County which stood at KES 6.2M, 5M and 4M respectively. UN Women will continue supporting national institutions such as Society of the Clerks at the Table (SOCATT), Council of Governors (CoG), County Assemblies Forum (CAF), Commission Revenue Allocation (CRA) and Office of Control of Budget (OCOB) to upscale the capacity gains in the 14 devolution counties to the other 33 counties across the country. Contribution of UN Women UN Women contributed to these results through various interventions. Firstly, UN Women supported Society of the Clerks At The Table (SOCATT) in the drafting and final review of the county assembly gender analysis toolkit for county assemblies in Kenya, which was used to mainstream gender in county plans and budgets including County Integrated Development Plans (CIDP III). Further, UN Women coached and mentored the programme staff of Tropical Institute of Community Health and Development (TICH) and the Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA) on how to conduct monitoring and reporting of gender audits conducted by gender champions. UN Women has also supported the Office of the Control of Budget and National Treasury through the development of the Controller of Budget Management Information System (COBMIS). Specifically, UN Women provided inputs draft guidelines on the gender variables to be integrated in the system. Lessons learned It is important to have continuous efforts and follow-up of operationalization of COBMIS to ensure data on gender-related projects in the social sector in the Counties is fully disaggregated

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**Gender statistics, sex-disaggregated data and knowledge are produced, analyzed and used to inform policy-making, advocacy and accountability for delivering gender equality and women's empowerment results.**

In 2022, UN Women continued contributing towards ensuring that gender statistics, sex-disaggregated data and knowledge are produced, analyzed and used to inform policymaking, advocacy and accountability for delivering Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) results in Kenya. Results Whereas previously, Kenya had only selected and reported on 34 of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)

gender-related indicators (in the Kenya National Indicators Framework (2020)), eight additional gender-related indicators were added in 2022. The National SDG Gender Fact Sheet now includes 42 indicators out of the 80 relevant gender SDG indicators (representing 53% of the Gender SDG indicators). Moreover, out of the 131 indicators in the Kenya National Indicators Framework (2020), the gender indicators are now 42. Notably, 26 out of these 42 gender indicators (61.9%) have been produced and published with technical support from UN Women through reprocessing of existing data. This result builds on past achievements reported on in the 2021 annual report and 2021 RMS report, where UN Women noted contribution to capacity building of the Kenya National Statistical System. This enabled production of gender-related Tier I/II/III indicators, which helped address national data gaps. UN Women contribution The results noted above were achieved with financial support as well as through technical support on: – the reprocessing of existing data to produce SDG 5b1 indicator – Work to inform reporting on SDG 5c1 – Work on indicator 5.4.1 on the proportion of time spent on unpaid care and domestic work. The reprocessing of the time use data was used to inform the National Care Needs Assessment Report (2022) which has provided the road map for the development of the National Care Policy. – Inequality analysis study to inform measuring and reporting on inequality, in line with the SDGs, specifically SDG 10 for addressing inequalities, as well as all other SDG indicators that speak to social sector outcomes with a special focus on children (SDG1-4) and Gender (SDG5). Further, the inequality report provides evidence to support the prioritization of the needs of children, youths, women, and other population groups in national and county development plans and budgets to ensure inclusive growth and sustainable development, and that no one is left behind. Furthermore, UN Women successfully supported the government of Kenya in the assessment of the third medium-term plan (MTP III 2018-2022) and the development of the fourth Medium Term Plan (MTP IV 2023-2027) by providing technical support and funding. The results are: (i) the inclusion of Unpaid Care and Domestic Work, aligned to SDG indicator 5.4.1 as a priority area of focus, and ii) Gender statistics was identified as a priority Programme for the sector in the same period. In addition, UN Women in partnership with the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) and the State Department for Gender (SDFG) led the development of the National Care Policy Formulation Roadmap. The Roadmap includes evidenced-based policy recommendations on how much work can be supported, informed by the National Care Needs Assessment from 2022 (reported on in the 2021 Annual and RMS reporting). This provides another example of when data was used.

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##### **Productivity of women in the agricultural value-chain increased**

Three ASAL counties of Kitui, Laikipia , and West Pokot has made some progress in increasing the productivity of women in select agricultural value chains in 2022. 2,391 beneficiaries (Female: 2,002, Male: 389) adopted 15 CSA technologies and 15 CSA practices on 1,598 hectares of farmland. Additionally, 969 women established agribusinesses in select agricultural value chains in crop and livestock production and apiculture. As such, 419 women from 23 farmer groups aggregated and sold their produce making USD 17,640. Beneficiaries reported improved income, nutrition, and food security at the household level. This was partly attributed to the adoption of appropriate gender-transformative CSA technologies vertical and sunken kitchen gardens and improved locally made multi-use brooders for indigenous chicken production. A 30% increase in agricultural productivity is projected by the end of the project in 2023, due to the adoption of CSA technologies and practices by the beneficiaries. UN Women, in partnership with Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Village enterprise, GROOTS Kenya, Hand-in-Hand Eastern Africa, and Anglican Development Services Eastern (ADSE) contributed to strengthening the existing aggregation and supply chain mechanisms, particularly through linking beneficiary groups to input suppliers (seeds, chicks, pesticides, finance, and machinery), aggregators and buyers of their agricultural products. UN Women also focused on building the capacity of women in gender-responsive agriculture value chains (crops and livestock) as well as in financial literacy to help achieve increased access to markets and information. Additionally, UN Women strengthened the capacity of the target women to produce within the changing

climate by training them on leadership, advocacy, and gender dynamics. As a result, the women successfully advocated and influenced the inclusion of gender-responsive CSA into county-integrated development plans (CIDPs III). For instance, Laikipia County increased budget allocation for gender and social protection by 4%. The other two counties have also integrated women, youth and PWD focused interventions in their CIDPs. Lessons Learned: There is a need to take a holistic and value-chain approach to increase the productivity of women and youth in agriculture. In addition to strengthening the capacity of women and youth as agricultural producers, efforts should also be made to increase their participation in other agricultural value-chain nodes e.g., value-addition and agro-processing, etc. More efforts should be put into interventions that promote women's access to credit and markets and linkage made to existing government affirmative procurement and fund programmes e.g., Access to Government Procurement Opportunities (AGPO), National Government Affirmative Action Fund (NGAAF) etc.

## OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-RD\_D\_2.2

### **Access by women entrepreneurs to existing and emerging markets/procurement opportunities increased**

There was an increase in the number of women entrepreneurs who accessed government procurement opportunities in 2022. There was a 20% increase in the value of procurement opportunities accessed by women through the Access to Government Procurement Opportunities (AGPO)– from USD 298 million in FY2020/21 to USD 360 million in FY2021/22. 54.8% of the total AGPO procurement value went to women, while 37.7% and 7.5% went to youth and People with Disability (PWDs) respectively. The number of total AGPO tenders awarded in FY2021/22 increased by 22.5% and those awarded to women increased by 21%. Of the total 42,486 tenders awarded in FY2021/22, 40% went to the youth, 52% to women, and 8% to PWDs. Within this period and contributing to the result above, the simplified bidder's handbook manual was finalized and disseminated with financial and technical support from UN Women. This is expected to address the complicated bidding processes cited by women, youth, and PWDs as the reason for low AGPO uptake. Additionally, UN Women in collaboration with the State Department for Gender ( SDfG ), the Council of Governors (COG), and the AGPO Secretariat, the capacity of four counties (Busia, West Pokot, Isiolo, and Narok ) to accelerate the uptake of AGPO was strengthened – including on AGPO reporting requirements as required by the National Treasury and Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (PPRA). During this reporting period, the 217 women trained in the four counties reported increased capacity to access, participate and benefit from AGPO because of training by UN Women. All the directors from the four counties also expressed increased capacity at the county level to comply with AGPO requirements and ultimately enhance AGPO uptake by Women, Youth, and PWDs. This is also evidenced by a 25% increase in the number of state agencies reporting on AGPO uptake. The four counties were targeted in 2022 due to their rural nature and low AGPO uptake. UN Women plans to upscale the AGPO work to other counties in future. As part of increasing women's opportunities (work and business), the number of Women Empowerment Principles (WEPs) signatories increased by 22% from 49 to 60 , thereby strengthening private sector engagement, reporting, and gender-responsive procurement. UN Women in collaboration with the Global Compact Network Kenya convened quarterly consultative, sensitization, training workshops, and recruitment drives to enhance the capacity of WEPs members and increase membership in the private sector. This was also undertaken under the auspice of the Unstereotype Alliance advocacy interventions that saw UN Women feature s in the June edition of the Marketing Africa Magazine. Lessons learned : When the AGPO secretariat provides agency-specific training and coaching on reporting requirements and processes, most government agencies can integrate this as part of their procurement SOP. This allows also for streamlined and standard reporting by all government agencies. Most WEPs signatories have struggled with their reporting requirements due to the complex nature of the global Women's Empowerment Principles (WEPs) reporting process/platform. Going forward, the focus should not only be on the recruitment of more WEPS members but also on tracking their implementation of the WEPs principles and enhancing their compliance with the reporting requirements.



## **Favorable social norms, attitudes and behaviors are promoted at community and individual levels to prevent VAWG**

Sound progress has been made in promoting positive social norms, attitudes and behaviors that prevent Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) at community and individual levels in Kenya between 2019 and 2022. Less women and girls experienced violence in the communities in 2022 than in 2014, as evidenced by the Kenya Demographic Health Survey (KDHS), published in January 2023. The data indicates that there is some decrease on women and girls (age 15-49) who had experienced physical and sexual violence within the past 12 (physical violence down from 20% in 2014 to 16% in 2022 and reported sexual violence down from 7.6% in 2014 to 6.42% in 2022). In addition, the new Government of Kenya (GoK) and H.E. President Ruto has continued the implementation of the bold 12 GBV commitments made by the former President H. E. Kenyatta in the Gender Equality Forum (GEF) in 2021 to accelerate action and investments to address GBV and achieve gender equality for women and girls. This highest-level commitment has further contributed to positive trend in change of the attitudes and behavior in Kenya. Further, as anecdotal evidence of the attitude change in the social media, one of the 16 Days Twitter hashtags reached top ten trending list during the campaign period in 2022. (The data on the SN indicator target 10% - Percentage of people who believe that man is justified to beat his partner under given circumstances- will be added when UN Women survey is completed in early 2023.) Despite the overall positive trend, cultural norms and gender stereotypes are still used to justify violence against women in Kenya. These norms foster a culture of abusive and harmful notions of female that have permeated into society, leading to limited implementation of laws and policies. This is also acknowledged as one of the root causes of gender inequality by the UN Common Country Analysis report. Due to the prevalence and seriousness, these issues require continuous work beyond 2022 by UN Women and other partners in Kenya. Opportunities for scaling up include the possibility to focus on counties where 2022 KDHS data reveals higher negative trends on GBV, i.e. (Bungoma, Homa Bay, Migori, Baringo, Migori) and continuing to ensure that the advocacy efforts are aligned to the international standards and lessons learned. Scaling up will require additional resource mobilization, something which UN Women will do on its own as well as through a new proposed joint programme on GBV. UN Women ensured that the community mobilization and education strategies are carried out in an integrated manner based on a shared understanding and approach in line with international standards and evidence on preventing Violence Against Women (VAW) at the global level. In addition, UN Women used its convening power to bring various stakeholders together in planning and implementing the advocacy in Kenya. The CSO implementing partners Action Aid, ADSOC, Wangu Kanja, Centre for Rights Education and Awareness (CREAW), World Vision, African Women's Development and Communications Network (FEMNET) and Gender Violence Recovery Centre (GVRC) implemented the activities on the ground. Activities contained advocacy, community meetings, support to human right defenders to enable them to handhold survivors to get essential GBV services, and training of duty bearers.

## **Uptake of essential justice services by survivors VAWG increased**

There has been significant progress towards increasing the uptake of essential justice services as evidenced by increase in the number of GBV cases reported to the national GBV helpline Health Assistance Kenya (HAK) 1195, as well as the case disposal rate as reported by the Judiciary through the State of the Judiciary and Administration of Justice Reports (SOJAR). According to data from the HAK 1195, 5,689 women and girls reported GBV cases and accessed various essential services in 2022, a 77.7% increase from 2021, where only 3,201 women and girls reported GBV cases. Furthermore, increased access to justice services is evidenced by the increase in the rate of resolution of filed GBV cases, as well as the average time taken to finalize/complete cases in court (SOJAR). There was a 40.5% increase in the rate of resolved cases, from

6,043 [1] to 8,489 [2] (SOJAR). This means that the rate of resolved cases increased from 58,2% to 98% from the total number of filed cases. Anecdotal evidence from Court Users Committees (CUCs) from Kisumu, Bungoma and Vihiga counties supported by UN Women reported that it now takes an average of 3-4 months to finalize a GBV case once filed in court due to various measures put in place to fast-track the hearing of GBV cases [3], as opposed to previously where such cases could take up to two years [4]. These positive trends can be partly attributed to the improved GBV policy environment as in 2019 only three counties [5] had gender-related policies and in 2022 the number 22 [6]. (The data on the SN indicator target 6 months -Average time taken to complete police investigation in reported cases of VAWG- will be added when UN Women survey is completed in early 2023). However, despite the above noted positive trends in GBV reporting and the rate of resolution of GBV cases in court, there was a slight decline (16.6%) in the number of cases filed in court, from 10,388 cases in 2021 to 8,657 cases in 2022. This can be attributed to several challenges faced by GBV survivors, such as the high costs of accessing justice (the average cost of medical-related expenses for GBV survivors and family is estimated at \$160 USD as per the UNCT Common Country Analysis), long distances to health and justice facilities, delays with court processes, and witness intimidation and interference. The decline may also be attributed to the continuously increasing costs of living in Kenya, which has left GBV survivors with even less resources and to prioritize critical needs other than to take their cases to the justice system. For UN Women going forward, efforts will therefore focus on ensuring accountability for delivery of quality services and access to justice for GBV survivors, through supporting the full implementation of GBV laws and policies, the provision of legal aid services to alleviate the financial burden of accessing justice, among others. In addition, the number of reported Violence Against Women in Election (VAWE) cases decreased significantly, from 201 reported cases of sexual violence in 2017 to 3 cases during the 2022 Kenyan General Elections. Through cross-thematic efforts, UN Women contributed to this result at output level by increasing the capacity of duty bearers in prevention of and response to VAWE and essential service provision to GBV survivors through training on elections security preparedness, supporting the development and review of contingency plans at the national and county levels, strengthening coordination structures at the county and community levels thus ensuring that critical information is shared amongst relevant actors to inform hotspots mapping, early warning, early response systems, and convening community dialogues between right holders and duty bearers, which helped build trust and break down barriers and encouraged information sharing. UN Women contributed to these results by supporting the justice actors through training and mentorship to enhance their capacity in providing survivor centered approaches and upholding human rights standards in investigation, prosecution and adjudication of GBV cases. UN Women also supported GBV coordination mechanisms, such as court users committees (CUCs) to enhance collaboration between duty bearers and right holders in addressing challenges and gaps as regards to access to justice for survivors at the county. UN Women further supported the counties and duty bearers to better understand and deliver their responsibilities on GBV service provision. UN Women issued grants to CSO partners to offer support to survivors to alleviate the financial burden of accessing essential services. In addition, UN Women provided advice to formulate content for training and facilitate sessions, inputs to advocacy briefs and materials to ensure alignment to global UN Women standards. UN Women and implementing partners also contributed to improving the collection, analysis, disaggregation and utilization of credible GBV data, which has been used for evidence-based programming and advocacy e.g. in 2022 General (relevant GBV data was shared with the GBV hotspot counties to inform contingency planning). UN Women, the National Police Service, the National GBV Helpline Health Assistance Kenya (HAK) 1195, Civil Society implementing partners built the capacity of the duty bearers and supported the GBV survivors to access justice and essential services nationally and in the targeted counties (Kwale, Kitui, Marsabit, Turkana, Nairobi, Kisumu, Vihiga, Bungoma, Homa Bay, Migori, Kisii, Kericho). The CSO implementing partners Wangu Kanja, World Vision, ADSOCK, International Association of Women Judges (IAWJ), Physicians for Human Rights (PHR) and the National Police implemented the activities on the ground at the county level. The activities included increasing legal awareness through advocacy, capacity building of duty bearers in the counties, essential service provision (council, shelters, legal aid) including handholding and offering peer support to the survivors navigate through the legal. [1] Financial year 2020-2021 [2] Financial year 2021-2022 [3] Including adoption of technology and virtual hearings, and the establishment of specialized GBV courts [4]

<https://africa.unwomen.org/en/stories/news/2022/12/the-corridors-of-justice-for-sexual-and-gender-based-violence-survivors-tamu-law-courts-western-kenya> . [5] Meru, Migori, Kisumu [6] Kajiado, Machakos, Narok, Tharaka Nithi, Nakuru, Nairobi, Kisumu, Makueni, Busia, Homa Bay, Siaya, Kakamega, Migori, Meru, Kilifi, Taita, Baringo Tana River, Samburu, Elgeyo Marakwet, Isiolo, Marsabit

#### OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-RD\_D\_4.1

### **Women's and girls' participation in conflict prevention and peace and security processes increased**

UN Women remained steadfast in its commitment to advancing the Women, Peace and Security Agenda by advocating for women's meaningful participation in leadership and peace and security processes. Key results included: Contribution towards 2022 peaceful elections: During the electioneering period, UN Women as a key principle of UWIANO Platform for Peace, provided gender expertise to the platform during the development of the UWIANO 2022 Workplan, by ensuring gender was central to the strategy. UWIANO Platform for Peace is a conflict preventive strategy that provides space for a wide range of partners, actors, and stakeholders to build synergy and leverage their efforts for conflict prevention and peacebuilding in Kenya. Alongside other initiatives, it was instrumental in delivering relatively free, credible, inclusive, and peaceful in the 2022 general elections. Over 3000 women participated in , and influenced the peace and security processes across the country by disseminating peace messages and advocating for the elimination of violence against women in elections (VAWiE). Their meaningful and active engagement in decision-making on election preparedness meeting through the multi stakeholder forums and and peace forums was preceded by training on the 2 nd Kenya National Action Plan (KNAP) on Women, Peace and Security Agenda, mediation, Early Warning Early Response mechanisms, and conflict analysis and resolution. These efforts contributed towards a peaceful election in August and a smooth transition of power in October. Amplified women's voices in conflict prevention and peace and security processes: In Turkana, Bungoma, Kisumu, Samburu, Kitui, Kwale, Mombasa, Marsabit, and Baringo counties, the increased women's meaningful participation in conflict prevention and peace and security processes resulted in the inclusion of the implementation budget of KNAP II in the 5-year County Integrated Development Plans in nine out of forty-seven counties with UN Women support. In Turkana and Marsabit Counties, the trained women submitted a petition to their respective Governors urging for the enforcement of the 2/3 gender rule, as provided for in the Constitution of Kenya. The petition also expressed concerns that women had not benefitted from current legislation on women empowerment, especially in the County Government. In Turkana County, four women-led peace forums were established . The women were engaged by the county governments to address cross-border issues with Uganda and South Sudan including GBV cases and cattle rustling, which resulted in enhanced regional cohesion among the border communities. Additionally, the peace forums influenced the county government's decision to establish a new police post in the border area to strengthen women's safety and prevent GBV cases. In Bungoma and Kitui Counties, the women in the peace committee formed sub-county chapters of the national network of women in peace committees , which led to an increase of women in the County Peace Committees in the two counties from 30 in 2020 to 72 in 2022 representation in all 18 districts in Kitui, while in Bungoma the number rose from 28 in 2021 to 70 in 2022 in the 14 sub-counties. This is as a result of the enhanced training by CSO partners and active engagement in the multi stakeholder forums chaired by the County Commissioner. In Kitui, Kwale, Mombasa, Isiolo, Marsabit, Busia, Kisumu, Homabay, Siaya and Bungoma 10 women were appointed by the County Commissioners in 10 counties to be co-chairs of the County Peace Committees . This resulted in an increase from 19 to 29 women as co-chairs across the country attributed to the enhanced training and advocacy through the National Network of Women in the Peace Committees. 220 peace committee members are actively engaged in the development of the Turkana County Action Plan and Garissa County Action Plan. The women were empowered with knowledge on Women, Peace and Security agenda to promote women's participation in peace and security efforts and conflict resolution mechanisms. . Additionally, one of the trained women was appointed as the County Executive Committee member on



Gender in Garissa County in 2022 and 11 women were for the first time in history invited to sit in and contribute to discussions in the "tree of men", a patriarchal decision-making body in Turkana County. Further, women from the National Network of women in Peace Committees in 33 counties, supported by UN Women, participated in a national-wide Peace Day during which women came out to demand peaceful elections from their leaders. Select women from the network i.e. Kitui, Uasin Gishu, Bungoma, Marsabit, Kwale, Mombasa, West Pokot, Busia, and Nairobi were later recognized by the H.E. President William Ruto for their role as peace champions during the Mashujaa day on 20th October 2022, additionally the Network Chair Mama Shamsa Abubakar was also nominated by UN Women as a peace champion and will be receiving an award from the Zayed Award for Human Fraternity in February 2023. UN Women contribution: Provision of technical support through review and providing inputs to different documents including the draft county KNAP, lobbying the County Governments for inclusion of KNAP II implementation budget in the 5-year County Integrated Development Plans, and facilitating consultation sessions during the development of the KNAP at county levels. This is in addition to the provision of grants to CSO partners that have been leading on the KNAP II localization efforts and implementation in the different counties. Below is the list of reporting and broadcasting confirmed: NTV &quot;Wakimbizi wa Dadaab walalamikia serikali kwa kuwalaumu kila mara kwa ukosefu wa usalama&quot;; (20th July 2022) [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HzFwmKQcK3E&ab\\_channel=NTVKenya](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HzFwmKQcK3E&ab_channel=NTVKenya) &quot;Turkana stakeholders raise alarm over rising defilement cases&quot;; (30th September 2022) <https://nation.africa/kenya/news/gender/turkana-stakeholders-raise-alarm-over-rising-defilement-cases-3968266> RASLO COMMUNICATIONS &quot;TAASISI JANGWANI&quot;; (30th September 2022) <https://youtu.be/JK4-wH9tNB8> K24 TV Live (30th September 2022) [https://youtu.be/tlfKXTI\\_Q\\_I](https://youtu.be/tlfKXTI_Q_I) KTN News (4 th October 2022) <https://youtu.be/jGpDAslHmQc> Nation &quot;Drought: Turkana women on cross border peace mission&quot;; (17th October 2022) <https://nation.africa/kenya/news/gender/drought-turkana-women-on-cross-border-peace-mission-3988054> Citizen TV Kenya &quot;Vijana wasusia elimu Turkana&quot;; (26 th October 2022) [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=glAXMFCMOIE&ab\\_channel=CitizenTVKenya](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=glAXMFCMOIE&ab_channel=CitizenTVKenya) Star &quot;Defilement increasing in Turkana&quot;; (27 th October 2022) <https://www.the-star.co.ke/counties/rift-valley/2022-10-27-defilement-increasing-in-turkana/> [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G50Haqcg\\_Po&ab\\_channel=Nation](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G50Haqcg_Po&ab_channel=Nation) [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L-CPA6kW3vw&ab\\_channel=Nation](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L-CPA6kW3vw&ab_channel=Nation)

#### OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-RD\_O\_1

### **UN Women in Kenya effectively leads, coordinates and promotes accountability for the implementation of gender equality commitments across the UN system**

UN Women effectively contributed towards achieving an effectively led and coordinated UN system that is accountable for implementation of gender equality commitments in 2022. Leveraging its coordination mandate, UN Women provided technical leadership and gender disaggregated data to the UNSDCF Results matrix, resulting in a solid foundation for a system-wide UN cooperation framework that mainstreams gender across all its interventions and joint programmes. With UN Women support, gender equality and the rights of women and girls are now central throughout the UNSDCF, including in the Theory of Change, all five outcomes and nine outputs. This significant result was not only achieved through contributions to the CCA in 2021, which helped identify key gaps and priorities, but also by engaging closely in various fora throughout the year (UNSDCF Outcome groups, the Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning group and the Gender Theme Group (GTG)). UN Women has during 2022 contributed significantly to develop and enhance the formulation of result statements and indicators (all relevant output indicators are to be disaggregated by four LNOB groups 3, including sex) and utilized its convening power to establish collaboration between UN agencies, the Resident Coordinator Office and the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics to enhance gender data availability, analysis and use going forward. Another result achieved was the UNCT-SWAP Gender Equality Scorecard Report 4, led by UN Women who coordinated the efforts by UNCT, the GTG and other results groups. The report, which assessed the UNDAF (2018-2022) performance, scored UNCT at 33.3% against 60%

of the required score for meeting and exceeding minimum requirements out of the 15 GEWE indicators. Based on the findings and recommendations, UN Women successfully advocated for enhanced GEWE mainstreaming throughout the UN system, including by developing a UNCT-SWAP Action Plan to lead UNCT Kenya into realizing the desired 60% mark and push for a total commitment on GEWE in line with the QCPR. Other results include an increased UN-wide knowledge of Gender Equality Marker tagging and reporting 5 , and a stronger GTG that will closely support and monitor the delivery of gender results under the UNSDCF. On joint programmes, UNW successfully advocated for gender responsiveness and will contribute to 10 out of 17 new joint programmes. Finally, UNW led efforts to secure the inclusion of local women's organizations representing women and girls from refugee camps and host communities in inter-agency humanitarian coordination mechanisms. As a result, local women's organizations are now recognized as humanitarian actors by UN agencies and government stakeholders and are now invited to key peace dialogues and humanitarian meetings 6 . This is key to ensure that humanitarian policymaking and programming, including on Leadership, Empowerment, Access & Protection in Crisis Response (LEAP and ) represent their views and needs.

#### OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-RD\_O\_2

##### **Enhanced effective communication and visibility of UN Women's GEWE results through effective partnerships**

KCO Communications continued to provide extensive support to amplify UN Women's results and promote issues of gender in national and local media outlets. Highlights from the year included for example publication of ten editorial articles on the UN Women HQ and ESARO websites. In addition to editorial content, KCO continued to publish content on its Twitter platform. The Twitter account audience continues to grow, now reaching 5731 followers – an 8% increase. In addition , digital content on UN Women platforms, the unit successfully coordinated a media visit to KCO's Climate Smart Agriculture project. Standard Media produced 7 digital products (news segments, editorial). YouTube views of videos is above 11,000.  
<https://youtu.be/BSncD5SGIbY> <https://youtu.be/GmdBJXhVkho> <https://youtu.be/Ce2OwzAJ6p0>  
<https://youtu.be/HAHcxMQWaNk> <https://youtu.be/Ky70Sjx6p98>  
<https://www.standardmedia.co.ke/africa/article/2001459975/more-families-now-open-to-the-fight-against-fgm-and-early-marriages> <https://www.standardmedia.co.ke/crop/article/2001458707/i-profit-more-farming-geranium-than-i-did-employed-in-lebanon?fbclid=IwAR3m0DIBRlzuJHuByqJa2Ak43nG68wIODXwklmzAD4rxtbJEbyhPiRCaNLQ>

#### OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-RD\_O\_3

##### **A culture of results based management and evaluation is institutionalized to deliver, report and share GEWE results in Kenya**

High quality, results-oriented reports and an increased sharing of lessons across thematic areas indicate that UN Women KCO and its staff now has an improved understanding and capacity of results-based management. This has also been acknowledged by donors. In 2022, KCO continued the efforts to build knowledge and skills both internally and externally (implementing partners) on how to plan, monitor and report in an RBM- oriented manner. In addition, the Office put in place efficient structures and improved guidance and tools. Specifically, The M&E team was enhanced from two staff to five during the year. Due to this increased capacity, KCO now has one M&E focal point per thematic area, as well as one overarching M&E specialist that is responsible for overall review/QA and support. This structure has helped improve collaboration with programme and IP staff. It also enables the focal point to keep track of progress and challenges, and to provide continuous support and capacity building through coaching and mentoring . An analysis was carried out in August/September to review the current 'RBM status' in the Office,

identify strengths and weaknesses and develop an action plan . As part of the recommendations, an RBM training for all KCO staff (programme, operations, communications and M&E) was held in Oct . The aim was to ensure that everyone have the same basic understanding and to enhance skills in identified ‘weak areas’ such as: planning (root cause analysis, outcome/outputs/indicators, TOCs), monitoring, results-based budgeting and reporting). Over 90% of the staff attended, and based on pre and post assessments, it is evident that knowledge had increased. The assessment also helped identify further areas where colleagues wish to receive training. To increase cross-country learning, KCO invited six colleagues from four other COs (Tanzania, Ethiopia, Sudan and South Sudan) as well as an ESAR M&E colleague to joint. IPs received continuous targeted training by M&E focal points as well as through an induction training . As a new praxis, KCO sits down with all new partners to go over TOC, results framework etc. This helps ensure compliance with requirements and understanding. Four donor missions were made to the field, to follow up on progress, meet with IPs/beneficiaries . KCO develops monitoring mission reports that are shared with everyone, recommendations are consolidated and shared and the M&E team presents findings and recommendations during Programme and Operation meetings. Lessons learned from evaluations/assessments and consolidations with stakeholders were used to feed into the development of the Strategic Plan 2023-2026 . The SN is fully aligned with the UNSDCF and UN Women SP. SN indicators will be incorporated into new prodocs going forward. Several evaluations/reports were conducted, and their findings/recommendations used to feed into programme design/decision-making: the Difference in Difference impact baseline study for the KOICA project, Joint Devolution Programme MTR, UNCT-SWAP Gender Scorecard Assessment. KCO also supported the corporate evaluation on Women Economic Empowerment, and the national KNAP MTR. Several tools and templates were developed to support KCO/IPs: monitoring guidance, simplified reporting templates and data collection tools. All are being piloted and will be finalized 2023. The reporting Roadmap continued to help KCO submit reports on time. Results harvesting workshop held with IP technical staff in November. Discussions on results, data gaps, challenges, and cross-thematic learning. This was the second-year pilot. KCO will continue organizing similar reflections/ results harvesting meetings with partners in 2023. KCO contributed with gender knowledge within UNCT Kenya : development of results areas and indicators for UNSCDF, as well as metadata analysis, gender data analysis and collaboration with KNBS to ensure data availability and collection going forward. KCO also organized a Gender Marker training, contributed to UNDAF financial and narrative reporting, and raised awareness on gender responsive RBM through UNSDCF outcome/MEL groups. Evidence include examples of templates, BTOR and assessments for training, donor feedback on report, evaluations etc Key lessons include: – Efforts to build and improve RBM/M&E capacities, tools and practices must be targeted, continuous and reviewed/updated based on feedback. – KCO needs to continue striving towards increasing the usage and lessons sharing across thematic areas. – More time needs to be spent with partners, and reflection meetings (internally and externally) should be prioritized.

#### OUTCOME XM-DAC-41146-RD\_O\_4

##### **Enhanced capacity of UN Women Kenya Staff to deliver on GEWE priorities upholding UN Women rules and regulations**

This is on track. The office ensures there is capacity to deliver programme implementation and identified gaps are enhanced as required. The CO has a structured programme for enhancing capacity of both staff and partners to implement the work plan. For example, 2 detailed 5 day induction was undertaken in February & October for all new staff and the old staff went through the same as a refresher. More than 25 staff benefited from the training. In addition, Business Intelligence Training – Learning Microsoft Power BI was delivered to 13 colleagues drawn from both programme and operations to enhance the capacity to utilize the business systems in delivery of programme.