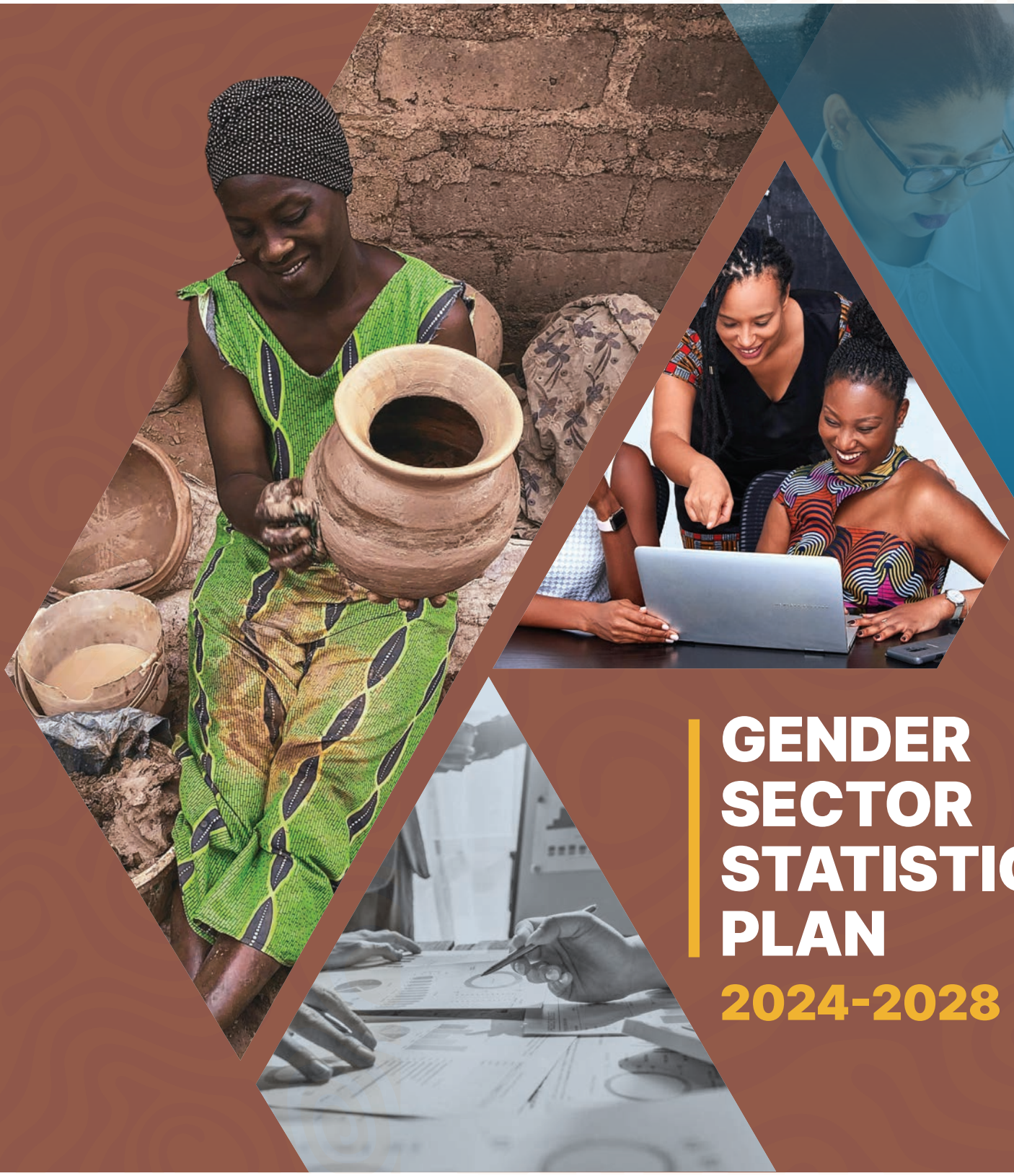
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GENDER SECTOR STATISTICS PLAN

2024-2028

SDGs KENYA FORUM
Coalition for Sustainable Development

UN WOMEN

WOMEN COUNT

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Foreword

Gender statistics form the backbone of evidence based policymaking, enabling government institutions and partners to identify inequalities, design targeted interventions, and monitor progress toward national and global commitments on gender equality. The Gender Sector Statistics Plan (GSSP) 2024–2028 provides a coherent and forward looking framework that strengthens the collection, analysis, dissemination, and utilization of sex disaggregated data across all sectors. This Plan reinforces Kenya's dedication to fostering an inclusive society in which the contributions, opportunities, and needs of women, men, girls, and boys are fully recognized and addressed.

Anchored in the aspirations of Kenya's Vision 2030, the Fourth Medium Term Plan, and aligned with global frameworks such as the Sustainable Development Goals, the Beijing Platform for Action, and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, the GSSP charts a strategic pathway for strengthening gender data systems. It addresses critical gaps in quality gender data production and uptake and highlights the need for sustained capacity building, strengthened institutional coordination, greater investment in gender responsive statistical systems and infrastructure.

Efforts to expand gender statistics have yielded meaningful progress from 2018. Nonetheless, gaps remain in administrative data systems, coverage of emerging gender issues, and the harmonization of data across institutions at the national and county levels. The Plan addresses these challenges through a set of prioritized actions, including the enhancement of statistical infrastructure, integration of gender dimensions into data collection tools, strengthening of county level capacity, and adoption of innovative digital approaches to gender data production. These interventions are vital for ensuring that all stakeholders have access to reliable and timely gender statistics that support planning, budgeting, monitoring, and reporting obligations at national and international levels.

A strengthened ecosystem for gender statistics will enable Kenya to track gender related disparities more effectively, improve targeting of development programmes, and institutionalize gender responsive policies that contribute to equitable and sustainable development. The GSSP also emphasizes the value of partnerships, recognizing that progress depends on the shared commitment of government institutions, county governments, the private sector, civil society, academia, and development partners. Collaborative engagement is essential for ensuring that gender statistics are not only produced but meaningfully used to inform planning, budgeting and policy decisions to improve lives.

Our sincere appreciation is extended to all institutions and experts who contributed to developing this Plan, particularly UN Women. Their technical insights, dedication, and collaborative spirit have resulted in a comprehensive and actionable framework that positions Kenya as a regional leader in gender responsive data systems. Stakeholders across all levels are encouraged to champion the implementation of the GSSP, as advancing gender equality requires sustained investment, coordination, and accountability.



Dr. Bonface Makokha
Principal Secretary
State Department for
Economic Planning



Anne Wangómbe, CBS
Principal Secretary
State Department for Gender
Affairs and Affirmative Action

Acknowledgement

The development of the Gender Sector Statistics Plan (GSSP) represents a significant milestone in strengthening Kenya's capacity to generate, analyse, disseminate, and utilize quality gender statistics that inform transformative and inclusive development. The realization of this Plan has been made possible through the collective dedication, expertise, and collaboration of a wide range of institutions and individuals who are deeply committed to advancing gender equality and evidence based policymaking.

Profound appreciation is extended to the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) leadership led by the Directors, namely: Rosemary Chepkoech, Benjamin Avusevwa, Robert Nderitu, Benjamin Muchiri, Dr. Jane Weru for providing strategic leadership throughout the process. The contributions of the National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC), the State Department for Gender Affairs and Affirmative Action (SDGAAA), and the State Department for Economic Planning have been central in shaping the policy direction and ensuring that the Plan reflects national gender priorities and commitments. Special appreciation goes to the KNBS technical team comprising of officers from various directorates. I also wish to appreciate Jacqueline Dama for her contribution in the publishing of the plan.

I am also grateful to our key partners, particularly UN Women whose technical and financial support greatly enriched the quality and depth of this Plan.

> **The development of the Gender Sector Statistics Plan (GSSP) represents a significant milestone in strengthening Kenya's capacity to generate, analyse, disseminate, and utilize quality gender statistics that inform transformative and inclusive development.**

The continued partnership reinforces Kenya's efforts to align the production and utilization of national gender statistics with regional and global frameworks, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA), and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).

Special recognition goes to the Inter-Agency Gender Statistics Technical Committee (IAGSTC), Technical Working Group (TWG) on Citizen Generated Data, relevant stakeholders from government, Civil Society Organizations including the Coalition for Sustainable Development (SDGs Kenya Forum, Usawa Agenda, Twaweza, Groots Kenya, and GPSDD among others), whose insights, consultations, and validation efforts ensured that the Plan is robust, responsive, and forward looking.

Deep appreciation is extended to all institutions and experts whose unwavering commitment has shaped a comprehensive framework that will guide the development and use of gender statistics in Kenya. The successful implementation of the GSSP will undoubtedly strengthen gender responsive decision making and contribute meaningfully to national development.





Dr. Macdonald G. Obudho, EBS, MBS

Director General

Kenya National Bureau of Statistics





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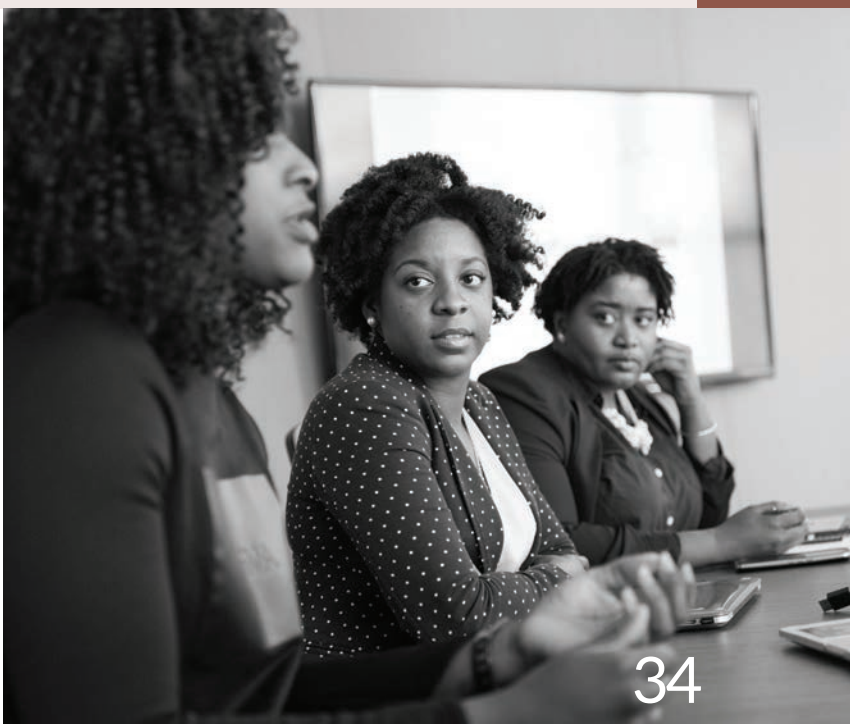
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Acronyms/Abbreviations

APGS	Africa Programme on Gender Statistics
AU	African Union
BPfA	Beijing Platform for Action
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CoG	Council of Governors
CRB	Credit Reference Bureau
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GEWE	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GRB	Gender Responsive Budgeting
GSSP	Gender Sector Statistics Plan
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
KDHS	Kenya Demographic and Health Survey
KIHBS	Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KRA	Key Result Areas
KSDS-II	Kenya Strategy for the Development of Statistics (Second Edition)
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDACs	Ministries, Departments, Agencies and Counties
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (Uganda)
MoGCSP	Ministry of Gender, Children, and Social Protection (Ghana)
MoUs	Memoranda of Understanding

MTP	Medium-Term Plan
NCRC	National Crime Research Centre
NGEC	National Gender and Equality Commission
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NSS	National Statistical System
NSDS-II	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (Second Edition)
NSO	National Statistical Office
PPPs	Public-Private Partnerships
RBM	Results-Based Management
REC	Regional Economic Communities
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SDGAAA	State Department for Gender Affairs and Affirmative Action
SEP	Solar Energy Promoters
TEC	Technical Evaluation Committee
TNA	Training Needs Assessment
TWC	Technical Working Committee
TWG	Technical Working Group
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
VAWG	Violence Against Women and Girls

Executive summary

The Gender Sector Statistics Plan (GSSP) provides a comprehensive framework for enhancing the generation, analysis, dissemination, and utilization of gender statistics in Kenya. It aims to bridge existing data gaps, improve institutional capacity, and strengthen collaboration among government agencies, civil society organizations (CSOs), and development partners to ensure that gender statistics effectively inform policy formulation, planning, and decision-making.

The GSSP aligns with Kenya's Vision 2030, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and other national, regional and international gender commitments such as the Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA) and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). It highlights the need for accurate, timely, and reliable gender-disaggregated data to monitor progress on gender equality and promote social inclusion.

A key focus of the GSSP is to strengthen gender data collection and analysis by enhancing methodologies for collecting sex-disaggregated data across all sectors.

To build a strong foundation for sustainable gender statistics, the plan includes capacity-building initiatives for statisticians, policymakers, and data users to improve gender-sensitive data collection and analysis. Furthermore, it ensures that gender statistics remain aligned with global and national development goals, supporting Kenya's commitments to gender equality and social inclusion through data-driven strategies.

Additionally, it seeks to improve coordination and institutional frameworks by establishing mechanisms for collaboration between key stakeholders. Ensuring data accessibility and utilization is also a priority, making gender statistics widely available for evidence-based decision-making at all levels of governance.

To build a strong foundation for sustainable gender statistics, the plan includes capacity-building initiatives for statisticians, policymakers, and data users to improve gender-sensitive data collection and analysis. Furthermore, it ensures that gender statistics remain aligned with global and national development goals, supporting Kenya's commitments to gender equality and social inclusion through data-driven strategies.

The GSSP also addresses critical challenges that have historically hindered the effective use of gender statistics. These include the limited availability of sex-disaggregated data, weak coordination among institutions responsible for gender statistics, low levels of technical expertise in gender-responsive data analysis, and insufficient integration of gender statistics into policy and program development.

By implementing the GSSP, Kenya is expected to experience better-informed gender policies and programs that actively address inequalities. The plan will also lead to improved resource allocation for gender-responsive development initiatives, enhanced monitoring and reporting on Kenya's progress toward gender equality, and stronger institutional capacity to sustain gender statistics initiatives.

Through the integration of gender statistics into national planning, budgeting, and decision-making processes, the GSSP will contribute to a more inclusive, equitable, and data-driven approach to development. The success of this plan will depend on collaboration among stakeholders, ensuring that gender statistics are effectively produced and utilized for sustainable impact and long-term progress in gender equality.





CHAPTER
01

Introduction

1.1 Background

Gender statistics serve as a fundamental tool for evidence-based policymaking, ensuring that gender-related issues are effectively addressed in all spheres of life. The statistics supports Governments and stakeholders to identify inequalities and implement targeted interventions that promotes gender equality and empowerment of women. The role of gender statistics extends beyond tracking disparities; it is instrumental in shaping policies that foster inclusive economic participation, social protection, and equitable resource distribution.

Globally, gender statistics are critical for understanding and addressing systemic inequalities that hinder sustainable development and human rights. These statistics provide evidence to shape policies, allocate resources, and monitor progress toward achieving international commitments in various frameworks. Some of these frameworks include the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol), Southern African Development Community (SADC) Gender Statistics Strategy (2022-2030), AU Agenda 2063, Strategy

for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA) II (2017-2026) and Africa Programme on Gender Statistics (APGS). At regional level, several frameworks that promote production and use of gender statistics exists. These include the Intergovernmental Authority for Development (IGAD) Strategy (2023-2025), Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) Gender Policy (2002) and East African Community (EAC) Gender Policy (2018).

Kenya recognises the importance of gender statistics in evidenced-based decision making for inclusive and sustainable development. The constitution of Kenya, national policies, strategies and action plans are anchored on promotion of gender equality and non-discrimination of citizens. Specifically, the Kenya Vision 2030 and its Fourth Medium Term Plan (2023-2027) seek to generate sex disaggregated data to guide planning and implementation across all sectors. To realise sustained production of gender statistics as envisaged in several national development plans, the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) is implementing the Statistics Act, 2006, and its attendant regulations. In addition, KNBS is implementing the Kenya Second Strategy for the Development of Statistics (2024-2028) that has a focus area on strengthening legal, policy and institutional frameworks with a key deliverable on developing sector statistics plans that include Gender Sector Statistics Plan.

Despite the progress made in strengthening gender statistics, the country still faces several challenges. According to the State Department for Gender Affairs and Affirmative Action Strategic Plan (2023–2027), the current supply of gender statistics is inadequate for evidence-based policy formulation, planning and budgeting. In addition, there is inadequate technical capacity to generate gender statistics, weak coordination, limited engagement between gender data producers and users, financial constraints as well as weak knowledge management. The Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) Strategic Plan (2023-2027) highlights similar challenges, calling for strengthened partnerships between government agencies, civil society organizations, the Private sector and development partners to support sustainable gender data systems. Therefore, addressing these challenges requires strategic interventions, including improved coordination, capacity building, and financial investment in statistical systems. The development of this Second Gender Sector Statistics Plan (GSSP II) 2024-2028 builds on the foundation of the first Gender Sector Statistics Plan (GSSP I) 2019-2023 and is designed to provide a structured approach to enhance production and use of gender statistics in Kenya.

1.2 Objective of the GSSP II

The main objective of this Plan is to establish a strategic framework for enhancing the production and use of gender statistics to promote gender equality. The specific objectives of this plan are to:

i. Identify current gender statistics gaps and user needs;

ii. Identify key activities to be undertaken to enhance production and use of gender statistics in the period 2024-2028; and

iii. Estimate the resources required to undertake the identified activities.

1.3 Rationale of GSSP II

The Second Gender Sector Statistics Plan (GSSP II) (2024–2028) addresses persistent gaps in gender statistics that hinder effective policymaking and programmatic interventions. Gender statistics are critical for monitoring progress on gender equality, guiding policy decisions, and ensuring accountability.

Kenya's gender statistics landscape has evolved, but significant challenges remain in harmonizing, coordinating, and disseminating gender data. Data collection is often sporadic, donor-driven, and sector-specific, limiting integration into national planning and budgeting frameworks. The GSSP II aims to enhance integration of gender statistics into the National Statistical System, ensuring systematic production, analysis, and dissemination for policy impact.

The GSSP II aligns with national, regional, and global frameworks, reinforcing its necessity. Kenya's Vision 2030 emphasizes gender equality as a catalyst for sustainable development. The GSSP II supports implementation of regional frameworks like the Southern African Development Community's (SADC) Gender

Statistics Strategy (2022–2030), that aims to promote harmonized and comparable gender statistics across Africa. At the continental level, it supports the African Union's Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Strategy (2018–2028) that underscores the importance of data-driven interventions.

Kenya's commitment to realizing constitutional imperatives on gender equality and non-discrimination, as enshrined in Article 27; achieving Sustainable Development Goal 5 on gender equality and empowerment of women and girls; and fully implementing the National Policy on Gender and Development relies on a robust gender statistics plan. The GSSP II serves as a strategic tool to ensure gender-sensitive policy interventions are evidence-based, reducing risks of policy misalignment and resource misallocation. Ultimately, the GSSP II (2024–2028) is a strategic plan to advance gender equality and monitor gender commitments at national and county levels.

1.4 Methodology of Developing GSSP II

The development of the second Gender Sector Statistics Plan (2024-2028) was initiated by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics upon the lapse of GSSP I period. The process began with the constitution of a Technical Working Group (TWG) that comprised members drawn from the Inter-Agency Gender Statistics Technical Committee (IAGSTC). A consultant was onboarded to support the TWG.

The second step involved review of Gender Sector Statistics Plan (2019-2023) to identify achievements, challenges, lessons learnt and emerging issues encountered during the implementation of the GSSP I. Key legal, policy and institutional frameworks were also reviewed. Some of the documents that were reviewed included: Constitution of Kenya (2010); Statistics Act, CAP 112 Laws of Kenya [Rev. 2022]; Kenya's Vision 2030 and the Fourth Medium-Term Plan (MTPIV); Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and National Gender Policy and Development (2019).

The third step involved engagement with various stakeholders that included: Ministries, Department and Agencies; Council of Governors; Academia and research institutions; Development Partners; Civil Society Organizations; and, Private Sector. Stakeholder engagement was conducted through national and county consultative meetings, workshops, and technical working group sessions. These engagements helped identify key gender data gaps, emerging priorities, and capacity-building needs.

The subsequent steps involved data collection, drafting of the report, consultations within the Technical Working Group and validation of the report by both internal and external stakeholders. Finally, the final Plan was adopted, published, launched, and disseminated for implementation.

“Kenya's commitment to realizing constitutional imperatives on gender equality and non-discrimination, as enshrined in Article 27; achieving Sustainable Development Goal 5 on gender equality and empowerment of women and girls; and fully implementing the National Policy on Gender and Development relies on a robust gender statistics plan.”





CHAPTER
02

Situational Analysis

Gender statistics play a critical role in tracking progress toward gender equality, identifying gaps in policy implementation, and ensuring equitable resource allocation. In Kenya, gender statistics are collected by various institutions, including the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), the National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC), and the State Department for Gender Affairs and Affirmative Action (SDGAAA). These institutions collaborate with county governments, civil society organizations, development partners, and international agencies to produce gender-disaggregated data that informs national development strategies.

Kenya has made significant progress in institutionalizing gender statistics, with frameworks such as the Kenya Strategy for the Development of Statistics (KSDS-II) 2024-2028 emphasizing the importance of sex disaggregated data. Additionally, the integration of gender indicators in national surveys such as the Kenya Demographic and Health Survey (KDHS), Kenya Population and Housing Census, and the Economic Survey has improved the availability of sex-disaggregated data. However, despite these advancements, challenges

persist in data coverage, accuracy, comparability, and accessibility.

A review of Kenya's gender statistics landscape reveals the following key characteristics:



1. **Existence of Gender Related Frameworks –** Kenya has established frameworks to guide gender statistics collection and analysis. These include the National Policy on Gender and Development, the National Strategy to End Gender-Based Violence (GBV), and Vision 2030, which prioritize gender equality in development planning.



2. **Institutional Coordination –** Gender statistics are produced through multi-sectoral collaboration, primarily involving KNBS, NGEC, SDGAAA, and other line ministries. However, coordination gaps exist, leading to data duplication and inconsistencies.



3. **Gender Statistics Integration in National Surveys –** National surveys and censuses include sex-disaggregated indicators, but gaps remain in specific areas such as informal sector employment, unpaid care work, and gender-based violence reporting.



4. **Data Accessibility and Utilization –** While Kenya has improved data collection, access to gender statistics remains limited, particularly for policy analysts, researchers, and civil society organizations. Strengthening data dissemination mechanisms is essential to enhance utilization.



5. **Funding and Resource Limitations –** The production of gender statistics is often dependent on donor funding, leading to inconsistencies in data collection. A sustainable financing model is required to ensure continuous and reliable gender data production.

Kenya's experience aligns with challenges faced by other countries, including Somalia, Uganda, and Ghana, where institutional coordination, data harmonization, and resource allocation are ongoing issues. The next sections of this chapter will explore Kenya's key achievements, challenges, and opportunities for strengthening gender statistics, drawing comparisons with best practices from other nations.

2.1 Sector context and analysis (including alignment with local and international frameworks)

Over the years, Kenya has made strides in mainstreaming gender statistics into national development planning. However, institutional, financial, and technical challenges persist, limiting the full realization of a comprehensive, coordinated, and responsive gender statistics system. The Gender Sector Statistics Plan (GSSP) 2024-2028 seeks to address these challenges by strengthening coordination, increasing data coverage, improving accessibility, and aligning Kenya's gender statistics framework with international best practices.

I. Institutional and Legal Frameworks

Kenya's gender statistics system operates under a structured institutional and legal framework, which ensures the production, management, and use of gender-disaggregated data across sectors. Key institutions involved in gender statistics include:

- Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) – The primary agency responsible for the collection, analysis, and dissemination of official statistics, including gender data.
- National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC) – Mandated to oversee the implementation of gender-related policies and promote gender equality through evidence-based advocacy.
- State Department for Gender Affairs and Affirmative Action (SDGAAA) – Leads gender mainstreaming efforts and works closely with KNBS and NGEC to ensure that national policies and programs incorporate gender statistics.
- County Governments – Integrate gender data

into County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) and local governance frameworks.

- Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Research Institutions – Support data collection, gender-responsive policy analysis, and advocacy for improved gender statistics.
- Development Partners and International Organizations (e.g., UN Women, UNDP, World Bank) – Provide technical and financial support for gender statistics initiatives.

The legal framework governing gender statistics includes:

- The Constitution of Kenya (2010) – Guarantees gender equality (Article 27) and calls for gender-responsive planning and budgeting.
- Statistics Act, CAP 112 Laws of Kenya [Rev. 2022] – Establishes KNBS as the principal producer and coordinator of official statistics, ensuring data credibility and standardization.
- Vision 2030 – Identifies gender equality as a key development pillar and emphasizes the need for gender statistics to inform policy implementation.
- The National Policy on Gender and Development (2019) – Guides gender mainstreaming and calls for increased investment in gender statistics.
- The Kenya Strategy for the Development of Statistics (KSDS-II) 2024-2028 – Provides a roadmap for strengthening statistical systems, including gender data.

Despite the presence of these institutions and policies, fragmentation, duplication of efforts, and weak coordination mechanisms hinder the effective implementation of a unified gender statistics framework.

II. Alignment with National Development Plans

Kenya's gender statistics framework aligns with key national development priorities, ensuring that gender equality is integrated into long-term and medium-term strategic plans.

1. Vision 2030 – Recognizes gender equality and women's empowerment as a fundamental pillar in social and economic transformation. It mandates gender-responsive data collection for decision-making in economic growth, education, health, and governance.
2. Medium-Term Plans (MTPs) – Successive MTPs, aligned with Vision 2030, set specific gender targets and indicators to monitor national progress on gender equality.
3. County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) – Require County Governments to incorporate gender-disaggregated data in planning, budgeting, and implementation processes.
4. Sectoral Gender Mainstreaming Strategies – Various ministries (e.g., health, education, finance, agriculture) are mandated to use gender statistics in developing policies, programs, and resource allocation strategies.

However, implementation gaps remain, including insufficient financing for gender data collection, weak enforcement of gender-responsive policies, and inconsistencies in data harmonization across sectors.

III. Integration with Regional and International Frameworks

Kenya's commitment to gender statistics aligns with various regional and international frameworks, ensuring comparability, accountability, and policy coherence in gender data collection and reporting.

1. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – Kenya is committed to monitoring SDG 5 (Gender Equality) and other gender-related indicators across different SDGs, requiring the production of high-quality, timely, and sex-disaggregated data.
2. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) – Calls for data-driven interventions in addressing gender disparities and ensuring compliance with gender equality obligations.
3. Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA) – Advocates for systematic collection and use of gender statistics to measure progress in gender equality policies and programs.

4. African Union's Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) Strategy (2018-2028) – Provides a roadmap for gender statistics development across AU member states, emphasizing the role of data in policy formulation and implementation.
5. SADC Gender Statistics Strategy (2022-2030) – Encourages harmonization of gender data collection methodologies across member states, promoting regional comparability and shared learning.
6. Global Gender Data Reporting Mechanisms (e.g., UN Women, World Bank Gender Data Portal) – Kenya contributes to global efforts in tracking gender development indicators and best practices.

While Kenya has made notable progress in aligning with these frameworks, challenges remain in ensuring consistency in gender data reporting, addressing data gaps in specific gender indicators, and integrating international standards into local statistical methodologies.

IV. Coordination and Data Ecosystem in Kenya

The effectiveness of gender statistics relies on seamless coordination among stakeholders, yet Kenya still experiences fragmentation, data inconsistencies, and accessibility barriers.

Key coordination challenges include:

- Lack of a centralized gender statistics coordination framework – Multiple agencies collect gender data, but the absence of a unified data-sharing mechanism leads to duplication and inefficiencies.
- Variability in data collection methodologies – Different agencies use non-standardized tools, making it difficult to compare and harmonize gender data across sectors.



- Limited accessibility and utilization of gender statistics – Despite progress in digital data platforms, researchers, policymakers, and development partners face challenges in accessing real-time, gender-disaggregated data.
- Weak integration of county-level data – While some counties collect gender statistics, a national framework for aggregating county-level data into the national system remains underdeveloped.

To enhance the effectiveness of gender statistics, the GSSP 2024-2028 prioritizes:

- Strengthening data-sharing mechanisms between KNBS, NGEC, SDGAAA, and county governments.
- Standardizing gender data collection methodologies for improved comparability and accuracy.
- Investing in digital innovations to enhance accessibility and transparency of gender statistics.

Kenya's gender statistics sector is well-grounded in strong institutional and legal frameworks, with alignment to national and international gender equality commitments. However, fragmented coordination, inadequate funding, and accessibility barriers hinder optimal utilization of gender statistics in decision-making. Addressing these challenges through harmonized coordination, enhanced funding, and digital transformation will be key to strengthening Kenya's gender statistics landscape.

2.2 Review of the sector financing

Financing gender statistics is a crucial factor in ensuring the sustainable production, analysis, and dissemination of quality gender-disaggregated data. Adequate funding is required to support surveys, research, digital innovations, capacity building, and data accessibility initiatives. However, Kenya's gender statistics sector continues to face budgetary constraints, over-reliance on donor funding, and lack of dedicated financial commitments from both national and county governments.

This section explores funding trends, financial challenges, and opportunities for sustainable financing of gender statistics in Kenya.

I. Funding Sources for Gender Statistics

The financing of gender statistics in Kenya comes from a combination of government allocations, development partners, and private sector engagement. The key funding sources include:

1. Government Funding

- The National Treasury allocates funds for gender statistics under institutions such as the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC), and the State Department for Gender Affairs and Affirmative Action (SDGAAA).
- County governments incorporate gender-responsive budgeting within their County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs).
- Government ministries allocate a portion of their budgets for gender-related research and reporting.
- Medium-Term Plans (MTPs) and Vision 2030 strategies provide frameworks for gender-related financing.

2. Donor and Development Partner Support

- United Nations (UN Women, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, and World Bank) – Provide technical and financial assistance for gender data collection, reporting, and capacity-building initiatives.
- Bilateral and multilateral donors – Support gender-focused programs, such as gender-based violence (GBV) data tracking and economic empowerment surveys.
- Regional initiatives such as the SADC Gender Statistics Strategy (2022-2030) and AU Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) Strategy also provide opportunities for financial and technical cooperation.

3. Private Sector and Civil Society Engagement

- The private sector is increasingly investing in

gender-focused research, particularly in the areas of financial inclusion, women in leadership, and gendered impacts of technology.

- Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) engage in data advocacy and mobilization of resources to improve the collection and use of gender statistics.

While these funding sources provide financial support, the sector faces significant gaps that hinder the consistent production and utilization of gender statistics.

II. Challenges in Financing Gender Statistics

Despite the availability of multiple funding sources, Kenya's gender statistics sector faces the following financial constraints:

1. Over-Reliance on Donor Funding

   A large portion of gender data collection initiatives is dependent on donor support, making the sector vulnerable to shifts in donor priorities.

   Sustainability concerns arise when externally funded projects end without long-term government financial commitments.

2. Limited Budget Allocation from the National Treasury

   The government allocates limited resources for gender statistics, often prioritizing other national economic needs.

   Budget cuts and competing priorities affect the allocation for gender-focused data collection and research initiatives.

3. Weak Gender-Responsive Budgeting at County Levels

   While some counties have embraced gender budgeting, many still lack clear financial commitments to gender statistics in their CIDPs.

   Limited technical capacity at county levels to mainstream gender in financial planning.

4. Fragmented and Uncoordinated Funding Mechanisms

   Various government agencies, NGOs, and development partners operate independently, leading to duplication of efforts and inefficiencies in funding gender statistics.

   Lack of a centralized funding mechanism results in underutilization of available resources.

5. High Cost of Gender Data Collection

   Conducting national gender-focused surveys (e.g., time-use surveys, informal sector employment tracking, and GBV data collection) requires substantial financial investment.

Use of digital tools and technology for gender statistics collection remains limited due to financial constraints.

III. Opportunities for Strengthening Gender Statistics Financing

To enhance financial sustainability for gender statistics, the following strategic financing mechanisms should be adopted:

1. Institutionalizing Gender-Responsive Budgeting (GRB)

   The government should mainstream gender statistics funding within the national budget and ensure dedicated allocations in the Medium-Term Plans (MTPs) and County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs).

   KNBS, NGEC, and SDGAAA should work with the National Treasury and county governments to develop a gender-sensitive financing framework.

2. Strengthening Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)

   Engage private sector companies in financing research on women's economic participation, digital inclusion, and leadership.

   Leverage corporate social responsibility (CSR) programs to support gender-disaggregated data collection initiatives.

3. Diversifying Funding Sources

   Encourage philanthropic foundations, research institutions, and civil society organizations to con-

tribute to gender statistics development.

Explore alternative financing models such as gender impact bonds or innovation funds to support gender data initiatives.

4. Establishing a Centralized Gender Statistics Funding Mechanism

Develop a Gender Statistics Fund to pool resources from government, donors, and the private sector.

Improve coordination of financial contributions from multiple stakeholders to minimize duplication and maximize impact.

5. Investing in Cost-Effective Data Collection Technologies

Utilize big data analytics, digital surveys, and mobile-based data collection methods to reduce costs and improve efficiency.

Strengthen open data platforms to make gender statistics more accessible, transparent, and widely used.

6 Strengthening Regional and International Funding Partnerships

Enhance Kenya's participation in SADC, AU, and global funding initiatives to support harmonized gender statistics methodologies and knowledge-sharing.

Advocate for inclusion in regional financing mechanisms that promote gender data development across Africa.

2.3 Sector performance trends and achievements

Kenya has made significant strides in the development and use of gender statistics over the past decade. These achievements have been driven by legislative advancements, increased data collection efforts, integration of gender indicators in national surveys, and enhanced institutional coordination.

1. Institutional Strengthening and Legal Frameworks

Kenya has strengthened its institutional and legal frameworks to support gender statistics. The Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) has enhanced its capacity to collect and analyze gender-disaggregated data, working closely with agencies such as the State Department for Gender (SDfG) and the National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC). Statistics Act, CAP 112 Laws of Kenya [Rev. 2022] provides a legal foundation for the production and dissemination of official statistics, including gender statistics. Additionally, the Constitution of Kenya (2010), Vision 2030, and the National Policy on Gender and Development reinforce the government's commitment to gender equality.

The Gender Sector Statistics Plan (GSSP) has been instrumental in guiding the integration of gender data in national planning. The plan outlines key indicators for gender statistics, ensures compliance with regional and international frameworks, and supports institutional collaboration to enhance gender data collection and dissemination.

The GSSP Performance Evaluation Report highlights progress made under the previous implementation cycle, particularly in expanding sector-wide gender data collection, increasing gender-responsive policy analysis, and improving accessibility to gender statistics. However, challenges remain in ensuring sustained implementation due to financial constraints and data harmonization issues.

2. Integration of Gender Statistics in National Surveys and Censuses

The inclusion of gender indicators in national surveys and censuses has improved the availability of sex-disaggregated data. The Kenya Demographic and Health Survey (KDHS), the Kenya Population and Housing Census, the Economic Survey, and the Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS) now contain enhanced gender statistics. These surveys provide critical insights into areas such as education, employment, health, and access to resources for both men and women.

The GSSP Performance Evaluation Report identifies notable progress in data availability, particularly in tracking women's economic participation, maternal health statistics, and GBV reporting. However, the report also highlights data gaps in informal sector employment, unpaid care work, and rural women's financial inclusion, calling for targeted data collection



efforts in these areas.

3. Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Data Collection

Kenya has made strides in tracking and documenting Gender-Based Violence (GBV) statistics. The Kenya Demographic and Health Survey (KDHS) and reports from the National Crime Research Centre (NCRC) provide data on domestic violence, sexual violence, and other gender-related crimes. The government has also established gender desks in police stations and GBV response centers to facilitate data collection and service provision.

The Gender Sector Statistics Plan emphasizes the need for harmonized GBV data collection methodologies to ensure comparability across government agencies, CSOs, and development partners. The plan also recommends the integration of digital data collection tools and survivor-centered reporting mechanisms.

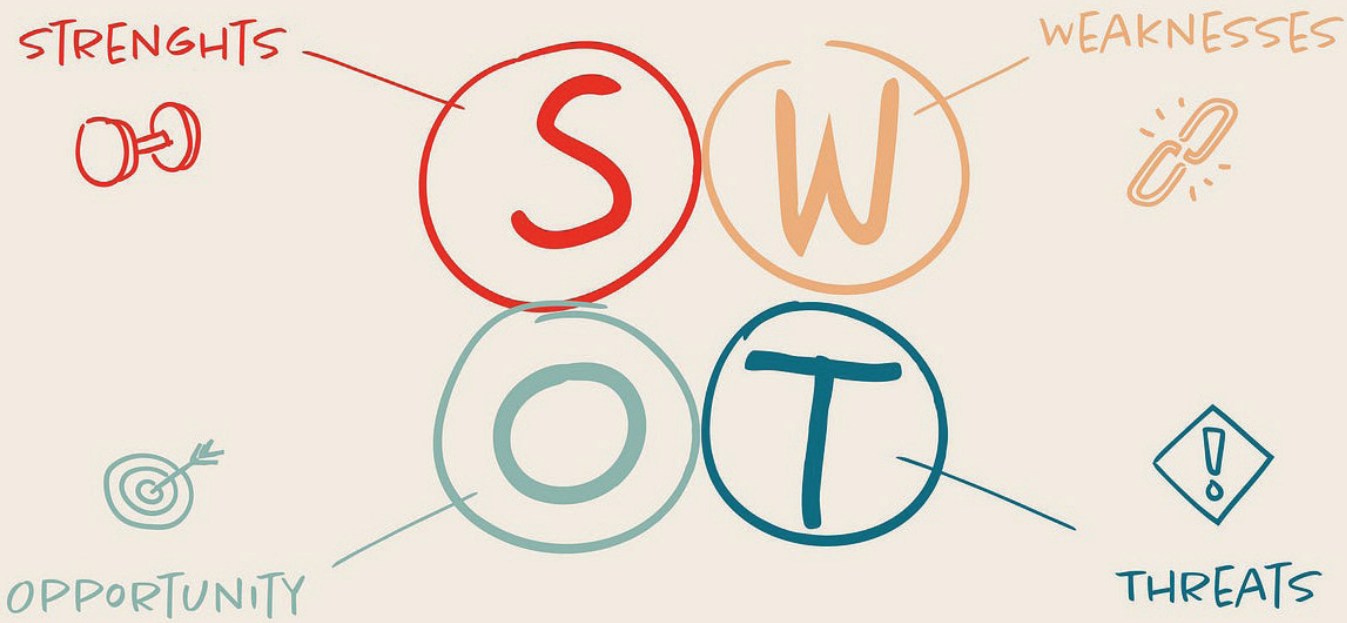
4. County-Level Gender Data Initiatives

With the decentralization of governance under the Constitution of Kenya (2010), some county governments have initiated gender statistics programs. County governments are incorporating gender-disaggregated data into their County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs), which strengthens local-level decision-making and gender-responsive budgeting.

The GSSP Performance Evaluation Report notes that while counties have improved gender data collection, inconsistencies remain due to limited technical capacity and weak institutional coordination.

5. Digital Innovations and Open Data Platforms

The use of digital technologies and open data platforms has expanded access to gender statistics. Platforms such as the Kenya Open Data Initiative and KNBS's online databases provide researchers, policymakers, and the public with access to key gender indicators. Digital data collection tools, including mobile-based surveys and Geographic Information Systems (GIS), are being utilized to improve the accuracy and reach of gender data.



2.4 Sectoral Development issues, causes, opportunities and challenges

Kenya's gender statistics sector continues to face several development issues and challenges despite its achievements.

Sectoral Development Issues and Causes

- Inadequate funding – The sector remains heavily dependent on donor funding, leading to sustainability concerns.
- Fragmented data systems – Lack of a centralized database for gender statistics causes inconsistencies and duplication of efforts.
- Weak coordination among agencies – KNBS, NGEC, and SDGAA operate independently, limiting harmonization and data-sharing mechanisms.
- Limited capacity for gender-disaggregated data collection at county levels – Counties lack technical expertise and financial resources to strengthen gender statistics collection.

Opportunities

- Strengthening institutional coordination – Enhancing collaboration between government agencies, private sector, and civil society will improve efficiency in gender statistics collection and use.
- Leveraging digital tools and big data analytics – Investing in AI-driven gender data analysis and digital data collection methods can improve accuracy and accessibility.
- Gender-responsive budgeting – Increasing financial allocations for gender statistics at national and county levels can enhance sustainability.

Current strengths and weaknesses

This section outlines the strengths and weaknesses of Kenya's gender statistics sector, highlighting key institutional, financial, and technical factors that impact gender data collection, analysis, and utilization.

Strengths

Kenya has made significant progress in institutionalizing gender statistics, with several strengths supporting the sustainability and effectiveness of gender data systems:

- Strong Legal and Policy Frameworks Supporting Gender Statistics – Kenya has well-established laws, policies, and institutional mandates that guide the collection and use of gender statistics, including the Constitution of Kenya (2010), Statistics Act, CAP 112 Laws of Kenya [Rev. 2022], the National Policy on Gender and Development (2019), and Vision 2030.
- Institutional Commitment to Gender Data Production and Use – Key agencies, including KNBS, NGEC, and SDGAAA, have demonstrated increasing commitment to mainstreaming gender statistics in national and county planning.
- Integration of Gender Indicators in National Statistical Frameworks – Kenya has incorporated sex-disaggregated data and gender-responsive indicators in national and sectoral surveys, including the Kenya Demographic and Health Survey (KDHS), the Kenya Population and Housing Census, and the Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS).
- Growing Digital Innovations for Gender Data Collection – Adoption of mobile-based data collection, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and digital open-data platforms (e.g., Kenya Open Data Initiative, KNBS online gender statistics portal) has improved data access and efficiency.
- Regional and International Alignment – Kenya aligns its gender statistics framework with SADC, AU's GEWE Strategy, SDG 5, and CEDAW reporting mechanisms, ensuring harmonized methodologies and best practices.
- Emerging Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) for Gender Data – The private sector, academia, and development partners are increasingly investing in gender-focused research, financing data collection initiatives, and supporting innovation in data analytics.
- Improved Awareness and Advocacy on Gender Data – Civil society organizations (CSOs), NGOs, and advocacy groups have strengthened efforts in promoting the use of gender statistics for policy, legal reforms, and community-based interventions.

Weaknesses

Despite these achievements, several challenges and weaknesses hinder the full realization of an inclusive and sustainable gender statistics system in Kenya:

- Insufficient Technical and Financial Capacity at County Levels – While gender statistics have been integrated into national systems, county governments lack adequate technical expertise, data collection tools, and financial resources to strengthen gender data systems at the grassroots level.
- Poor Coordination and Data-Sharing Mechanisms – Gender statistics are collected by multiple agencies, but the lack of a centralized coordination framework results in duplication of efforts, inconsistencies in methodologies, and difficulties in data comparability across sectors.
- Limited Accessibility and Use of Gender-Disaggregated Data – Despite progress in data collection, access to real-time, actionable gender statistics remains a challenge, particularly for policymakers, researchers, and development practitioners. Outdated reporting mechanisms, lack of user-friendly data platforms, and low data literacy hinder effective use.
- Over-Reliance on Donor Funding – A large proportion of gender data collection activities is financed by external donors and development partners, raising concerns about long-term sustainability and financial independence.
- Data Gaps in Key Gender Indicators – Critical areas such as unpaid care work, informal sector employment, women's participation in decision-making, and GBV data remain underreported due to inconsistent methodologies and inadequate financial support.



- Weak Gender-Responsive Budgeting and Investment in Gender Data – Despite efforts to mainstream gender in financial planning, government budget allocations for gender statistics remain low, limiting the scope and frequency of national gender surveys.
- Limited Use of Advanced Analytics in Gender Data Processing – Kenya has yet to fully leverage AI, machine learning, and big data analytics in processing and analyzing gender statistics for evidence-based policymaking.
- Challenges in Localized Gender Data Collection – County-level gender statistics remain inconsistent and fragmented, as some counties lack dedicated gender statistics offices and data management structures.

Strengthening institutional collaboration, sustainable financing, and technical capacity-building will be critical in addressing these weaknesses and ensuring Kenya's gender statistics sector becomes more efficient, inclusive, and data-driven.

Cross cutting issues

Cross-cutting issues refer to overlapping themes that impact gender statistics across various sectors. These issues influence the accuracy, inclusivity, and effectiveness of gender data collection and its application in policy formulation.

Intersectionality and Social Inclusion

Gender statistics must reflect the intersections between gender and other forms of marginalization, including age, disability, ethnicity, rural-urban divides, and socio-economic status. A lack of intersectional data leads to oversimplified gender analyses, limiting effective interventions for specific groups, such as women with disabilities, indigenous communities, and rural women.

- Current gaps: Limited intersectional data for multiple marginalized groups, particularly on employment, access to education, and health disparities.
- Opportunities: Implementing disaggregated data collection models that recognize diverse identities and experiences.

Climate Change and Gender Statistics

The effects of climate change disproportionately impact women and vulnerable populations, yet gender-disaggregated data on climate resilience remains scarce. Women, especially in rural areas, often bear the burden of environmental degradation, resource depletion, and natural disasters.

- Current gaps: Lack of sex-disaggregated data on climate vulnerability, disaster response, and access to climate adaptation resources.
- Opportunities: Integrating climate resilience indicators into gender statistics, particularly in agriculture, energy, and water management.

Youth and Gender Statistics

Young people, particularly young women and girls, face unique socio-economic challenges that require targeted gender data collection. Issues such as early marriage, access to education, digital inclusion, and labour force participation remain underreported in existing gender statistics.

- Current gaps: Limited data on youth economic opportunities, school-to-work transitions, and digital gender gaps.
- Opportunities: Expanding youth-focused gender indicators to capture access to financial services, digital economy participation, and entrepreneurship.

Gender and Technology

The digital divide disproportionately affects women, especially in rural areas and informal economies. While Kenya has made strides in digital financial inclusion, barriers remain in accessing digital skills, online platforms, and ICT-based employment.

- Current gaps: Lack of comprehensive gender data on technology access, cybersecurity risks for women, and gender biases in AI-based decision-making.
- Opportunities: Enhancing digital literacy programs and tracking gender data on women's participation in STEM fields, digital entrepreneurship, and access to financial technology (FinTech).

2.5 Emerging issues

Emerging issues in gender statistics refer to new trends, challenges, and opportunities that require urgent attention and integration into data collection frameworks.

Impact of COVID-19 on Gender Data Availability and Usage

The COVID-19 pandemic exposed weaknesses in gender data collection, particularly in tracking the differentiated impacts of health crises on women and men. The crisis heightened economic inequalities, GBV cases, and disruptions in education and employment for women.

- Current gaps: Insufficient data on gendered economic losses, unpaid care work, and access to healthcare during pandemics.
- Opportunities: Strengthening real-time data systems to capture gendered effects of crises, pandemics, and humanitarian emergencies.

Integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning in Gender Data Analytics

The rise of AI and big data analytics offers opportunities to improve gender statistics accuracy and predictive modelling. However, concerns about algorithmic bias and ethical considerations remain.

- Current gaps: Inadequate policies governing gender-sensitive AI applications and ethical use of machine learning in gender data analysis.
- Opportunities: Developing AI-driven gender data analysis models while ensuring data privacy and fairness in digital decision-making.

Expanding Gender Statistics to Track Digital and Technological Inclusion

While Kenya has expanded mobile banking and digital ID systems, there is insufficient gender data on women's participation in e-commerce, online learning, and the digital workforce.

- Current gaps: No comprehensive national study on gender and digital financial inclusion, cybersecurity risks, or e-governance participation.
- Opportunities: Incorporating technology-focused gender indicators into national statistics and promoting gender-sensitive ICT policies.

Need for Localized Gender Statistics at Subnational Levels

Many gender data sets are aggregated at the national level, making it difficult to track gender disparities at the county and community levels.

- Current gaps: County governments lack technical capacity to conduct detailed gender-disaggregated surveys.
- Opportunities: Strengthening county-level gender statistics offices and integrating gender data into County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs)

2.6 Stakeholder analysis

Gender statistics involve multiple actors, including government agencies, development partners, private sector players, and civil society organizations (CSOs). Each stakeholder plays a critical role in ensuring gender statistics are collected, analyzed, and used effectively.

Government Agencies

- Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) – The lead institution in gender data collection, standardization, and publication.
- National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC) – Monitors gender equality progress and advocates for gender-disaggregated data inclusion in policy planning.
- State Department for Gender (SDfG) – Leads gender mainstreaming initiatives and ensures government-wide implementation of gender-responsive policies.
- County Governments – Responsible for integrating gender statistics into County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) and localized decision-making.
- National Treasury and Planning – Ensures gender-responsive budgeting and financing for gender data initiatives.



Development Partners and Multilateral Organizations

- UN Women, UNDP, World Bank, and African Union (AU) – Provide technical and financial support for gender data systems, capacity-building, and gender indicators alignment with SDG 5 and AU's GEWE Strategy.
- SADC and Regional Economic Communities (RECs) – Promote regional data harmonization and cross-country benchmarking on gender statistics.

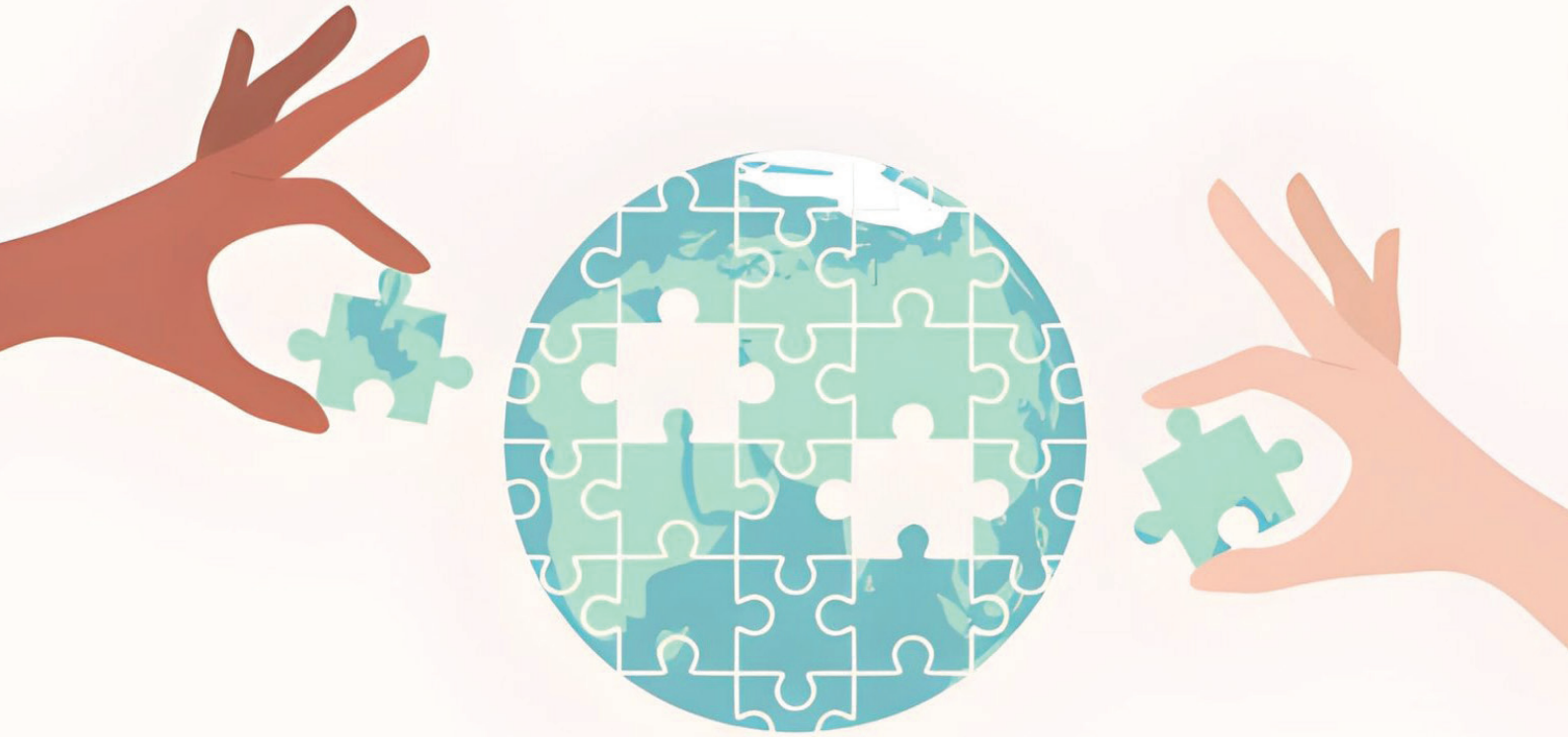
Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and NGOs

- CSOs play a crucial role in data advocacy, community engagement, and grassroots gender data collection.
- NGOs support research and capacity-building initiatives for government institutions and county-level data collection.
- Women's rights organizations engage in gender data accountability, policy monitoring, and advocacy for inclusive development.

Private Sector and Academia

- Private sector players contribute to gender-focused market research, financial inclusion data, and corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives on gender statistics.
- Academic institutions conduct gender research, policy impact assessments, and training on gender data analytics.
- Technology firms are increasingly involved in digital gender inclusion strategies and AI-driven gender data projects.

The multi-stakeholder ecosystem ensures that gender statistics are comprehensive, evidence-based, and effectively utilized in decision-making.



CHAPTER
03

Sector Strategic Model

The strategic model contains the vision, mission, core values and the guiding principles. It also highlights the key strategic goals for the planning period.

3.1 Vision Statement

"An inclusive society empowered by quality gender statistics for equitable and sustainable development."

3.2 Mission Statement

"To promote gender equality and women empowerment by producing, disseminating, and promoting the utilization of quality and sustainable gender statistics for informed decision making ."

3.3 Core Values

The sector will be guided by the national values and principles of governance, as enshrined in the Kenya Constitution (2010) . These will be upheld through the following core values:

01 **Fairness:** The sector will endeavor to be fair and balanced when it comes to data relating to women, men and intersex persons.

02 **Inclusivity:** The sector is committed to capturing the experiences of all individuals leaving no one behind, ensuring that 'everyone counts' in gender statistics.

03 **Innovation:** To remain relevant in a rapidly evolving data landscape, the sector will embrace innovation and creativity in the production and dissemination of gender statistics.



04 **Integrity:** The sector shall ascribe to high standards of personal ethics and integrity in the conduct of its affairs, especially with regard to Chapter 6 of the Kenyan Constitution (2010).

05 **Professionalism:** Producers and users of Gender statistics are expected to maintain professionalism in their work and in engagement across sectors.

3.4 Guiding Principles

The sector is guided by principles that promote equity, inclusion, and sustainability, ensuring that No One is Left Behind in policy and development efforts. These will be demonstrated through

1) Non-Discrimination: The sector will uphold equal treatment and fairness for all, without bias or prejudice.
2) Inclusivity and Representation: The sector will promote active participation and fair representation of all individuals, especially marginalized and underrepresented groups, in decision-making processes.
3) Leaving No One Behind: The sector will ensure that all individuals, particularly vulnerable populations, benefit from development interventions and opportunities.
4) Affirmative Action: The sector will promote implementation of proactive measures to empower and uplift disadvantaged groups to achieve equity.
5) Equitable Development: The Sector will ensure balanced resource allocation and service delivery that addresses the diverse needs of all segments of society.
6) Responsiveness to vulnerable groups: The sector will prioritize the rights, the needs, and wellbeing of groups such as women, children, youth, PWDs, minority and the elderly in all stages of policy and service delivery.

3.5 Strategic goals

During the 2024-2028 planning period, the gender sector will work towards achieving the following strategic goals;

1) A conducive environment for production and use of gender statistics
2) Enhance capacity for the production and dissemination of gender statistics
3) Promote utilization of gender statistics
4) Strategically enhanced resource mobilization to support sustainable gender statistics



CHAPTER
04

Strategic Objectives, Key Results Areas, and Actions

This chapter presents the means through which the Gender sector strategic direction will be realized. It includes an identification of the strategic objectives, key result areas under each strategic goal as well as Key actions for the planning period.

4.1 Strategic Objectives, Key Results Areas and Strategies

Strategic objectives show what the gender sector commits to accomplish within the next five years while the strategies are the means, the ways, the how's and the methods by which the sector will accomplish its objectives

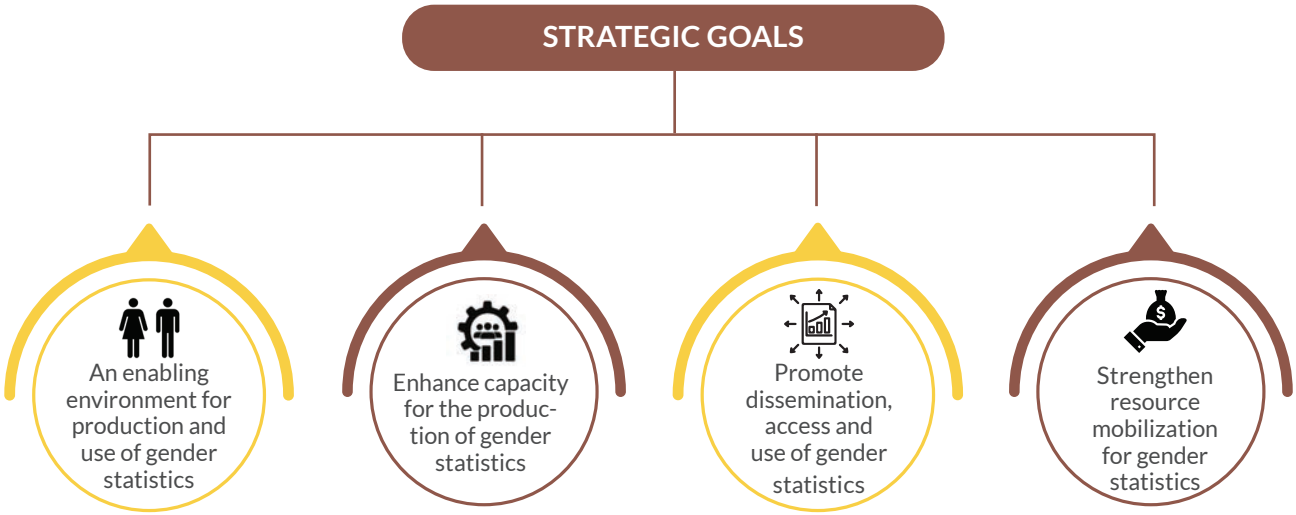


Table i: Strategic goals, strategic objectives, and strategies

Strategic Goals	Strategic Objective	Strategies
1. An enabling environment for production and use of gender statistics	1.1 To strengthen legal, policy, and institutional frameworks for the production and use of gender statistics	1.1.1 Develop and review legal, policy, and institutional frameworks for the production and use of gender statistics.
2. Enhance capacity for the production of quality gender statistics	2.1 To strengthen human resource capacity for the production of gender statistics.	2.1.1 Enhance technical capacity for gender statistics production
	2.2 To strengthen institutional Capacity for the production of gender statistics	2.2.2 Enhance stakeholder coordination and engagement in the production and use of gender statistics.
		2.2.3 Strengthen data Management and information systems and sharing systems (hardware and software)
	2.3 To increase production of quality gender statistics.	2.3.1 Increase in utilization of digital tools (AI, Machine Learning, and big data analytics (modernization))
		2.3.2 Strengthen administrative data systems
		2.3.3 Strengthen the production of gender statistics through Citizen Generated Data
3. Promote dissemination, access and use of gender statistics for evidence-based decision making	3.1 Increase awareness on the use of gender statistics	3.1.1 Strengthen advocacy on the uptake and use of gender statistics.
		3.1.2 Promote and mainstream gender statistics in policy, planning and budgeting.
	3.2 Increase access to gender statistics.	3.2.1 Enhance dissemination of gender statistics
		3.2.2 Producer-user feedback mechanism
4. Strengthen resource mobilization for gender statistics	4.1 To increase sustained sources of funds for gender statistics.	4.1.1 Engage the National Treasury and Parliament for adequate budget allocation for gender statistics
		4.1.2 Establish and strengthen strategic partnerships for diversified funding for gender statistics

4.2 Implementation Framework

The sector plan will be implemented through an elaborate implementation/action plan indicating various activities, timelines and responsibilities outlined under each strategy.

Table ii: Implementation Framework

Strategies	Key Activities	Output	Output Indicator	Target (5yrs)	Targets					Budget Ksh (Millions)					Responsibility	
					2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	Lead	Support
Strategic Goal 1: An enabling environment for production and use of gender statistics																
Strategic Objective 1.1: Strengthen legal, policy, and institutional frameworks for production and use of gender statistics																
1.1.1: Develop and review legal, policy, and institutional frameworks for the production and use of gender statistics.	Review the Statistics Act, CAP 112 Laws of Kenya [Rev. 2022]	Statistics Act Reviewed	Reviewed Statistics Act	1			1					10			KNBS	AG, KLRC, TNT SDGAAA, NGEC, COG, Non-state actors, Parliament
	Develop regulations to the Statistics Act.	Statistics Act Regulations developed	Statistics Regulation	1			1					5			KNBS	AG, KLRC, TNT SDGAAA, NGEC, COG, Non-state actors, Parliament
	Develop the National Statistical Policy.	National Statistical Policy developed	National Statistical Policy	1			1					10			KNBS	SDGAAA, NGEC, SDEP, Non-state actors, COG
	Develop national guidelines on the production of gender statistics	Gender statistics guidelines developed	Gender statistics guidelines	1			1					10			KNBS	SDGAAA, NGEC, CSOs, COG, DP

Table ii: Implementation Framework *Continued*

Strategies	Key Activities	Output	Output Indicator	Target (5yrs)	Targets					Budget Ksh (Millions)					Responsibility	
					2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	Lead	Support
Strategic Goal 2: Enhance capacity for the production of quality gender statistics																
Strategic Objective 2.1: To strengthen Human resource capacity for the production of gender statistics																
2.1.1: Enhance technical capacity for gender statistics production	Undertake Training Needs Assessment	TNA undertaken	TNA Report	1			1					1			KNBS	SDGAAA, NGEC, COG
	Develop a training program and materials/ manuals	Training program and materials developed	Training program/ Manual and Material	1			1					5			KNBS	SDGAAA, NGEC, COG
	Train state and nonstate actors	State and non-state actors trained	Number of state and non state actors trained, Training Report	2,000	290	360	400	450	500	6	7	8	10	12	KNBS	SDGAAA, NGEC, COG
	Establish/ Strengthen Statistical/Planning units in MDACs	Statistical/ Planning units in MDACs Established/ Strengthened	Number of MDACs with Statistical/ Planning units	500	50	100	150	180	20	5	10	15	20	10	SDEP, KNBS, COG	MDACs, NGEC,

Table ii: Implementation Framework *Continued*

Strategies	Key Activities	Output	Output Indicator	Target (5yrs)	Targets					Budget Ksh (Millions)					Responsibility	
					2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	Lead	Support
Strategic Objective 2.2: To strengthen institutional Capacity for the production of gender statistics																
2.2.2: Enhance stakeholder coordination and engagement in the production and use of gender statistics.	Develop a database of producers and users of gender statistics	Database of producers and users of gender statistics developed	Database of producers and users of gender statistics	1			1					1			KNBS	MDAs, COG
	Develop a stakeholders' Coordination Framework	Coordination Framework developed	Coordination Framework	1			1					10			KNBS	MDAs, SDGAAA COG, non-state-Actors
	Convene TWC/G meetings on gender statistics	TWC meetings convened	Number of TWC meetings convened	20	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	KNBS, SDGAAA	MDAs, COG, Non-State Actors
	Convene user-producer dialogues on gender Statistics	User-producer dialogues convened	Number of User-producer dialogues convened	10	2	2	2	2	2	5	5	5	5	5	KNBS	MDAs, COG, Non-State Actors
	Convene annual gender data producers and user conference/ Symposium	Annual gender data producers and user's conference/symposium convened	Number of conferences/symposiums held	5	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	5	5	5	KNBS	SDGAAA, NGEC, SDEP, COG

Table ii: Implementation Framework *Continued*

Strategies	Key Activities	Output	Output Indicator	Target (5yrs)	Targets					Budget Ksh (Millions)					Responsibility	
					2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	Lead	Support
2.2.3: Strengthen data Management, information and sharing systems (hardware and software)	Upgrade the existing data repository to integrate gender data	Upgraded data repository	Data repository	1				1					50		KNBS	SDGAAA, NGEC, COG
	Develop gender data portal/ Dashboard	Gender Data portals/ dashboard developed	Number of portals/ dashboards developed	1				1					5		KNBS	SDGAAA, NGEC, COG
	Enhance data security protocols	Improved data security protocols	Data security audit reports	5		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	KNBS	SDGAAA, NGEC, COG
	Acquire modern equipment, software and infrastructure to enhance efficiency in data production	Modern equipment and software acquired	Number of MDAC supported with software and equipment	500	100	100	100	100	100	20	20	20	20	20	TNT	ICTA, Development Partners, MDACs, COG
	Establish data sharing agreements	Data sharing agreements established	Number of agreements signed	6	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	KNBS	SDGAAA, NGEC, SDEP, COG, CSOs

Table ii: Implementation Framework *Continued*

Strategies	Key Activities	Output	Output Indicator	Target (5yrs)	Targets					Budget Ksh (Millions)					Responsibility	
					2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	Lead	Support
Strategic Objective 2.3: To increase production of quality gender statistics																
2.3.1: Increase in utilization of digital tools (AI, Machine Learning, and big data analytics (modernization))	Train State and non state actors on AI, Machine Learning, and big data analytics	State and non state actors trained in AI, Machine Learning, and big data analytics	Number of State and non state actors trained.	500	100	100	100	100	100	10	10	10	10	10	KNBS	SDGAAA, NGEC, SDEP, COG, CSOs
	Subscribe to AI tools	AI tools subscribed	Number of institutions with AI subscriptions	10	2	2	2	2	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5		
2.3.2: Strengthen administrative data systems	Assess the quality of MDACs administrative data systems and develop improvement plans	Administrative data systems assessed and plans developed	Number of improvement plans developed	5	1	1	1	1	1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	KNBS	MDACs, COG
	Standardize gender data collection tools and methodologies	Standardized tools and methodologies	Number of standardized tools	1			1					10			KNBS	SDGAAA, NGEC, SDEP, COG, CSOs
	Review Kenya Statistics Quality Assurance framework (KESQAF) for validating administrative data.	KESQAF Reviewed	KESQAF	1				1					10		KNBS	SDGAAA, NGEC, SDEP, COG, CSOs

Table ii: Implementation Framework *Continued*

Strategies	Key Activities	Output	Output Indicator	Target (5yrs)	Targets					Budget Ksh (Millions)					Responsibility	
					2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	Lead	Support
2.3.3: Strengthen the production of gender statistics through Citizen Generated Data	Train CSOs on production of quality gender specific CGD	CSOs trained	Number of CSOs trained	150	30	30	30	30	30	10	10	10	10	10	KNBS	SDGAAA, NGEC, SDEP, COG, CSOs
	Validate gender specific CGD	Datasets Validated	Number of datasets validated	20	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	KNBS	SDGAAA, NGEC, SDEP, COG, CSOs
		Datasets Published	Number of datasets published	5	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	KNBS	SDGAAA, NGEC, SDEP, COG, CSOs

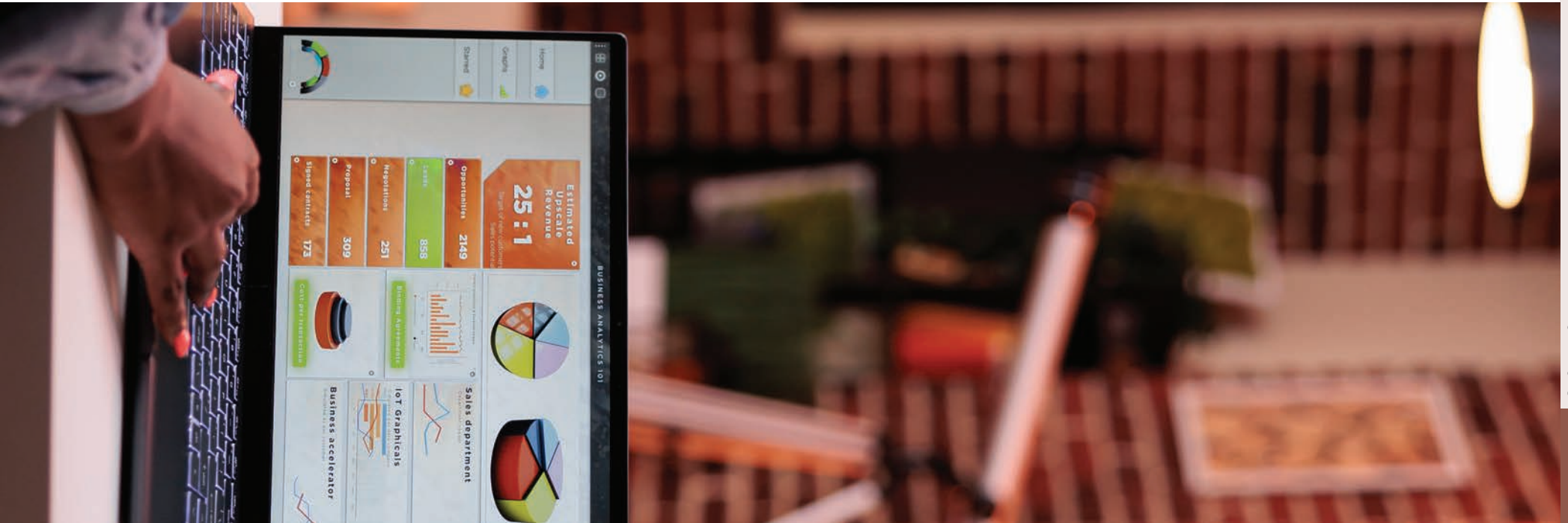


Table ii: Implementation Framework *Continued*

Strategies	Key Activities	Output	Output Indicator	Target (5yrs)	Targets					Budget Ksh (Millions)					Responsibility	
					2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	Lead	Support
Strategic Goal 3: Promote dissemination, access and use of gender statistics for evidence-based decision making																
Strategic objective 3.1: Increase awareness on the use of gender statistics																
3.1.1: Strengthen advocacy on the uptake and use of gender statistics.	Develop gender statistics communication strategy	Gender Statistics communication strategy developed	Gender statistics communication strategy	1			1					10			KNBS	SDGAAA, NGEC, Media, CSOs
	Develop advocacy messages and education, information and communication materials on gender statistics	Advocacy messages on gender statistics developed.	Advocacy messages toolkit developed	5	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	KNBS	SDGAAA, NGEC, Media, CSOs
	Conduct high level celebration on gender statistics during international days and the annual week on official statistics	Gender statistics event held and awareness raised	Gender statistics event conducted	5	1	1	1	1	1	10	10	10	10	10	KNBS	SDGAAA, NGEC, Media, CSOs
	Train media personnel on dissemination of gender statistics	Media personnel trained	Number of Media personnel trained	100	20	20	20	20	20	4	4	4	4	4	KNBS	SDGAAA, NGEC, Media, CSOs, DP
	Conduct media engagements on gender statistics	Media engagements on gender statistics conducted	Number of media engagements on gender statistics conducted	40	8	8	8	8	8	2	2	2	2	2	KNBS, SDGAAA, NGEC	Media, CSOs, DP

Table ii: Implementation Framework *Continued*

Strategies	Key Activities	Output	Output Indicator	Target (5yrs)	Targets					Budget Ksh (Millions)					Responsibility	
					2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	Lead	Support
3.1.2: Promote and Mainstream gender statistics in policy, planning and budgeting.	Train MDACs on mainstreaming of gender statistics in policy, planning and budgeting	MDACs trained on mainstreaming of gender statistics in policy, planning and budgeting	Number of MDACs trained on mainstreaming of gender statistics use in policy, planning and budgeting	500	100	100	100	100	100	8	8	8	8	8	KNBS	SDGAAA, NGEC, CSOs
	Identify gender statistics champions and focal persons in MDACs	Gender statistics champions/ focal persons identified	Number of MDACs with gender statistics champions/focal persons	500			500					-			KNBS	SDGAAA, NGEC, CSOs
	Track mainstreaming of gender statistics in MDACs	MDACs with gender statistics mainstreaming tracked	Percentage of MDACs mainstreaming gender statistics	100%	_	_	50%	70%	100%	-	-	4	4	4	NGEC, SDGAAA	KNBS, MDACs, COG
	Establish an award scheme for State and Non-state that have mainstreamed gender statistics in policy, planning and budgeting	An award scheme established	Number of award scheme	5	_	_	1	1	1						NGEC, SDGAAA, SDEP	KNBS, MDACs, COG

Table ii: Implementation Framework *Continued*

Strategies	Key Activities	Output	Output Indicator	Target (5yrs)	Targets					Budget Ksh (Millions)					Responsibility	
					2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	Lead	Support
Strategic Objective 3.2: Increase access to gender statistics																
3.2.1: Enhance dissemination of gender statistics	Revamp the already existing platforms and tools.	Existing gender statistics dissemination platforms and tools revamped	Number of existing gender statistics dissemination platforms and tools revamped.	1											KNBS	SDGAAA, NGEC, CSOs, Media
	Develop simplified/popular versions of gender statistics products	Simplified/popular versions of gender statistics products developed	Number of Simplified/popular versions of gender statistics products developed	5	1	1	1	1	1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	KNBS	SDGAAA, NGEC, CSOs, Media
	Train media dissemination champions on gender statistics	Media dissemination champions trained on gender statistics	Number of media dissemination champions trained on gender statistics.	40	10	10	10	10	10	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	KNBS	SDGAAA, NGEC, CSOs, Media
	Conduct media engagements on gender statistics	Media engagements on gender statistics conducted	Number of media engagements on gender statistics conducted	24	_	_	8	8	8	-	-	2.0	2.0	2.0	KNBS	SDGAAA, COG, NGEC, CSOs, Media

Table ii: Implementation Framework *Continued*

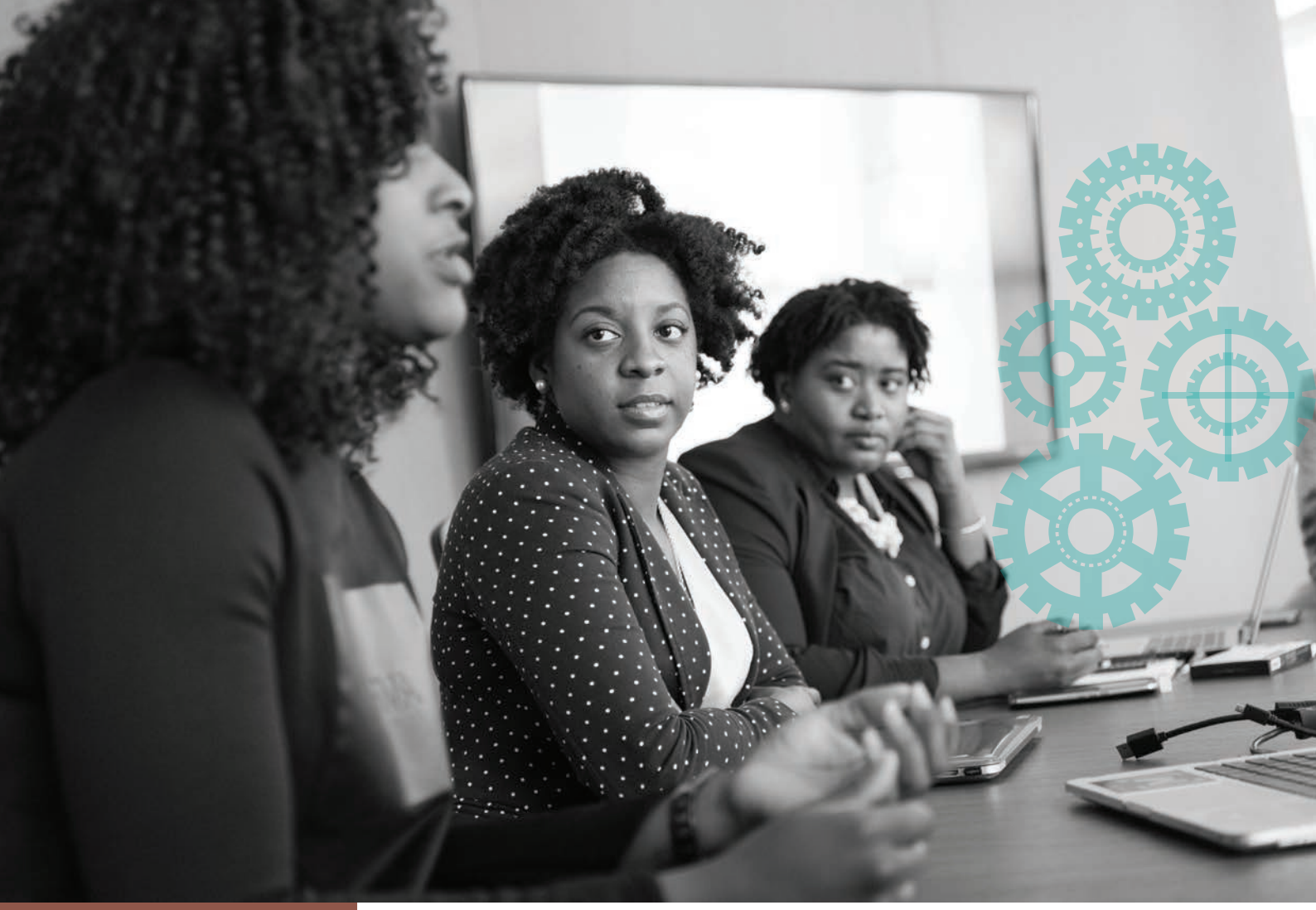
Strategies	Key Activities	Output	Output Indicator	Target (5yrs)	Targets					Budget Ksh (Millions)					Responsibility	
					2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	Lead	Support
3.2.2: Producer-user feedback mechanism	Conduct user satisfaction survey	user satisfaction survey conducted	Number of user satisfaction survey conducted	2			1		1			1		1	KNBS	SDGAAA, NGEC, CSOs, Media, COG
	Create online interactive feedback mechanisms	Online interactive feedback mechanisms developed	Feedback Mechanism	1			1					5			ICTA	KNBS, MDACs, COG
Strategic Goal 4: To increase sustained sources of funds for gender statistics.																
Strategic Objective4.1: To increase the number of continuous sources of funds for gender statistics.																
4.1.1: Engage the National Treasury and Parliament for adequate budget allocation for gender statistics	Hold consultative forums on strategic funding with the National Treasury and the parliamentary Committees responsible for Statistics and Gender	Consultative forums with parliamentary Committees and National Treasury held.	Number of consultative forums held.	5	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	5	5	5	KNBS	SDGAAA, NGEC, MDACs, COG, National Treasury
	Identify gender statistics programs to be funded.	Gender statistics programs funded.	Number of gender statistics programs funded.	3	_	_	1	1	1	-	-	2	2	2	SDGAAA, KNBS	MDACs, COG, TNT
	Engage the National Treasury to include Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) in budget circulars	GRB included in Budget Circulars	Budget circulars	5	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	TNT	SDGAAA, NGEC, SDEP, COG, CSOs
	Train MDACs on Responsive Budgeting (GRB)	MDACs Trained on GRB	Number of MDACS trained on GRB	500	100	100	100	100	100	10	10	10	10	10	SDGAAA, TNT	NGEC, MDACs

Table ii: Implementation Framework *Continued*

Strategies	Key Activities	Output	Output Indicator	Target (5yrs)	Targets					Budget Ksh (Millions)					Responsibility	
					2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	Lead	Support
4.1.2: Establish and strengthen strategic partnerships for diversified funding for gender statistics	Establish bilateral/ multilateral agreements	Bilateral/multilateral agreements established	Number of agreements established	5	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	KNBS	SDGAAA, NGEC, DP
	Develop MoUs for strategic partnerships	MoUs signed and implemented	Number of MoUs signed	5	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	KNBS	SDGAAA, NGEC, DP
	Develop a Resource Mobilization Strategy (RMS)	RMS developed	RMS	1			1					8			KNBS	SDGAAA, NGEC, COG







CHAPTER
05

Implementation Plan and Coordination Mechanisms

This chapter details the implementation framework for the GSSP. It defines the roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders, including KNBS, SDGAAA, NGEC, county governments, development partners, and civil society organizations. It also outlines the coordination mechanisms that will ensure effective collaboration and resource mobilization for gender statistics development.

5.1 Implementation Framework

The sector plan will be implemented through an elaborate implementation/action plan indicating various activities, timelines and responsibilities outlined under each strategy.

GSSP 2024-2028 Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

5.2 Institutional arrangements and coordination

5.2.1 The Role of the KNBS Gender Statistics Section

The Gender Statistics Section is established under the Population and Social Statistics Directorate of the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics. The Bureau is responsible for establishing standards and promoting the use of best practices and methods in the production and dissemination of statistical information across the NSS. In an effort to strengthen and facilitate coordination, production, and use of gender statistics, the Bureau established the Gender Statistics Section, which is mandated to collect, analyze, and disseminate gender statistics and handle gender statistics from all sectors. The Section, together with the IAGSTC, coordinates and validates all types of gender-related data produced across the NSS.

The Section is expected to strengthen its gender statistics technical capacity within the Bureau to collect sex-disaggregated data in all sectors and at all levels by engaging data producers and users to further analyze the existing data and disseminate gender statistical products. Additionally, the Section is expected to coordinate the implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the GSSP.

5.2.2 The Role of the State Department for Gender Affairs and Affirmative Action

The role of the SDGAAA is to:

- Identify priority areas that require comprehensive coverage of gender issues in data-production activities.
- Strengthen linkages with gender statistics stakeholders.
- Enhance the capacity of MCDAs in partnership with KNBS and other research institutions to generate and use gender statistics.
- Promote access and dissemination of IEC materials related to gender statistics.
- Document evidence-based gender equality and women's empowerment progress in all sectors.
- Strengthen the capacity of the Central Planning Unit and Gender Policy and Research Directorates in the SDGAAA to ensure the above goals are realized within the period covered by the plan.

5.2.3 The Role of the National Gender and Equality Commission

The role of the NGEC is to:

- Provide oversight through its mandated accountability frameworks to ensure that the MCDAs responsible for gender mainstreaming provide sex-disaggregated data for all programs and projects. This will include continuously holding the government accountable to produce and disseminate gender data and assess the impacts on women and men, girls and boys.
- Monitor the compliance of the MCDAs in utilizing gender-disaggregated data for programming, advocacy, and policy reviews, as provided for in the performance contracting guidelines.
- Through equality and inclusion technical working groups, facilitate the production of gender-disaggregated data available to the State for monitoring progress on equality and inclusion for national development priorities, regional and international reporting.
- Support KNBS and the SDGAAA in the publication of gender statistics through periodical reports and factsheets, such as Women and Men in Kenya.
- Audit the level of production and utilization of gender-disaggregated data to inform national, regional, and international commitments.

5.2.4 The Role of the Inter-Agency Gender Statistics Technical Committee

The national IAGSTC serves as a liaison between gender statistics users and producers to:

- Identify thematic areas of concern and national priorities for the production of timely gender statistics (key indicators for national policy and planning requirements).

- Advise on statistical data and information compilation methodologies, including compliance with international best practices in the sector.
- Identify existing gender data, its format, and national entities producing the data.
- Prepare, review, implement, and monitor national gender sector statistics plans.
- Review and validate gender statistics documents that are to be submitted to governments and development partners for funding.
- Formulate a national dissemination and revision policy for gender statistics, in line with the NSS.
- Identify capacity-development requirements (for human resource training, equipment, and institutional strengthening) for the production of reliable and timely gender data, as well as documenting existing and planned capacity-development projects.
- Report on national progress in attaining SDGs relevant to the sector.
- Monitor progress of the implementation of gender sector-related activities and policies.

5.2.5 The Role of the Gender Sector Working Group (GSWG)

Effective implementation of gender programs requires the participation of various players, including both State and non-State actors. The GSWG is the mechanism that brings together these actors to consolidate and support the implementation of gender equality and women's empowerment policies, plans, and programs. This is in line with national priorities on gender and the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness.

5.2.6 The Role of CGD Technical Working Committee (CGDTWC)

- The mandate of the Technical Working Committee on Citizen Generated Data (CGDTWC) is to strengthen stakeholder collaboration in adoption of quality CGD, as an alternative (complementary) source of data for official reporting where data gaps exist, in policy reforms, advocacy, and especially in reporting on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- Ensure implementation of CGD Guidelines and strategic coordination/capacity building activities culminating in filling of data gaps using alternative sources of data such as Citizen Generated Data and Big Data, within the KesQAF framework for harnessing CGD for official reporting, subject to quality validation by KNBS.
- Effective coordination of Data Users and Producers Platform through implementation of the data users engagement strategy. Ensure there are regular engagements by convening quarterly data users and producers dialogues-tailored to users expectations and needs.



Figure 1: Institutional arrangement and coordination of the GSSP

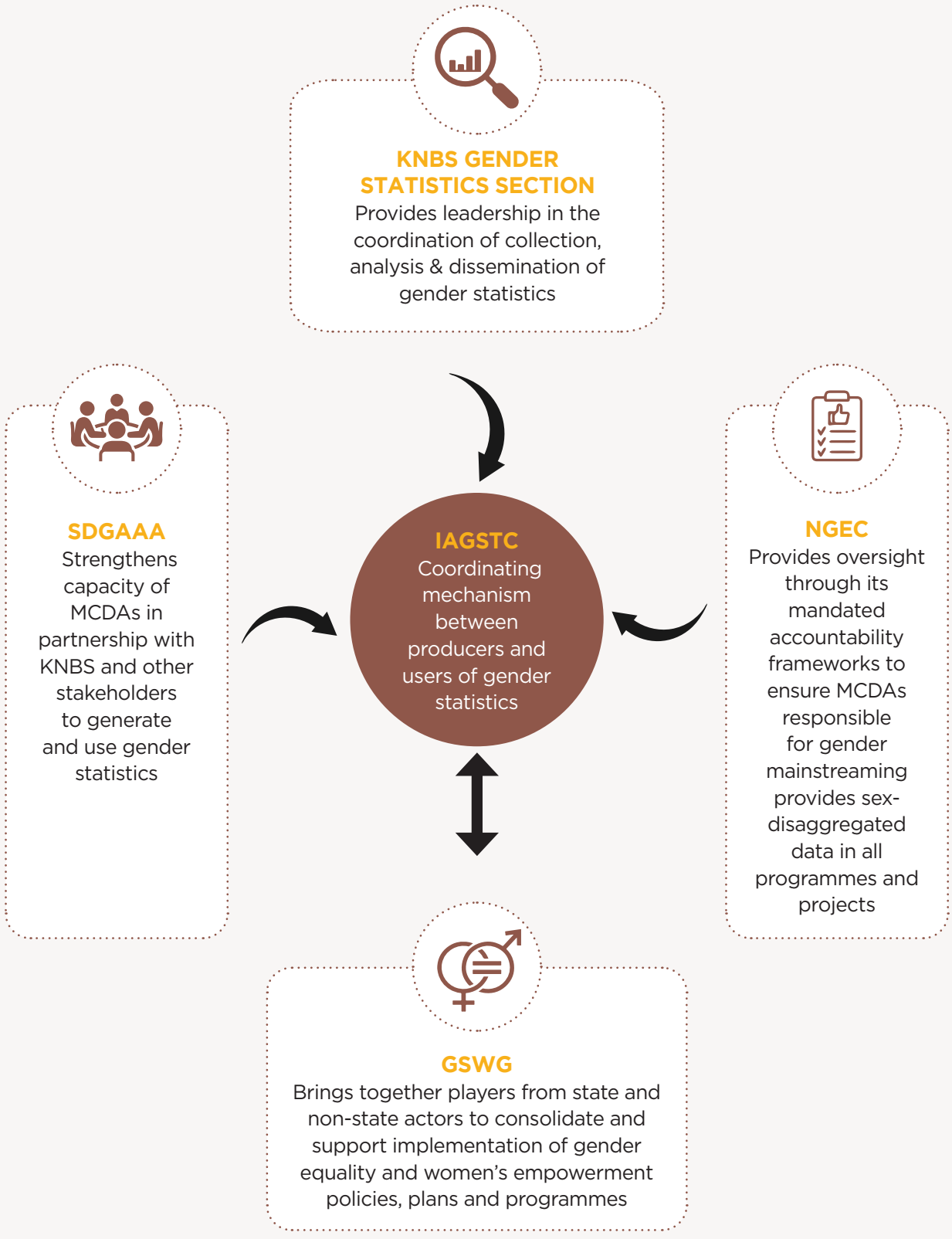


Table iii: Monitoring & Evaluation Framework

Strategic Goal	Output	Output Indicator	Baseline		Mid-Term Target	End-Term Target	Responsibility
			Value	Year	2025/26	2027/28	Lead
1. An enabling environment for production and use of gender statistics	Statistics Act Reviewed	Reviewed Statistics Act	-	-	1	1	KNBS
	Statistics Act Regulations developed	Statistics Regulation	-	-	1	1	KNBS
	National Statistical Policy developed	National Statistical Policy	-	-	1	1	KNBS
	Gender statistics guidelines developed	Gender statistics guidelines	-	-	1	1	KNBS
2. Enhance capacity for the production of quality gender statistics	TNA undertaken	TNA Report	-	-	1	1	KNBS
	Training program and materials developed	Training program/ Manual and Material	-	-	1	1	KNBS
	State and non-state actors trained	Number of state and non state actors trained, Training Report	290	2022/23	1050	2000	KNBS
	Statistical/Planning units in MDACs Established/ Strengthened	Number of MDACs with Statistical/Planning units	50	2022/23	250	500	SDEP, KNBS, COG
	Database of producers and users of gender statistics developed	Database of producers and users of gender statistics	-	-	1	-	KNBS
	Coordination Framework developed	Coordination Framework	-	-	1	-	KNBS
	TWC meetings convened	Number of TWC meetings convened	4	2022/23	12	20	KNBS, SDGAAA
	User-producer dialogues convened	Number of User-producer dialogues convened	2	2022/23	6	10	KNBS
	Annual gender data producers and users conference/ symposium convened	Number of conferences/symposiums held	-	-	3	5	KNBS
	Upgraded data repository	Data repository	-	-	-	1	KNBS
	Gender Data portals/dashboard developed	Number of portals/dashboards developed	-	-	-	1	KNBS
	Improved data security protocols	Data security audit reports	-	-	2	5	KNBS
	Modern equipment and software acquired	Number of MDAC supported with software and equipment	-	2022/23	300	500	TNT
	Data sharing agreements established	Number of agreements signed	-	-	3	6	KNBS
	State and non state actors trained in AI, Machine Learning, and big data analytics	Number of State and non state actors trained.	100	2022/23	300	500	KNBS
	AI tools subscribed	Number of institutions with AI subscriptions	-	-	6	10	
	Administrative data systems assessed and plans developed	Number of improvement plans developed	-	-	3	5	KNBS
	Standardized tools and methodologies	Number of standardized tools	-	-	1	-	KNBS
	KESQAF Reviewed	KESQAF				1	KNBS
	CSOs trained	Number of CSOs trained	30	2022/23	90	150	KNBS
	Datasets Validated	Number of datasets validated	4	2022/23	16	20	KNBS
	Datasets Published	Number of datasets published	1	2022/23	3	5	KNBS

Strategic Goal	Output	Output Indicator	Baseline		Mid-Term Target	End-Term Target	Responsibility
			Value	Year	2025/26	2027/28	Lead
3. Promote dissemination, access and use of gender statistics for evidence-based decision making	Gender Statistics communication strategy developed	Gender statistics communication strategy	-	2022/23	1		KNBS
	Advocacy messages on gender statistics developed.	Advocacy messages toolkit developed	-	-	3	5	KNBS
	Gender statistics event held and awareness raised	Gender statistics event conducted	-	-	3	5	KNBS
	Media personnel trained	Number of Media personnel trained	-	-	60	100	KNBS
	Media engagements on gender statistics conducted	Number of media engagements on gender statistics conducted	-	-	24	40	KNBS, SDGAAA, NGEC
	MDACs trained on mainstreaming of gender statistics in policy, planning and budgeting	Number of MDACs trained on mainstreaming of gender statistics use in policy, planning and budgeting	100	2022/23	300	500	KNBS
	Gender statistics champions/focal persons identified	Number of MDACs with gender statistics champions/focal persons	-	-	500	-	KNBS
	MDACs with gender statistics mainstreaming tracked	Percentage of MDACs mainstreaming gender statistics	-	-	70	100	NGEC, SDGAAA
	An award scheme established	Number of award scheme	-	-	3	5	NGEC, SDGAAA, SDEP
	Existing gender statistics dissemination platforms and tools revamped	Number of existing gender statistics dissemination platforms and tools revamped.	-	-	-	1	KNBS
	Simplified/popular versions of gender statistics products developed	Number of Simplified/popular versions of gender statistics products developed	-	2022/23	3	5	KNBS
	Media dissemination champions trained on gender statistics	Number of media dissemination champions trained on gender statistics.	-	2022/23	30	40	KNBS
	Media engagements on gender statistics conducted	Number of media engagements on gender statistics conducted	-	-	8	8	KNBS
	user satisfaction survey conducted	Number of user satisfaction survey conducted	-	-	1	2	KNBS
	Online interactive feedback mechanisms developed	Feedback Mechanism	-	-	1		ICTA
4. To increase sustained sources of funds for gender statistics.	Consultative forums with parliamentary Committees and National Treasury held.	Number of consultative forums held.	-	-	3	5	KNBS
	Gender statistics programs funded.	Number of gender statistics programs funded.	-	-	2	3	SDGAAA, KNBS
	GRB included in Budget Circulars	Budget circulars	1	2022/23	3	5	TNT
	MDACs Trained on GRB	Number of MDACS trained on GRB	-	-	300	500	SDGAAA, TNT
	Bilateral/multilateral agreements established	Number of agreements established	-	-	3	5	KNBS
	MoUs signed and implemented	Number of MoUs signed	1	1	3	5	KNBS
	RMS developed	RMS	-	-	1	-	KNBS

Annexes

Annex 2: List of Stakeholders Involved in the Consultation Process.

SNo	Name	Institution	Sex
1	Dr. Macdonald G. Obudho	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	M
2	Rosemary Chepkoech	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	F
3	Benjamin Avusevwa	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	M
4	Robert Nderitu	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	M
5	Benjamin Muchiri	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	M
6	James Ng'ang'a	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	M
7	Gladys Mbaluku	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	F
8	Rose Malova	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	F
9	Salome Kihara	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	F
10	Serah Ndunda	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	F
11	Sarah Omache	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	F
12	Stanley Wambua Mutwii	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	M
13	Caroline Mutwiri	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	F
14	Alphonse Orang'o	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	M
15	Emmanuel Wesonga	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	M
16	John Bore	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	M
17	Hiram Mbatia	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	M
18	Bashir Hussein	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	M
19	Beverly Mkamburi	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	F
20	Leah Wambugu	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	F
21	Praxedes Abutto	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	F
22	Oganga Caneble	UN Women/Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	M
23	Joshua Musyimi	UN Women	M
24	Isaiah Byegon	State Department for Gender Affairs and Affirmative Action	M
25	Baldwin Anyiga	State Department for Gender Affairs and Affirmative Action	M
26	Paul Kuria	National Gender and Equality Commission	M
27	Douglas Wawire	National Gender and Equality Commission	M
28	Beatrice Kataka	Ministry of Energy and Petroleum	F
29	Festus Wangwe	State Department for Economic Planning	M
30	William Komu	State Department for Economic Planning	M
31	Zala Pinky	The National Treasury	F
32	Dr. Masini Inchwara	Ministry of Education	M
33	Florence Syevuo	SDGs Kenya Forum	F
34	Hellen Apila	SDGs Kenya Forum	F
35	Stella Aswani	SDGs Kenya Forum	F
36	James Ciera	Twaweza	M
37	Stephanie Kanyingi	GROOTS Kenya	F
38	Stephene Maende	Usawa Agenda	M
39	Dr. Emanuel Manyasa	Usawa Agenda	M
40	Benerdette Nzomo	Public Benefit Organizations Regulatory Authority (PBORA)	F
41	Brian Akatsa	Council of Governors	M
42	Juliet Owino	Council of Governors	F
43	Annah Katuki	Plan International	F
44	Mary Thiong'o	International Centre for Reproductive Health	F

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