

KENYA NATIONAL GENDER STATISTICS ASSESSMENT

2018

KNBS
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UN WOMEN



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS i
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS ii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT vi
MAP OF KENYA xi

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION 1
1.1 Background 1
1.2 Purpose of the report 1
1.3 Methodology 2
1.4 Guiding principles for the assessment 2

SECTION 2: STATUS OF GENDER STATISTICS IN KENYA 4
2.1 Socioeconomic setting 4
2.2 Overview of gender statistics at the global level 6
2.3 Rationale for gender statistics in the Kenyan context 7
2.4 Current status of gender statistics in Kenya 10
2.4.1 Enabling environment 10
2.4.2 Data production 14
2.4.3 Data access and utilization 28

SECTION 3: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS 40
3.1 Summary of findings and conclusions 40
3.1.1 Enabling environment 40
3.1.2 Data production 40
3.1.3 Data use 40
3.2 Recommendations 41
3.2.1 Enabling environment 41
3.2.2 Data production and use 42

SECTION 4: KEY ENTRY POINTS FOR UN WOMEN 44
4.1 UN Women's experience and comparative advantage 44
4.2 Entry points 45

ANNEXES 46
Annex 1: Status of data availability for SDG indicators 46
Annex 2: Minimum Set of Gender Indicators – quantitative indicators 53
Annex 3: Template for Indicator Information Reference Sheet 57
Annex 4: List of institutions visited and persons interviewed 58

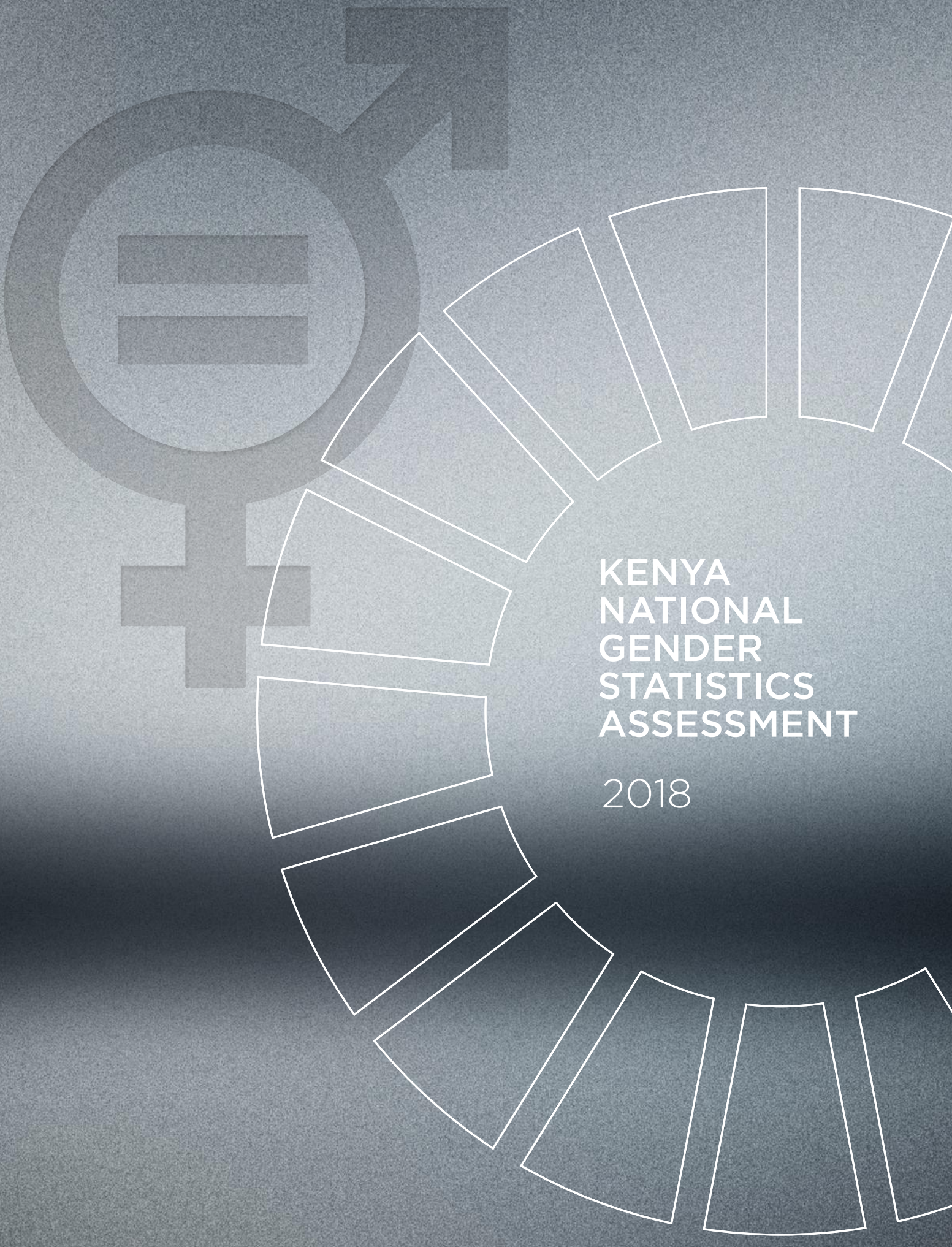
ANNOTATED LIST OF KEY RESOURCES 59
REFERENCES 60

Box 1 3
Box 2 38
Figure 1 5
Figure 2 5
Figure 3 34
Figure 4 34
Figure 5 35
Table 1 29

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AU	African Union
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
COG	Council of Governors
CRS	Civil Registration Services
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DHIS	District Health Information System
EAC	East African Community
EDGE	Evidence and Data for Gender Equality
EMIS	Education Management Information Systems
FPI	Flagship Programme Initiative
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HMIS	Health Management Information System
ICATUS	International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development Programme of Action
IDS	Institute of Development Studies
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMIS	Integrated Multisectoral Information System
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IPUMS	Integrated Public Use Microdata Series
KAIS	Kenya AIDS Indicator Survey
KDHS	Kenya Demographic and Health Survey
KHSSP	Kenya Health Sector Strategic Plan
KIPPRA	Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KPHC	Kenya Population and Housing Census
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys
MIS	Malaria Indicator Survey
MoH	Ministry of Health

MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MTP	Medium-Term Plan
NACC	National AIDS Control Council
NASCOP	National AIDS Control Programme
NCDs	Non-Communicable Diseases
NCPD	National Council for Population and Development
NEPAD	New Economic Partnership for Africa's Development
NIMES	National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System
NGEC	National Gender and Equality Commission
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NSDS	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics
NSS	National Statistical System
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PARIS 21	Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century
PoA	Programme of Action
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother-to-Child HIV Transmission
SDGA	State Department of Gender Affairs
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SIGI	Social Institutions and Gender Index
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
STEPS	Survey on non-communicable diseases
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNFPOS	United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSD	United Nations Statistical Division
UNSTAT	United Nations Statistics
UN Women	United Nations Entity on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WHO	World Health Organization
Women Count	Making Every Woman and Girl Count



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this national gender statistics assessment was to carry out a national needs assessment in Kenya to develop a workplan that can help to address three broad needs: (1) an enabling environment, (2) data production, and (3) data accessibility. This assessment is expected to form the foundation for the implementation of UN Women's gender statistics programme Making Every Woman and Girl Count (Women Count) in Kenya and to provide the inputs necessary to develop a detailed workplan for project implementation. The specific objectives of the assessment were to: (1) conduct a detailed review of gender statistics in the National Statistical System (NSS), including documenting the extent to which gender equality is mainstreamed into the NSS; (2) identify gender data gaps to monitor the gender-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) indicators and other national gender-related priorities; and (3) assess the extent to which the data produced are made available and used to inform policies and the implementation of programmes.

The assignment was conducted using document reviews and through informant interviews with key stakeholders. To assess some of the gaps, some aspects of meta-analysis were conducted based on published statistical reports. The assessment was guided by core principles for nurturing the data revolution in Africa, anchored on three strategic axes: (1) building the enabling environment for the optimal functioning of the statistical system; (2) producing statistics to meet user needs, which are many and varied and; (3) ensuring data accessibility and use. The assessment was also guided by the three key outcome areas of the Women Count programme, which are to: (1) strengthen the policy and financial environment to enable gender-responsive national adaptation and effective monitoring of the SDGs; (2) strengthen the production of gender statistics to enable the monitoring of national policies and reporting commitments under the SDGs, the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Beijing Platform for Action and the Third Medium-Term Plan (MTP III); and (3) ensure gender statistics are accessible to all users (including governments, civil society, academia and the private sector) and can be analysed to inform research, advocacy, policies and programmes, and to promote accountability.

Key findings related to the state of gender statistics indicate that: (1) current policy and legislative arrangements are not in tandem with constitutional requirements with regard to the use of data and information; (2) current legislative arrangements do not meet the key principles of the African data revolution, to which Kenya ascribes; (3) county governments do not have a policy or legal framework to guide statistical activities; and (4) there is still no policy or legislative bill on the implementation of monitoring and evaluation activities. As a result, the systems necessary to generate and use data at the national and subnational levels are inadequate. At the subnational level, county governments lack necessary infrastructure to

coordinate, collect, collate and manage data due to inadequate funding and political goodwill at that level. However, there are constitutional requirements for these entities to generate data for their own planning.

In terms of data production, Kenya still relies on surveys to generate data – in particular, those necessary to generate SDG indicators. Most of the indicators selected for monitoring the SDGs are based on the Kenya Demographic and Health Survey (KDHS), which implies that Kenya cannot meet the expectations of regular, periodic, up-to-date monitoring of key SDG indicators on gender-related issues given that the KDHS is conducted every four years. Some indicators are dependent on administrative registers, but administrative data has challenges in terms of quality, standardization of concepts, definitions and statistical methodologies to make it comparable with survey-based or official statistics, so it lacks interoperability. In some cases, gender statistics may be lacking in administrative data because some sectoral strategies did not take gender dimensions into account in the first place. In addition, most of the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems lacked gender dimensions, even if gender mainstreaming was part of the core actions to be implemented (e.g. the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES)).

A critical feature of gender data in Kenya is the lack of up-to-date information on economic empowerment and how women and men fare. This includes a lack of sex-disaggregated data on informal sector work and informal sector enterprises – the key domains where women are overrepresented. Dimensions in which there are a complete lack of data include: access to land and land ownership, agriculture – especially small-scale farming activities, the environment, homelessness, and migration – especially human trafficking and smuggling.

Data access and utilization is anchored on principles of data dissemination and communication which necessitate that data should be translated into information that is simple, understandable and relevant. Currently, only the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) has put in place effective systems for communication; however, this still needs improvement, especially to support visualization and simplicity.

A number of recent surveys capture relevant gender data, but the richness of data has not yet been exploited sufficiently for gender analysis, resulting in a deluge of unused data. Lack of training and awareness-raising are the main factors behind inadequate demand and use of gender statistics, in addition to misconceptions of gender-related terms and misunderstanding of gender statistics. The low data literacy and capacity to access, analyse and use data reflects an inability to effectively signal demand for existing data. There is also limited data sharing between the various national and subnational statistical agencies that also produce data. The majority of data dissemination still relies on the use of traditional non-digital and centralized modes of distribution of printed material, and therefore fall short of upholding the key principles of an open data system. Statistical methods and gender statistics are still lagging behind in some subject areas, such as environment and asset ownership, while

in other areas such as labour force, time use and agriculture, there is a need for new data.

Recommendations for creating an enabling environment for gender statistics:

1. KNBS, with the support of relevant stakeholders, should:
    - Update the national strategic statistical master plan to meet the data needs of the present development agenda (e.g. Vision 2030, MTP III, Second County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP 2), the SDGs)
    - Fast-track the adoption and implementation of the revised statistical act
    - Support county governments to develop their own statistical plans and establish a sound county statistical system.
2. KNBS, with relevant stakeholders, should support sectors to develop sector-specific strategic plans for statistics, given that gender statistics cut across several sectors and are generated from various sources – in particular, institutional and administrative data. Therefore, each sector needs to plan for data acquisition and use.
3. Sector and county statistical plans should be integrated into the National Statistical Development Strategy (NSDS) and focus on working towards data interoperability and comparability.
4. Oversight institutions should be engaged to legislate for budgets for data production and dissemination, monitoring and evaluation to effectively address challenges in the production and use of data.

Recommendations to address challenges in the production of data

1. Existing databases should be updated (especially the KDHS and the population census) and data should be collected where it is completely missing (especially data on child labour and time-use data – which is important in estimating the contribution of women to the economy – population movement, and other areas).
2. Efforts should be made to align the definition of SDG indicators with the way they are captured in databases such as the KDHS, Kenya Integrated Household Budget Surveys (KIHBS), and the population census – which are conducted after four, five and 10 years respectively.
3. Data should be disaggregated according to SDG indicator requirements (e.g. by sex, region (rural/urban), persons with disability, wealth quintiles, etc.).
4. Data producers should compile metadata information for all existing data, to enhance access and use.

Recommendations to address the challenges in data use

1) Mechanisms and processes for communicating with data users should be strengthened and enhanced, including improving data visualization and access to data.
2) Data-sharing between the various national and subnational statistical agencies and international organizations should be

strengthened, while managing privacy concerns. There is a need for mechanisms on automatic data-sharing between agencies, for statistical purposes.

3) The National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC) and the State Department of Gender Affairs (SDGA) should collaborate with the National Council for Population and Development (NCPD) and KNBS to start a repository on research and qualitative data (e.g. databases, data portals, open access study reports, journal papers and blogs).

4) Consultations with data users should be enhanced, given that they benefit both the data producer and user experience in NSS. This will also go a long way towards improving perceptions of transparency and collaboration, which are the foundations for building trust.

5) New methodological guidelines have been produced by international organizations, to improve the availability, quality and international comparability of gender statistics. To exploit these opportunities and challenges, KNBS and other stakeholders should develop a simple manual or handbook, including definitions of key concepts, for use by staff and other audiences. Such a handbook can be posted on open access platforms, such as the websites of KNBS, SDGA, NCPD and even universities.

6) A programme to strengthen data literacy should be developed, beginning with professional statisticians, data scientists and data managers. It is clear that the need for training, for manuals on concepts, indicators and methods in gender analysis, and for workshops to raise awareness and share experiences are still enormous and must be emphasized. Common technical platforms and data standards should be agreed upon, to ensure the rapid and comprehensive dissemination of data, indicators and other statistics. Therefore, there is a need to develop manuals or guidelines on the generation, collation and analysis of gender statistics, including data visualization.

7) Strengthening data and statistical literacy should begin by data-mining based on existing data sets that have not be exploited in-depth.

8) There is a dearth of qualitative data on gender, which are necessary for an understanding of women's capabilities and participation is all spheres of life (economic, social and political). Thus, in addition to collecting and updating relevant gender statistics, more research should be undertaken, especially in areas where there has been little improvement. This would help in designing effective measures for the implementation of the SDGs.

There are several entry points for UN Women under the following outcomes of the Women Count programme:

Outcome 1: Strengthening the policy and financial environment to enable gender-responsive national adaptation and effective monitoring of the SDGs.

1) Carrying out assessments of gaps in the policy and legal framework in select counties

2) Strengthening coordination mechanisms between producers

and users of gender statistics at the national and county level

3) Advocating for gender statistics to be systematically included in sector strategic plans at the national and county level

4) Supporting the review of the planned legislation on statistics and M&E policy, and ensuring that gender statistics have been mainstreamed adequately in the provisions of these policies

5) Supporting the Treasury to develop a system to track and make public budget allocations for gender equality and for training respective government officers at all levels.

Outcome 2: Ensure that quality, comparable and regular gender statistics are available to address national data gaps and meet policy and reporting commitments under the SDGs and Beijing Platform for Action.

UN Women can provide support in the following areas:

1) Training data producers at national and county levels on gender statistics, to mitigate against stereotyping and misconceptions about gender statistics

2) Developing training materials, including standardization of concepts, definitions and guidelines on the production of gender statistics

3) Reviewing existing data-collection tools for the social sector and considering the extent to which online data collection can be undertaken, to take into account gender statistics

4) Offering technical assistance through the placement of a gender statistics advisor at the KNBS and any other additional technical assistance, where required

5) Integrating gender in the planned national census to be carried out in 2019, through activities like integrating gender in the training toolkits, analysis tools, and undertaking gender analysis of the census results

6) Providing technical assistance to KNBS to undertake a time-use survey that will be phased in at the preliminary stages, at the county level. This will also leverage the labour survey that KNBS began undertaking in July 2018, with the support of the World Bank, which can provide information for what is missing in most economic indicators

7) Providing technical support to KNBS on estimating monetary and non-monetary poverty by age and sex and using the information generated to develop a Women's Empowerment Index. The Index, to be prepared in partnership with UNICEF, will improve information provided in the *Women and Men in Kenya* booklet 2017.

Outcome 3: Improve the use of gender statistics by different players to inform advocacy, research, policies and programmes.

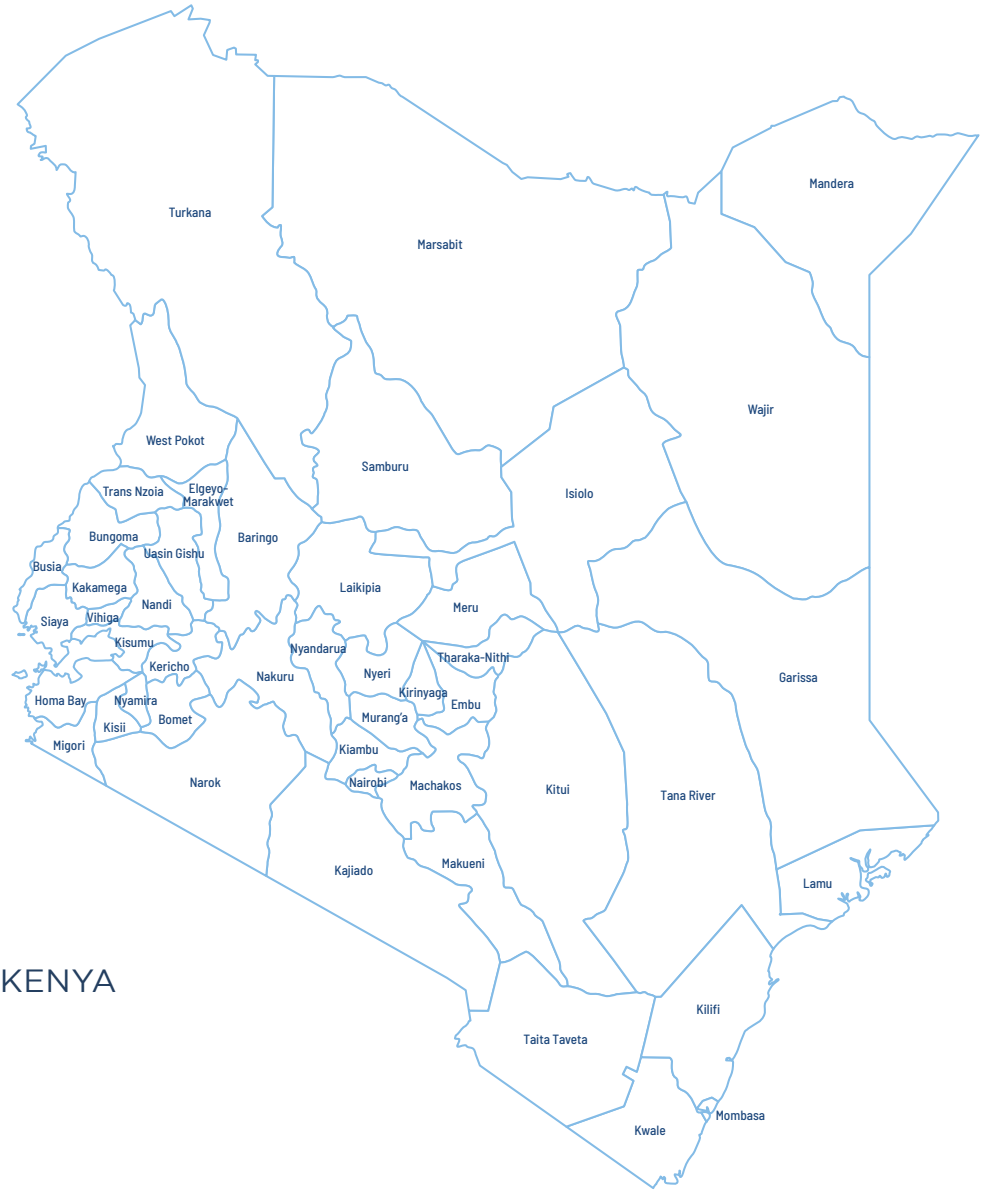
UN Women can provide support in the following areas:

1) Disseminating gender statistics at the national and local levels (e.g. building on the KNBS Women and Men in Kenya booklet, which was supported by Statistics Sweden

2) Convening high-level biannual forums where gender-related issues are discussed with policymakers and other national stakeholders. Such activities are envisaged to bridge the gap between policymakers and the producers of data

3) Conducting short courses in partnership with higher learning institutions on gender-specific statistical analysis, in order to generate policy briefs which can be shared with high-level policymakers and other stakeholders, such as civil society organizations

4) Furthering in-depth analysis of gender statistics by graduate students in higher learning institutions by offering annual research grants to graduate students writing dissertations or theses on gender statistics. This can act as a form of mentorship and development of young statisticians and researchers to be more conversant with gender issues more broadly and in-depth.



MAP OF KENYA

SECTION 1
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (the 2030 Agenda) called for addressing inequalities and promoting human rights in development efforts. Building on the lessons learned from previous efforts, such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the 2030 Agenda constitutes a rallying call to eradicate poverty and ensure individual human rights, well-being, gender equality and women's empowerment, while maintaining sustained and inclusive economic growth and protecting the environment for current and future generations. Core rallying principles in the agenda are the concepts of "leaving no one behind" and "reaching the furthest behind first". In order to achieve the SDGs, it has been recognized that development decisions must be based on evidence, because of an emphasis on governance and accountability. Furthermore, accountability represents a shift from a needs-based to a rights-based approach in development planning and implementation.

In recognition of these goals and rallying principles, UN Women's gender data programme, Making Every Woman and Girl Count (Women Count) is intended to support Member States in implementing the 2030 Agenda. In order to do so, it plans to create a radical shift in the production, availability, accessibility and use of quality data and statistics on key aspects of gender equality and women's empowerment. In Kenya, Women Count aims to strengthen the capacity of the National Statistical System (NSS) to produce and use gender statistics in order to inform and monitor the implementation of the country's gender-related commitments in the 2030 Agenda.

1.2 Purpose of the report

The purpose of this study was to carry out a national needs assessment on gender statistics in order to develop a programme strategy that works across three broad areas: (1) enabling environment, (2) data production, and (3) data accessibility. The national assessment on gender statistics is expected to form the foundation for the implementation of Women Count in Kenya and to provide the inputs necessary to develop a detailed workplan for project implementation.

The specific objectives of the assessment were to: conduct a detailed review of gender statistics in the NSS, including documenting the extent to which gender equality is mainstreamed into the NSS; identify gender data gaps that need to be filled to monitor the gender-related SDG indicators and other national gender-related priorities; and assess the extent to which the data produced are made available and used to inform policies and implement programmes.

1.3 Methodology

This assessment was conducted over a period of two weeks, from 16 February to 2 March 2018. Face-to-face key informant interviews using a structured questionnaire were conducted with representatives from 24 national, subnational and international organizations. They ranged from governmental bodies to research institutes, development corporations and UN agencies. Three further ministries were consulted at a later stage.

Information from the interviews was used to prepare Section 2 of this assessment. A validation workshop was held with all the organizations interviewed, to discuss the initial findings from the assessment. Their views were taken into consideration in finalizing the assessment. Although the State Department of Gender Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Health were not interviewed, they participated in the validation workshop and provided inputs. For a list of organizations interviewed see Annex 4.

1.4 Guiding principles for the assessment

National data ecosystems in many African countries, including Kenya, have undergone significant transformations over the past decade, experiencing changes in conceptualization, the legislative and policy environment, technology, infrastructure and governance.[1] At present, data ecosystems are anchored on three strategic axes: (1) building the enabling environment for the functioning of the statistical system; (2) producing statistics to meet user needs, which are many and varied; and (3) ensuring data accessibility and use. These strategic axes are firmly reflected in the consensus on core principles for nurturing the African Data Revolution (see Box 1) and are therefore the lenses used for this assessment.

The principles of the African Data Revolution came out of the Africa Data Consensus, developed at the High-Level Conference on Data Revolution in Africa, held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 27 to 29 March 2015, which defined the concept of this revolution as:

> *"A profound shift in the way that data is harnessed to impact on development decision-making, with a particular emphasis on building a culture of usage. The process of embracing a wide range of data communities and diverse range of data sources, tools, and innovative technologies, to provide disaggregated data for decision-making, service delivery and citizen engagement; and information for Africa to own its narrative."*[2]



1. https://www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/uploaded-documents/ACS/africa-data-revolution-report-2016.pdf

2. Ibid.

BOX 1

Principles of the African Data Revolution

- Data must be disaggregated to the lowest levels of administration by sex, age, income, disability and other categories.
- People must be counted to make them count. Civil registration should be accessible and provided at no cost.
- Official data belong to the people and should be open to all.
- The data community should embrace the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics as a starting point.
- There is a need for governance and coordination of the data ecosystem.
- African governments should acknowledge open data provided by credentialed data communities as acceptable sources of country statistical information.
- Technology, new forms of data and other innovations should be actively embraced.
- Data communities should promote a demand-driven data user culture spanning the entire ecosystem.
- Privacy and intellectual property rights should be respected.
- Data should be translated into information that is simple, understandable and relevant.
- Information must be timely, accurate, relevant and accessible.
- Data must be driven by needs rather than for their own sake.
- The data revolution in all its facets should be gender-sensitive.

Source: *United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA). 2015.*



SECTION 2

STATUS OF GENDER STATISTICS IN KENYA

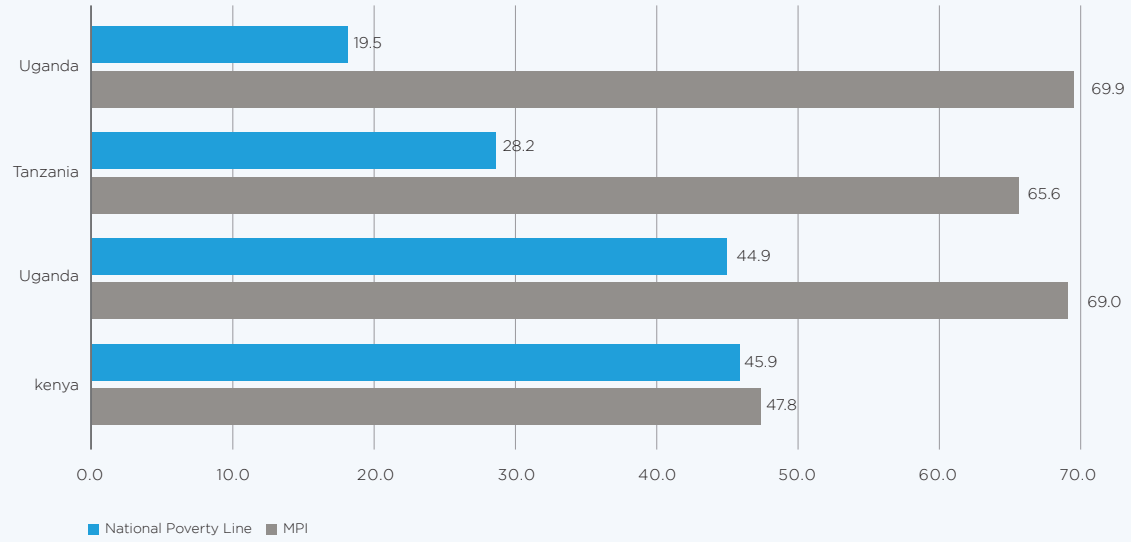
2.1 Socioeconomic setting

Kenya is located on the eastern part of the African continent and occupies an area of approximately 582,646 square kilometres. Following the Kenya Constitution 2010, the country is divided into 47 counties with devolved governments. About 80 per cent of the land is arid and semi-arid while only 20 per cent of the land is arable (KNBS, 2010). The growth rate in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was estimated at 5.8 per cent and was expected to reach 6.1 per cent in 2017 (Republic of Kenya, 2017). The GDP3 in 2014 ranked Kenya as a middle-income country and Africa's ninth-largest economy. The GDP per capita rose from USD $833 in 2012 to an estimated USD $1,663 as of 20174 and remains the highest in the East African Community countries. Agriculture and tourism are the main drivers of the country economy, contributing to 30 per cent and 11.6 per cent of the GDP respectively. In Kenya, the agricultural sector contributes 70 per cent of total employment in the economy and nearly 69 per cent of all households engage in farming activities. Data from the sector shows that women handle 80 per cent of food production yet they benefit from only 7 per cent of the agricultural extension services.

A critical concern in the socioeconomic situation is persistent poverty. Nearly 36.1 per cent of Kenyans are considered to live below the national poverty line. Compared to neighbouring countries in East Africa, Kenya has the highest proportion of the population living below the defined national poverty line (See Figure 1). Cognizant that poverty is multidimensional – that is, encompassing several aspects such as access to health care, education, and living standards – Figure 1 also shows the percentage of Kenyans deprived according to the multidimensional poverty index (MPI) is 38.9 per cent. The major difference between Kenya and neighbouring countries is that its MPI is nearly the same as the proportion of people below the poverty line, whereas Rwanda, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania have higher MPIs compared with their poverty headcounts – the differences ranging from 17 to 37 percentage points.

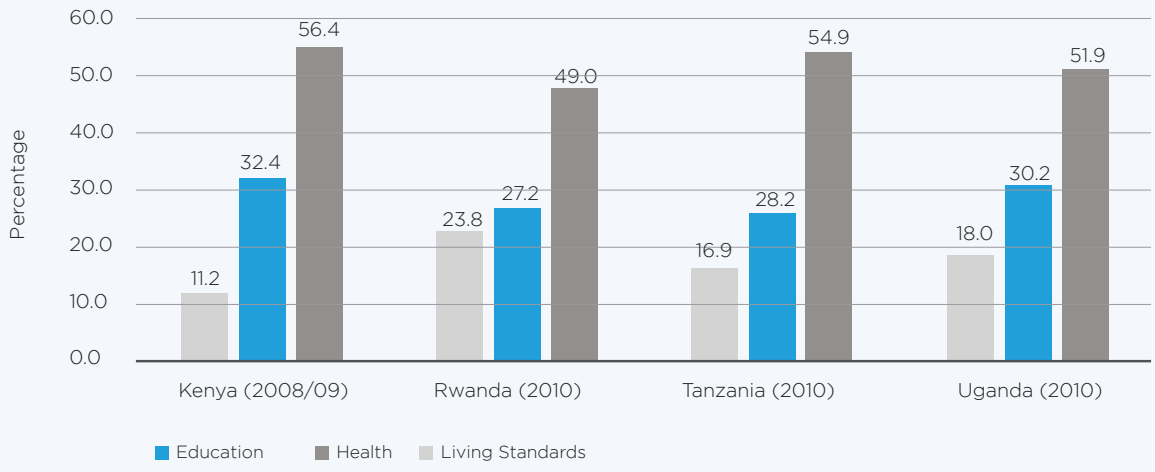
3. The economy was rebased in September 2014.
4. Economic Survey 2018-Current Prices.

Figure 1
Estimated levels of poverty for selected East African countries



Source: UNDP. 2018

Figure 2
Contribution of education, health and living standards to multidimensional poverty index, selected East African countries



Source: UNDP Human Development Report. 2018.

Figure 2 shows the contribution of various sources to multidimensional poverty. The data indicate that poor living standards are the major contributor to poverty in Kenya, as in other East African countries.

In terms of human development, Kenya is ranked 142nd out of 189 countries, with an index of 0.590 in 2017, compared to Norway (the best) at 0.953 and Niger (the lowest) at 0.354.[5] The annual percentage change in HDI between

5. UNDP. 2018. Human Development Report 2018.

2010 and 2017 was 1.18, which is slightly higher than that for sub-Saharan Africa (1.09).[6] The national country average also masks disparities within the country, between urban and rural areas, income groups and geographical regions. The value of the GINI index for Kenya is 0.49, representing the highest income inequality in the East African Community, though it has considerably improved since 1992, when it was 0.63.[7]

Historically, cultural and institutional structures have created gender relationships that have led to the subordination of women in various social spheres, leading to gender inequalities. Some of the mechanisms that tend to perpetuate poverty are connected to gender inequality. Women in Kenya represent half of the country's population (51 per cent)[8], but lack equal access to health, education, earning power and political representation. Kenya is ranked 76th out of 144 countries on the Global Gender Gap Index, with a score of 0.694 – ranking lowest in education attainment (120th) and political empowerment (93rd out of 115).[9] However, Kenya is among the countries in sub-Saharan Africa that have fully closed their health and survival gender gaps.[10]

2.2 Overview of gender statistics at the global level

There are a number of global and regional agendas that inform the pursuit of gender equality and empowerment in Africa. At the global level, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) underpinning the 2030 Agenda recognize that the realization of gender equality is both a human right and a prerequisite for achieving economic, environmental and social development. According to the 2030 Agenda, women and girls need equal access to quality education, economic resources and political participation as well as equal opportunities to men and boys to employment, leadership and decision-making at all levels. SDG 5 aims to "Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls". There are also cross-cutting gender issues across the SDGs framework, which confirms that gender equality is central to achieving the Agenda. Prior to the SDGs, the UN agreed on a minimum set of 52 quantitative gender indicators that all countries should produce, some of which are part of the SDGs. The minimum set was meant to serve as a guide for national production and international compilation of gender statistics across countries.[11]

There are other international agreements on gender equality and empowerment that also have great significance for gender statistics, including: The United Nations Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) of 1979 and the Beijing Declaration anad Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women. At the regional level, the New Economic Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and its gender component, the African Union (AU)'s Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality of 2004 and its Agenda 2063 (a roadmap for the AU) have also provided mandates for fostering greater gender equality.

6. Ibid.
7. Ibid.
8. Government of Kenya. 2009. Kenya Population and Housing Census 2009.
9. World Economic Forum. 2017. The *Global Gender Gap Report*.
10. Ibid.
11. UN Gender Statistics. https://genderstats.un.org/#/home

Making Every Woman and Girl Count:

In 2016, UN Women launched a five-year, global programme on "Making Every Woman and Girl Count" (Women Count). The programme aims to support SDG monitoring and implementation through the coordination, production and use of gender statistics with financial support from global gender equality champions (notably, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the UK Department for International Development, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Australia, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Government of Mexico and Irish Aid), Alwaleed Philanthropies, Alibaba Foundation , Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and Elizabeth ArdenThe Women Count programme provides a framework and roadmap for all relevant actors at the national, regional and global level to work together to ensure that gender statistics are available, accessible, analysed and used to inform policymaking, advocacy and accountability for delivering gender equality and women's empowerment.

UN Women, working closely with national statistical offices and coordinating with other international agencies and relevant actors, has identified 12 pathfinder countries in which to develop and support the full implementation of the programme. These pathfinder countries were selected through a rigorous and independent process based on: their commitment to women's and girls' rights and to high statistical standards, country-level demand (including demonstrable need and institutional commitment to improve gender statistics), and motivation to be part of a global and inclusive learning process on gender statistics. It is expected that work in these countries will provide an important opportunity to learn about effective approaches in particular contexts and to enable the scaling-up of those approaches to additional countries. As one of the selected pathfinder countries, Kenya is set to benefit from the technical and financial support provided to the Women Count Kenya country project, which is part of the global programme.

2.3 Rationale for gender statistics in the Kenyan context

The Kenya Vision 2030

Kenya Vision 2030 is the country's long-term development blueprint, launched in 2008 based on a collective aspiration for a better society by the year 2030. Vision 2030 sought to mainstream gender equity in all aspects of society. Gender equity was to be addressed by making fundamental changes in four key areas: 1) opportunity, 2) empowerment, 3) capabilities and 4) vulnerabilities. The vision acknowledged that women are disadvantaged in accessing labour markets and productive resources. They are also underrepresented in social and political leadership. The capabilities of women have also not been developed to their fullest potential due to limited access to capital, education, training and health care. The vision for gender, youth and the vulnerable is to achieve equity in power and resource distribution, improved livelihoods for all vulnerable groups by increasing the participation of women in all economic, social and political decision-making processes, and improving the access of all disadvantaged groups to business opportunities, health and education

services, housing and justice. Gender disparities are to be tackled through a number of strategies, including: providing financial support for women to raise their incomes and reduce the gap in estimated earned income bgothametween men and women; increasing the number of women in parliament; and giving priority to female employees in the public sector in order to attain at least 30 per cent representation in recruitment, promotion and appointment of women at all decision-making levels.

Third Medium-Term Plan on the Implementation of Vision 2030 (2018–2020)

Inadequate sex-disaggregated data were identified as a major challenge to gender mainstreaming efforts in Kenya. It was noted that sex-disaggregated data are necessary to assess the implications of policies and budgets for men and women, which would form the basis for identifying gaps and action points. Most County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs), policies and legislation at the county level are gender-blind, limiting the scope for performance monitoring on gender-related goals. Consequently, Gender Statistics was identified as one of the flagship programmes in the draft Third Medium-Term Plan (MTP III). It was proposed that the KNBS collaborate with the State Department of Gender Affairs (SDGA) to strengthen the production and use of gender statistics as well as to carry out time-use surveys that will measure unpaid work. These will ensure that there is constant performance-tracking and accountability for achieving the MTP III and SDG development indicators.

The State Department for Gender Affairs' strategic priorities

The SDGA was established in November 2015 within the Ministry of Public Service, Youth and Gender Affairs to promote gender mainstreaming in national development processes and to champion the socioeconomic empowerment of women. The functions of SDGA are: gender policy management, special programmes for women's empowerment, gender mainstreaming in Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), community mobilization, domestication of international treaties/conventions on gender, and policy and programmes on gender violence.

The SDGA draft Strategic Plan 2018–2022 identifies inadequate gender statistics as a constraint for effective policy formulation, planning and budgeting, as well as weaknesses in data management systems. Addressing these issues is also in line with a recommendation from the CEDAW Eighth Periodic Report on Kenya, which highlights the need to collect and publish data that are disaggregated by sex, gender, ethnicity, disability and age, in order to inform policy and programmes on women and girls, as well as to assist in tracking progress on achieving the gender-related targets of the SDGs.

In the current Strategic Plan (2018–2022), the SDGA posits to create an online platform that can serve as a repository of gender-related information to serve as a platform for dissemination. Moreover, in collaboration with the KNBS, National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC) and Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis

(KIPPRA), it plans to produce additional gender data sets and parity indices for national and county-level planning and undertake a time-use survey to determine unpaid work and integrate it into national and county economic planning.

Kenya National Bureau of Statistics' strategic priorities

The KNBS is the national institution that is mandated by the Statistics Act (2006) to generate official statistics that are comprehensive, reliable, timely and disaggregated to the county level. The KNBS Strategic Plan 2013–2017 is anchored on Vision 2030 and the Medium-Term Plan 2013–2017 (MTP II). The KNBS is expected to play a critical role in enabling the Government of Kenya to achieve its medium- and long-term development plans through the provision of credible statistical information for evidence-based policy decision-making and to guide resource allocation to the devolved units. The statistical information also enables the Government to monitor and evaluate the implementation of programmes under the MTPs. The Vision 2030 MTP II specifically sought to strengthen the NSS and establish statistical offices in all 47 counties, to facilitate the coordination of statistics programmes.

One of the strategic focus areas during the 2013–2017 plan period was addressing statistical data gaps by designing and carrying out censuses and surveys to address these gaps; promoting collaboration, networks, partnerships and integration among producers and users of statistics; and expanding and updating the administrative statistical information base. One of the proposed surveys for gender statistics is the time-use survey, which has not been carried out. Production of gender statistics was also listed as an activity, with the following outcomes: Gender Status Report, Gender Data Sheet, and Gender Fact Sheet.

United Nations Development Assistance Framework

Gender equality is recognized as one of the top priorities for the UN in Kenya through the 2018–2022 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), as it is seen as a fundamental right and a potential accelerator of development in all areas of the Kenya National Vision 2030 Medium-Term Plan III and the Government of Kenya's "Big Four transformative agenda," which include affordable housing, food security, universal health care and enhanced manufacturing. A critical area is the UN's technical support to the Government of Kenya to improve SDG-based data and M&E frameworks. This is expanding the availability of SDG evidence-based indicators, which include statistics for implementing and monitoring SDG 5 on gender equality and the other gender-related targets in the other goals.

The UNDAF is aligned with the Kenyan national development priorities presented in the Government of Kenya's Vision 2030 and the consequent MTPs II and III. It also addresses several contextual development challenges identified in the 2013 Complementary Country Analysis, which is the UN System's independent and mandate-based articulation of the country context, opportunities and challenges. It encompasses sustainable development, human rights, gender equality, peace and security, and humanitarian perspectives. The final evaluation of the

UNDAF for 2014–2018 outlined that the UN's advocacy and high-level technical expertise has been effective both at service-delivery and policy levels. The "Delivering as One" approach has been applauded by the evaluation as a strategic framework that has enabled the UN country team in Kenya to gain credibility as a key development partner.

In line with MTP III priorities, the UNDAF's support for gender equality commitments aims to enhance Kenya's capacity to generate gender statistics to inform planning, programming and SDG monitoring. The second programming approach that is line with the MTP III is the enhancement of data quality and availability. In this respect, UN agencies will work with the Government of Kenya, especially the KNBS, to strengthen the quality and availability of data for effective policymaking and programme implementation. Attention will be given to support the capacity of MDAs, the KNBS and county governments to produce data that are disaggregated by sex and subpopulation groups and to strengthen the dissemination and use of data and statistics at the national and local level for evidence-based policy formulation and planning.

In addition, transformative governance is one of the aspects of the theory of change, for how the contributions of UN Agencies (in partnership with the Government of Kenya and other partners) will make tangible, measurable contributions to country priorities, the SDGs and the AU Agenda 2063. One of the key areas of focus is enhancing evidence and results-based management to improve governance at the national and county levels for achieving the SDGs, which requires high-quality and reliable sex-disaggregated data.

2.4 Current status of gender statistics in Kenya

2.4.1 Enabling environment

The National Statistical System (NSS) is made up of the statistical organizations and units within a country that jointly collect, process and disseminate official statistics on behalf of a national government, as well as data users. The production of official gender statistics does not exist in isolation but should be integrated into the official NSS, to ensure frequent and consistent production and monitoring. Therefore, an examination of the enabling environment to produce and use gender statistics must begin with an assessment of the enabling environment of the entire gender statistical system.

Legislative arrangements

National Constitution

Building an enabling environment for the functioning of the statistical system and the production of statistics to meet user needs is entrenched in several articles of Kenya's 2010 Constitution, such as: Article 27(3), which states: "Women and men have the right to equal treatment, including the right to equal opportunities in political, economic, cultural and social spheres" and Article 27(6), which specifies that "to give full effect to the realization of the rights guaranteed under this Article, the State shall take legislative and other measures, including affirmative action programmes and policies designed to redress any disadvantage suffered by individuals or groups because of past discrimination".[12]

12. Government of Kenya. 2010. Constitution of Kenya. http://www.kenyalaw.org:8181/exist/kenyalex/actview.xql?actid=-

A key principal relevant to statistics is the right to access information held by the State and Article 35(3) obliges the State to publish and publicize any important information affecting the nation. Fundamental to the development process is the recognition of public participation as an integral component of good governance, but effective public participation requires civic education and information-sharing, which is the foundation of statistical production.[13] Article 10 of the Constitution identifies public participation as a national value and principle of governance. Article 232(d) guarantees the involvement of the people in the policymaking process in the public service.

One of the objectives of devolution[14] (of certain sectors and responsibilities from national to county governments), as provided for in Article 174 of the Constitution, is to promote social and economic development and the provision of proximate, easily accessible services throughout Kenya, as well as to enhance government responsiveness to the needs of its citizens. The devolved system of government further aims to promote equitable, efficient and prudent utilization of public resources.

Kenya's 2010 Constitution also indicates that one of the functions of county governments is county development planning, including statistics. The development of CIDPs therefore requires availability of quality data to meet county development objectives. However, currently there is no legislation or policy framework to guide the production of statistics at the county level.

County Governments Act, 2012

At the devolved levels of government, the County Governments Act, 2012, Sections 93 to 96 provide for county governments to establish a mechanism and facilitate public communication and access to information in the form of media with the widest public reach in the county.

The Statistics Act of 2006 and the National Statistical System

The Kenyan NSS has established legal frameworks, standards and ethical principles to protect the confidentiality of data about individuals, as stipulated in the Statistics Act of 2006. As earlier stated, the Statistics Act mandates the KNBS to generate official statistics that are comprehensive, reliable, timely and disaggregated to the county level. KNBS has established offices in each of the 47 counties to coordinate statistical capacity-building programmes and ensure that international standards are applied in the production and dissemination of statistics at the county level.

Improving the governance and leadership of statistical systems, including Kenya's NSS, is a central requirement for the African Data Revolution, as exemplified in its core principles (Box 1). The status of KNBS as currently constituted and anchored in the legislative framework is that it has the ability to provide leadership and promote coordination with other parts of government. KNBS works closely with other line ministries on proper methods of collection, analysis and dissemination of gender statistics and has a programme for building capacity in data collection, with an emphasis on gender statistics at the national

Const2010
13. Ibid.
14. http://www.klrc.go.ke/index.php/constitution-of-kenya/138-chapter-eleven-devolved-government

level. There is no specific legislation for the production of gender statistics. KNBS has made efforts to promote coordination through: (1) the Gender Statistics Section (within the Social Statistics Division), which handles gender statistics from all sectors; (2) the Gender Statistics Technical Committee, whose responsibility is to validate all types of gender-related data; and (3) the Gender Mainstreaming Committee, which deals with gender sensitization at all levels in the bureau, in partnership with Gender Focal Points placed in all MDAs by the SDGA, whose responsibility it is to ensure that gender issues are addressed in their respective entities.

Subnational statistical systems

A subnational system may be defined by geographical area, groups of interest or institutional set-up. Subnational statistical entities also act as primary compilers and/or custodians of subnational statistics. There are a number of activities that are better conducted by subnational entities and by sectoral statistics offices in addition to national units/agencies. To rightfully contribute to overall national statistics, it is important that each of these subnational (sectoral/agency-specific/territorial) entities develop their own strategy for the development of statistics. There are three important elements based on African Data Revolution principles and the reality of Kenya's national governance and accountability framework on data production and use of statistics. First, there is strong demand for disaggregated data to provide a sound base for policies that target specific segments of the population as provided in the fourth schedule of the Constitution. Secondly, strategies aimed at poverty eradication require precise documentation of the identity and location of the poor to determine long-term and programmatic decisions targeting specific geographic areas. Finally, rapid economic growth may hide incidences of poverty and inequality that can be prevalent at the county and sub-county level if not identified.

The devolution framework in Kenya envisions the establishment of intergovernmental coordination mechanisms at the county levels on sectoral issues, including statistics and gender, which bring together county governments and national government offices. The statistics and gender coordination mechanisms at county levels have not fully been implemented.

Policy and strategic planning for gender statistics

Kenya has a history of strategic planning for statistical development. The first five-year Statistical Plan for the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), a government department in the then Ministry of Planning and National Development, covered the period 2003 to 2007. This plan was instrumental in the transformation of the CBS into a semi-autonomous government agency, the KNBS, by an Act of Parliament (the Statistics Act No. 4 of 2006).

The second plan covered the period 2008–2012 and specifically sought to align statistical information with user requirements; enhance the quality of statistical products; and coordinate and supervise the NSS, among other objectives.

The KNBS Strategic Plan 2013–2017 was anchored in the national blueprint

of Vision 2030 and MTP II. However, the Strategic Plan acknowledged that the lack of a National Strategy for Development of Statistics (NSDS) implied there was no clear framework for coordinating the NSS. The plan provided a clear roadmap for developing the NSDS, which has not been finalized. While the first two plans only focused on KNBS, the NSDS is expected to cover sectors (MDAs, with KNBS and counties considered as special sectors). The NSDS has coincided with the design of Strategic Plans for MDAs and counties, which creates a good opportunity for interlinkages between Sector Plans for Statistics and Strategic Plans for MDAs. Overall, the strategic plans have minimal focus on gender statistics, except for the Strategic Plan 2013–2017, which proposed the collection of time-use data and gender statistics in the form of a Gender Status Report, a Gender Data Sheet and a Gender Fact Sheet.

KNBS also has a policy whereby it is committed to providing statistical services through the production and management of quality statistics, which is achieved by: providing products and services that meet the needs and expectations of the organization's interested parties, and attracting and retaining highly skilled and motivated staff, among others.

The Statistics Act 2006 is currently undergoing a review to align it with the 2010 Constitution.

Challenges and gaps

In general, the policy and legislative provisions for statistics do not have a specific focus on gender. Thus, data-collecting agencies do not have an obligation to consider gender dimensions in their data processes.

Current legislative arrangements, as specified in the Statistics Act of 2006, are deficient in encouraging statistical participation by recognizing the roles of various groups of subnational entities in collecting and producing data. As reported in the Strategic Plan for Agricultural and Rural Statistics 2015–2022, KNBS activities are covered by the Statistics Act of 2006. Meanwhile, other institutions, such as MDAs that produce statistics based on administrative mandates provided by the Government of Kenya, are not clearly covered by this Act.

County governments lack the necessary infrastructure to coordinate, collect, collate and manage data due to inadequate funding or political will. In addition, they lack human resources.[15] As acknowledged in the draft MTP III, there is an urgent need for support, not only to be able to function but also for a policy and legal framework that compels county governments to strengthen statistical units in line with the Constitution of Kenya (2010), the County Governments Act (2012) and the Intergovernmental Relations Act (2012)[16].
Access to information that facilitates effective public participation and civic education remains a challenge. There

15. Status of County Agriculture Statistics: Counties do have their own personnel but rely on personnel seconded by the national government.
"The workforce inherited from the national government for agricultural statistics was not adequate but below the expected optimal number. However, some of the officers in the livestock, agriculture, fisheries and irrigation areas that were seconded to the counties still saw themselves as working for national as opposed to county government. At KNBS, the number of personnel engaged in the production of statistics was inadequate to conduct all the envisaged activities. The government policy to freeze employment had impacted negatively on the subsector resulting in aging personnel and succession challenges." (Republic of Kenya. 2016. Strategic Plan for Agricultural and Rural Statistics, SPARS-KENYA 2015–2022. March 2016; Kenya National Bureau of Statistics).
16. https://devolutionhub.or.ke/resource/intergovernmental-relations-act

is still a lack of an adequate legal and policy framework to give effect to Article 220(2) and the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution – which assigns the function of national economic policy and planning, and the coordination of planning for county governments to the national government. Steps to enact the legislation required to coordinate the NSS, making it easier to implement the standards needed to improve data quality, are therefore imperative. In line with statistical developments and constitutional provisions, open data policies should thus be enhanced, and inventories of all data available throughout the NSS should be carried out as well as presented or archived in an accessible and standardized format.

Key challenges in the enabling environment to produce requisite statistics include:

1) Lack of a current strategic framework – A National Strategy for the Development of Statistics that reflects the current reality and needs for statistical information on gender equality and women's empowerment

2) Inadequate legislation to allow for optimal coordination of gender-related statistical activities

3) The impact of devolution in the coordination of statistical work at county level, including subnational gender statistics

4) Inadequate resource allocation for gender-related statistical activities

5) Very limited number of gender statisticians at KNBS and in MDAs

6) Inadequate staff skills on gender statistics

7) Lack of interoperability of administrative data, which are mainly collected manually.

The key factors behind these challenges include: meagre allocation of resources to strengthen statistical systems; limited awareness in national and county governments on the importance of statistics; and a lack of updated or full implementation of statistical plans such as that of the agriculture sector.

2.4.2 Data production

The push to achieve the MDGs resulted in significant improvement in the data available since 2000. The Government of Kenya, through KNBS and other data producers, has tried to improve data collection and analysis to bolster data production and availability. KNBS has conducted several recent surveys, such as: the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) Survey, regular Kenya Demographic and Health Surveys, Kenya Integrated Household Budget Surveys, information and communication technologies Surveys, national economic surveys and statistical abstracts, County Statistical Abstracts, Kenya Open Data Systems, and surveys that collect administrative data, such as vital registration, health information and other data.

Defining gender statistics

In this report, gender statistics is defined as the process of identifying, producing, analysing and disseminating statistics in order to understand how gender issues affect individuals and society.[17,18]

17. The definition is adopted from the *Gender Statistics Manual: Integrating a gender perspective into statistics* (2016) by the UN Statistics Division.
18. The United Nations. 2006, defined 'gender statistics' as

'Gender data' is therefore data composed of two key components: (1) data that are disaggregated by sex; and (2) data that inform about the status of women and girls exclusively or primarily.[19]
Sex disaggregation encompasses the need to attribute measures at the individual level to know the status of girls and women – both in absolute levels and relative to boys and men (e.g. school enrolment rates for boys and girls). Gender data may apply just to women or to both women and men, in areas where differences are a function of social choices or constraints (gender). For example, maternal mortality rates (women only), or wages or wage differentials between women and men (gender).

Gender statistics cut across economic, social, political and environmental dimensions and elicit not only outcomes, but the needs and capabilities of women across important policy areas.

Major sources of gender statistics in Kenya

Administrative and institutional data

Administrative data refer to information collected primarily for administrative or management purposes.[20] Government departments and other organizations collect this type of data for the purposes of registration, transaction and record-keeping, usually during the delivery of a service. Ministries and government departments are the main keepers of large administrative databases, which include welfare, tax, health and educational record systems. Administrative data systems are essential for evidence-based, accountable public service-delivery.

Large amounts of administrative data are generated from registers.[21] Administrative registers are reliable; however, they are incomplete – most registers do not achieve 100 per cent coverage of their respective events. Data collection is usually manual and hence prone to content errors and the files are also less accessible to the public and analysts. In addition, most registers, especially those of births and deaths, are not transmitted in real time. Some are prone to fraud, especially immigration registers because they rely on other registers, and it therefore becomes difficult to ascertain the authenticity of documents from other agencies. The key issue with administrative data is the lack of interoperability. There is also no (or limited) further processing of administration data to generate new or richer gender statistics. Gender statistics may be lacking in administrative data because some sector strategies lack gender dimensions or are simply gender-blind (for example, the Sector Plan for Labour and Employment 2013–2017). In addition, most of the M&E systems lack gender dimensions even if gender mainstreaming was part of the core actions.[22]

statistics that adequately reflect differences and inequalities in the situation of women and men in all areas of life.

19. The Gender Statistics Manual indicates that gender statistics should comprise the following four requirements: "*(a) Data are collected and presented by sex as a primary and overall classification;(b) Data reflect gender issues; (c) Data are based on concepts and definitions that adequately reflect the diversity of women and men and capture all aspects of their lives; (d) Data collection methods take into account stereotypes and social and cultural factors that may induce gender bias in the data.*"
20. OECD https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=6
21. For details, see Symposium Report on Integrating Registers into the National Statistical System (NSS) – Kenya, 28–29 September 2016, Kenyatta International Convention Centre (KICC), Nairobi.
22. For details on gender in M& E systems, see Fehringer, J., B. Iskarpatyoti, B. Adamou and J. Levy. 2017. *Integrating Gender in the Monitoring and Evaluation of Health Programs: A Toolkit to Measure Evaluation.*

Health administrative data

Health in Kenya was devolved from the national level in 2013. Through legal notice 137–182 of 2013, each of the two levels of government has its own functions, with some concurrent functions. The 47 devolved units of governance currently operate within the various legal frameworks mandated by the Constitution, backed up by the County Governments Act 2012 and the Public Finance Management Act 2012 as developed structures with autonomy to manage and govern health service-delivery. There has also been a shift in global health focus, from a programme-based vertical service-delivery approach towards a Universal Health Coverage health system-based service delivery approach. Planning for people's health is now among the county governments' priorities and hence accurate and good data to enable programming and the shift of allocation of the resources informed by available evidence are critical. Currently, the District Health Information System (DHIS) 2 is the main source of administrative health data and with high reporting rates (over 90 per cent) for several key forms of data such as that relating to reproductive and maternal health.[23]

However, a comprehensive health data observatory that also includes relevant data from other sectors is lacking. There are several areas where data availability is limited, especially in generating requisite information to determine the burden of disease at county level. Information on cancer and non-communicable diseases (NCDs) is limited, while there are areas that have measurement challenges, such as gender-based violence and maternal mortality at lower-level health facilities. The web-based system currently being used is yet to fully capture all data requirements in the sector while some programmes still collect data vertically, such as tuberculosis and NCDs. Lower-level facilities are using paper-based reporting. Automation of data in health facilities is not as widely used as expected, due to inadequate capacity and limited investment in ICT infrastructure. Although a web-based system is being used for collecting administrative data, there is inadequate county capacity for data analysis, use and producing reports. Data collected from health facilities or administrative reports can allow subnational disaggregation by geographic area and can be collected on a continuous basis, but the level of disaggregation by age and sex is limited, unless there is an individual-level electronic medical records system in place.

The midterm evaluation of the Health Sector Strategic and Investment Plan 2014–2018 revealed the following challenges:

- Limited capacity-building for data collection and use
- Lack of systems to enhance sharing of data and information at all levels, especially at the point of service-delivery
- Inadequate investment in health information, including joint performance reviews and ICT infrastructure
- Limited use of new technologies in the management of data
- Limited integration of the various reporting systems
- Limited regular feedback to all levels
- Inadequate use of best practices and opportunities for mutual learning.

23. Republic of Kenya. 2016. Statistical Review of Progress towards the Mid-Term Targets of the Kenya Health Sector Strategic Plan 2014–2018 indicates that DHIS-2 reporting rates increased from 77 per cent to 89 per cent during 2013/14 to 2015/16 and the data quality is remarkably good for many core indicators.

Educational administrative data

Currently, most education-related data come from the administrative sources and the Education Management Information Systems (EMIS). The core of the EMIS is a database that organizes school-based data, collected through an annual school reporting system, transactional data about education stakeholders' operations, and other data sources (mainly census and survey data). KNBS, in preparation for the annual national statistical abstracts, county statistical and annual economic surveys, uses this system. Currently, educational data are the only source that can provide information not only on education goals relating to SDG indicators but also on gender statistics pertaining to education at devolved levels. However, EMIS has not been established at county levels. There is also the problem with the education data in that disaggregation cannot be done for vulnerable groups such as persons with disability.

Civil registration

Birth and death registration

Civil registration is a form of administrative data that records vital events in a person's life (e.g. birth, marriage, divorce, adoption and death). The Civil Registration Services (CRS) are under the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government. Civil registration provides individuals with legal identity and civil status and by generating information that can be used as the source of civil registries and population databases. Death registration, including cause of death, is an important source of public health information. Using data from current registrations, analysis of vital statistics is done annually and jointly with key stakeholders and an annual report, the Kenya Vital Statistics Report, is produced and published. Some of the challenges CRS is facing are inadequate resources (both human and financial), incomplete registration, limited monitoring of registration agents, geographical vastness and difficult terrains in some counties, elements of insecurity in isolated counties, public apathy or negative attitudes to civil registration, lack of incentives to register, late registrations, non-enforcement of the law for offenders, and low demand and appreciation of the value of vital statistics from civil registration. Therefore, vital data are often incomplete, but the level of incompleteness varies by county.

Marriage and related registers under civil registration

Users of marriage data include foreign embassies, government institutions, courts of law, banks, insurance companies and law firms. The following are used to collect marriage data: the marriage register – collects information on all marriages contracted in Kenya and outside Kenya by Kenyan citizens; the divorce register – generates data on divorces filed in Kenya and outside Kenya (by Kenyan citizens); and the adoption register – collects data on all children adopted in Kenya. Some of the challenges the CRS faces include: inadequate funding, which has slowed the implementation process as well as the creation of a national database on marriages and divorces; collection of marriage certificates is hardly complete so records remain scattered all over the country; manual processes require automation and business process re-engineering; lack of adequate capacity to collate and analyse data;

and weak linkages with deputy county commissioners who are under the State Department of Interior. In particular, there is a need to identify ways to incorporate marriage and divorce information, including adoption data, as an essential part of CRS data. As a result, comprehensive data on marriage and divorce are still only available from censuses and surveys.

Population censuses

Kenya population and housing censuses conducted by KNBS are the main source of nationally representative information for basic household indicators on demographics, education, employment and consumption. The strength of the census data is that currently they are the only source that can meet principle 1 mentioned in section 1.4 (see Box 1). The Kenyan censuses are conducted every 10 years but are limited in more specialized modules on time use, expectations, individual asset/property ownership, and other characteristics of intrahousehold allocation.

Past surveys spanning multiple domains

1) Kenya Demographic and Health Surveys (KDHS): Started in 1988 and undertaken after every four years, the KDHS are nationally representative surveys with primary funding by USAID. Each survey includes a household-level questionnaire and a roster of births for each mother in the household, as well as separate questionnaires for men and women of reproductive age (15–59 for men, and 15–49 for women), married couples, and children and their mothers. The primary emphasis of the KDHS is on maternal and child health, reproductive issues and fertility, and other demographic variables related to marriage, household decision-making, and domestic violence. KDHS is an important source of data, especially for gender-statistics related to SDGs 3 and 5.

2) Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS): Started in the mid-1990s, MICS are conducted with support from UNICEF and are intended to address gaps in data on women and children in the areas of health, education, child protection (including child labour) and HIV and AIDS. The MICS have been conducted in five rounds but only for lower-lever units (such as districts) before 2010 and counties after 2010. The most recent rounds are for counties in Nyanza region (Round 4), while Round 5 covered Kakamega, Bungoma and Turkana.

3) Malaria Indicator Survey (MIS): This survey was developed by the Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group of Roll Back Malaria, an international partnership developed to coordinate global efforts to fight malaria. MISs were conducted in 2010 and 2015 to measure the burden of malaria and assess the coverage of interventions. The MIS collects national and regional data (regions are defined by the extent of malaria endemicity) from a representative sample of respondents, with additional questions on mosquito net use, intermittent preventative treatment against malaria, and malaria and anaemia testing that are focused on vulnerable groups, such as children under 5 and pregnant women.

The survey gathers additional information on indoor residual spraying, and background data on the characteristics of household members and ownership of household assets such as electricity, bicycles, radios, and indoor plumbing.

4) AIDS Indicator Survey (AIS):
The AIS was started alongside the Demographic and Health Surveys to provide countries with a standardized tool to obtain household indicators for effective monitoring of national HIV/AIDS programmes. Topics include HIV prevalence among households as well as knowledge and the individual attitudes of women and men on HIV prevention. The surveys began in Kenya in 2007 and only two surveys have been conducted with the last one in 2012.

5) STEPwise Survey(STEPS)[24] on non-communicable diseases and the tuberculosis prevalence survey of 2016

The Survey on non-communicable disease (risk factors in Kenya was carried out from April to June 2015 in three steps. This was a population-based survey of adults aged 18–69 years. A multi-cluster random sample design was used to produce representative data for that age range in Kenya. STEPS 1, 2, and 3 were carried out together with the two optional modules on Oral Health and Violence and Injuries. Sociodemographic and behavioural information were collected in STEPS 1; physical measurements such as height, weight and blood pressure were collected in STEPS 2; and biochemical measurements were collected to assess blood glucose and cholesterol levels in STEPS 3. The 2015 STEPS added valuable data on levels and trends of leading public health problems.
The tuberculosis prevalence survey, conducted for the first time in 2016, was very comprehensive in terms of gender differences in risk factors for key health problems in Kenya.

6) Kenya Integrated Household Budget Surveys (KIHBS)

The KIHBS are designed to provide numerous indicators and data needed to measure living standards and poverty. They were preceded by the initial welfare monitoring surveys conducted in the 1990s. The surveys cover all household members (usual residents), all women aged 15–49 years resident in the household, and all children aged 0–4 years resident in the household. The questionnaire consists of integrated modules designed to collect information on the following: demographics; education; health, fertility and mortality; employment; labour; child health and nutrition; housing; water, sanitation and energy use; food consumption and expenditures; non-food consumption; ownership of durable goods; aspects of agricultural holdings, activities and outputs; livestock; household economic enterprises; transfers; income; credit; and recent shocks to household welfare. In addition, two household diaries are often used: one diary to record goods and services purchased, and the other to record goods and services consumed by the household. Household budget survey indicators can be disaggregated at the county level.

24. http://www.health.go.ke/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/Steps-Report-NCD-2015.pdf

Special surveys

1) 2015 National Adolescents and Youth Survey

The purpose of the 2015 National Adolescents and Youth Survey was to provide information that will enhance Kenya's efforts to harness the demographic dividend. The survey covered all 47 counties and the main objectives were to: generate a profile of adolescents and young girls and boys in each county; identify health, education, economic and governance issues that affect young persons in each county; and identify investment opportunities in the key sectors in each county. A report was done for each of the 47 counties. The survey relied more on generating qualitative data with key instruments being focus group discussions, key informant interviews and in-depth interviews. Reports are available on the NCPD website for each of the 47 counties.[25]

Past surveys spanning the domains of the economy and political decision-making

1) Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises survey

The origins of the MSME survey date back to 1972 when the International Labour Organization (ILO) conducted a study on employment and income in Kenya. The first baseline survey was conducted in 1999 and the follow-up in 2016 was intended to: improve the reliability of estimates on the MSME sector's contribution to the Kenyan economy in terms of income, wages and employment, among others; measure the size and extent of the sector by estimating the total number of MSMEs in the country; capture the evolving nature and variety of the MSME sector by enterprise activity, geography, rural/urban and gender distribution among others; access and analyse enterprise dynamics in terms of business start-ups and closures, changes in business activity, value added, etc.; and examine MSME's constraints, potential and access to support services. The last survey offered the opportunity for further in-depth analysis to generate more information about the status of men and women with respect to access to wages, employment and income and to analyse enterprise dynamics, in terms of business start-ups and closures, and changes in business activity.

2) Financial access and inclusion surveys

Kenya has collected information on financial inclusion every three years since 2006, through the Central Bank of Kenya, KNBS and Financial Sector Deepening Kenya. The surveys constitute an important tool for providing a better understanding of the financial inclusion landscape in line with the financial sector development agenda, as laid out in Kenya's Vision 2030. The surveys contain disaggregated data on key market segments and drivers of uptake and usage, including attitudes, perceptions and needs. They also capture a profile of the financial services landscape. The key variables related to gender statistics include: financial product and service usage, awareness, experience and frequency of use; income sources; household possessions; key demographics (age, sex, education level, number of household members); important life goals; shocks experienced and how to deal with them; ability to get emergency money and to secure a place to keep money; distance from financial service-providers; and discriminatory social norms.

25. http://www.ncpd.go.ke/resources/

3) Afro Barometer Surveys

These are public attitude surveys on democracy, governance, economic conditions and related issues conducted in more than 30 countries in Africa. In Kenya, seven rounds have been conducted by the Institute of Development Studies (IDS) of the University of Nairobi, with support from KNBS. Technical details of the survey, including descriptions of stratification and household selection, translation languages, and related information, can be found in the survey's technical information. In 2017 for example, the survey focused fully on whether Kenyans (women and men) thought gender equality and women's empowerment is important in development (political, economic and social)[26].

Minimum set of gender indicators

The UN Statistical Commission in 2013 established a set of 52 indicators to monitor gender equality and women's empowerment[27] (see Annex 1 for the complete list). As of 2017, out of the list of 52 indicators, data was not available for 18 (35 per cent). Out of these 18 indicators, 14 belong to the domain on economic structures, participation in productive activities and access to resources. Most of these indicators are expected to have come from surveys on labour force and the workforce, agriculture and time-use. It is also in these domains that administrative data are weak, unlike indicators from the health and education domains.

Readiness to generate gender statistics within the SDGs framework

The implementation of the Sustainable Development Agenda has also coincided with the drafting of the Vision 2030 MTP III. Kenya adopted 34 gender-specific and/or gender-related indicators as part of the 128 SDG indicators chosen for the domesticated SDG framework. Of these 34 gender indicators, 24 per cent are Tier 1, indicating that an established methodology exists, and data are already widely available, while half are Tier II, indicating that methodology has been established but data are not easily available. However, just over one-quarter (26 per cent) are Tier III, for which internationally agreed methodology has not yet been developed and data are not available (see Annex 1 for a list of indicators and tier levels).

The KNBS has indicated that the identified 34 gender-related localized SDG framework indicators can be measured with available data, or data that can be produced with minimum effort by 2019.[28] However, it is important to note that tracking progress on the SDGs requires the collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of an unprecedented amount of data and statistics, not only at national but also subnational levels – such as counties, subcounties and wards. The challenges reported by the Government of Kenya include inadequate data disaggregation; high stakeholder expectations and inadequate funding for the SDGs.[29] The opportunity here is that the Government intends to: intensify awareness-creation and capacity-building; mainstream the SDGs into the MTP III and Second-Generation

26. https://afrobarometer.org/data/319
27. United Nations Statistical Commission. 2013. https://un-stats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/
28. See https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/hlpf, accessed 12 February 2018.
29. Ibid.

CIDPs and public institutions' strategic plans; review the NSS in light of the SDGs; enhance multi-stakeholder participation in the SDG process and enhance resource mobilization in order to achieve the objectives of the data road map.[30]

In recognition of the need for multiple stakeholders to monitor SDGs, which was reiterated in the Government's 2016 *Roadmap to the Sustainable Development Goals*[31], the Government has created an inclusive data ecosystem involving government, private sector, academia, civil society, local communities and development partners that tackles the informational aspects of development decision-making in a coordinated way. This has led to the creation of what is referred to as data communities.[32] There are a total of eight data communities in agriculture, education, health, transport, ICT and innovation, climate change, inclusivity and public finance. However, only the inclusivity and the health and education data communities have indicated a focus on issues related to gender data.

The education data community has included the theme of inclusion and equity, which looks at factors of inequality in Kenyan education, including but not limited to gender, age, socioeconomic background, geographical factors and disability. It has included the provision for inclusion of Women Educational Researchers of Kenya. The health data community has identified areas where the development of common infrastructure is possible so as to engender data efficiencies and collaborations in health. They have endeavoured to support county and national governments to establish the relevant policy and legal frameworks necessary to support the standards needed to improve health data quality and to ensure public officers from the county and national governments understand how to use various types of health data. The inclusivity data community is expected to convene and develop a data community that can contribute to the broader data national ecosystem, while taking into account the cross-cutting impact of inclusivity on other areas.

The data communities raised concern about potential gaps in data, including data on groups who are most at-risk of being left behind, the impact of investments in youth enterprises, and social protection.

In line with Kenya's obligation to domesticate the globally agreed Agenda 2030, the Government spearheaded the development of the *SDGs Roadmap* that was prepared with seven broad areas to guide the SDG process in Kenya. The seven areas are: mapping stakeholders and establishing partnerships; advocacy and sensitization; domestication/ localization; mainstreaming and accelerating implementation; resource mobilization; tracking and reporting; and capacity-building.[33] An Inter-Agency Technical Committee was set up, with membership drawn from line ministries, KNBS, NCPD, civil society organizations and the private sector, among others. In addition, a mechanism of coordination between the two levels of government (national and county) has been worked out with the establishment of the SDGs Liaison Office within the secretariat of the Council of Governors (COG).

30. Ibid.
31. http://planning.go.ke/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Road-map_to_SDGs.pdf
32. A data community is a group of people who share social, economic, political and/or professional interests in data across the entire data value chain –production, analysis, management, dissemination, use and storage (UNDP, 2016).
33. The launch of the SDGs in Kenya on 14 September 2016 created awareness and rallied stakeholders behind the SDGs.

The key strategic actions include the directive by the government to all MDAs to mainstream the SDGs into policy, planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation systems and processes. This implies that all SDG targets and indicators have been mapped against the mandates of the MDAs and that the SDGs have been assigned to the respective development actors. It is expected that all MDAs' Strategic Plans 2018–2022 will integrate the SDGs. By including the SDGs in their Performance Contracting, it implies that MDAs will have to submit progress reports on a quarterly basis. This means that the data to report on the SDGs must be available on a continuous basis. The SDG contact officers in line ministries and officers in charge of planning and budgeting among others have been trained using a standardized training kit in training institutions with emphasis given to Training-of-Trainers. The purpose of the training was to ensure that the key officers responsible for planning have the skills to understand the SDGs, and therefore incorporate the SDGs in plans, and also have the ability to train other government officers.

The indicated preparedness implies that if the processes are implemented successfully, then in the next five-year period, gender-related indicators are likely to be included in the reporting structure of the MDAs and CIDPs. The risk, however, lies in the ability of the respective MDAs to produce and report data.

From the review of data availability for the SDG indicators, it was noted that most of the data sources for gender-related SDGs were outdated – especially the KDHS (2014), population census (2009), labour force survey (2018) and household budget survey (2015/16) – or not available, such as for hourly earnings, the proportion of women in managerial positions, the proportion of children at different levels achieving minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics, and the participation of youth in formal and non-formal education and unpaid work. Further, there is a discrepancy in the definition of SDG indicators and how the indicators are captured in the surveys. See Annex 2 for a detailed review of data sources for the SDG indicators.

Gaps in sources of data to produce gender statistics

1) Lack of disaggregation

Although the recent Demographic and Health Surveys have improved the quantity and quality of demographic data and a number of aspects of gender data in the country, there is a lack of disaggregation of data, as referred to in the first principle of the African Data Revolution (see Box 1). One great weakness of the data is that they cannot produce indicators at more disaggregated levels, including by sex, region (rural/urban), age, wealth status and county levels.[34] A number of demographic indicators at county and sub-county levels have to be either derived from census or vital registration statistics or administrative data. Vital registration is incomplete, but the extent varies by county. Administrative data also suffer from several weaknesses despite having the potential of being obtained from even lower-level administrative units, given that these units collect the data. This is typically the result of inadequate investment in people and skills, lack of

34 The 2014 Kenya Demographic and Health Survey was designed to produce some reproductive health indicators at the county level. These include use of family planning, antenatal care, delivery care and fertility levels. However, information on childhood mortality was found to be deficient and not usable at the county level.

dissemination and therefore of use, and the failure to fully harness the potential of information technology.[35]

2) Misalignment between SDG indicators and existing data sources

Wide disparities were found between the SDG indicators and the way the specific indicators are captured in the different data sources. Such discrepancies make it difficult to come up with reliable estimates for the indicators. For example, while the SDG indicator on HIV is the number of new HIV infections per 1,000 people in an uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations, the KDHS only describes patterns of knowledge and behaviour related to the transmission of HIV and other sexually transmitted infections and does not record HIV and AIDS testing, which can measure the number of people with HIV. However, given the incubation period of HIV, it is almost impossible to obtain an accurate number of new infections through surveys. Therefore, the information is obtained from modelling data based on administrative and other sources of data. Regarding the adolescent birth rate, which is per 1,000 women (aged 10–14 and 15–19 years), the SDG indicator requires data for the age group 10–14 years, which is not reported in the KDHS. This can only be obtained from census data for women aged 12 to 14 years.

3) Timeliness and frequency of data

The review of data sources above revealed that most of the gender statistics for the 34 localized gender-related SDG indicators are derived from KIHBS, KDHS, the population census and administrative data from government agencies. The challenge with such data sets is that they are not frequently produced (as mentioned, the KDHS is once every four years; the KIHBS once every five years and the population census once every 10 years). Implementing and monitoring the gender-related SDGs will require more frequent, timely and accurate statistics.

4) Lack of metadata

Currently, there are no metadata, which can be used to summarize basic information about data and make tracking and working with specific data easier. KNBS has a list of data types and sources on its website but does not provide any information on other available data sources. For example, the NCPD, NGEC and KNBS all collect data on gender-based violence from different sources, which are not then interlinked or comparable with each other. These data are not collated and compiled to come up with agreed estimations. If metadata were made available and accessible to all data producers, this would promote harmonization and coherence of statistics compiled across various sources since standard definitions and compilation/estimation methodologies would be available. It would then be possible to build a common database that would not only minimize duplication of efforts and ensure effective coordination among data producers but would also ease access to data by users.

35 Most data are kept in various forms, spreadsheets, hard copies and non-compatible software due to donors who supported automation – this therefore limits interoperability. It has also been reported that sometimes the quality is questionable. It is only routine health data that have undergone data quality checks in Kenya.

5) Areas with inadequate and/or no data

Some key areas lack timely data that is updated within the agreed international time schedules or lack data totally. These include data on agriculture based on household but not large-scale farms, access to land and ownership, access to housing, particularly in urban areas, employment, environment and migration. A key informant (from a civil society organization) indicated that in some areas (e.g. agriculture, childcare), what women do and produce is entirely invisible.

Agriculture: Surveys of agriculture include farms and ranches and the people who operate them. Such surveys generally look at land use and ownership, operator characteristics, production practices, crop yields and productivity, and income and expenditures. Agricultural surveys can be a vital source of data on environmental and climatic events, crop productivity, soil quality, horticultural practices, inputs and outputs and operating results. In addition, such surveys can provide information on women's stake in on-farm activities and conditions in agricultural informal employment, including economic opportunities. Measuring women's and men's agricultural productivity and the factors determining this productivity, including access to land and agricultural resources, is essential for the design of gender-informed agricultural policies. However, Kenya has not conducted an agricultural survey or census since 1963, even though most of the population in Kenya still depends on agriculture, which employs a significant labour force.

Environment: Environmental sustainability is a gender issue because both women and men are beneficiaries and conservers of the environment. Being female or male in a society carries several roles and one is access and control over natural resources. According to the United Nations Environment Programme, the issue of gender and the environment is far more than gender mainstreaming. It is based on two precepts: first, gender mediates interactions between humans and the environment and all environmental use, knowledge and assessment; and secondly, gender roles, responsibilities, expectations, norms and the division of labour shape all forms of human relationships to the environment. Thus, gender differences and inequalities influence the extent and nature of almost every form of environmental encounter, use and impact. In Kenya, there is a lack of sex-disaggregated data because it is usually not collected in sectors such as forestry, agriculture, water, energy, marine life, disasters and infrastructure. Where there are data, information pertains to the household but not the individual.

Access to land and land ownership: One of the most widespread forms of land insecurity is a lack of ownership rights, especially for women. Kenya allows widespread property ownership and often does not legally differentiate between women and men as property owners. Anecdotal reports often suggest that, in practice, enormous numbers of women are denied their right to land ownership. In rural areas, women produce most of the food but hold title to almost no land. In the urban areas where women-headed households are common and formal land ownership is particularly scarce for the poor, an enormous number of women lack the

security of home and livelihood for which land tenure and property rights are so critical. There have been legal cases where women are unable to exercise their rights to land, especially following the death of their spouses, and are at risk of evictions. Information on status and trends on land ownership is critical because access to formal credit relies heavily on asset-based lending where land-poor borrowers are at a disadvantage. Women's reduced access to land limits their access to credit, thereby limiting their economic opportunities.

Homelessness: Kenyan census data are typically collected based on households, and although previous censuses have tried to count the "hidden homeless," no analysis is ever done. Although homelessness has been considered an urban issue, it also impacts people in rural areas. Natural disasters and internal displacement also cause rural homelessness in Kenya. The size of the homeless population is extremely difficult to determine because there is no system for counting it. Also, defining homelessness is complex. There is limited research or information, despite growing recognition of the reality of highly vulnerable homeless populations, including street children. There are several groups of the homeless, therefore it is important to distinguish between homeless single adults, homeless families and homeless youth, because the subgroups are often distinct in many dimensions.

Economic opportunities and women's economic empowerment: A critical feature of gender data in Kenya is a lack of up-to-date information on women's economic empowerment and how women and men fare. According to the Sector Plan for Labour and Employment 2013–2017, the available employment statistics are based on the Labour Force Survey carried out in 1989–1999. In addition, the forecasts and extrapolation may not capture gender dimensions accurately.

Quality sex-disaggregated data on informal sector work and informal sector enterprises are needed because women are overrepresented in work and enterprises that are not accurately or officially counted. Understanding women's experience in these areas requires having detailed data on their unpaid work, including reliable time-use data, the types and extent of informal employment, and entrepreneurial activities. Kenya has not conducted time-use surveys, although some aspects have been included in previous household and budget surveys.

Women's access to economic assets is still a relatively new field of research and few studies address this particular issue. There are also no surveys of specific modules that have been included in recent household surveys. There are neither standards nor specific recommendations concerning data collection in this domain. When data on economic assets and wealth in general exist, they have usually been collected at the household level rather than at the individual level. This means that it is difficult to assign individual ownership to assets captured in households. For example, when comparing across household types, it is challenging to compare households with one adult to those with multiple adults.

Internal migration and urbanization: Gender data on migration in Kenya are scarce and the only source has been the census, but census data are

often inadequate for studying circular migration or temporary migration. There is much more to learn about individual and household migration behaviour and their potential effects on people and communities left behind. Knowledge gaps persist due to the lack of appropriate data with which to interrogate multifaceted migration patterns.

Forced migration, trafficking in human beings and smuggling of migrants: Forced migration results mainly from coercion, violence, compelling political or environmental reasons, and/or other forms of duress. Forced migration is made up of some of the most vulnerable and marginalized groups. A common category of forced migrants is 'refugees', people who flee countries hit by war, violence and chaos, and who are unable or unwilling to return to their home countries because they lack effective protection. Equally common are 'asylum-seekers', individuals who apply for recognition of their refugee status in another country or through an embassy, and who usually must wait, pending a decision from an appropriate national government agency.

Trafficking in human beings is the third most lucrative illicit business in the world, after arms and drug trafficking. Human trafficking and smuggling often overlap but the key difference is trafficking's element of exploitation. Smuggling migrants refers to assisting a person who is not a national or permanent resident of a certain country to enter and remain in a State without complying with the necessary requirements for legally entering and remaining in the State. Little is known about the status of human trafficking and smuggling in Kenya. Women and girls are vulnerable to gender-based violence in forced migration situations.

Opportunities

Despite the aforementioned gaps, KNBS intends to carry out a variety of statistical reforms and national surveys to improve the quality of data. During the period of the MTP III, the following are expected to be carried out: a review of the Statistics Act 2006 to align it to the 2010 Constitution; enactment of the County Statistics Act to govern statistical activities at the county level; compilation of gross county economic activity; and conducting the Kenya Population and Housing Census in 2019 in order to provide sex-disaggregated data, gender statistics and information. KNBS also intends to carry out a DHS by 2020, a periodic labour survey beginning in 2019, with support from the World Bank, and an agricultural survey within the same period.

At the international level, new tools suitable for generating gender statistics on economic participation and empowerment have been developed. For example, under the Evidence and Data for Gender Equality (EDGE) joint project between UN Women and the United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD),[36] guidelines to measure asset ownership from a gender perspective have been finalized by UNSD[37] and are available for use either as a stand-alone or incorporated into other multipurpose household surveys; and the International Classification of Activities for Time Use Statistics[38] (ICATUS) 2016 has been finalized and endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission in March 2017 as the international framework for the production of internationally comparable time use data.[39]

36. See https://unstats.un.org/edge/
37. See https://unstats.un.org
38. https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Family/Detail/2083
39. See https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/

2.4.3 Data access and utilization

Data access and utilization depends on the principles of data dissemination and communication. Improving access to data and enhancing utilization requires effective 'data communication' that ensures that data are transmitted, decoded and understood accurately, and if possible, acted upon. Effective data communication is anchored on the principle that *"data should be translated into information that is simple, understandable and relevant"*[40]. Data dissemination is a phase in statistical processes where data collected and compiled are released to the public. This section examines the state of readiness to provide statistical data for use.

Chapter Four of the Bill of Rights, Section 35 of the Constitution of Kenya gives every citizen right of access to information held by the State. At the international level, the First Principle of the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (UNFPOS) states clearly the responsibility of releasing information to the public:

> *"Official statistics provide an indispensable element in the information system of a democratic society, serving the Government, the economy and the public with data about the economic, demographic, social and environmental situation. To this end, official statistics that meet the test of practical utility are to be compiled and made available on an impartial basis by official statistical agencies to honour citizens' entitlement to public information."* [41]

40. www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/PageAttachments/final_adc_english.pdf
41. United Nations Statistical Commission. "UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics." https://unstats.un.org/unsd/dnss/gp/fundprinciples.aspx

The National Population Policy for Sustainable Development recommends cross-sectoral policy measures to address Kenyan population structures, socioeconomic development, environmental sustainability, reproductive health and rights, science and technology, gender equality and women's empowerment. The policy requires strong statistical information at the national level to guide effective implementation via collaboration between the Government and civil society actors; however, the policy framework is limited with regards to the county level of governance.

KNBS data dissemination policy

Data dissemination is a mandate of the KNBS outlined in the Statistics Act 2006. The data dissemination policy was first formulated in 2012 and subsequently revised in 2016, outlining the framework in which KNBS disseminates all statistical products that are generated from the institution to potential users based on the UNFPOS. The policy covers the following data types:

1) Microdata and their outputs: This includes data generated through surveys and censuses at the unit level of collection, mainly from the household, establishment and individual levels. The dissemination of such microdata files and their related metadata and outputs shall be done via the Kenya National Data Archive (keNADA)[42] portal on the KNBS website as Public Use Files or Licensed Data Files.

2) Macro-data and their outputs: This includes all available information collected and aggregated from households and firms/institutions.

42. https://www.knbs.or.ke/kenada/

3) Administrative data: This includes data collected by public institutions in the course of rendering service to the public.

4) Geo-spatial data: This includes geo-referenced data used to generate electronic maps and map print-outs.

Although KNBS has a comprehensive policy on data dissemination and has in the recent past improved on the timeliness and availability of data to different users, they cite three major challenges to data use: 1) the continued digital divide between rural and urban areas, which limits public awareness of the advantages and opportunities of new technologies; 2) a lack of a harmonized data management system, where administrative data for example are managed by specific agencies without links to KNBS; and 3) inadequate information resource centres in the rural areas.

Dissemination of statistics – form and delivery of data and statistics

The increase in use of technology has shifted the mode of delivery of data and statistics in Kenya. Table 2 shows the mode and delivery currently used in the Kenya NSS. While there is a growing shift towards digital systems (A and B of the matrix), traditional forms still exist (C and D) and are used for the majority of administrative data.

Table 1:
Form and mode of delivery of dissemination of data

		Delivery	
		Distributed	**Centralized**
Form	Digital	**A: Digital/Distributed:** Primarily the use of the Internet, used by platforms such as the keNADA in KNBS, to disseminate data	**B: Digital/Centralized:** This is largely microdata and PDF-type documents (publications) that are made available on CDs/DVDs (optical media).
	Non-digital	**C: Non-digital/Distributed:** Different statistical producers within the NSS disseminate printed data	**D: Non-digital/Centralized:** The distribution of printed material. Dissemination is usually done by formal request and is usually in the form of statistical tables. The traditional type.

Use of open data portals – shift to digital and distributed systems

To facilitate the increased utilization of data, some countries have now embraced the concept of open data. Open data are data that can be freely used, reused and redistributed by anyone – subject only, at most, to the requirement to attribute and share. The definition of open data entails three key elements:

1) Availability and access: The data must be available as a whole and at no more than a reasonable reproduction cost, preferably by downloading over the Internet. The data must also be available in a convenient and modifiable form.[43]

2) Reuse and redistribution: The data must be provided under terms that

43. See http://opendatahandbook.org/guide/en/what-is-open-data/

permit reuse and redistribution including the intermixing with other datasets.

3) Universal participation: Everyone must be able to use, reuse and redistribute – there should be no discrimination against fields of endeavour or against persons or groups. For example, 'non-commercial' restrictions that would prevent 'commercial' use, or restrictions of use for certain purposes (e.g. only in education), are not allowed.

The term 'open data' is very specific and covers two different aspects of openness:

1) The data are legally open, which in practice generally means that the data are published under an open licence and that the conditions for reuse are limited to attribution.

2) The data are technically open, which means that the file is machine-readable and non-proprietary, where possible. This implies that the specified data are free to access for everybody, and the file format and its contents are not restricted to a non-open source software tool (often as in part A of the matrix above).[44]

The move towards open data systems aims to enhance interoperability. Interoperability is the ability of diverse systems and organizations to work together (inter-operate). In terms of data, it is the ability to intermix different data sets. Interoperability is key to realizing the main practical benefits of 'openness', which is to enhance the ability to combine different data sets together and thereby to develop more and better products and services. Given that gender dimensions (domains) are impacted by, or impact on other domains, or there can be causality linkages between gender and other issues, interoperability becomes key.

In support of the move towards open data systems, UNFPA provided technical support for the creation of the Integrated Multisectoral Information System[45] (IMIS) by KNBS starting in the mid-2000s to house all census and survey microdata in a comprehensive, accessible database format. IMIS is a collection of several statistical databases of various surveys and censuses conducted by KNBS and other government institutions, such as ministries. IMIS is a tool that has been developed to enable users to generate customized statistics that meet their individual needs in the form of frequencies, cross-tabulations and indicators, among others. Statistics generated from IMIS can be output in the form of tables, graphs and maps at various geographical levels. Thus, IMIS, if fully operational, should offer opportunities that enhance data visualization. IMIS provides an important opportunity for collating gender statistics but the challenge is that there have been ongoing technical and capacity challenges in making the system fully operational and sustainable to all.

With support of the World Bank, KNBS launched an ambitious and media-focused outreach campaign to raise public awareness of KNBS and its data and as a result, the KNBS

44. See https://www.europeandataportal.eu/en/providing-data/goldbook/open-data-nutshell

45. There other open system portals such as the Kenya National Data Archive (KeNADA), Available at: http://statistics.knbs.or.ke/nada/; the Kenya Data Portal at http://kenya.africadata.org/; and those independent of KNBS including: the Kenya Data Portal at http://kenya.opendataforafrica.org/ and http://www. countrystat.org/home.aspx?c=KEN

has established a strong presence in social media, offered more user-friendly publications and redesigned its website[46] to make it easier to navigate and find the desired contents. This capacity-strengthening has made Kenya one of the most advanced African countries in terms of open access to official statistics. However, a report from the IEG and the World Bank in 2016 noted that there is still much to be done in order to improve the performance of the open data system.

Despite improvements in data access though Internet connectivity, improved programming and data visualization, it is essential that various agencies responsible for national statistics improve their websites, establish data portals and use existing tools to improve access to statistics. Access to data derived from administrative processes could also be improved through automated data capture and transmission. Ideally, to support data demand and use within the next five years, it is important that databases and information systems across the NSS be harmonized to facilitate seamless data-sharing. Use of data portals for data dissemination is a positive development which allows for greater data availability and accessibility. However, it is important to guard against setting up multiple data portals with overlapping functionalities which lack integration. This tends to:

1) Overload staff in National Statistical Offices

2) Confuse users who consult the various data portals with often conflicting results

3) Lead to overall high costs for demonstrably low usage of these portals.

Availability and use of gender statistics in Kenya

The role of official statistics has been recognized as describing, comparing and analysing the lives of all members of society. This recognition was made as early as 1976 with the establishment of the Women's Bureau in Kenya. The production of gender statistics is, however, relatively recent, beginning with special census monographs on gender dimensions (e.g. 1999 and 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census (KPHC)) and specific fact sheets and data sheets since 2008. Gender data cut across several sectors – education, health, agriculture, environment and security among others. They also come from several sources – administrative and institutional, surveys, census and surveillance systems. A typical challenge is going through these various data sets to compile gender statistics; however, a lack of interoperability often impedes the process.

Several initiatives supported by development partners have been carried out to compile data in the form of gender data sheets or booklets by KNBS in collaboration with other line ministries and agencies. For example, the NGEC in partnership with KNBS have in the past three years championed the generation and mining of gender-specific and gender-sensitive statistics to inform budgeting, planning and evidence-based programming. This has not progressed much mainly because of limited funding. KNBS partnered with NGEC and UN Women on capacity-development to train county statistical/planning officers on gender statistics on a limited scale. KNBS produced the Women and Men in Kenya booklet with the support of

46. See www.knbs.or.ke.

Statistics Sweden. The booklet was launched at the national level but needs to be disseminated at the county level.

UNFPA helped build national capacities for addressing the gender dimensions of census and statistical data during the 2009 Census, by training national government statisticians. In addition, UNSD, through the Population Studies and Research Institute, conducted a seminar on census data analysis, in which 'gender statistics and analysis' was one of the core modules. UNFPA supported the production of the first Kenya Population Situation Analysis executed jointly by NCPD, KNBS and the Population Services Research Institute, which provided a comprehensive overview of national statistics in many key areas. The report noted gaps in fertility, family planning and sexual and reproductive health services, and underscored the need for the country to invest more heavily in health, education and women's empowerment as a means of spurring further positive economic growth in line with Vision 2030.

To strengthen the capacity of national stakeholders in data analysis and data use related to key mandate issues, UNFPA has provided limited and short-term support to the NCPD to conduct research, advocacy and training on how to integrate various social issues (such as youth, gender and disability) into development planning and monitoring at the national and local levels. Much as the UNFPA and NCPD support raised awareness within government (especially at the national level), such training requires institutionalized, coordinated and sustained support, especially targeting the county level for impact.

KNBS has demonstrated an organizational commitment to mainstreaming gender equality and human rights in its work and incorporated into its mission statement that it "aims at providing quality statistical and sex-disaggregated data which is key to achieving excellence in performance levels based on the fundamental principles of official statistics." Under this organizational commitment to mainstreaming, national data have been disaggregated by sex in all recent censuses and other national surveys.

KNBS also produces extensive regular national economic data geared towards a disaggregated analysis of income inequalities. In February 2018, KNBS with support from Statistics Sweden published data on Women and Men in Kenya, deriving data from several sources. However, a review of the report indicates that a number of issues may not have been covered, despite availability from basic reports published by KNBS[47]. Key data sources could have included the Financial Access Household Survey (February 2016); the Kenya STEPS Survey for Non-Communicable Diseases Risk Factors (2015 Report); and the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Survey (September 2016), among others. The main reasons for lack of analysis were a lack of adequate financial resources, competing priorities with other activities and limited skills on gender issues. It would be prudent to reanalyse these existing data sets to provide richer information on women and men, especially with regards to economic empowerment. Further, it will be important to establish a gender statistical framework for a more systematic determination of indicators.

47. https://www.knbs.or.ke/women-men-kenya-booklet-launched/

A number of trainings supported by various development partners have been conducted in gender statistics and analysis; however, in all these activities the focus has been the central government but not the devolved units (county officers). The trainings in most cases have been short-term, not institutionalized for example in a government training institution, and the follow-up on uptake and utilization of the training has been weak. Secondly, most capacity-building efforts currently focus on the supply side of data. There is potential for providing technical support to strengthen capacities on the demand side, such as of M&E staff, policymakers and data users in MDAs. The capacities of non-official data stakeholders such as media, faith-based organizations and community leaders also need to be strengthened in order to improve data literacy in society. One limitation in this assessment is that effectiveness of training has not been examined. A typical gap in data availability and use is a lack of data literacy among potential users. Sometimes, even though data are available, users are unable to use, understand and manipulate the data. A typical example is the DHS which is available and accessible from several sources, such as KNBS, Measure Evaluation, and Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS). But one aspect that is problematic is a culture where debates on issues are not necessarily being driven by data and where the accountability of duty-bearers is also not fuelled by data.

Visibility of available gender statistics

The lack of visibility of gender statistics has been noted in the way survey reports are often presented.[48]

The 2015 *The World's Women* report[49] for many countries (Kenya included), indicated that the information collected is often not exploited sufficiently for gender analysis. Data are frequently tabulated and disseminated in categories that are not relevant or are too broad to adequately reflect gender issues. The same can be observed in a number of survey reports in Kenya. Although most of them do include gender statistics on some thematic topics, the information provided in the basic reports often lacks depth. Simple differences between women and men are not enough to understand some aspects of gender issues. A review reveals that gender statistics provide much more information if there is double disaggregation. This is illustrated in excerpts from the Financial Access Survey of 2016 report as shown below:

1) "The target sample size for the survey was 10,008 with 8,665 interviews successfully completed representing an 87% success rate."[50] But the question that arises is whether there were more men reached compared to women.
2) "A third of Kenyan adults report agriculture as their main source of livelihood whereas only 12% are salary employed. On average, adults have about two sources of income, of which the median is KSh 6,700."[51] The question that arises is whether differences exist between women and men when looking at agriculture as a source of livelihood.
3) The excerpts in Figures 3 and 4 below shows trends in financial inclusion for men and women,

48. See UN Women. 2017. *Harnessing the Digital Revolution for the Achievement of Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment*. May 2017, New York.

49. United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division. 2015. *The World's Women 2015: Trends and Statistics.*
50. Central Bank of Kenya and Kenya National Bureau of Statistics. 2016. *FinAccess Household Survey,* February 2016. p. 2.
51. Ibid., p. 3.

which is an important gender indicator. It shows that the increase in financial inclusion for women between 2009 and 2013 was mainly attributed to increased use of mobile financial services.

Figure 3
Financial inclusion for men in Kenya



Source: Central Bank of Kenya and Kenya National Bureau of Statistics. 2016. FinAccess Household Survey. p. 41

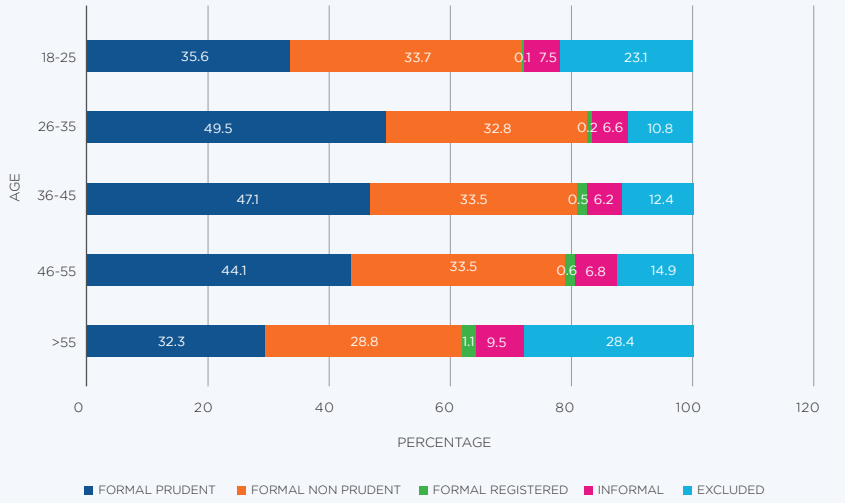
Figure 4
Financial inclusion for women in Kenya



Source: Central Bank of Kenya and Kenya National Bureau of Statistics. 2016. FinAccess Household Survey. p. 41

4) Figure 5 provides an example of where double disaggregation is useful:

Figure 5
Financial access for Kenyans, by age



Source: Central Bank of Kenya and Kenya National Bureau of Statistics. 2016. FinAccess Household Survey Page 41.

What would be the message if the age was further disaggregated by sex? From a demographic point of view, women live longer than men and financial exclusion at old age has important implications for any social protection platform.

A number of recent surveys have gathered gender data that have not been analysed and which could be mined to address some of the data gaps. There is a need to explore the potential of mining existing databases and data sets prior to engaging in the new data collection. This could improve the lack of visibility of gender statistics in Kenya in a number of sectors, especially for institutional and administrative data. In addition, several public-sector agencies (except KNBS and NCPD) make inadequate use their websites. If innovatively utilized, a stronger web presence would enhance their visibility. Given the status of data literacy and the ability to manipulate data, there is a need to present gender statistics on web portals and, where possible, link portals so that users can directly access the information without further manipulation. A lesson can be drawn from the presentation of gender statistics on the web portal of the Uganda Bureau of Statistics.[52]

Some potential users and producers of data indicate that the concept of gender may be confusing and request that concepts, definitions, indicators and tools be harmonized in the statistical production process. KNBS and other agencies need todefine clear and standardized methodology, concepts and processes, to define clear gender indicators and their metadata and make them available to potential users. The development of manuals and guidelines for producing gender statistics for harmonization and comparability is being done at the

52. https://www.ubos.org/publications/statistical/67/

international level [53] but there is a need to domesticate these efforts.

Training on gender statistics

There is no institution in Kenya that has a specific course in gender statistics, but some institutions cover gender statistics in core and specialized units. Most of these programmes are at the postgraduate level rather than the undergraduate level. In certain social science disciplines, the teaching of statistics is limited as a tool for research. In addition, there are other institutions that train applied statistics at college levels lower than university.

The Population Studies and Research Institute of the University of Nairobi offers courses in population studies which cover all data and statistics issues related to gender issues. The focus of the training is not only on theoretical models and tools to examine population growth, the age and gender structure and the spatial distribution of populations, but also on the concepts and measures used to describe and compare levels and age patterns in demographic processes – including marriage, fertility, mortality and migration. In addition to core demographic studies, additional elective courses such as analysis of labour force dynamics and gender issues in demographic analysis are offered, such as on the interrelationship between economic activity and demographic behaviour (e.g. female labour force participation and fertility rates, labour migration and investment in human capital, data issues and methods in gender measurements, and analyses in demography).

In the past decade, schools of mathematics under applied statistics programmes have developed postgraduate courses in social statistics. These developments have occurred because of improvements in social and economic data collection. In the School of Mathematics at the University of Nairobi, the Masters Programme in Social Statistics focuses on high-level training in the theory and application of modern statistical methods, with special reference to the design and analysis of social science studies, including large and complex data sets, study of the latest developments in statistics, and an application of advanced methods to investigate social science questions.

The Institute of Development Studies (IDS) of the University of Nairobi is one of the oldest and best-established research institutes in Africa. It is a multipurpose and multidisciplinary institute which not only focuses on training but also research on social and economic issues of development in Kenya and the rest of Africa. IDS offers a specialized course on gender and development that includes gender statistics. The training at the institute involves not only class work but also active participation in many research projects at the institute.

The Institute of African and Gender Studies offers a Master of Arts degree in Gender and Development, but statistics are taught as a tool for supporting research. The focus of the programme is to investigate pertinent gender issues in African societies and their dynamics using anthropological techniques.

53. Two examples of manuals on methodologies and analytical information necessary to improving the availability, quality and use of gender statistics are the Gender Statistics Manual: Integrating a gender perspective into statistics (2016) and the online United Nations Economic Commission for Africa: Gender Statistics Toolkit (see glossary of resources at the end of this report).

Preparations for dissemination of SDG data and indicators

In line with the Kenya Roadmap for SDG reporting (including gender), Kenya's NSS has prepared an advocacy and awareness-creation strategy. Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials on the SDGs have been produced and disseminated, including on the use of social media platforms to disseminate SDG messages to the public. Sensitization forums reaching different stakeholders have been held. In collaboration with the Government, the civil society coalition on the SDGs has also been undertaking community outreach programmes on the 2030 Agenda. But awareness-raising may not be sufficient on its own. It needs to be supplemented by creating interest among intended users, particularly those who may want to carry out further analysis of the secondary data created. Lessons learned from other producers of data show a need for a periodic review of available data sets to create awareness and interest, as illustrated in Box 2 (which is an excerpt from the IPUMS database).

Another example is from the DHS programme, which also informs users about the state of data and any improvements in both data and metadata. For example, the latest message from the Release of Kenya DHS 2014 Datasets reports the following:

"The latest data for the Kenya DHS 2014 survey are now available for download to all registered users with access to Kenya surveys. The difference between Version 70 and Version 71 is mostly documentation – written notes and concise labelling of variables. Nothing that is used to calculate major indicators like mortality, fertility, family planning, and the like, nor any of the weights were changed. Data sets can be requested/ downloaded at: https:// www.dhsprogram.com/data/ dataset_admin".[54]

The IPUMS and DHS programme provide the best lessons for enabling users to access data, which is very critical for KNBS to apply not only to gender statistics but also to all the survey and census data under their jurisdiction. The key lesson here is that users should always be notified about improvements in data and what the data contains.

The other aspect of motivating users to increase utilization of data, particularly younger academic students, is to partner with agencies, the private sector and others to offer awards. A typical illustration is shown in Box 2. This can also be applied to other users in both the public and private sector through the programmes offered.

54. Government of Kenya. Demographic Health Survey Release. Accessed February 12, 2018

BOX 2

Creating interest for readers to use data – an example

REMINDERS
Time Use Conference: Apply to present at the Time Use Across the Life course at the University of Maryland. Papers on any topic related to variation across the life course in how individuals use their time are welcome. To learn more, visit go.umd.edu/timeuse-2018 (https://www.popcenter.umd.edu/research/sponsored-events/tu2018). Applications due February 16, 2018.
IPUMS Research Awards: We are now accepting submissions for the 10th annual IPUMS Research Awards. To learn more visit ipums.org/award (https://www.ipums.org/award.shtml). Submissions due March 1, 2018.
CPS Workshop: IPUMS CPS is accepting applications for its summer workshop, designed to familiarize researchers with the under-utilized panel component of the CPS. To learn more, visit cps.ipums.org/workshop

Source: IPUMS database: Census Microdata for Comparative Research

Key challenges in availability and access to national gender statistics

Discussions with both producers and users in general confirm the previously identified international comparisons that statistical systems are characterized by underfunding, reliance on donor support (particularly for household surveys), and a very weak administrative data system.[55]

There are claims from numerous stakeholders that lack of training and awareness-raising are the main factors behind inadequate demand and use of gender statistics. However, it is important to note that part of the problem relates to misconceptions of gender-related terms and misunderstanding of gender statistics. The low data literacy and capacity to access, analyse and use data reflects an inability to effectively signal demand for existing data. In many cases, the data are not analysed, so users find them complicated. Further, inadequate data disaggregation – especially by sex, age, wealth quintile, region (rural/urban) and persons with disability – undermines the extent to which the data can be used to inform the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs.

Reports from a review of statistical supply suggest that several other challenges exist[56]. These include but not are limited to the high costs of data, the overreliance on survey data for most indicators, technology (high cost of infrastructure and rapidly changing software and hardware requirements), services (availability and retention of personnel involved in data archiving, retrieval and data visualization), barriers to opening and sharing data (among various producers of statistics) due to a silo mentality, and the deluge of unused data (lack of further analysis of

55. Independent Expert Advisory Group on the Data Revolution for Sustainable Development. 2014. *A World That Counts: Mobilizing the Data Revolution for Sus tainable Development.*

56. https://paris21.org/sites/default/files/PARIS21-Discussion-Paper4-Demand.pdf

many national surveys to provide depth and most information is just reported in basic reports). Most paramount of problems related to the supply of data are the lack of trust and siloed data communities and/or institutional frameworks, as well as the limited popular constituency pushing for data-driven decision-making. These problems also hamper the funding of relevant institutions that produce data. There is also limited collaboration between data producers and users, especially in the design of data-collection instruments that would enable data producers to take the needs of data users into consideration.

A report on submissions by the SDGs Kenya Forum on the voluntary national review of progress on the SDGs in Kenya noted that key constraints to data use were that high-quality, timely and reliable data on different groups like persons with disability, youth, older persons, orphans and marginalized communities are unavailable, baseline data on a majority of indicators are lacking, and there is limited disaggregation of available data.



SECTION 3

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This section provides a summary of key conclusions with regard to gender statistics gaps in Kenya and suggested recommendations. It is organized along the following thematic areas: the existence of an enabling environment to produce and use gender statistics; the production of gender statistics, with special focus on gender-specific SDG indicators; and the status of data accessibility and use.

3.1 Summary of findings and conclusions

3.1.1 Enabling environment

First off, current policy and legislative frameworks especially the Statistics Act 2006, are not in tandem with constitutional requirements regarding the use of data and information and do not specifically refer to or demand gender statistics. Secondly, current legislative arrangements do not comply with the key principles of the African Data Revolution, to which Kenya has ascribed. Thirdly, county governments do not have a policy or legal framework to guide statistical activities and gender statistics in particular. Fourthly, there is still no policy or legislative bill on the implementation of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) activities relating to gender statistics. As a result, the systems necessary to generate and use gender data at subnational levels are inadequate.

3.1.2 Data production

Most indicators selected for monitoring the SDGs are based on KDHS and KIHBS. This means that Kenya cannot meet the expectation of regular, periodic up-to-date monitoring of key SDGs indicators on gender-related issues. Some indicators are dependent on administrative registers but the key issue with administrative data is the lack of interoperability and a lack of standards to guide production of data by other producers in the NSS. In some cases, gender statistics may be missing from administrative data because some sector strategies lack inputs on gender dimensions – or are gender-blind.

3.1.3 Data use

Effective data communication must conform to the principle that data should be translated into information that is simple, understandable and relevant. It is important to note that data communication and dissemination should go beyond awareness-raising and be supplemented by creating interest among the intended users,

particularly those who may want to carry out further analysis of the secondary data available.

Information collected from recent surveys is often insufficiently exploited for gender analysis, resulting in unused data. Lack of training and awareness are the main factors behind inadequate demand for, and use of, gender statistics. Part of the problem also relates to misconceptions around gender-related terminologies and a general misunderstanding of gender statistics. The low data literacy and limited capacity to access, analyse and use data reflects an inability to effectively signal a demand for existing data. There is also limited data-sharing between the various national and subnational statistical agencies that also produce data.

A number of public sector agencies do not make adequate use of their websites. If web-based platforms were innovatively utilized, this would enhance the visibility of their gender statistics. The majority of data dissemination still relies on traditional, non-digital and centralized modes of distribution of printed material. Dissemination is still done through formal requests for statistical tables, which limits reuse and redistribution, including their intermixing with other data sets – a key feature of open data system principles.

Moreover, statistical methods and gender statistics are still lagging behind in some subject areas (such as environment and asset ownership), while in other areas (such as labour force, time use and agriculture) there is a need for new data.

3.2 Recommendations

3.2.1 Enabling environment

From this review of the impact of the enabling environment on the production and use of gender statistics, the recommendations are as follows:

1) There is a need for policy and legislative frameworks that support the development of data: a governance policy and framework, quality assessment and assurance, and communication and dissemination, including an open data policy to address the legislative and policy gap. Other data-producing entities that do not have the requisite legislative frameworks (especially county governments) should put in place the requisite policies and legislative frameworks that will enable them to collect and analyse data on devolved functions (such as health, pre-primary education and local trade), which are all important for the implementation of the SDGs. Specifically, KNBS should:

   - Update the national strategic statistical master plan to meet the data needs of the present development agenda (Vision 2030, MTP III, CIDP 2, the SDGs)
   - Fast-track the adoption and implementation of the revised Statistics Act to align it to the Constitution, and ensure that the Act includes gender dimensions.
   - Strengthen the coordination mechanism on gender statistics within KNBS (the Gender Statistics Unit within the Social Statistics Department), and also the Technical Committee on Gender Statistics.

2) Based on the Devolution Policy of 2016, Objectives 5 and 10, KNBS, in collaboration with stakeholders, should support county governments to:

   - Develop their own statistical plans
   - Establish a sound county statistical system that is gender-integrated.

3) Gender statistics cut across several sectors and generate relevant statistics from various sources, in particular institutional and administrative data. Each sector needs to plan for data acquisition and use. Therefore, KNBS and stakeholders should support sectors to develop sector-specific strategic plans for statistics. Such plans should include but not be limited to: statistical development programmes, reviews of data-collection instruments, compiled inventories of statistics, updated analysis tools and staff skills-strengthening.

4) Sectoral and county statistical plans should be integrated into the national statistical strategy, focused on working towards data interoperability and comparability.

5) To improve the status of data production, adequate funding is required at all levels. There is a need to engage oversight institutions to legislate for budgets for data production, dissemination, as well as monitoring and evaluation.

3.2.2 Data production

To address challenges in the production and use of data, recommendations are as follows:

1) To improve the status of data production and use, adequate funding is required at all levels. There is a need to engage oversight institutions to legislate for budgets for data production, and dissemination and, monitoring and evaluation.

2) There is a need to update existing databases (especially KDHS and the population census) and collect data where they are completely missing, especially data on child labour, time use (which is important in estimating the contribution of women in the economy) and population movement. In addition, efforts should be made to align the definition of indicators under the SDGs with the way they are captured in the databases such as KIHBS, KDHS and the population census. There is also a need to ensure that data are disaggregated as per the SDG indicators, e.g. by sex, region (rural/urban), persons with disability and wealth quintiles.

3) There is a need for all data producers to compile a metadata file for all existing data and for each SDG indicator and indicator information sheet which will enhance access and use of data and information. An example of an indicator information sheet is shown in Annex 3.

4) Mechanisms and processes for communicating with data users need to be strengthened and enhanced. There is a need for improvements in data visualization and access.

5) Data-sharing between various national and subnational statistical agencies and international organizations should be strengthened, while managing privacy concerns. There is a need for mechanisms to provide for automatic data-sharing between agencies for statistical purposes.

6) There is a need for NGEC and SDGA in collaboration with NCPD and KNBS to start a repository on research and qualitative data (including databases, data portals, open access study reports/journal papers, and blogs).

7) Consultations with data users should be enhanced given that they benefit both the data producer and the user experience in NSSs. This will also go a long way in improving perceptions of transparency and collaboration, which are the foundations of trust-building in data use by stakeholders.

8) New methodological guidelines have been produced by international organizations, to improve the availability, quality and international comparability of gender statistics. To exploit these opportunities and challenges, there is a need for KNBS and other stakeholders to review and develop a simple manual or handbook including definitions of key concepts for use by staff and other audiences. Such a handbook can be posted in open access systems such as the websites of KNBS, SDGA, NCPD and even universities.

9) There is a need to develop a programme to institutionalize the strengthening of gender data literacy, beginning with professional statisticians, data scientists and data managers. It is clear that the need for training; manuals on concepts, indicators and methods in gender analysis; and workshops for raising awareness and sharing experiences is still enormous and must be emphasized.

- Strengthening of data and statistical literacy should begin by data mining existing data sets that have not been exploited in-depth, building on what has already been done by others, such as Statistics Sweden.

- Programmes should be initiated that use the existing education system to embrace the wider population, by improving teacher training in numeracy, adapting syllabi, creating educational materials and advancing an appreciation for gender statistics.

- There is a dearth of qualitative data on gender, which is necessary for providing an understanding of women's capabilities and participation in all spheres of life (economic, social, political). Thus, in addition to collecting and updating relevant gender statistics, there is a need to undertake research, especially in areas where there has been little improvement. This would help in designing effective measures for implementing the SDGs.

SECTION 4

KEY ENTRY POINTS FOR UN WOMEN

4.1 UN Women's experience and comparative advantage

- UN Women led UN efforts in Kenya to ensure a gendered lens for the UN Development Assistance Framework.
- In 2014, UN Women provided technical assistance to the Monitoring & Evaluation Department to develop gender indicators in the Medium-Term Plan II (2013–2017 cycle).
- In partnership with the Ministry of Devolution and Planning, since 2013 UN Women has partnered with the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) in training statisticians on the Gender and Economic Policy Management Initiative.
- In the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework guidelines FY 2016/20 (3 years), UN Women supported all MDAs to uphold gender-responsive budgeting principles by ensuring that all programmes and projects submitted to the National Treasury have sex and gender-disaggregated data.
- In 2017, during the development of the MTP III, UN Women in partnership with KNBS provided technical assistance during the adoption of 128 SDG indicators, of which 34 were gender-specific.
- Technical assistance was provided in the development of the gender chapter of the current draft of the MTP III 2018–2022.
- UN Women also provided assistance in partnership with KNBS in the training of statisticians on gender indicators within the SDG indicators – including a discussion on tools that would be used in collecting data.
- Gender and Statistics is one of the flagship programmes in the Kenya Development Programme and UN Women provided technical assistance to the National Treasury to update the Standard Chart of Accounts so as to include gender as a budget line (for the purpose of tracking gender-related expenditures).
- Other than KNBS, UN Women in 2016 provided technical assistance to the Council of Governors (COG) to undertake a gender rapid assessment in 10 counties to provide information on the level of commitment of County governments in gender mainstreaming.
- In 2017, UN Women supported the training of statisticians from 7 counties on gender indicators in the SDGs including discussion on tools that would be used in collecting data in partnership with KNBS.

4.2 Entry points

As the lead UN agency in gender equality and women's empowerment, UN Women Kenya will leverage its mandate to link normative and technical advances to fill critical gender statistics gaps in the country. UN Women will utilize its coordination mandate to make use of its wide network of partners, including government departments and agencies, multilateral agencies and civil society, to bring actors together to ensure effective implementation of this initiative.

The proposed activities in the programme aim to provide a road map for the essential work of monitoring gender-related SDG indicators in Kenya. Investing in it will enable the creation of an integrated evidence base that can inform more effective and targeted decision-making to reach those lagging behind and make meaningful and lasting changes in the lives of women and girls in Kenya.

The key entry points for UN Women are in line with UN Women's gender data programme Women Count. The programme is intended to support Member States implement the 2030 Agenda, with a radical shift in the production, availability, accessibility and use of quality data and statistics on key aspects of gender equality and women's empowerment. Such improvements aim to inform policy, advocacy and accountability for delivering gender equality commitments in the SDGs, CEDAW, the Beijing Platform for Action and national priorities. Hence, the project goal is to ensure that: "Gender statistics are available, accessible and analysed to inform policymaking, advocacy and accountability for delivering gender equality and women's empowerment".



ANNEXES

Annex 1:

Status of data availability for gender-related SDG indicators

Goal	Indicator	Data available	Reference year	Source	Recommendation
Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	45.2 (Total); 50.5 (Rural); 33.5 (Urban)	2009	Small area estimates from census data	Available from 2015/16 KIHBS and shall be published in the forthcoming poverty report.
	Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	45 (children <18 yrs); 19 (Urban, <18yrs); 56 (Rural, <18 yrs) – refers to children 0–17 years who are deprived in three or more dimensions (Education, Health, Water, Nutrition, Sanitation)	2017	KNBS & UNICEF study	Available from 2015/16 KIHBS and will be published in the forthcoming poverty report. The divergence is that the UNICEF study was an MPI whereas KIHBS is consumption-based.
	Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing among children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims, the poor and the vulnerable	CT-OVC – 286,000 males, 77,000 females; HSNP – 137,000 males, 178,000 females; OPCT – 75,000 males, 104,000 females; PwSD-CT – 22,000 males, 7,000 females; WFP-CT – 89,000 males, 16,000 females. Data do not distinguish among children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims, the poor and the vulnerable.	2016/17	Kenya Social Protection Single Database Registry	Needs to be disaggregated further. There is no denominator to measure expected indicators.

Goal	Indicator	Data available	Reference year	Source	Recommendation
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Maternal mortality ratio	362 deaths per 100,000 live births	2014	KDHS 2014. DHS is only proxy and provides information that is not timely.	Needs to be updated.
	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	61.8%	2014	KDHS 2014	Needs to be updated.
	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	146 per 1,000 uninfected	2016	VNR 2017 (original source not indicated)	Only estimates/projections, no actual data. Need to find ways of capturing the data better.
	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	Rate of women with family planning needs satisfied was 70.7%. Contraceptive Prevalence Rate is 58%.	2014	KDHS 2014	Needs to be updated.
	Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	96.3 per 1,000 women for 15–19 years. Data for 10–14 not available	2014	KDHS 2014	Needs to be updated.

Goal	Indicator	Data available	Reference year	Source	Recommendation
Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	Data not available			Captured in EMIS strategic plan, but no implementation plan.
	Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on-track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	Data not available.			Need to collect data. No plans yet.
	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age)	74.9%	2016	VNR 2017 (Early Childhood Development statistics in Economic Survey)	No organized framework for county governments to collect this data, even though pre-primary enrolment data available in KIHBS. Data should relate to pre-primary, not entire early childhood. Education concerns those aged 3+.
	Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	Enrolment in TIVET was 202,556 (91,209 – Male and 74,432 – Female). Adult education enrolment was 271,769 (85,575 – Male and 186,194 – Female)	2016	Voluntary National Review 2017 (original source – Economic survey)	Not comprehensive – excludes most non-formal schooling. Even though KIHBS 2015/16 asks about madrassas and duksis.
	Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others, such as disability status indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	0.97, in favour of girls for primary education. No further disaggregation. Other levels of education not available.		KPHC 2009	Can be calculated using 2015/16 KIHBS data for all groups except indigenous peoples, people with disabilities and those who are conflict-affected.
	Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional literacy and numeracy skills, by sex	Proficiency in literacy and numeracy reaches 89.1 per cent (87.8 – Women and 92.4 – Male)	2014	KDHS 2014	What level is fixed as functional? No standardized criteria for measuring numeracy.

Goal	Indicator	Data available	Reference year	Source	Recommendation
Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic hand washing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)	Connected to electricity with 43.8% of primary schools and 75.3% for secondary schools. No other data.	2014	Ministry of Education Science and Technology Booklet 2014 ES 2016	Data need to be collected and updated.
Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and nondiscrimination on the basis of sex	Various policy and legal frameworks have been developed/enacted to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination (including Constitution; Draft National Gender and Women Empowerment Policy; The Marriage Act (2014); The Matrimonial Properties Act (2013); The Protection Against Domestic Violence Act (2015); Kenya Citizenship and Immigration Act (2011); The Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act (2011); Sexual Offences (Medical Treatment) Regulations (2012); and the Sexual Offences Rules of Court (2014), among others)		See 'data available' column	Documents on data available provide existing frameworks

Goal	Indicator	Data available	Reference year	Source	Recommendation
Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age	36.9% experienced physical, sexual or psychological violence; 11.5% experienced gender-based violence.	2014	KDHS 2014	Needs to be updated.
	Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	22.7%. Among never-married women, perpetrators of sexual violence were strangers (43.8%); friends or acquaintances (14.4%), current/former boyfriend (8.2%), family/friends (6.9%), teachers (5.8%), father/stepfather (4.7%), among others.	2014	KDHS 2014	Needs to be updated.
	Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	22.90%	2014	KDHS 2014	Needs to be updated.
	Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	21%, but not disaggregated by age.	2014	KDHS 2014	Needs to be updated.
	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments	21.8% (National Assembly); 30.9% (Senators); 0.0 (Governors); 19.2 (Deputy Governors)		Inter Parliamentary Union	
	Proportion of women in managerial positions	No national statistics.			How are managerial positions defined in public/private sectors? Where can we find the official statistics?

Goal	Indicator	Data available	Reference year	Source	Recommendation
	Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	38.60%	2014	KDHS 2014	Needs to be updated.
	Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15–49 years access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education	Several policy and legislative frameworks, including: The Constitution of Kenya; Kenya Vision 2030; Poverty Reduction Strategy; National Health Policy; National Health Sector Strategic Plan; Health Act (2017); Public Service Reform Strategy; and Health Sector Reform.		See 'data available' column	
	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	Mobile phone ownership – urban (80.2%); rural (52.7%). No disaggregation by sex	2009	KPHC 2009	Needs to be updated from 2019 census.
	Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	No system			Flagship area in MTP III. Currently difficult to estimate proportion of budget that goes to gender equality and empowerment.

Goal	Indicator	Data available	Reference year	Source	Recommendation
Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	Proportion of informal employment in non agriculture employment, by sex Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	82.7, but not disaggregated by sex Data not available		ES, KIHBS, MSME, LFS	Data will be published in the forthcoming KNBS labour report. Earnings data will be collected by KNBS in forthcoming quarterly LFS.
	Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	9.7% (males – 9.9%; females – 9.4%), no disaggregation by age and/or persons with disability	2009	KPHC 2009	Data will be published in forthcoming KNBS Labour Report
	Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	34.5%, not disaggregated by sex and age		Source and year not indicated (figure from draft NVR)	Last child labour survey was in 1998. MICS is county-specific. Debate regarding definition of child labour. Data will be published in forthcoming KNBS Labour Report.
	Increase in national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status				How is national compliance measured?
	Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs and growth rate of jobs, by sex	a) 3.09 b) -0.4, not disaggregated by sex		Source and year not indicated	Difficult to capture because tourism is not a stand-alone sector in national accounts.

Annex 2:
Minimum set of gender indicators – quantitative indicators

Indicator #	Indicator	References to the strategic objective in the Beijing Platform for Action	Tier	Status of data at national level	Leading UN Agencies
I. Economic structures, participation in productive activities and access to resources					
1	Average number of hours spent on unpaid domestic work by sex (Note: Separate housework and child care if possible)	C.2, F.1, H.3	2	not available	UNSD
2	Average number of hours spent on paid and unpaid domestic work combined (total work burden), by sex	F.1, H.3	2	not available	UNSD
3	Labour force participation rate for persons aged 15–24 and 15+, by sex	F.1, H.3	1	too old	ILO
4	Proportion of employed who are own-account workers, by sex	F.2	1	FinAccess household survey	ILO
5	Proportion of employed who are contributing family workers, by sex	H.3	1	not available	ILO
6	Proportion of employed who are employers, by sex	F.1	1	not available	ILO
7	Percentage of firms owned by women, by size	F.1, F.2	3	establishment surveys	ILO
8	Percentage distribution of employed population by sector, each sex (Sectors here refer to agriculture, industry, services)	F.5, H.3	1	Statistical abstract	ILO
9	Informal employment as a percentage of total non-agricultural employment, by sex	F.2, H.3	2	not available	ILO
10	Youth unemployment rate for persons aged 15–24 by sex	F.1	1	too old	ILO
11	Proportion of population with access to credit, by sex	F.1, F.2	3	Fin access household survey	WB/FAO/OECD

Indicator #	Indicator	References to the strategic objective in the Beijing Platform for Action	Tier	Status of data at national level	Leading UN Agencies
12	Proportion of adult population owning land, by sex	A.1, A.2	3	not available	WB/FAO/OECD
13	Gender gap in wages	F.1, F.5	3	not available	ILO
14	Proportion of employed working part-time, by sex	F.5	2	not available	ILO
15	Employment rate of persons aged 25–49 with a child under age 3 living in a household and with no children living in the household, by sex	F.6	3	not available	ILO
16	Proportion of children under age 3 in formal care	F.6	3	not available	OECD
17	Proportion of individuals using the internet, by sex	F.3	1	not available	ITU
18	Proportion of individuals using a mobile cellular telephone, by sex	F.3	1	not available	ITU
19	Proportion of households with access to mass media (radio, TV, Internet), by sex of household head	F.3	3	DHS/Census	ITU
II. Education					
20	Youth literacy rate of persons (15–24 years), by sex	B.2, L.4	1	Census	UIS
21	Adjusted net enrolment rate in primary education by sex	B.1, L.4	1	EMIS	UIS
22	Gross enrolment ratio in secondary education, by sex	B.1	1	EMIS	UIS
23	Gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education, by sex	B.1	1	EMIS	UIS
24	Gender parity index of the gross enrolment ratio in primary, secondary and tertiary education	B.1, L.4	1	EMIS	UIS
25	Share of female science, engineering, manufacturing and construction graduates at tertiary level	B.3, B.4, L.4	1	not available	UIS
26	Proportion of females among tertiary education teachers or professors	B.4, L.4	1	possible but not available	UIS
27	Adjusted net intake rate to the first grade of primary education, by sex	B.1	1	EMIS	UIS
28	Primary education completion rate (proxy), by sex	B.1	1	Census	UIS

Indicator #	Indicator	References to the strategic objective in the Beijing Platform for Action	Tier	Status of data at national level	Leading UN Agencies
29	Gross graduation ratio from lower secondary education, by sex	B.1	1	Census	UIS
30	Effective transition rate from primary to secondary education (general programmes), by sex	B.1	1	EMIS	UIS
31	Educational attainment of the population aged 25 and older, by sex	B.1	1	Census/DHS	UIS
III. Health and related services					
32	Contraceptive prevalence among women who are married or in a union, aged 15–49	C.1, C.2	1	DHS	UNPD
33	Under-five mortality rate, by sex	C.1	1	DHS/Census	UNICEF/UNPD/WHO
34	Maternal mortality ratio	C.1	1	DHS/Census	WHO/UNICEF/ UNFPA
35	Antenatal care coverage	C.1	1	DHS	UNICEF
36	Proportion of births attended by skilled health professional	C.1	1	DHS	UNICEF
37	Smoking prevalence among persons aged 15 and over, by sex	C.2	1	Global Tobacco Survey	WHO
38	Proportion of adults who are obese, by sex	C.1, C.2	1	STEPs	WHO
39	Women's share of population aged 15–49 living with HIV/AIDS	C.3	1	KAIS	UNAIDS
40	Access to antiretroviral drugs, by sex	C.3	1	KAIS	WHO
41	Life expectancy at age 60, by sex	C.1, C.2	1	Census	UNPD
42	Adult mortality by cause and age groups	C.1, C.2	1	Health information systems, but data are incomplete	WHO

Indicator #	Indicator	References to the strategic objective in the Beijing Platform for Action	Tier	Status of data at national level	Leading UN Agencies
IV. Public life and decision-making					
43	Women's share of government ministerial positions	G.1	1	NGEC	IPU
44	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	G.1	1	NGEC	IPU
45	Women's share of managerial positions	F.1, F.5, G.1	1	NGEC	ILO
46	Percentage of female police officers	I.2	2	Administrative NGEC SDGA	UNODC
47	Percentage of female judges	I.2	2	Administrative NGEC SDGA	UNODC
V. Human rights of women and girl children					
48	Proportion of ever-partnered women (aged 15–49) subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the last 12 months	D.1, D.2	2	DHS	WHO/UNSD/ UNICEF
49	Proportion of women (aged 15–49) subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, since age 15	D.1, D.2	2	DHS	WHO/UNSD/UNICEF
50	Prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting (for relevant countries only)	I.2	1	DHS	UNICEF
51	Percentage of women aged 20–24 years old who were married or in union before age 18	L.1, L.2	1	DHS	UNICEF
52	Adolescent birth rate	L.1, L.2	1	DHS/Census	UNPD
	Indicators where data are not available			**18**	
	Total			**52**	
	% not available			**34.6**	

Annex 3:
Template for indicator information reference sheet

Instructions for completing the indicator information reference sheet
Indicator: Enter the full title of the indicator.
DESCRIPTION
Precise Definition(s): Define the indicator more precisely, if necessary. Define specific words or elements within the indicator as necessary.
Unit of Measure: Enter the unit of measure (e.g., number of..., per cent of..., US dollars, etc.).
Disaggregated by: List planned data disaggregation's (male/female, youth/adult, urban/rural, region, etc.)
Justification/Management Utility: Briefly describe *why* this particular indicator was selected and how it will be useful for managing performance.
PLAN FOR DATA ACQUISITION
Data Collection Method: Describe the *tools* and *methods* through with the data will be collected.
Method of Acquisition: Describe the form in which the team will receive the data (e.g., periodic monitoring report, compiled survey analysis report, etc.)
Data Source(s): Identify who is responsible for providing the data (e.g., implementing partners, M&E contractor, specific team member, etc.).
Frequency/Timing of Data Acquisition: Describe *how often* data will be received by Operating Unit, and *when*.
Estimated Cost of Data Acquisition: Estimate the cost (in dollars and/or level of effort) of collecting the data.
Responsible Individual(s) at KEMRI: Identify the specific team member who will be *directly responsible* for acquiring the data.
DATA QUALITY ISSUES
Date of Initial Data Quality Assessment: Enter the date of initial data quality assessment and the responsible party.
Known Data Limitations and Significance (if any): Describe any data limitations discovered during the initial data quality assessment. Discuss the significance of any data weakness that may affect conclusions about the extent to which performance goals have been achieved.
Actions Taken or Planned to Address Data Limitations: Describe how you have or will take corrective action, if possible, to address data quality issues.
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments: Enter the planned date for subsequent data quality assessments.
Procedures for Future Data Quality Assessments: Describe *how* the data will be assessed in the future (e.g., spot checks of partner data, financial audit, site visits, software edit check, etc.).
PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS, REVIEW, & REPORTING
Data Analysis: Describe *how* the raw data will be analyzed, *who* will do it, and *when*.
Presentation of Data: Describe how tables, charts, graphs, or other devices will be used to present data, either internally within the team or Operating Unit, or externally or other audiences.
Review of Data: Describe *when* and *how* the team or Operating Unit will review the data and analysis (e.g., portfolio review, mission internal review, activity-level reviews with implementing partners, etc.)
Reporting of Data: List any internal or external reports that will feature data for this indicator (e.g. R4 data tables, R4 narrative, Budget Justification, report to ambassador, activity manager's report, etc.)
OTHER NOTES
Notes on Baselines/Targets: Explain how the baselines and targets were set and identify any assumptions made. If baselines and targets have *not* been set, identify *when* and *how* this will be done. **Location of Data Storage:** Identify *where* the data will be maintained in the Operating Unit (specific computer files or hard storage area, etc.) **Other Notes:** Use this space as needed.
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON: To avoid version control problems, enter the date of most recent revision to the reference sheet.

Annex 4:
List of institutions visited and persons interviewed

UN agencies and development partners	UNFPA	Ezekiel Ngure, Zipporah Gathiti
	UNICEF	Godfrey Ndeng'e
	UN Environment Programme	Evelyn Ongige
	UN Women	Dr Robert Simiyu Karin Feug Maureen Gitonga
	UNDP	Julius Chokerah Nicholas Kipyego
	USAID	Betty Mugo, Alexander Albertine
	DfID	Caroline Wangeci
	International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	Seline Meijer, Molly Gilligan (based in Washington DC)
	Embassy of Sweden	Lollo Darin
Academia	Institute of Development Studies, University of Nairobi	Prof Winnie Mitula
	Institute of Gender and African Studies, University of Nairobi	Prof Owuor Olunga
	Institute of Economic Affairs	Kwame Owino
	Population Studies and Research Institute, University of Nairobi	Anne Khasakhala
Ministries, Departments & Agencies	Council of Governors	Masiga Asunza
	Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA)	Nancy Nafula
	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	George M Obudho, Abdulkadir Awes, Rosemary Kongani, Andrew Imbwaga, G Otieno, Michael M Musyoka, Robert Buluma
	Monitoring and Evaluation Department	Jared Ichwara
	National Council for Population and Development	Peter Nyakwara
	National Gender and Equality Commission	Gorrett Osur
CSOs & NGOs		
	SDGs Forum	Florence Syevuo

ANNOTATED LIST OF KEY RESOURCES

Hedman, B., S. Centralbyraan, F. Perucci and P. Sundstroem. 1996. *Engendering statistics: a tool for change.* This is a resource manual for National Statistics Offices. This manual can also be used by users who wish to understand the problems involved in the production of gender statistics, in order to be better able to use statistics correctly. The training material was produced by Statistics Sweden and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA).

UNECE and World Bank Institute. 2010. *Developing Gender Statistics: A Practical Tool.* Prepared by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe Task Force on Gender Statistics Training for Statisticians and the World Bank Institute, this manual aims to guide statistical organizations in the production and use of gender statistics. It is a consolidated reference on how to produce high-quality gender statistics as well as advancing progress towards gender equality.

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division. 2016. *Integrating a gender perspective into statistics.* Studies in Methods, Series F No. 111. This is a manual on the methodologies and analytical information necessary to improve the availability, quality and use of gender statistics.

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division. 2015. *The World's Women 2015. Trends and Statistics*. UN. This is a cross-country assessment of a large set of available gender data from international and national statistical agencies. It provides an assessment of gaps in gender statistics, highlighting progress in the availability of statistics, new and emerging methodological developments, and areas demanding further attention from the international community. A statistical annex also provides a selection of statistics and indicators at the global, regional and country levels.

United Nations Economic Commission for Africa. Undated. *African Glossary of Gender Statistics – An African glossary of terms and concepts related to gender statistics.* Available at: https://repository.uneca.org/bitstream/handle/10855/22925/b11552268.pdf?sequence=1. A gender statistics knowledge product for African countries, this glossary was prepared by UNECA's African Centre for Statistics, in partnership with the United Nations Population Fund, with the main objective of providing African countries with adequate knowledge and understanding of various terminologies and definitions used to develop and implement gender statistics programmes in the region.

United Nations Economic Commission for Africa. Undated. Gender Statistics Toolkit. Available at: http://uneca.unssc.org/. This is an online course for data practitioners. The four-module course is intended to share best practices in planning, collecting, and disseminating unbiased gender statistics so they can be used for informed decision-making, policy formulating, and monitoring at the country level. It was designed by UNSSC in partnership with the African Centre for Statistics of UNECA.

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