



KENYA

Gender Assessment

Sustainable Development Goals 5, 6 and 13



Women2030 Kenya Gender Assessment for monitoring gender indicators of selected SDGs

2018



Women2030 Kenya Gender Assessment for monitoring gender indicators of selected SDGs

Inhoud

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Cover photograph of Columbus Magazine: women fetching water in Lake Baringo | 2 |
| 1. INTRODUCTION | 3 |
| 1.1. Why this Gender Assessment? | 4 |
| 1.2. Purpose and Objective | 4 |
| 1.3. Main and specific objectives | 4 |
| 2. APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY | 5 |
| 2.1. Tools and methods | 5 |
| 2.2. Thematic topics discussed in FGDs | 5 |
| 3. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS | 6 |
| 3.1. SDG 5 | 6 |
| 3.2. SDG 6 | 7 |
| 3.3. SDG 13 | 8 |
| 4. Results of Monitoring and Gender Assessment | 9 |
| 4.1. Findings in literature and secondary sources | 9 |
| 4.1.1. SDGs Kenya Forum VNR Voluntary National Review 2017 | 9 |
| 4.1.2. Gender Data Review for SDGs Monitoring in Kenya and Tanzania 2017 | 13 |
| 4.1.3. African News – Kenya selected for Gender statistics Flagship | 13 |
| 4.2. Findings of survey | 14 |
| 4.3. Findings of Focus Group Discussions on the different topics | 19 |
| 4.3.1. Division of work between women and men | 19 |
| 4.3.2. Access, Power and Control over Resources | 23 |
| 4.3.3. Gender Based Violence | 24 |
| 4.3.4. Recognition of differentiated needs and interests of women and men regarding water and sanitation | 26 |
| 4.3.5. Decision-making abilities | 28 |
| 4.3.6. Status of men and women before the law | 29 |
| 4.3.7. Most vulnerable groups | 31 |
| 4.4. Summary of findings and trends to be identified | 32 |
| 5. RECOMMENDATIONS | 33 |

Cover photograph of Columbus Magazine: women fetching water in Lake Baringo



Women2030 Kenya Gender Assessment for monitoring gender indicators of selected SDGs

1. INTRODUCTION ¹

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment is not merely socially desirable: it is critical to the accomplishment of Sustainable Development Goals. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) focus on the key challenges facing humanity; among them poverty, inequality and violence against women. Women's and gender issues are captured as a stand-alone SDG, #5 on Gender Equality, as well as in a number of areas important for women. SDG #5 specifically aims to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls (United Nation, 2016). SDG 5 focuses on critical issues such as ending all forms of discrimination. In order to effectively work towards achieving gender equity, we must integrate gender across all the SDGs, and include gender considerations in all sustainable development work (Bizikoza, 2017). Globally, women earn an average of 23 per cent less than men for the same work, and women take home one tenth of the global income, while accounting for two thirds of global working hours.

It is the role of all national and county governments, and all stakeholders, to make sure that the SDGs are implemented in a gender sensitive manner, to make sure that the sustainable development agenda works for all. This Gender Assessment will examine whether a gender perspective has been systematically mainstreamed throughout the planning and implementation

¹ This Gender Assessment report has been developed by IEWM and GWA.

The Institute of Environment and Water Management is a non-governmental organization, registered under the NGO Act. Its mission is to strengthen water and environmental governance and climate change resilience through unlocking the potential of communities and institutions to manage their natural resources equitably and sustainably. Some of the key objectives are to enhance environmental sustainability, including climate change resilience, with emphasis on gender equity in policies and programmes at local and national levels; to strengthen leadership of youths and women in agricultural and natural resource management. IEWM has been a key player in addressing gender, natural resource management, water and sanitation in the East African Region for the past ten years, by fostering efficient and effective institutions and processes through training and capacity building, skills development, research and knowledge management. The Institute has strived to bridge the gap between local action and policy/decision making through lobbying and advocacy. IEWM has been an active member of GWA, organizing various Capacity Building workshops for and with GWA.

The Gender and Water Alliance is one of the applicant partners of the Women2030 project. The mission of GWA is to promote women's and men's equitable access to and management of safe and adequate water, for domestic supply, sanitation, food security and environmental sustainability. The provision of sustainable water and sanitation services that incorporate an integrated water resources management approach requires a special emphasis and focus on gender, social justice and human rights. GWA believes that equitable access to and control over water is a basic right for all, as well as a critical factor in promoting poverty eradication and sustainability.

GWA is a global network dedicated to mainstream gender in water resources management. It is registered as an Association under Dutch law and has over 2200 members in more than 125 countries worldwide. Its membership is diverse and represents a wide range of capacities and expertise across all water sectors as well as from different stakeholder groups including government, grassroots organisations, NGOs, universities and research institutes, international agencies and individual consultants. More than eighty percent of the membership comes from a diversity of countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Middle East.



Women2030 Kenya Gender Assessment for monitoring gender indicators of selected SDGs

of programmes towards the realization of the three identified SDGs in Kenya. It will examine national laws, programs, SDG implementation processes to determine how gender has been addressed.

The Kenya government has reviewed and revised legal frameworks, and even drafted gender specific laws to respond to gender needs and to eliminate gender based discrimination among other initiatives. While this is commendable, it has not been sufficient to deliver gender equality. The empowerment of women encouraged by improved service delivery is key to achieving gender equality. The centrality of SDG 6 and SDG 13 in pursuit of realization of SDG 5 cannot be overstated. It is also imperative to note that SDG 6 is also critical to the realization of all the other SDGs. Because of their interlinkages, the proposed assessment will focus on SDGs 5, 6 and 13.

1.1. Why this Gender Assessment?

Economic and social policies and programmes tend to affect women and men, girls and boys differently because women and men have different economic and social positions, rights and duties, different access to and control over resources. Experience shows that policies and programs that are not gender responsive have had detrimental impacts on women and men, girls and boys, and have in many cases reinforced inequalities between them. It is thus important to pay attention to gender equality to avoid unintended negative consequences and ensure positive results for women and men, girls and boys towards realization of the SDGs.

1.2. Purpose and Objective

The purpose of this Gender Assessment is to determine the status of gender equality and women's empowerment in the water supply and climate sectors in Kenya. The assessment will examine the status of SDG goals 5, 6 and 13, and the sensitivity of respective policies, programmes and practices within organizations mandated to ensure that these goals are realized. The findings of the Gender Assessment will feed into the shadow report on SDG implementation in Kenya. In the framework of the EU-funded project Women2030 Gender Assessments are developed for monitoring progress of sustainable development in about 50 countries, worldwide, one of them Kenya.

1.3. Main and specific objectives

Review Kenya's performance on SDGs and assess the current status of SDGs 5, 6 and 13, and trend towards the realization of gender related indicators.

Specific objectives

1. Assess the status of SDG 5 in Kenya and the level of integration of gender in SDG 6 (WASH for all) and SDG 13 (Climate Action)
2. Establish baseline data to monitor future implementation of these three SDGs by GOs, NGOs and the private sector
3. Undertake a rapid assessment of the gender sensitivity of selected key policies, programmes and practices at the national level and within selected organizations with specific mandate, relevant for SDG 5, 6 and 13.



Women2030 Kenya Gender Assessment for monitoring gender indicators of selected SDGs

4. Identify institutional mechanisms, responsibilities and capacity for gender equality in the the national and county levels
5. Identify and document key successes on the ground that can be replicated at local, policy and institutional levels
6. Identify community based initiatives for gender equality and female and male key persons for change
7. Conduct a survey related to SDGs 5, 6 and 13, following a checklist as annexed. The information yielded by the survey gives quantitative information, comparable to other countries.

2. APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

The assessment has been carried out over two periods, each of three months using a qualitative and a quantitative approach as well as a triangulation of participatory methods to enhance the accuracy of data and information. **Two counties, Nyandarua and Kajiado** have been selected for this study, and their selection was based on the fact that IEWM has been implementing projects in these counties. Local groups, at grassroots' level have participated actively. At the national level, consultations with the key institutions including the Ministry of Devolution, National Gender Equality Commission and other selected institutions charged with gender equality mainstreaming and with implementation of the SDGs have been undertaken.

2.1. Tools and methods

For the gender assessment in Kenya, the following methods and tools were used:

- a. Desktop research (also known as secondary research) by reviewing and analysing already existing documents that are relevant to the topic of the selected SDGs.
- b. Interviews, structures interviews, with the questionnaire that is developed for Women2030, to be used for quantitative analysis world-wide.
- c. Focus group discussions, FGDs, with mixed groups (women and men), men's group and women's groups, rural and urban.

2.2. Thematic topics discussed in FGDs

The following topics are discussed, especially those that are relevant for SDGs 5, 6 and 13.

- i. Division of work
- ii. Access to and control over resources
- iii. Gender Based Violence
- iv. Recognition of differentiated needs
- v. Decision-making abilities
- vi. Status of men and women before the law
- vii. Most vulnerable groups

Women2030 Kenya Gender Assessment for monitoring gender indicators of selected SDGs

3. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

In the SDG-Index of 2017, in brief the colours for SDG 1, and 6 are red, and for 5 and 13, are orange².

This assessment focuses on selected indicators of SDG 5 and 6 and 13 as follows:

5.2.1. Proportion of women experiencing domestic violence

5.1.1: Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex

5.5.2: Proportion of women in managerial positions (the focus will be limited to the water sector in Kenya)

b.1. Female membership in local water user organization (drinking and irrigation)

6.2.1. Female/male headed households with access to safe and appropriate sanitation close to home

6.1.1. Female/male headed households with access to safe, sufficient and clean water close to home

6.5.1. Number of administrative units that have developed gender sensitive IWRM plans

13.1.2. Access to climate resilient agro-technology, involved in Climate Change Adaptation activities (sex-disaggregated)

13.3.1. Number of women/men reached by media campaigns on climate change that integrate gender and early warning change.

3.1. SDG 5

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

- End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
- Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
- Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
- Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

² <http://www.sdgindex.org/assets/files/2017/2017-SDG-Index-and-Dashboards-Report--full.pdf>

Women2030 Kenya Gender Assessment for monitoring gender indicators of selected SDGs

- Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decisionmaking in political, economic and public life
- Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences
- Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws
- Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women
- Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels



3.2. SDG 6

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

- By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all



Women2030 Kenya Gender Assessment for monitoring gender indicators of selected SDGs

- By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
- By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally
- By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity
- By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate
- By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes
- By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies
- Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management

3.3. SDG 13

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

- Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
- Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
- Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning
- Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible
- Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

* Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.

Women2030 Kenya Gender Assessment for monitoring gender indicators of selected SDGs



4. Results of Monitoring and Gender Assessment

4.1. Findings in literature and secondary sources

Two secondary sources were found, both of 2017. Both are included here, nearly completely.

4.1.1. SDGs Kenya Forum VNR Voluntary National Review 2017

The main source of information is the SDG's Kenya Forum³. In their report of 2017 they describe progress in detail of 8 SDGs, one of them is SDG 5, Gender equality. The other SDGs they selected don't coincide with the selection of this Gender Assessment.

We quote and copy:

“Introduction: Since inception, women’s rights organizations have been key contributors to advancements of women’s rights and have engaged with the post 2015 development agenda to ensure a gender lens in policy and outcome documents related to development including the SDG’s. Gender Equality was cited as one of the outstanding unfinished business of the MDGs. The consistent efforts in building capacities, mobilising and convening women’s rights organisations

³ VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW (VNR) OF PROGRESS ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs) IN KENYA, SDGs Kenya Forum for Sustainable Development, submissions by Civil Society Organisations to the Government of Kenya, towards Voluntary National Review Report. 2017, SDG 5 pages 21-25. Here we quote most of the text, but leave examples and details out.



Women2030 Kenya Gender Assessment for monitoring gender indicators of selected SDGs

in Africa to participate and share their lived experiences in the development of the Post-2015 development agenda, as well as the development of the Common African Position on the Post2015 (CAP) were monumental. The actions of women's rights organizations partners in Africa and across the globe resulted in a stand-alone gender goal and for mainstreaming of gender in other goals and in the entire 2030 Agenda for sustainable development (SDGs).

In order to ensure that goal 5 is a reality, Kenya must build the political will and work on policies and programs at national level that will provide a conducive environment for implementation of gender equality goal by 2030. This will call for innovative approaches, strengthened capacity and coordination amongst African women rights organisations in partnership with the national government. The targets capture key structural constraints to gender equality such as discrimination, violence against women and girls, harmful practices, unpaid care work, lack of participation in decision-making process and inadequate access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights.

Slightly over a year into implementation, the lessons learnt point to the opportunities that would propel the realization of goal 5 such include the pre-existing policies and programs that are advancing sectoral issues within the gender equality focus of the 2030 agenda. *Challenges pointing to inadequate or non-existing gender data, lack of capacity to articulate some of the issues such as unpaid care work and resources to put in place the infrastructure required threaten the realization of some of the targets and indicators of the standalone gender goal and gender targets in other goals.*"

"Kenyan context: Kenya has ratified CEDAW (Convention on Elimination of all form of discrimination against women). UN Women points out that globally 1 in 3 women experience physical or sexual violence. In Kenya GBV remains an area of significant concern.

The 2014 KDHS on Sexual and Partner Violence indicates Fourteen per cent of women and 6 per cent of men age 15-49 reports having experienced sexual violence at least once in their lifetime. Overall, 39 per cent of ever-married women and 9 per cent of men age 15-49 reports having experienced spousal physical or sexual violence. FGM that account for 21% of Kenyan girls and early child marriages that account for a further 28% of girls and women.

Even though Kenya is signatory to many normative frameworks on gender equality and women's empowerment, reporting remains a challenge. Such include Maputo Protocol (protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights). Financing to implement the commitments remains a challenge and gender responsive budgeting remains underutilized as a tool to advance and accelerate Gender Equality and women's empowerment.

In 2012, an estimated 464,000 induced abortions occurred in Kenya. This translates into an abortion rate of 48 per 1,000 women aged 15-49, and an abortion ratio of 30 per 100 live births. About 120,000 women received care for complications of induced abortion in health facilities. About half (49 %) of all pregnancies in Kenya were unintended and 41 % of unintended pregnancies ended in an abortion.

We continue to witness a gendered a digital divide, inequitable access to economic spaces and slow progress in addressing issues such as unpaid care work. For most of these issues as it is for others, inadequate gender data hampers progress and further entrenches discrimination."

Women2030 Kenya Gender Assessment for monitoring gender indicators of selected SDGs

“Analysis of the Policy and Legal environment: Kenya has policies, legal, institutional frameworks, structures and financing mechanisms that can support CSOs, private sector, donors, academia, media among other stakeholders to advance gender equality and empowerment of women and girls.

In addition to the policy and legal framework the government has established the National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC) an independent Constitutional Commission established to contribute to the reduction of gender inequalities and the discrimination against all; women, men, persons with disabilities, the youth, children, the elderly, minorities and marginalized communities and groups.

The laws, policies and structures that safeguard women and girls from GBV and discrimination include:

- ▶ The Kenyan constitution of 2010
- ▶ Sexual offense Act 2006
- ▶ Education Gender Policy (2007)
- ▶ The Election Act (2011)
- ▶ The Matrimonial property Act (2013)
- ▶ The Marriage Act (2014)
- ▶ The Children’s Act 2001
- ▶ The Penal Code
- ▶ The Protection Against Domestic Violence Act 2015
- ▶ Anti FGM Act 2011
- ▶ Vision 2030 and its second medium term plan 2013-2017.

Despite these laws, policies, institutional frameworks and structures, it is widely acknowledged that gender inequalities and discrimination against women and girls persists in Kenya. Ongoing efforts to tackle persistent gender challenges for example FGM have demonstrated that government alone cannot effectively address some of the highly complex issues. Multi-stakeholder efforts are needed to ensure laws, policies and practice effectively promote the achievement of gender equality and empowerment of women and girls.”

Then many (10 categories of action) Civil Society Interventions are listed.

Of the challenges identified by CSO partners the following attract attention (slightly summarised):

- ▶ Weak coordination of CSOs advocacy initiatives on GBV
- ▶ Gender data continues to be a challenge on various issues, leading to under reporting of GBV and child marriage.
- ▶ The provisions of gender in policy have not cascaded to the implementation
- ▶ Cultural and religious barriers including cultural and religious fundamentalism
- ▶ Recognition of customary laws that risks to undermine national legislation in cases of harmful traditional practices.
- ▶ Lack of capacity to ensure that policy discussions respond to cultural contexts including ethnic languages.
- ▶ Lack of financing for gender equality
- ▶ Entrenched gendered barriers in economic spaces, leadership and access to technology.



Women2030 Kenya Gender Assessment for monitoring gender indicators of selected SDGs

► CIVICUS/DataShift, KDHS, uses different indicators from the international SDGs. Various examples are listed.

“ Key Messages:

1. As anchored in the constitution, it is important to align national policies to global and regional commitments. Policies should also be keen to address the intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination:
 - * Build community Ownership of GBV interventions and fast track prosecution of GBV cases.
 - * Increase budgets for protection of girls and young women from GBV and Economic Exclusion.
 - * FGM, Child marriage and all forms of harmful practices should be outlawed with specific national legislation
2. On gender data indicators, the main survey's modules contained in KDHS need to be adjusted to establish consistence with data required for the SDG reporting.
3. More gender specific data should be made available by both government and non-state actors. For example KNBS needs to make the 2015 gender data sheet publicly available.
4. Establish effective policy and legal enforcement and redress mechanisms. For example despite the political parties Act 2011 providing that at least one third of each gender should be represented in political parties, there are no penalties imposed for political parties that don't comply with the law. *Good laws on paper need to be translated into concrete action that positively impacts people's lives.*
5. Create more awareness among leaders on the importance of the achievement of gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls to national development.
6. Devise joint strategies with affected communities and CSOs to tackle cultural barriers that hamper progress in the enforcement of key laws.
7. Allocate more financial, technical and enhance human resources towards gender-related initiatives. “ (somewhat shortened)

Proposed Recommendations deal with the implementation of laws, collect gender data, adapt indicators of KDHS, better collaboration and coordination, and a multi-stakeholders approach.

Conclusion: Compared with the Women2030 SDGs, in which equal access to economic and natural resources is key, the SDG 5 in Kenya deals mostly with physical discrimination of women and girls, such as FGM, GBV and child marriage. In this and other documents, no quantitative information regarding indicators of SDG5 was found.



Women2030 Kenya Gender Assessment for monitoring gender indicators of selected SDGs

4.1.2. Gender Data Review for SDGs Monitoring in Kenya and Tanzania 2017⁴

After explaining the three organisations' aims, and the objectives of the review, the organisations are listed that manage data, and some of them gender disaggregated data, or qualitative information, relevant for monitoring gender indicators of SDGs.

Then the methodology is explained, which is used to map the key players in monitoring SDGs and for collecting data. The organisations are grouped in 6 categories: Government (GOs), Civil society Organisations (CSOs), Donors, Research organisations and Academia, Private sector organisations and Media. 3 approaches used are:

1. Desk review of documents of data policies and indicators of SDG 5 and related gender indicators.
2. KIIs with selected organizations' representatives sample from each category.
3. Case studies capturing good practices.

Of the preliminary findings, presented in this document, again the same challenges are found: lack of gender data, differences in indicators, which makes it difficult to compare them, data of GOs are not easily accessible, lack of finances for data collection.

Proposed recommendations: Need for Stakeholders' platform, need for open access to data, need for capacity building on data collection and use, a gender data capacity assessment is required, harmonization of national statistics with SDG indicators and, there is a need to recognize social media as important source of data.

Conclusion: also this resource is a preliminary endeavour to identify available data and organisations working with data collection, without actually providing any quantitative information about gender indicators, not for SDG5, but also not for any of the others.

4.1.3. African News – Kenya selected for Gender statistics Flagship⁵

In February 2018, UN Women told: "it will enhance Kenya's ability to report on United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) related to gender".

Kenya has been selected as a pilot country for the implementation of the UNWomen flagship program on gender statistics: "We will build the institutional capacity of Kenya to collect, analyse and utilize statistics both qualitative and quantitative to be able to report on gender indicators of SDGs. " Karin Fueg, the UNWomen Kenya Deputy Director, said that the UN Women will collaborate with the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics to undertake the national assessment on Gender Statistics over a three year period beginning in 2018. She said that for Kenya to successfully implement the 2030 development agenda, a robust and equally ambitious monitoring framework is needed. Fueg observed that Kenya has committed to utilize 128 SDGs indicators to measure its development progress. "Within this, 34 specific indicators are on gender equality and women empowerment," she said."

Conclusion: It is difficult to find sources of data to monitor the gender indicators of SDGs. This is therefore good news: in one or two years' time, to write a Gender Assessment as this one, will be more interesting, and more informative.

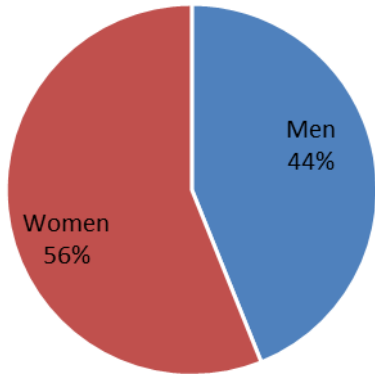
⁴ Gender Data Review for SDGs Monitoring in Kenya and Tanzania. By CIVICUSS, DATASHIFT and IRES. 2017. https://undataforum.org/WorldDataForum/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/ta3.08_John-Njoka-Gender-Data-Review-for-SDGs.pdf

⁵ http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2018-02/08/c_136959923.htm. African News in Xinhua, from 8-2-2018.

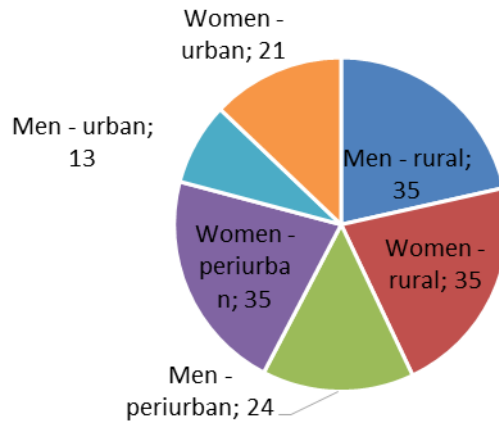
Women2030 Kenya Gender Assessment for monitoring gender indicators of selected SDGs

4.2. Findings of survey

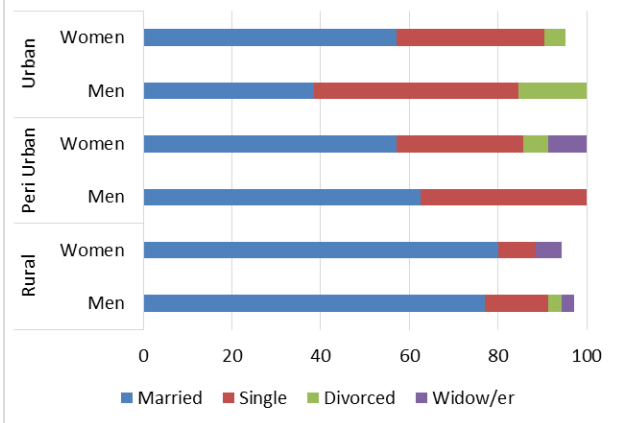
A total of 164 interviews were held in Kenya with a basic Questionnaire: 5 questions, 164 Interviews 92 women and 72 men. 1. **General Data:**



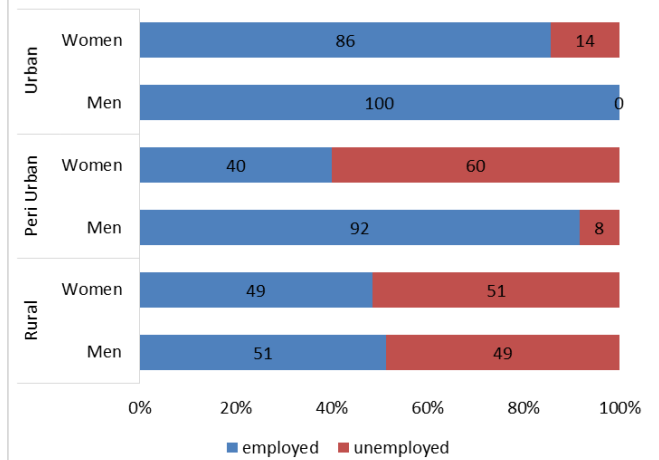
Distribution of the respondents by gender and area (counts)



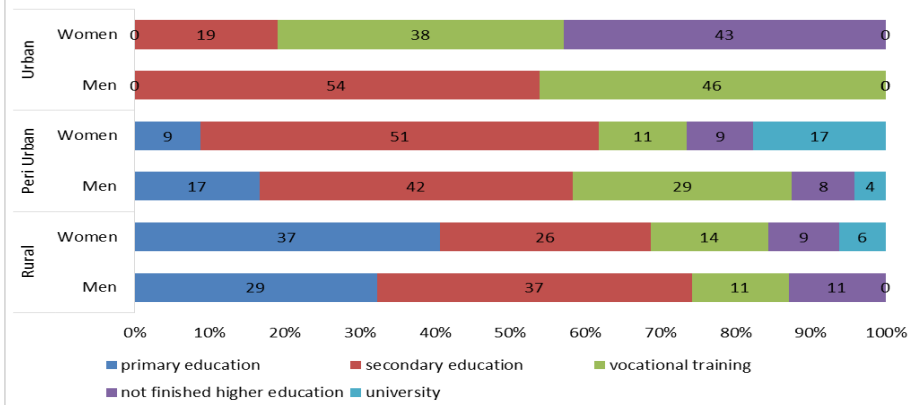
Marital status per region and gender



Employment per gender and region

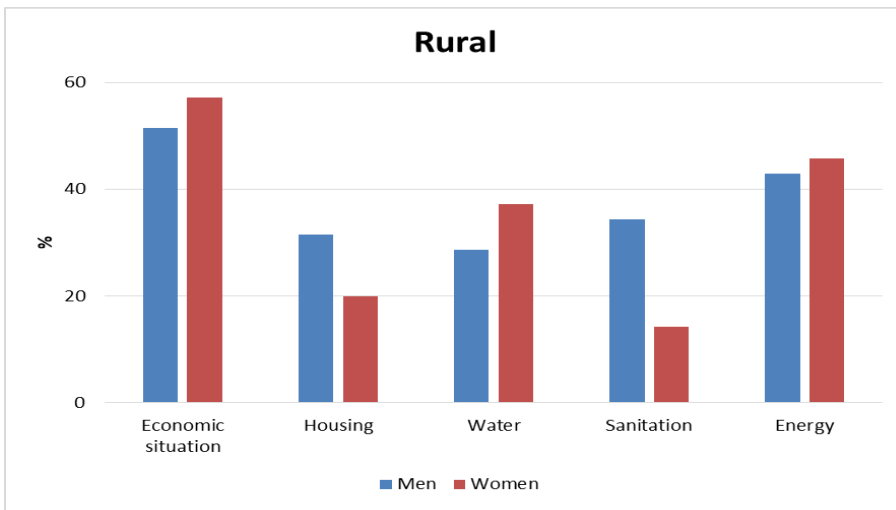


Education by gender and area



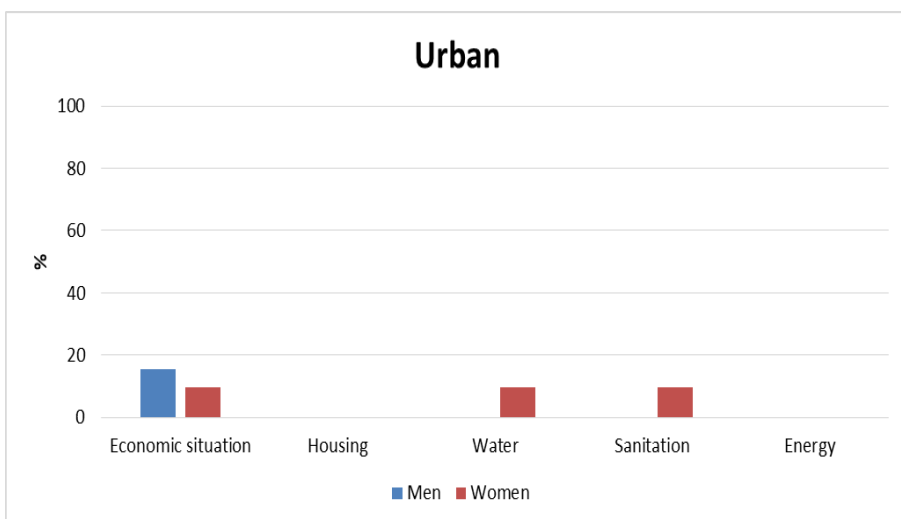
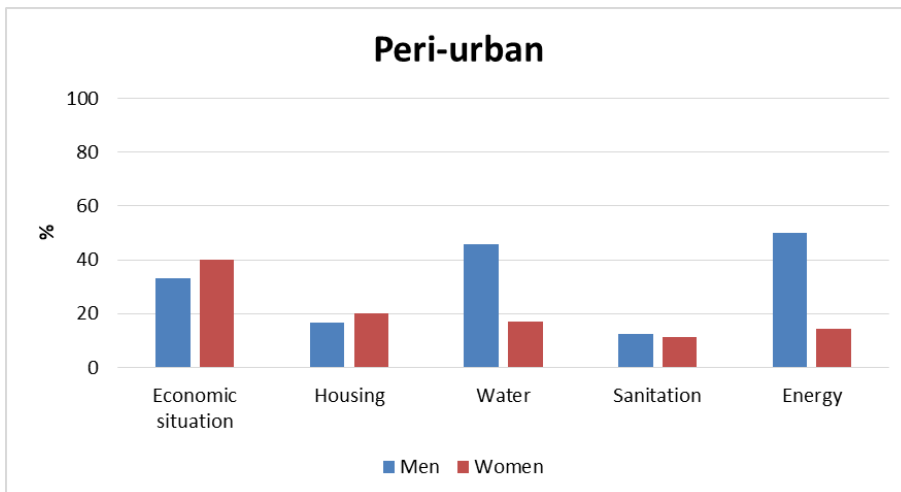
Women2030 Kenya Gender Assessment for monitoring gender indicators of selected SDGs

2. Living conditions, respondents' own judgement of their conditions:



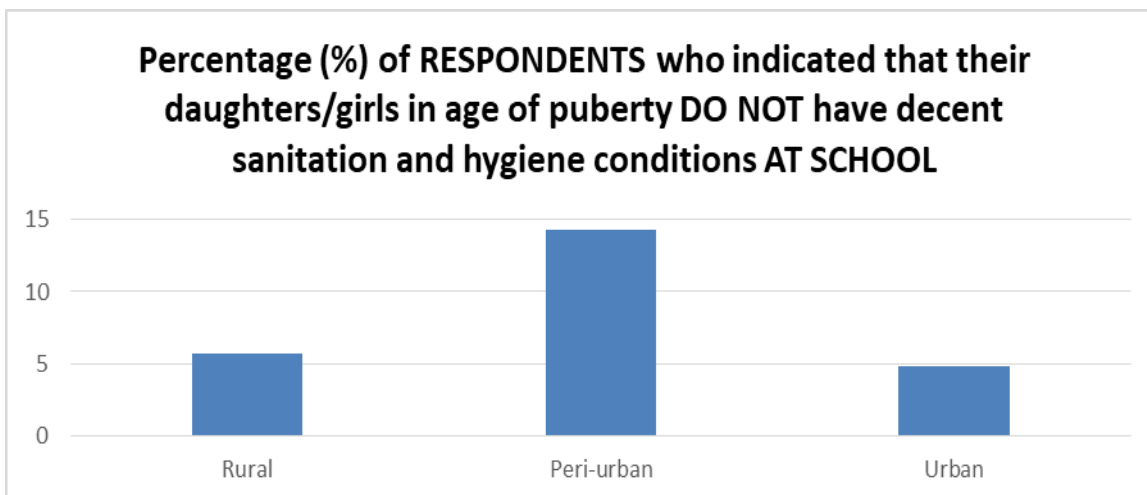
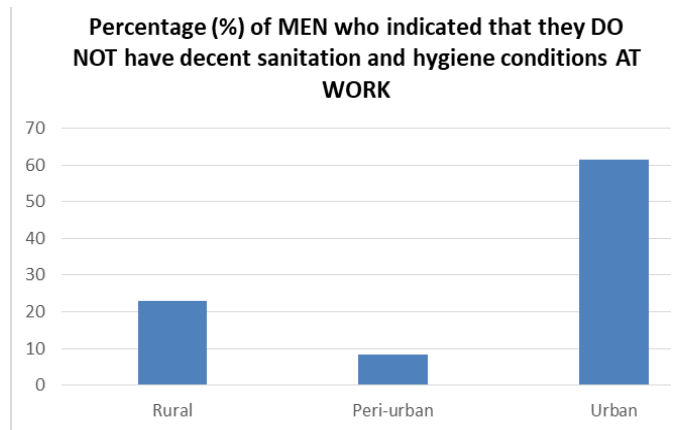
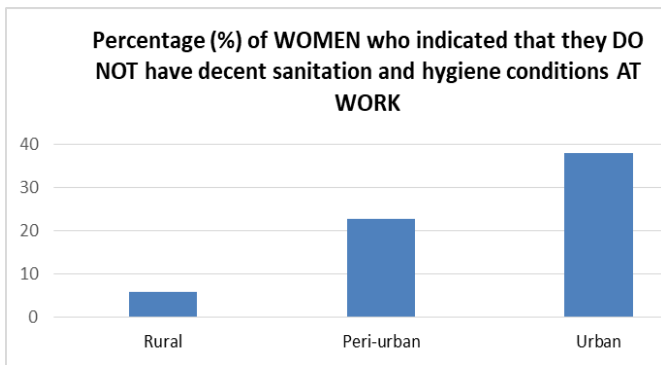
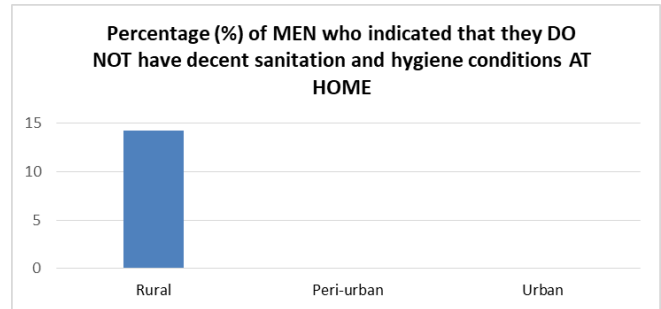
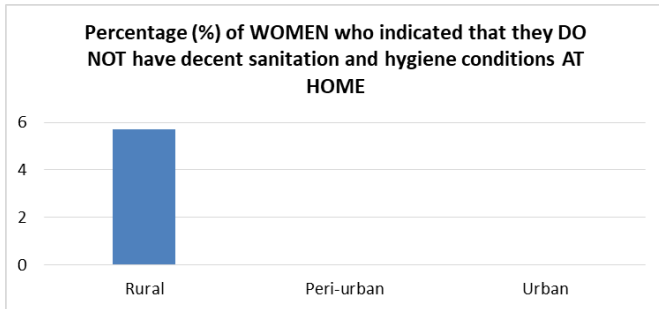
Rural women and men are generally more satisfied with their living-conditions than those in urban areas.

But note that the graphs have different scale ranges.



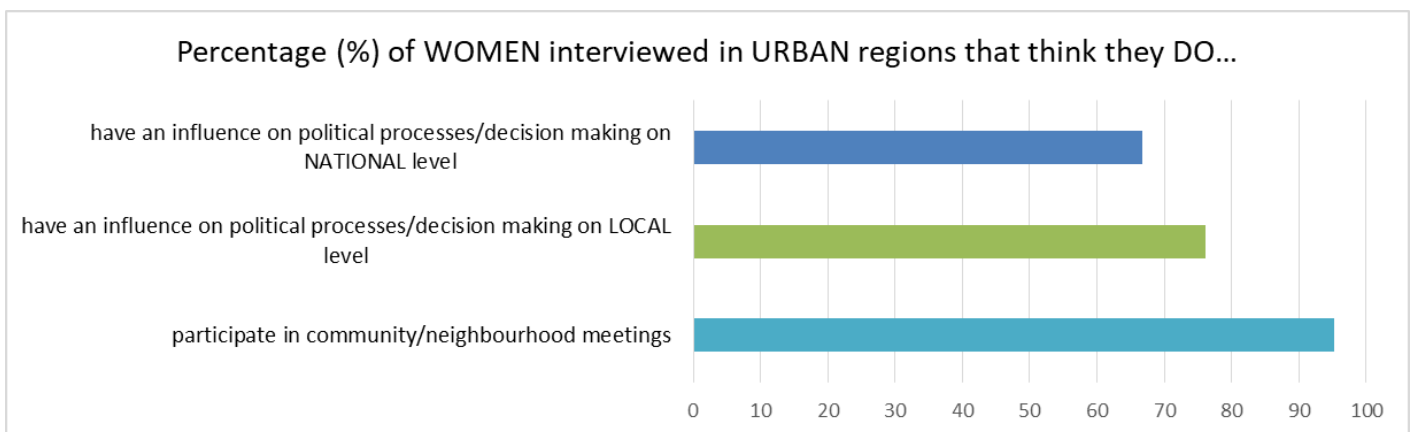
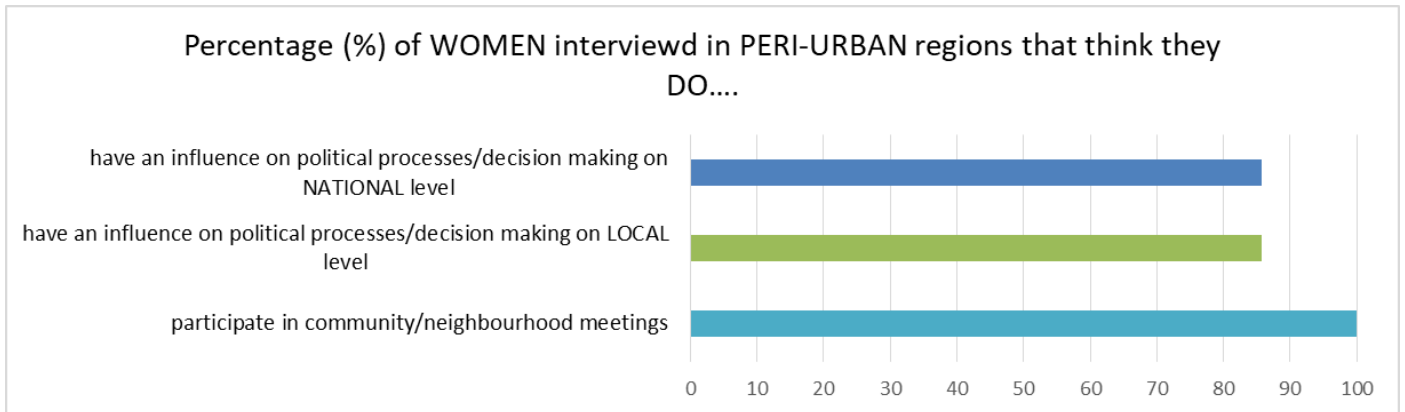
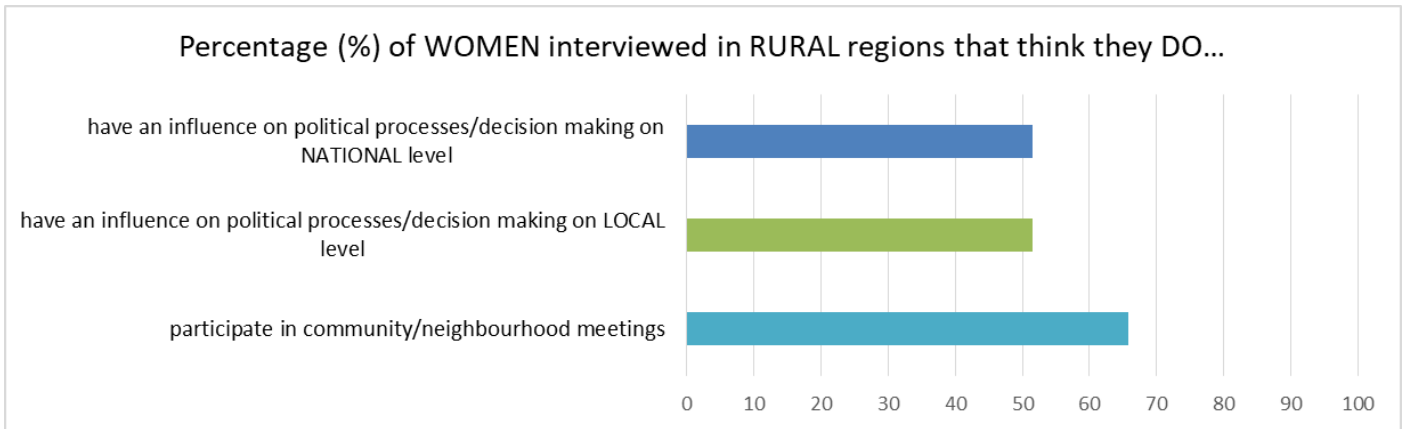
Women2030 Kenya Gender Assessment for monitoring gender indicators of selected SDGs

3. Hygiene and Sanitation at home and at work/school:



Women2030 Kenya Gender Assessment for monitoring gender indicators of selected SDGs

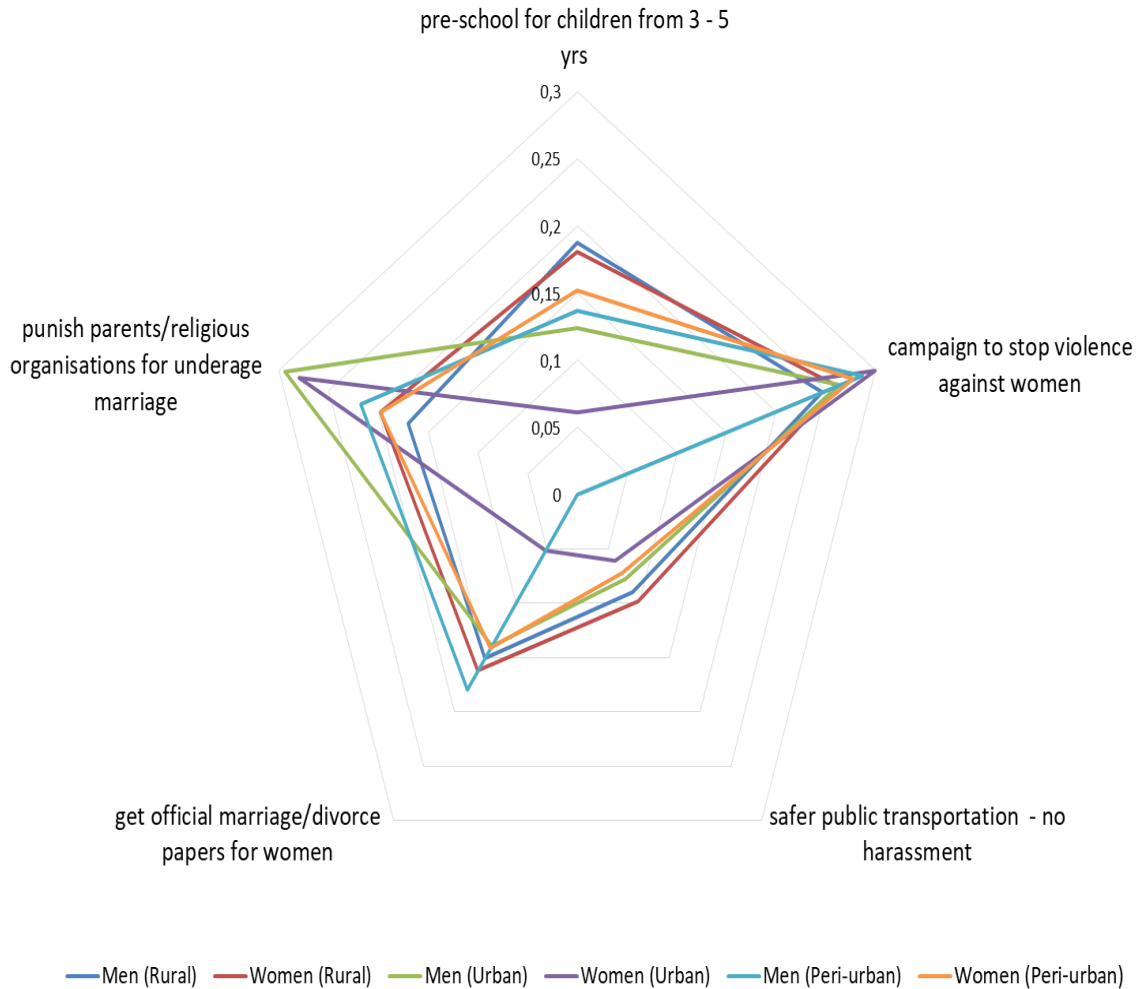
4. Decision-making



Women2030 Kenya Gender Assessment for monitoring gender indicators of selected SDGs

5. Ranking of Priorities:

Average ranking of issues that could improve equality between women and men



All categories expect the most positive effect for women of campaigns against violence against women.

Women2030 Kenya Gender Assessment for monitoring gender indicators of selected SDGs

4.3. Findings of Focus Group Discussions on the different topics

4.3.1. Division of work between women and men

SDG 5 target 5.4.: Recognise and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.

Who does what kind of labour (unpaid and paid work, work within the household, work for wages outside the household)? How much time do women and men spent on these different tasks? How is it done and when? Why is it done? How do people perceive these differences? What are the differences between age groups? Differences between urban and rural areas?

| | |
|-------|------------|
| Green | = relaxing |
| Blue | = men |
| Pink | = women |

Men Nakuru

| Men - Time | Activity according to the men themselves |
|---------------|--|
| 5:00-6:00 | Planning of days activity |
| 6:00-7:00 | Milking |
| 7:00-8:00 | Take breakfast |
| 8:00-9:00 | Farming and herding livestock |
| 9:00-10:00 | Farming and herding livestock |
| 10:00-11:00 | Farming and herding livestock |
| 11:00-12:00 | Farming and herding livestock |
| 12:00-1:00 | Farming and herding livestock |
| 1:00-2:00 | Farming and herding livestock |
| 2:00-3:00 | Lunch break |
| 3:00-4:00 | Checking on farm work and animals, Preaching |
| 4:00-5:00 | Checking on farm work and animals, Preaching |
| 5:00-6:00 | Checking on farm work and animals, Preaching |
| 6:00-7:00 | Checking on farm work and animals, Preaching |
| 7:00-8:00 | Watching news and socializing |
| 8:00-9:00 | Watching news and socializing |
| 9:00-10:30 | Check on animals and talk with family |
| 10:30-5:00 am | sleeping |

Women2030 Kenya Gender Assessment for monitoring gender indicators of selected SDGs



Mixed group in Kajiado, Maasai:

| Men | | Women | |
|-------|--|-------------|--|
| Time | Activity | Time | Activities |
| 5.00 | | 5:00 am | Praying and then milking the cows |
| 5:30- | Inspecting the cattle and accounting for them | 6:00 am | Milking the cows |
| 6:30 | Taking Breakfast (Milk) | 7:00am | Preparing breakfast and the children to go to school |
| 7:30- | Preparing the cattle for herding (boys do the herding) | 8:00am | Washing the utensils and cleaning the house (mostly done by young girls) |
| 8:30 | Preparing the goats and sheep for herding (Boys will do the herding) | 9:00 am | Fetching water and cutting firewood (this may take a lot of time depending on the distance)- can take even 3 hours during dry season |
| 9:30 | Looking after the young goats and cattle which have been left in the homestead (<i>boma</i>) by the boys Mending fences by mature men | 10:00a m | Washing the clothes and/or fetching water |
| 10:30 | The same | 11:00am | Preparing for lunch- maize flour (<i>ugali</i>) and milk |
| 11.30 | The same | 12:00 | Making beads and accessories |

Women2030 Kenya Gender Assessment for monitoring gender indicators of selected SDGs

| | | | |
|------------|---|----------|---|
| 12:30-1:30 | Taking the calves to drink water by the mature men as the boys are out grazing cattle | 1:00pm | Taking lunch and washing plates |
| 1:30- | Breaking for lunch and taking a 30 minutes sleep under a shade | 2:00 pm | Visiting relatives, pregnant women, sick and old women. Also attending the women group meeting (merry go round) (community work) |
| 2:30 | Looking for the herding animals and inspecting the boys herding skills | 3:00 pm | Community work |
| 4:00- | Checking for the goats and sheep and bringing them back to home for milking and counting them | 4:00 | Preparing for evening tea |
| 5:00 | Bringing the cattle home for milking and counting them | 5:00- | Putting the animals back to the shed ensuring that the young ones have suckled. Milking the cows. |
| 6:00 | Taking evening tea while counting all the animals after they have been locked in the pen/shed | 6:00 | Milking the cows |
| 7:00 | Relaxing with the young boys while the children tell their days activities and events | 7.00 | Preparing supper |
| 8:00 | Relaxing with the young boys while the children tell their days activities and events | 8:00pm | Preparing and serving supper. The husband is served first then the children. |
| 9:00 | Taking supper | 9:00pm | Preparing the children for bed and cleaning the utensils |
| 10:00- | sleeping | 10:00 pm | Put a log in the fire so that the fire will not go out till morning since there are no match boxes to light a fire in the morning |
| 11:00 pm | sleeping | 11:00 pm | Prepare for bed and give conjugal rights to the husband |
| 12.00 | sleeping | 12.00 | Sleeping and care for children if they call |
| 1.00 | sleeping | 1.00 am | sleeping and care for children if they call |
| 2.00 | sleeping | 2.00 am | sleeping and care for children if they call |
| 3.00 | sleeping | 3.00 am | sleeping and care for children if they call |
| 4.00 | sleeping | 4.00 am | sleeping and care for children if they call |

Women2030 Kenya Gender Assessment for monitoring gender indicators of selected SDGs



Women of mixed Maasai group in Kajiado

Women in Nakuru:

| Women - Time | Activity according to the women themselves |
|--------------|---|
| 5:00-6:00 | Cleaning the kitchen Making the fire Warm water for milking and bathing for the family Prepare breakfast Prepare children to go to school |
| 6:00-7:00 | Milking Feeding the cows Taking milk to the dairy |
| 7:00-8:00 | Taking breakfast Do house chores |
| 8:00-9:00 | Putting a pot of githeri on fire to cook the whole day Feeding the chicken |
| 9:00-10:00 | Freeing the goats and sheep to go grazing Serving husband breakfast |
| 10:00-11:00 | Go to the farm, work on the land |
| 11:00-12:00 | Go to the farm, work on the land |
| 12:00-1:00 | Go to the farm, work on the land |
| 1:00-2:00 | Taking lunch break |
| | Taking water for the cows |

Women2030 Kenya Gender Assessment for monitoring gender indicators of selected SDGs

| | | |
|--------------|---|------------------------------|
| 2:00-3:00 | Feeding the cows and bringing back the goats from pasture | |
| 3:00-4:00 | Washing lunch hour utensils and making porridge for the children | |
| 4:00-5:00 | Collection of firewood by the children Fetching water from the water points Collecting vegetables from the farm | |
| 5:00-6:00 | Milking the cows Preparing supper | |
| 6:00-7:00 | Assisting children with homework Bathing the children | |
| 7:00-8:00 | Taking supper | Taking the children to sleep |
| 8:00-10:00 | Relaxing while waiting for the husband to come home from hanging out with friends | |
| 10.00-11:00 | Take care of husband | |
| 11.00 – 5:00 | Sleeping and taking care of children when they need their mother | |

4.3.2. Access, Power and Control over Resources

SDG 1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.

Who has access, power and control over natural and productive resources (e.g. land), income, information, time, technologies and services. How is the access, power and control (legally) granted? Why is this so? Is it fair (e.g. it helps us to identify who has the better means to opportunities and where are the barriers; will tell us a lot about existing power relations)? What are the differences between age groups? Differences between urban and rural areas?

Men in Nakuru:

| Men's opinion | ACCESS | | CONTROL | |
|----------------|--------|-------|---------|-------|
| | Men | women | Men | Women |
| Cattle | * | * | * | |
| Land | * | * | * | * |
| Goats | * | * | * | |
| Sheep | * | * | * | |
| cows | * | * | * | |
| House property | * | * | | * |
| Children | * | * | * | * |
| Finance | * | | * | * |

Mixed group in Kajiado, Maasai:

| Men's opinion | ACCESS | | CONTROL | |
|---------------|--------|-------|---------|-------|
| | Men | women | Men | Women |
| Cattle | * | * | * | |
| Beads | | * | | * |
| Land | * | * | * | |
| Goats | * | * | * | |
| Sheep | * | * | * | |

Women2030 Kenya Gender Assessment for monitoring gender indicators of selected SDGs

| | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|
| cows | * | * | * | |
| House property | * | * | * | * |
| Children | * | * | * | * |
| Donkeys | * | * | * | * |

| | ACCESS | | CONTROL | |
|----------------------------|--------|-------|---------|-------|
| Women's opinion | Men | Women | Men | Women |
| Children | * | * | * | * |
| Land | * | * | * | |
| Wives | * | * | * | |
| cows | * | * | * | |
| Goats | * | * | * | |
| Sheep | * | * | * | |
| Donkeys | * | * | * | |
| Jewellery | | * | | * |
| Trophies from wild animals | * | * | * | |

Women in Nakuru:

| Opinion of Women | Access | | Control | |
|-------------------------|--------|-------|---------|-------|
| | Men | Women | Men | Women |
| Land | * | * | * | |
| Children | * | * | * | * |
| Water | | * | * | |
| Food | * | * | * | * |
| Livestock | * | * | * | * |
| Forests | * | * | | * |
| Finances | * | * | * | * |
| School | * | * | * | * |
| Housing | * | * | * | |
| Health | * | * | | * |
| Religion | | * | | * |
| Roads | * | * | * | |
| Market for farm produce | * | * | * | * |

4.3.3. Gender Based Violence

SDG 5: Have you experienced forms of domestic violence against yourself? Have your relatives or friends experienced domestic violence? What type of violence? What about economic violence? Differences between age groups. You might ask the question like this: Sometimes a husband is annoyed or angered by things that his wife does. In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations: If she goes out without telling him? If she neglects the children? If she argues with him? If she refuses to have sex with him? If she burns the food?

Men Nakuru:

Domestic violence is not unheard of in this area and is common. It takes different forms. The causes of domestic violence may be from something as petty as lack of something in the house to

Women2030 Kenya Gender Assessment for monitoring gender indicators of selected SDGs

the children coming in late to the house. In the recent past domestic violence has reduced to mostly verbal as opposed to physical attacks this is mostly attributed to education of locals and change in laws.

Mixed group in Kajiado, Maasai:

Domestic violence is surprisingly common and normal in the Maasai community. It is cultural that women are often beaten by their husbands as a discipline measure. If a woman wrongs her husband by coming home late, not taking care of the homestead, neglecting her wifely duties and her children, not taking care of or losing cattle and not adhering to the rules of the home, they are beaten by the husbands to “remind” them of their roles and keep them on track. It is a way of ensuring that there is respect between the man and the woman in the marriage.

There are no extreme cases of domestic violence in the area, though they have heard of stories going round the community at times. It is a man’s job to protect the woman and the home and extreme battering is considered illegal. Where extreme cases of domestic violence are involved, the man is reported and action/intervention is taken and he is punished by the community elders or the formal law.

It is a woman’s responsibility to provide conjugal rights to her husband. The wife has to provide for her husband sexual desires. When the women are not interested in sex, they have to come up with excuses of maybe sickness or menstrual cycle, but she can never say no without an excuse.

The community allows for men to beat women as a measure of discipline and a sign of promoting respect between men and women in the community. Some women find it unfair for a fact that they have to be beaten by men to teach them discipline. Women have no right towards addressing this issue since it is the “community way”.

There are some interventions by the local government where extreme cases of violence are involved. The local administration helps to create awareness against these practices and sensitizes the community against gender based violence and about equality. The church also plays a major role in sensitizing the community against GBV and also helps to provide counselling to the affected couples. It acts as a safe haven for the women to address their issues and concerns freely. There are community counsellors available, where emotionally affected women and men go to seek help. These counsellors can be the community elders or the family of the affected. Women groups- merry go round (*ngumbato*) also play a major role in providing a platform where women express themselves and seek help. They also intervene where there are cases of GBV through alerting the authorities or the elders.

Women in Nakuru:

Domestic violence is something that is common in the community. Women face spiritual, emotional and physical violence. Physical violence is mostly witnessed by women, where the women are beaten by their men. Women are always battered by the men due to marital arguments and mostly drunkenness. The men in the community drink too much and hence get violent. Violence also goes both ways where some men are beaten by their wives when they are drunk. There are cases where women have been beaten so badly that the man had to go to the hospital.

Women2030 Kenya Gender Assessment for monitoring gender indicators of selected SDGs

Spiritual violence comes in where religious women are denied the right to worship by their husbands. Some men view the church as a waste of time and deny their wives the permission to go to church. When the woman becomes stubborn over the issue, they are beaten.

Women also face financial violence where they are usually left with all the financial responsibilities in the home. They claim that some of the men have abandoned their responsibilities leaving the woman to take charge.

Domestic violence is rampant in the area because many women do not know of their rights. There are mechanisms and measures that women do take to report domestic violence for example, chiefs' office, community elders and the women groups. The women groups play a major role in helping manage cases of domestic violence. Women go and provide emotional and moral support in these groups and where extreme cases are reported, the groups help in finding justice.

Most cases of domestic violence usually go unreported because the women fear that they will be beaten more once they go back to the house. In extreme cases, women fear to report because they fear that their husbands could be arrested and they will be left with the burden of raising the children alone. Women also fear being judged and blamed by their in law families and facing stigma in the community. The women also claim that they cannot report their violent husbands to the police because the law mostly favour the man and these crimes go unpunished.

4.3.4. Recognition of differentiated needs and interests of women and men regarding water and sanitation

SDG 6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
Is there a broad understanding and awareness of different needs of women and men? (for example menstrual hygiene)

Men Nakuru:

Hygiene is important to the community as a whole; both men and women have equal rights towards sanitation and hygiene. It is a common belief that every household should have a pit latrine and a compost pit for disposal of domestic waste. They believe that sanitation and hygiene are personal matters and are of high importance.

Availability of clean water is mostly dependent on the availability of rain, during the dry seasons availability of clean water is next to impossible but during the rains up to 75% has access to clean water. Water contamination is high in the area this is due to both human activity and natural processes. This is largely influenced by the sharing of watering points with both livestock and wild animals which has led to a high rate of infections from water borne diseases.

The management of water borne diseases is a challenge as most methods of treatment (such as chlorine tablets) are thought to be expensive. Most people in this area rarely treat their drinking water and those who do mostly just boil the water.

(they don't mention any gender aspects)

Women2030 Kenya Gender Assessment for monitoring gender indicators of selected SDGs

Mixed group in Kajiado, Maasai:

Hygiene is important to the community as a whole; both men and women have equal rights towards sanitation and hygiene. Menstrual hygiene is accessible to every woman, this is something that they are taught to maintain as young girls. Girls are provided mentorships by their mothers on how to maintain menstrual hygiene.

Do women and men have equal access to water and sanitation at work/at school?

It is the woman's work to look for water for the household. Sometimes during dry seasons they have to travel very long distances in search of water for the house hold and they spend many hours on the road. They come back home tired and still have to take care of their husbands. It is also their work to look for clean water for the livestock.

Water contamination is high in the area this is due to both human activity and natural processes. The community conduct human activities such as bathing and cleaning of clothes and utensils in the rivers, dams and water pans. Animals also go to drink this water there and they may drop their wastes in the water. Soil erosion and siltation also contaminates the water and changes its colour, it occurs a lot in the dams and the water pans. This also limits the amount of water collected during rainy seasons.

Access to clean water and sanitation is equal to men and women as they built latrines and the homes are usually cleaned by women. It is a man's work to ensure that the woman is doing her chores well. Failure to which, there is punishment. The women usually boil their drinking water, filtrate/sieve the dirty water for cooking, use chlorine purification and use the traditional water purification stone.

Waterborne diseases are rampant in the areas, they mainly include diarrhoea .The community does not have free access to health care because of the distance and cost, so they use herbal medicine. When the cases become severe that is when they go to the hospital.

Can women and girls manage their menstruation safely without problems (having access to MHM products, can go to school/work)? Did you use any materials such as sanitary pads, tampons or cloth? Were they re-usable? Were you able to purchase them?

There is no stigma for women and girls during their menstrual cycle. Nowadays, women can access good sanitation during their cycle as awareness has been raised. Those who cannot access good sanitary during their menstrual cycle use a piece of cloth which they rewash and reuse. When there is water shortage, they use a disposable piece of cloth.

Women in Nakuru:

Sanitation is important in the community as a whole but the burden of sanitation in the homestead is mainly left as a woman's responsibility in the community. Most homesteads are clean and own latrines and waste disposal places. Schools too are well equipped with proper sanitation facilities and clean water. There are water harvesting practices during the rainy season. Though they have limited storage spaces for their harvested water, they have dug water holes for collecting rain water.

Do women and men have equal access to water and sanitation at work/at school?

Women2030 Kenya Gender Assessment for monitoring gender indicators of selected SDGs

Water is a scarce commodity in the area, as they do not have piped water direct into their homes. Women are sometimes forced to travel long distances to access the water especially during dry seasons. They have water points where the government have dug boreholes for the community. The water from the boreholes is salty. The community buys water from the water holes at five Kenyan shillings (Ksh. 5.00) per 20 litres can. During the drought season, the government water holes are usually filled with long queues and one can go home without water. Water is then sold by private vendors and the prices go up to 50 shillings per can. This can be so expensive for some homesteads, and this makes sanitation hard to maintain some times.

Water is also available in dams. This is usually dirty and contaminated water due to sharing with animals, washing activities, pollution and sedimentation during rainy seasons. Dam water is usually an option for many who cannot afford the water price daily. They usually fetch drinking water from the water points and house chores/bathing water from the dams.

The community is usually affected by water borne diseases such as diarrhoea, typhoid, amoeba, bilharzia, cholera etc. The health centre, they say, is not fully equipped with the necessary drugs to treat such diseases and so they have to go to the major town to access these drugs. This can be expensive since most of the community depend on casual labour for income and thus their economic situation is not that comfortable.

The community usually treat their drinking water through traditional chlorine stone and water guard. They do not boil their water since they find this a waste of energy and it can be expensive.

Can women and girls manage their menstruation safely without problems (having access to MHM products, can go to school/work)? Did you use any materials such as sanitary pads, tampons or cloth? Were they re-usable? Were you able to purchase them?

There is definitely inequality in the terms of sanitation and hygiene since women suffer more than men. Menstrual hygiene is an area where most women in the community have real problems especially the old. Since most women survive on doing casual labour for a living and selling their farm produce in the market, they have different needs to cater for with the little money they get. It sometimes gets difficult for them to get proper menstrual hygiene mechanisms. Those who cannot afford proper menstrual hygiene like sanitary pads use pieces of clothes e.g. blankets which are reusable. School going girls are also affected when the parents fail to get enough money for their sanitary pads. They are also forced to use clothes and this can be uncomfortable especially in school so some fail to go to school during this time.

4.3.5. Decision-making abilities

SDG 5 target 5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

Who has the ability to make decisions in the household and in the public sphere (i.e. it helps us to understand how benefits are shared)? How is the decision-making power granted? Why is this so? Is it fair?

Men Nakuru:

At home level decision making is mostly all inclusive and before any decision is made a family meeting is called to deliberate on the matter at hand. In most cases the hierarchy of decision making usually goes in descending order from father to mother to first born child to second born and so on.

Women2030 Kenya Gender Assessment for monitoring gender indicators of selected SDGs

Public decision making is also all inclusive and also dependent on the task at hand. The constitution is highly regarded when it comes to selection of leaders and their roles.

Mixed group in Kajiado, Maasai:

In the Maasai community, decision making is purely dominated by men. Women do not have any freedom of speech to address issues involving decision making in the household. Men do the entire decision making, sometimes without even consulting their women. Decisions at the household level such as children education, and land sale are entirely a man's tasks. Women have very limited opportunities to make decisions. They only have freedom to make decisions on issues such as milk sales, beads making, joining women groups and making business start-ups.

Women have no say towards accessing benefits from the decisions made, such as profits made from land and cattle sales. They find this very unfair and where extreme unfairness in decision making is involved they have to report to the community elders and family members for intervention.

Sometimes formal law helps in providing equality in decision making, for example when selling land, buyer terms demands for the spouse to be present. Although this does not provide any basis for the woman to address her ideas, it helps in inclusion of the woman in decision making through her consent of the sale of land.

In sexual health, women do not have a voice in the decision making. Family planning is purely decided by the man. Although the church assists in providing sexual education and raising awareness, the community still holds strongly that the man is to decide.

Women in Nakuru:

Decision making is a fair process in the community. Men and women usually discuss various issues in the household and everyone's views are considered. Women tend to be the lead decision makers in the house hold as men have fewer responsibilities than the women. Men usually engage in more leisure time like relaxing in the town centre while women work in the homes and other casual works.

In leadership, women make up of most numbers in the community elders list. Women are more empowered in leadership as it is clear even in national politics where the Member of Parliament in the area is a woman. The county itself has 4 women who are members of parliament.

4.3.6. Status of men and women before the law

SDG 5 target 5.1. End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

Description: Who has which rights by law? How are men and women differently treated by customary and formal legal codes and the judicial system (e.g. inheritance, employment and legal representation)? Why is this so? Is it fair? What measures are taken to ensure that these laws are adhered to?

Men Nakuru:

The law according to most men tends to favour women and children with men being at the bottom of the pyramid. They say that as the rights of the girl child are being fought for the boy



Women2030 Kenya Gender Assessment for monitoring gender indicators of selected SDGs

child is left behind and as the girl child is taken to seek further education their male counterparts are left tending to livestock making the girl child more empowered and hence the boys who were left in the village face a problem of lacking wives. This they say is as a result of communities forgetting their culture and turning to the west for direction.

The law was faulted for bringing about too many procedures in dealing with most issues thus lengthening the processes of seeking justice.

Mixed group in Kajiado, Maasai:

The man is dominant in the Maasai community. Men have more advantage over women both at customary and legal law. Women are often oppressed by certain laws such as inheritance, where widows have no right to inheritance. When a husband dies, the property is owned directly by his first son. The woman inherits nothing; she only manages the property for her young son until he becomes of age. If the man dies and has no son in his lineage, the property is then owned by the man's family for example the husband's brothers will take up the property. If the woman is married off to a good family, then the brothers can transfer some of the property like land to the widow. Girls too in the family cannot inherit their father's property since they are to be married off, and will live elsewhere.

In issues like employment, women nowadays have the freedom to look for employment, as long as they look for a replacement to look after the cattle and the home, not to be paid by the husband. In the older days, the woman were not allowed to leave the home and look for employment. The woman's responsibility was purely to take care of the house, cattle and children.

In legal representation, women are still oppressed as the man is more dominant in decision making. There are interventions that take place where there are injustices. The church helps by helping out in solving injustices and creating awareness about equality. Women also report to the community elders and local administration in extreme cases.

Women in Nakuru:

In the African context, the woman is supposed to be submissive to the husband at all cost. This is what makes the woman to face inequality by traditional laws in the society. The women feel that traditional laws favour men more than women. The women also feel that they are oppressed by the laws generally. They report that even the local and formal law mostly favour men over women. Cases that women report are not treated seriously. Cases like domestic violence and complaints.

Laws on inheritance favour men: when the husband dies, all property is forwarded to the husband's family. Widows are usually not considered in the dividing of the husband's properties. Women also lack legal representation, where they do not know who to go to in order to get legal justice.

The women use women groups to help them advocate for justice where injustices are served. The women groups always bring women together to cry for justice and advocate for equality and fairness. The women blame their ignorance for not knowing the law and what it advocates towards equality. They would like creation of awareness about the law and their rights.

Women2030 Kenya Gender Assessment for monitoring gender indicators of selected SDGs

4.3.7. Most vulnerable groups

SDG 1 and 5: What are the most vulnerable groups and who are the most vulnerable people within those groups? How is this reflected (financially, exposure to contamination)? Why is this so (single headed household, rural, disability, migrant, widow, minority, sexual orientation, age, other reasons)

Men Nakuru:

Men thought themselves to be the most vulnerable group after the people with disabilities. They cited that 70% of pupils attending school were female and that most boys are left home herding livestock which gives them an upper hand both culturally and socially. According to them men do not have a voice constitutionally which they say needs to change.

The fact that when a woman gets married she has a right to inherit land from both her husband and also from her paternal home which leaves her male siblings disadvantaged.

Mixed group in Kajiado, Maasai:

The most vulnerable groups in the Maasai community are women, children, youth, widows and persons with disabilities. Women do not have equal rights to men in the society; they are oppressed in decision making, division of labour, financial freedom and access to resources.

Young girls are also vulnerable as education is first prioritised to the boy child. The boy first goes to school while young girls are left at home with the women to take care of the home.

Women and children are also more vulnerable to the effects of climate change. When the community is faced with severe drought conditions, it is the woman's work to go out and look for water, food and firewood. This entails walking for long distances in search of water, both for the household and for the animals. They also have the responsibility to manage the manyattas, during heavy rainfall, flooding and strong winds that destroy the houses. They face the challenge of looking for clean water for the family. Diseases also put women on the vulnerable state, as they have to take care of the sick in the homestead, even if they themselves are unwell.

The women are also oppressed financially as the little income they make from beading and milk business is used in looking for food for the children when the man is not there.

Women in Nakuru:

The most vulnerable groups in the community are women, orphans, street children, youth, widows, single-headed families, persons with disabilities and persons living with HIV. These groups of people are considered because they do not get support and rights of expression. The society also does not have time for these groups. Some people in the society are also ashamed of these groups of people and do not want to be associated. Women are also oppressed in the community. They are often left out and are given the most responsibility by men.

Climate change affects men and women separately but women and children are more vulnerable to the effects of climate change. When the community is faced with severe drought conditions, it is the woman's work to go out and look for water, food and firewood. This involves the women walking for long distances in search of water, both for the house hold and for the animals. The men in most cases go to look for employment in urban areas in search for money and rarely do they support the women.

Women2030 Kenya Gender Assessment for monitoring gender indicators of selected SDGs

4.4. Summary of findings and trends to be identified

Comparing the survey with the 164 questionnaires, with the response in the FGDs, there are some contradictions. Especially the survey shows some rather unexpected results. Reasons for that are mainly to be found in the methodology. With the interviews the respondents are not telling their own story, but often giving a socially preferred response. For example, lots of men tell how many hours they spend daily on domestic work, but it remains to be seen what they actually mean with it. In a group it is more difficult to make such a statement, and also there is always a second and third question to find out what is meant. Also amongst the FGDs are large differences, but these are logically explained from the different perspective of men and of women, and also from the Maasai culture.

Question 1 is about time spent on paid or unpaid work and leisure time.

From the survey it seems as if men spend about as much time as women on domestic, unpaid work. The tables that were filled in during FGDs, in which the time of men and women is compared per day, show clearly that men have some periods in the day of rest and relaxing, whilst women hardly have such time. It also shows that men do no domestic work at all.

Perhaps the cause is that the rural and peri-urban people all are pastoralists, living of livestock, and whose working time as such is not paid. Only when selling milk and animals for meat, will they receive an income.

A second cause is that women do not like to recognize that they really have no leisure time ever.

Question 2: about living conditions

In the FGDs, the attention for this question is mainly when it deals with access to water and sanitation. There is a lack of toilets, but when there is one, the women keep it clean properly. Water is a major problem, because there are no piped systems, dug wells are not full during the whole year, areas are mostly dry, and water in ponds (dams) is contaminated. Waterborne diseases are common. Energy to boil all drinking water is not available or very costly.

In the survey it is remarkable how many people, and especially men, find their living conditions bad or very bad. Their economic situation, their housing, their water supply and sanitation as well as their access to energy. Whilst women are responsible for water, sanitation and energy (fuel wood), men are much more outspoken about the bad situation. Only in peri-urban areas, men don't complain about sanitation facilities. Overall the situation is clearly worse in the real rural areas, compared to the peri-urban areas. The latter are also rather rural, which we know, because all livelihood is around livestock.

Question 3: Hygiene and sanitation at home and at work or school

Peri-urban women are happy with the hygiene at their home, but not at all at their work.

10% of rural women are not content with the hygiene at home or at their work.

30% of girls in peri-urban areas, and 10% in rural areas, lack decent hygiene conditions at school.

Women2030 Kenya Gender Assessment for monitoring gender indicators of selected SDGs

Between 40 and 45% of rural men lack decent sanitation at home and at work, whilst men in peri-urban situations find it all fine.

Considering that for rural men and women the home and work environment is the same, it is remarkable that men judge the sanitation so much worse than women do. On average worldwide men care much less about hygiene than women do. Here is another contradiction between the Survey and the FGDs.

Question 4: about decision-making

In the FGDs the differences are huge: Maasai men make all the decisions, women are not allowed to give their opinions at all. The Nakuru men talk about equality in decision-making, whilst the Nakuru women, surprisingly, claim to make most of the decisions, because they also do all the work. Also at national level more women are involved in politics and therefore making more decisions.

Question 5: Equality between men and women

In the survey, of all the options that men and women can give priority for more equality, a campaign to stop violence against women gets far out the most votes. Rural men and women also like to have pre-school for their small children. Other options are hardly chosen.

From the FGDs we can tell that it is very common for husbands to beat their wives. They tell, that women will not respect their husband, if he does not beat her. This is quite remarkable, because one can also think that when a husband beats a wife instead of talking with her, she will lose her respect for him. There is an issue of men finding gender equality a western idea, and that the own culture suffers if wives are not allowed to be beaten.

The women FGD in Nakuru, identified three types of domestic violence: physical violence, but also spiritual violence, when men beat wives if they want to go to religious gatherings and churches. The third form is financial violence, when men just leave their wives and children behind, without caring for them.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

Measuring the gender indicators of SDGs is not easily done. From the literature we found no numbers, and from our survey the answers are also not all reliable. The FGDs give valid information, but not quantitative. Qualitative information also can monitor progress.

To be able to monitor progress of the trends of SDGs, it is necessary that more organisations collect gender-disaggregated data of various indicators, in a similar way. The consulted literature showed that the Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) uses different indicators for monitoring development progress. Perhaps these indicators can also be used for the SDGs, even if they are not exactly the same. It is not the indicators that matter, it is the progress that matters. If it is hard to change the KNBS, then CSOs can be flexible and adapt their approach.

Campaigns to stop violence against women is most required, as outcome of the survey, but it is important to clarify that this is not a western idea, but that it is a bad thing to do, all over the world, and that women don't work and behave better after beatings.



Women2030 Kenya Gender Assessment for monitoring gender indicators of selected SDGs

Another issue for needed awareness raising became clear in the FGD with Nakuru men. They see themselves, men, as the most vulnerable group, after the disabled people. They feel that women are much privileged by more schooling opportunities, and laws in their favour. Others contradict that, so here is an issue for publication of true facts and numbers.

Water is a crucial resource for many SDGs. A large part of Kenya is dry for most of the year, and people share ponds (dams) with wild and domestic animals, with disastrous impact on their health. Women have to pay a lot for water, with their energy, their health, with money, and sometimes with sex. The GoK needs to pay a lot of attention to safe water for all inhabitants of the country, by 2030, which is not so far away.

Of course all SDGs are crucial, and we have looked especially at 5 and 6, not into all of them. It is important for (other) CSOs, to collect data for gender indicators, and qualitative information in their own area. Such information is largely lacking and crucial for advocacy with decision-making powers.