african monitor

African voices for Africa's development

2019

Kenya

CITIZENS' REPORT!

A citizen-driven initiative to monitor
SDG implementation in Africa

Contents

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

AFRSD - African Regional Forum on Sustainable Development

ASAL - Arid and semi-arid lands

CGD - Citizen-generated data

CIDPs - County Integrated Development Plans

CSO – Civil society organisation

DWC - Domestic work and care

FGM - Female genital mutilation

GBV - Gender-based violence

HLPF – High-level Political Forum

IAEG-GS - Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics

ILO - International Labour Organisation

KNBS - Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

MOI – Method of Implementation

MTPs - Medium-term Plans

NHIF - National Hospital Insurance Fund

NSNP - National Safety Net Programme

NSSF - National Social Security Fund

NYS - National Youth Service

PTA - Parent- teacher association

PWD – People with disabilities

SDG - Sustainable Development Goals

UN – United Nations

UNDP - United Nations Development Programme

VNR - Voluntary National Review

Acknowledgements

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development ("Agenda 2030") seeks to end poverty and hunger, reduce inequality, and protect the planet. It comprises 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), 169 targets, and 232 indicators aimed at addressing the economic, social, and environmental dimensions of sustainable development.

The follow-up and review of Agenda 2030 is guided by the requirement for "data which is high-quality, accessible, timely, reliable and disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, disability and geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts", as specified in paragraph 74 of the plan.[1] Agenda 2030 furthermore recognises the need for timely and disaggregated data to inform better decision-making and ensuring that no one is left behind, while also recognising that data availability is poor for a number of indicators.

The data gap on gender-specific indicators is well documented.[2] In closing such a gap and ensuring that no one is left behind, citizen-generated data (CGD) can complement official sources of data, fill existing gaps in a timely manner, and supplement official reporting when data quality is insufficient. CGD can help to make the best policy choices, track SDG progress at all levels, and ultimately, deliver on the promise of these crucial global goals. When data covering themes and topics that matter to citizens is collected, issues affecting marginalised and excluded groups are more likely to be brought to the fore.

The **methodology** adopted for this project- which focusses on selected targets from goals 1, 4, 5, 8, 10, and 16[3] - was guided by the principle of ''leaving no one behind'' and enabling citizens to generate data that is relevant to their circumstances.

Data was collected from three communities: Rombo Ward in Kajiado County, Mwiki Ward in Kiambu County, and Mabatini Ward in Nairobi County. Of the 682 respondents, 246 (36%) from Mabatini, 216 (32%) from Mwiki, and 209 (31%) were from Rombo.

The data reveals that gender is a critical factor cutting across all the goals covered by this survey as well as the Citizen Hearings that were undertaken, with significant implications for targeted development interventions.

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[1] United Nations General Assembly (2015). *Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, A/RES/70/1 (25 September 2015). Available from https://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/1&Lang=E.

[2] Azcona, G. and Valero, S. (2018). *Making women and girls visible: gender data gaps and why they matter*. UN Women Issue Brief. Available from https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2018/12/issue-brief-making-women-and-girls-visible.

[3] This project focusses on the following six sustainable development goals:
- 1 - ending poverty in all its forms everywhere;
- 4 - ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all;
- 5 - achieving gender equality and empower all women and girls;
- 8 – promoting sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all;
- 10 - reducing inequality within and among countries; and
- 16 - promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, providing access to justice for all, and building effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels.

Summary of Findings

On ending poverty (Goal 1): In the three communities, the predominant occupations are self-employment in the informal sector and smallholder farming. The participation of members of a household in productive activities and asset ownership (primary place of residence) provided the background on the forms and intensity of poverty in those communities. The availability and accessibility of social protection assistance programmes supported by government of Kenya is very limited or hardly available. When the data is disaggregated on gender and age, it becomes clear that female-headed households are severely affected.

On quality and equitable education (Goal 4): The data shows that, even though at policy level education is free with a "no user fees" policy, households sampled still are required to make various forms of payment. These associated costs of schooling include stationery, books, uniforms, transport, meals, development, etc. The added costs have a prohibit access to and successful completion of education. Again, female-headed households are more likely to be disadvantaged in this respect than those headed by males.

Gender Equality (Goal 5): The survey measured unpaid domestic work as well as gender-specific indicators across Goals 1, 4, 8, and 16. In the three communities, female heads of households and girls under the age of 18 spend more time on unpaid domestic work than their male counterparts do. Disaggregated data further showed that, in households headed by women, less members are engaged in productive activities and less children attend school. Women also own less assets, feel less safe and participate less in public life.

On inclusive growth and decent jobs (Goal 8): High levels of unemployment are apparent across all three localities. The survey revealed that most young people are not formally employed, are engaged in some form of self-employment, and are attending school or training or internships, with a limited percentage fully employed and earning a salary. Across the three communities, there are various employment creation initiatives, e.g. small business training and support, small-scale agriculture inputs, public sector employment, internship or apprenticeships, government employment or employment guarantee programmes, community services, and unemployment and disability insurance. However, these initiatives have limited reach and do not satisfy the demand for such services.

On peaceful and inclusive societies (Goal 16): Data related to community safety, public participation, corruption, as well as satisfaction with services delivery collected from the three communities attests to generally low public participation at local government level. The data from the Citizen's Survey confirms inadequate public participation in general.

Recommendations

For Kenya to deliver on Agenda 2030, the country must implement a strategy that prioritises those who are poor and marginalised. This would require public services that are tailored to their needs. The application of the principle of "leaving no one behind" will be crucial for the Kenyan effort to achieve Agenda 2030, thereby addressing social and economic marginalisation. The implementation of Agenda 2030 for sustainable development, therefore, has to adopt an approach that prioritises those who are furthest from realising their development. In other words, development has to start from the margins and move towards the centre, ensuring it includes those who are marginalised and excluded.

Furthermore, the principle of "leaving no one behind" also applies to the extent to which citizens' voices and agency are strengthened at national, provincial, and local levels. A SDG monitoring framework highlighting a clear plan to close the data gaps for Tier II and Tier III indicators, as well as identifying new reliable data sources - including citizen-generated data – needs to be developed.

Introduction

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development seeks to end poverty and hunger in all forms and dimensions, reduce inequality, and protect the planet.   It comprises 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), 169 targets, and 232 indicators, aimed at addressing the economic, social, and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. The plan makes provision for an open, inclusive, and transparent process in which all stakeholders, including civil society, can actively participate in a state-led follow-up and review process – the Voluntary National Review (VNR) - while regional and global reporting is facilitated through the African Regional Forum on Sustainable Development (ARFSD) and the High-level Political Forum (HLPF) respectively.
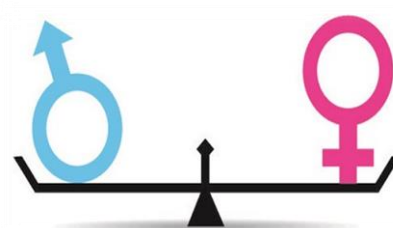
Agenda 2030 commits to gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls as noted in paragraph 20 of the plan - "Realizing gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls will make a crucial contribution to progress across all the Goals and targets"[4] - and specifically through Goal 5 which seeks to achieve gender equality and women empowerment by 2030.

A 2018 UN Women issue paper on gender gaps in reporting[5] identified 54 gender-specific indicators, and the UN's Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS) identified 80 additional ones.[6] Of the 232 indicators[7] identified to measure progress of Agenda 2030, as of May 2019 data is available for only 45% of Tier I indicators, 38% of Tier II indicators, and 14% of Tier III indicators.[8] The UN Women issue paper further notes that "only 12 (22%) of the 54 gender-specific indicators are produced with enough regularity to be classified as Tier I by the IAEG-SDGSs."[9]

In closing the data gap, the role of citizen-generated data has to be considered. Women and youth can play a leading role in data generation and its use in order to inform the delivery of Agenda 2030, thus accelerating effective implementation of the SDGs during the remaining 15-year delivery period. Citizen-generated data offers the possibility of timely and relevant data that can inform decision-making. Timely

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[4] United Nations, 2015.

[5] Azcona, G and Valero, SD. 2018. Making women and girls visible: Gender data gaps and why they matter. Issue Brief, https://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/library/publications/2018/issue-brief-making-women-and-girls-visible-en.pdf?la=en&vs=2720

[6] IAEG-GS (2018). Gender-relevant indicators, retrieved January 2020 from https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographicsocial/gender/documents/14Mar2018_Gender_relevant_SDG_indicators_MB-HSS.pdf

[7] The IAEG-SDGs has classified the indicator framework into three tiers:
- Tier 1: Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, and data are regularly produced by countries for at least 50 per cent of countries and of the population in every region where the indicator is relevant.
- Tier 2: Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, but data are not regularly produced by countries.
- Tier 3: No internationally established methodology or standards are yet available for the indicator, but methodology/standards are being (or will be) developed or tested

[8] IAEG-SDGs (2019). "Tier Classification for global SDG indicators 11 December 2019". Retrieved February 2020 from https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/Tier-Classification-of-SDG-Indicators-11-December-2019-web.pdf

[9] Azcona and Valero, 2018.

data generated by citizens will facilitate informed and efficient delivery of the SDGs, where the end users will be public officials, decision makers, citizens, and local media. This data will also enable advocacy that can trigger action where there is no delivery.

The conventional approach to the production of data and statistics emphasises governments – in the form of national statistical offices - as the major producers of data, relegating other actors to research respondents. Most of the available data has been supply-driven, produced by governments, and with significant time lags. This approach has led to data monopolisation, aged data, low data consumption or usage, data manipulation and duplication, and wasted resources. Huge amounts of data collected and harvested by private companies and non-government organisations remain unutilised for the public good. Data on women and youth is often marginalised in the official statistical systems: women and youth are reduced to survey respondents, and core gender indicators – such as data on unpaid care work and security of tenure for women and youth – are seldom prioritised. The weak state of official data in Africa also calls for strong additional systems to compliment and supplement existing data.

In Africa, youth participation in data generation, monitoring and review is particularly important, given that the majority of the intended beneficiaries of government services are youth, women and girls. Youth can play a lead role in data generation and its use to inform the delivery of the global goals, thus accelerating effective implementation of the SDGs during the 15-year implementation period.

Kenya: Socio-Economic Context

For the last few decades, Kenya has experienced significant economic growth. The progress has however been felt by a limited segment of the population, while the vast majority fails to benefit from this prosperity. This extreme inequality tends to slow down the development process for all economic classes. In addition, women's poverty is exacerbated by gender-based violence - including sexual violence, rape, physical violence and sexual harassment - time poverty due to the heavy burden of unpaid care work, and lack of access to and ownership of the means of production.

Kenya's development programme for 2008-2030 - Vision 2030 - broadly provides the umbrella under which the Sustainable Development Goals will be implemented in the country. Five-year medium-term plans (MTPs) and County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) provide strategic entry points at for integrating priority SDGs into the national and subnational frameworks respectively.

The Sustainable Development Goals therefore provide a normative framework of issues, objectives and policies that underpin sustainable development. However, implementation of the goals is hampered by a myriad of challenges, central to which is a lack of awareness among Kenya's population of the Goals, the indicators therein, and their role in monitoring implementation. Indeed, the country's 2017 Voluntary Government Review Report acknowledges that the government faces challenges ranging from a lack of resources and lack of disaggregated data.[10]

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[10] Ministry of Devolution and Planning (2017). *Implementation of the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development in Kenya*. Accessed at https://www.un.int/kenya/sites/www.un.int/files/Kenya/vnr_report_for_kenya.pdf on 11 February 2020.

In localising and implementing the SDGs, information to and engagement of youth, women and girls at all levels of government is vital to disseminate and address the complexities of the SDGs. In this light, the government and other stakeholders must build evidence on the effectiveness of policies, programmes and strategies that impact on multiple SDGs simultaneously.

African Monitor, in partnership with UN Women East and Southern Africa, undertook an initiative to close the data gap by garnering citizen-generated data in nine communities in three counties – Uganda, Kenya, and Tanzania. The project is focussed on particular aspects of Goals 1, 4, 5, 8, 10, and 16 of the sustainable development goals.

In Kenya, African Monitor partnered with GROOTS Kenya to generate data on these goals from communities in Mabatini in Nairobi County (urban), Mwiki in Kiambu County (peri-urban), and Rombo in Kajiado County (remote rural). The approach for the assignment was participatory in nature. Of the 682 respondents, 36% (246) were from Mabatini, 32% (216) from Mwiki, while 31% (209) were from Rombo. Men constituted 63% of all the group polled, while 37% were women.

Rationale

In the context of the SDGs, evidence of activities, outcomes, and impacts will play an important role in monitoring and tracking progress of the plan at all levels. Without a doubt, data will be crucial, especially citizen-generated data. This is because CGD can complement official sources of data, fill data gaps that exist in a timely way, and supplement official reporting when data quality is insufficient. Furthermore, CGD is gathered on themes and topics that matter at a disaggregated and geographic level, potentially flagging issues of social injustice and/or economic inequality that might otherwise be missed when collecting survey data.

Improving the capacity of the women and youth to generate and champion citizen-generated data can potentially make a substantial contribution towards the achievement of the 17 Goals. Furthermore, their involvement offers an opportunity for anchoring capacity of indigenous knowledge transfer beyond 2030.

1.2 Focus goals, targets, and indicators

The focus of goals and targets selected for this project is based on African Monitor's work from 2016/ 2017 in more than 20 communities in west, east, and southern Africa. For grassroots communities, the realisation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development anchors on the improvement of their livelihoods and access to economic opportunities, with a particular focus on youth and women empowerment. This includes access to quality education, gender equality, public participation, and effective service delivery.

The focus of this project is on the six Goals listed below; the specific targets and indicators were selected based on a country level scoping and data gap analysis:[11]

- Goal 1 calls for an end to poverty in all its manifestations by 2030. It also aims to ensure social protection for the poor and vulnerable, increased access to basic services, and support people harmed by climate-related extreme events and other economic, social, and environmental shocks and disasters.

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[11] IAEG-SDGs (2019). *Compilation of Metadata for the Proposed Global Indicators for the Review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. Retrieved from http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/metadata-compilation/ on 26 September 2019.

- Goal 4 calls for inclusive and equitable quality education and the promotion of lifelong opportunities for all.
- Goal 5 aims to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
- Goal 8 aims to promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all.
- Goal 10 aims to reduce inequality within and among countries.
- Goal 16 focusses on peace, justice, and strong institutions.

The targets and indicators were selected along the following criteria:

1) Targets that provide a context to and increase our understanding of development outcomes (i.e. poverty, education, unemployment, and governance outcomes);
2) Targets focused on interventions and processes that drive progress in these key outcomes;
3) The information or data is not being collected by National Statistical Offices (i.e. there is an apparent data gap) and these are thus likely to be category II and category III indicators; and
4) The targets identified include process - including method of implementation (MOI) - and outcome indicators.

Methodology

The methodology for citizen-generated data is guided by the concept of *"leaving no one behind"* with the focus on communities and populations that are likely to be excluded from service delivery and other development programmes. The principle has also informed the choice of indicators, analysis, and sampling techniques for additional data.

DataShift defines CGD as "data that people or their organizations produce to directly monitor, demand or drive change on issues that affect them. This can be produced through crowdsourcing mechanisms or citizen reporting initiatives, often organized and managed by civil society groups."[12]

Firstly, it is important to note both the advantages as well as the limitations of CGD. CGD can provide contextual information to drive progress around the SDGs (Wilson and Rahman, 2017[13]). From African Monitor's 2017 citizens hearings it has become clear that qualitative CGD was useful in explaining the progress - or lack thereof - of SDG targets and indicators. Furthermore, CGD provides information that is more relevant for local actions, and generally tends to focus on SDG targets - rather than indicators - using different units of analysis.

The methodological limitations of CGD can be summarised as follows:[14]

- *Representativity*: data represents only a limited group of people and thus is not representative of a larger group or geographic area, i.e. the sample is not representative of the whole population.

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[12] Datashift (2017). *Using citizen-generated data to monitor the SDGs: A tool for the GPSDD Data Revolution Roadmaps Toolkit.* Retrieved from http://www.data4sdgs.org/sites/default/files/2017-09/Making%20Use%20of%20Citizen-Generated%20Data%20-%20Data4SDGs%20Toolbox%20Module.pdf.

[13] Wilson, C. and Rahman, Z. (2017). *Citizen-generated data and governments: towards collaborative model*. DataShift report retrieved from http://civicus.org/images/citizen-generated%20data%20and%20governments.pdf

[14] Piovesan, F. (2015). *Statistical perspectives on citizen-generated data.* Civicus: DataShift. Retrieved from http://civicus.org/thedatashift/wp-content/uploads/2015/0 7/statistical-perspectives-on-cgd_web_single-page.pdf

- *Coverage*: data covers a geographical area that is not comparable to the area analysed by official observations (too narrow or too wide).
- *Reliability*: the diverse collection and verification methods and lack of methodological refinement often bring the issue of data reliability to the fore.
- *Complementarity*: the issues monitored through CGD are not always comparable or complementary to those analysed by governmental agencies.
- *Interoperability*: the format of CGD is such that it requires further processing before it is compatible with official data.

On the balance of advantages and limitations, CGD should be used as an indicative and/or informative tool to learn about specific population groups, or understand the depth and nuance of specific issues or themes.

Sampling Criteria

Purposive selection was used to choose one community representing each of the three settlement types in each country, while random sampling was then used to select households from each community.

The criteria for the purposive selection of communities was based on the concept the ''*leaving no one behind*'' with a focus on poor and marginalised communities, which the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) defines as "people [who] get left behind when they lack the choices and opportunities to participate in and benefit from development progress".[15]

Five key factors were considered when selecting one community each from a rural, urban, and peri-urban area in each country:
- socio-economic status,
- geography (spatial settlement),
- discrimination,
- governance,
- shock and fragility, and
- other country-specific fault lines.

On the bases of this, one community was selected from each of the three settlement types in each country. A sample of 200 households was randomly selected from each purposefully selected community (lowest administrative unit). The study adopted random systematic sampling to determine the households to be interviewed in the (district) county: enumerators selected the first respondent randomly and systematically chose the eighth household after the first. The choice of this sampling criterion was to ensure that the population would be evenly sampled.

Field work

- Youth Champions and country focal persons from Uganda, Kenya, and Tanzania attended a five-day training workshop on on 18 – 21 October 2018 at the University of Dar Salaam.
- The Champions (three women and two men) were trained on data collection techniques based on the questionnaire and practiced interviewing techniques.

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[15] UNDP (2018). *What does it mean to leave no one behind? A UNDP discussion paper and framework for implementation*. UNDP discussion paper, July 2018. Retrieved from
https://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/Sustainable%20Development/2030%20Agenda/Discussion_Paper_LNOB_EN_lres.pdf

- The survey instrument deployed to collect data focussed on inputs and interventions that explain "what is behind the outcome indicators", for example school completion rate in the case of Goal 4. The KoBo Toolbox, a free open-source tool data collection, was used on mobile tablets.

RESEARCH RESULTS

Community and Household Profile

The study targeted households in Kiambu, Kajiado and Nairobi Counties. In the three counties, the study specifically focussed on Rombo Ward in Kajiado County, Mwiki Ward in Kiambu County and Mabatini Ward in Nairobi County. Of the 682 respondents, 36% (246) were from Mabatini, 32% (216) from Mwiki, while 31% (209) were from Rombo.

Figure 1: Gender and age of heads of household (%)
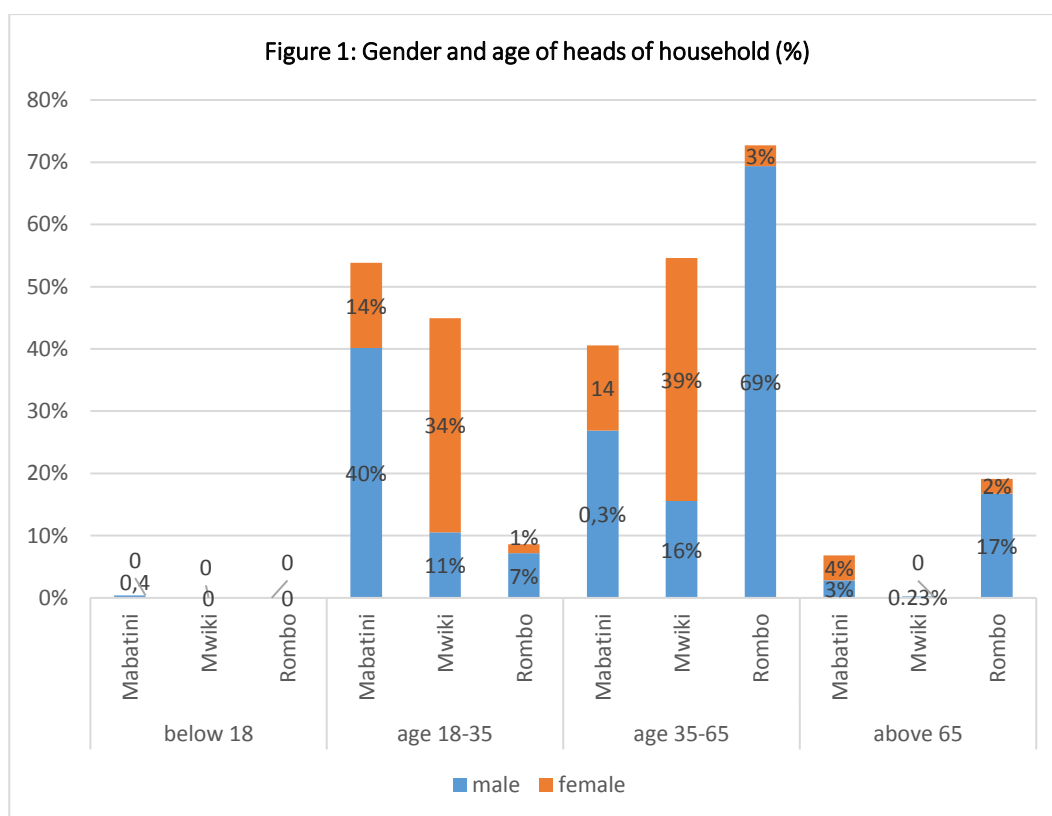
None of the households sampled were headed by children. Youth (aged between 18 and 35) head up around half of the households Mabatini (54%) and Mwiki (45%), while nine percent of households in Rombo are headed by youth. A further 41% in Mabatini, 55% in Mwiki, 73% in Rombo are headed by 35- to 65-year-olds. Seven percent of the household heads in Mabatini and 20% in Rombo are headed by seniors (aged 65 and above).

The general socio-economic profile of each of the sampled communities is captured in Table 1 below.

Table 1: General socio-economic profile of sampled communities				
State / province	County	Sub-county	Ward	Characteristics
Nairobi (urban)	Nairobi	Mathare	Mabatini	- Informal sector - Part of informal settlement in Nairobi County - High level of crime - Lack of access to key services such as sewage disposal - Constant eruption of violence especially during election period and related conflicts

				- mushrooming of ethnic militia groups acting as security services
Central (Peri-urban)	Kiambu	Ruiru	Mwiki	- informal sector - Peri-urban setting in bordering Kiambu and Nairobi County - Lack of access to key services including sewage and water services - Dilapidated infrastructure such as roads - unique sectoral interaction between both rural, agricultural functions (horticulture production) and urban functions (high rise buildings)
Rift Valley (rural)	Kajiado	Loitokitok	Rombo	- Ward categorised as an arid and semi-arid lands (ASALS) region - Residents' livelihood (livestock) often affected by the impacts of climate change - Food and nutrition security is often challenged by recurrent droughts episodes - Patriarchal community (high male dominance in decision making and civic engagement)

Mabatini is a ward in the sprawling Mathare slums with a population of 28,260, most of whom are categorised as low income earners. Mwiki, on the other hand, is peri-urban and inhabited by a mix of low- and middle-class residents numbering 39,156 people as per the 2009 National Census. Rombo, a rural ward on the border of Kenya and Tanzania, has 32,663 residents, most of whom are Maasai rural pastoralists.

Goal 1: End poverty

Ending extreme poverty and reducing deprivation experienced by men, women, and children in all its forms is central to Agenda 2030. Achieving this requires improving and sustaining the livelihoods of the most marginalised communities, and restoring their dignity.

This section will look at source of income and livelihoods, regularity of income, and asset ownership to provide an alternative measure of the state of poverty in the communities. It will also focus on state intervention - in terms of social protection - and the equal right to economic resources.

Specific **targets** measured in relation to this goal are:
- 1.1 - By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than USD 1.25 a day;
- 1.3 - Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable; and
- 1.4 - By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, access to basic services, and ownership and control over land and other forms of property.

Proxy **indicators** used to measure this goal focused on:
- Sustained sources of livelihoods and regularity of income;
- Ownership of assets - limited to ownership of accommodation (dwelling) - and access to basic services (electricity, water, and sanitation); and
- Coverage and effectiveness of social protection systems, as well as poverty reduction programmes.

The following analysis is based on the data generated through Citizens Surveys and Citizens Hearings. Indicators for which valid data could not be generated are not reported on.

Poor people and their households are particularly vulnerable to economic and political crises, loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services, natural disasters, and violence. To ensure that people who have escaped poverty do not fall back into it, this goal also envisages measures to strengthen livelihood resilience, including the establishment of social security systems.

Considering Kenya's lower middle-income class status, current poverty incidence is relatively high compared to its middle-income peers. Moreover, in Kenya poverty is less responsive to growth compared to other countries where similar growth rates result in higher levels of poverty reduction. Growth in the agriculture sector accounted for the largest share of poverty reduction, but also revealed that progress is vulnerable to climatic shocks.[16]

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[16] World Bank Group (2018). *Kenya Economic Update: Policy Options to Advance the Big 4*. Retrieved from
http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/327691523276540220/pdf/125056-WP-P162368-PUBLIC-KenyaEconomicUpdateFINAL.pdf

In March 2018, the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) released the most recent official poverty statistics based on national poverty lines. This economic update, which defines poverty as the proportion of Kenyans living below the international poverty line of USD 1.90, reported that poverty had decreased from 43.6% in 2005/6 to 35.6% in 2015/16. This reduction was primarily driven by increased consumption by the poorest of the poor, especially in the agricultural sector.[17]

As illustrated in Figure 1, the urban and peri-urban communities of Mabatini and Mwiki depend on the informal sector and employment in the formal economy for their livelihoods, while residents of rural Rombo rely on subsistence agriculture for theirs.

Figure 2: Participation in the economy by ward (source livilihoods)
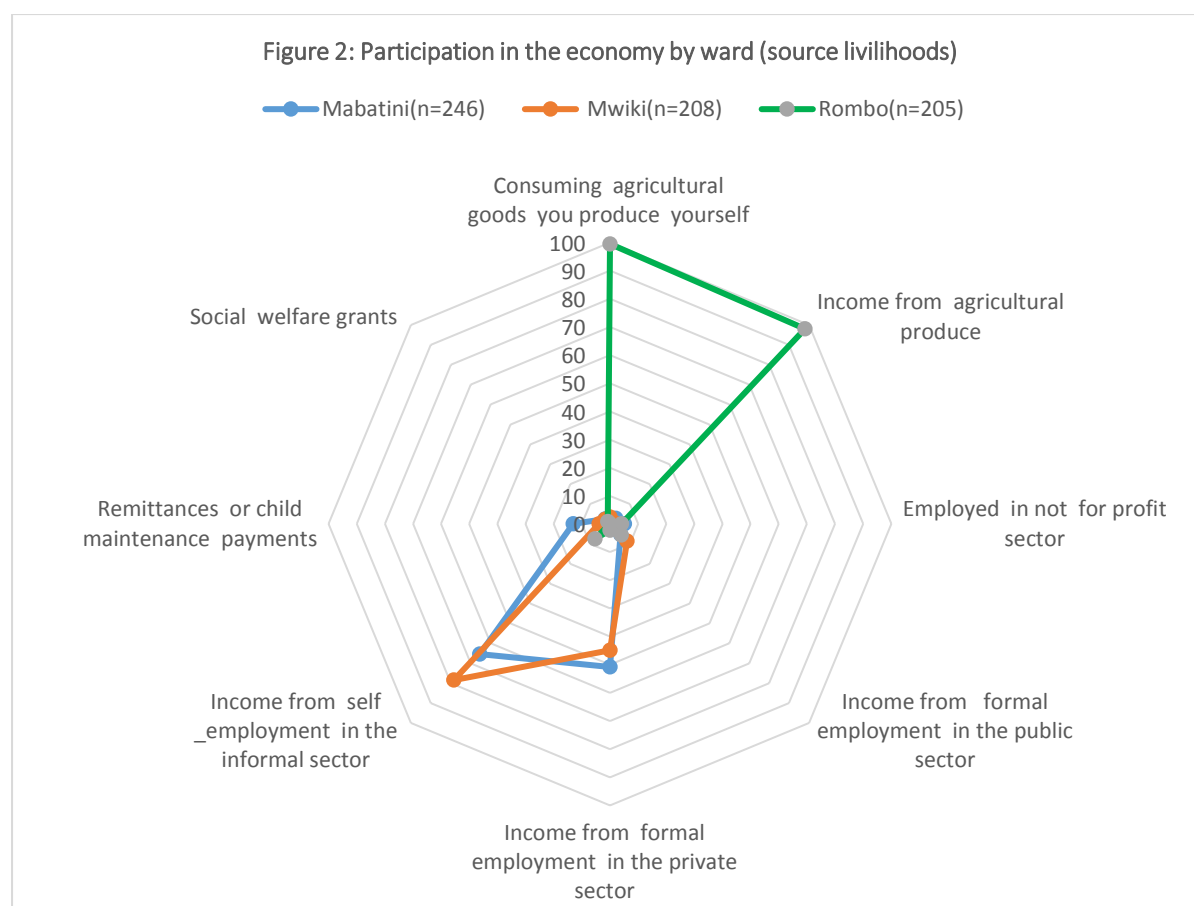
A closer look at participation in the economy showed that the majority of respondents in peri-urban Mwiki (78%) and urban Mabatini (65%) depend on income from self-employment, while only 7% from rural Rombo do. The peri-urban and urban communities further recorded a higher rate of formal employment - 44% in Mwiki and 50% in Mabatini – while only 2% of respondents from rural Rombo did so. Financial support in the form of remittances or child maintenance were recorded at 3% in Mwiki and 13% in Mabatini. Significantly, all three communities recorded negligible support through social welfare grants - 2% in Mwiki, 3% in Mabatini, and 1% in Rombo.

As illustrated in Figure 3, the rural community of Rombo does not enjoy a sustained livelihood. In the vast majority of households - 88% of male-headed households and 71% of those headed by women – no one

[17] Ibid.

earns a regular income; and only 7% of female-headed household and 21% of those headed by men have at least one member earning a regular income.

In peri-urban Mwiki, 53% of male-headed households and 47% of those headed by women have at least one household member who earns a regular income, and 37% of male-headed households and 48% of those headed by women have two members who earn regular income.

In urban Mabatini, half of male-headed household and 51% those headed by women recorded one household member with a regular income, and 32% of male-headed household and 24% of those headed by women have two member earning a regular income.

Figure 3: Proportion of household members earning a regular income (%)
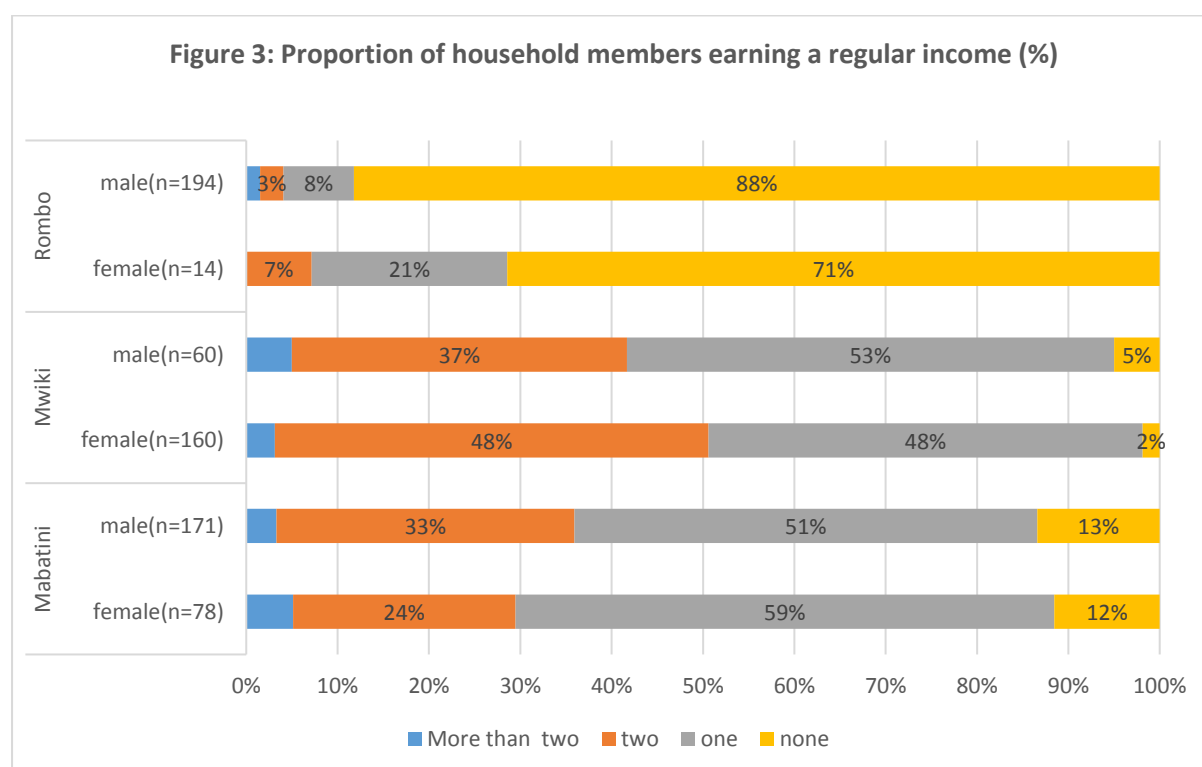
At the Citizens Hearing in Mabatini, participants argued that men, women, and youth experience poverty differently. Among men, the high level of unemployment was attributed to retrenchments as a result of businesses in the area closing and due to the demolition of their dwellings. Participants noted that men are not fulfilling their parental and financial responsibilities towards the household. Women were regarded as particularly more vulnerable to unemployment due to the pervasive and systemic gender discrimination, making it harder for women to secure jobs. Participants noted that poverty is cyclical by nature: due to the low income levels of women they are unable to send their children to school, resulting in them being able to secure only unskilled or low-level jobs, leaving the entire family in a cycle of poverty.

One participant noted that, "Technology has ironically also contributed to women's poverty. Women who used to take up jobs as casual labourers are not able to do that anymore because most households are opting to buy washing machines."

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When asked who is the most likely to experience poverty, some people felt that older persons experience more poverty, because they are discriminated against because of their age. Often, the elderly are abandoned by family members who regard them as a liability and a burden to their meagre resources. On the other hand, some respondents felt that uneducated persons experience more poverty compared to the educated, as most jobs require people with higher levels of education.

For participants of the Mwiki Citizen Hearings, levels poverty are manifested as food on the table: "Households that can afford to have three meals are considered to be rich, with households affording two meaning middle class. And [then] there are those who cannot afford one meal."

In Rombo, participants at the Citizen Hearings noted that recurrent droughts, which impact on the community's ability to provide food for their families, are the main cause of high poverty levels. Farming and livestock-keeping are the community's main economic activities, and residents are often forced to walk for longer distances in search of water and pasture. Women and girls are particularly affected as it is the role of women to provide water for household use and energy for cooking. During droughts, the women and girls are forced to travel for longer distances in search on water, firewood, and food, increasing the burden of unpaid care work. In addition, houses in Rombo are made from mud as few people can afford to build brick houses.

Ownership of dwelling place
The findings further showed that tenure (ownership) of accommodation in the target communities is very low, and reveal a definite pattern between female- and male-headed households.

Figure 4: Home ownership (%)

	Mabatini		Mwiki		Rombo	
	female(n=76)	male(n=168)	female(n=157)	male(n=59)	female(n=14)	male(n=195)
Occupied without owning or renting	3	5	5	5	7	31
Own it, with authority from the chief	0	0	0	0	0	1
Own it, with full rights to resell it	17	13	10	12	43	15
Rent it from government		1	0	0	0	7
Rent it from private landlord	80	82	85	83	50	47
Rent it from local authority or chief	0	0	0	0	0	0
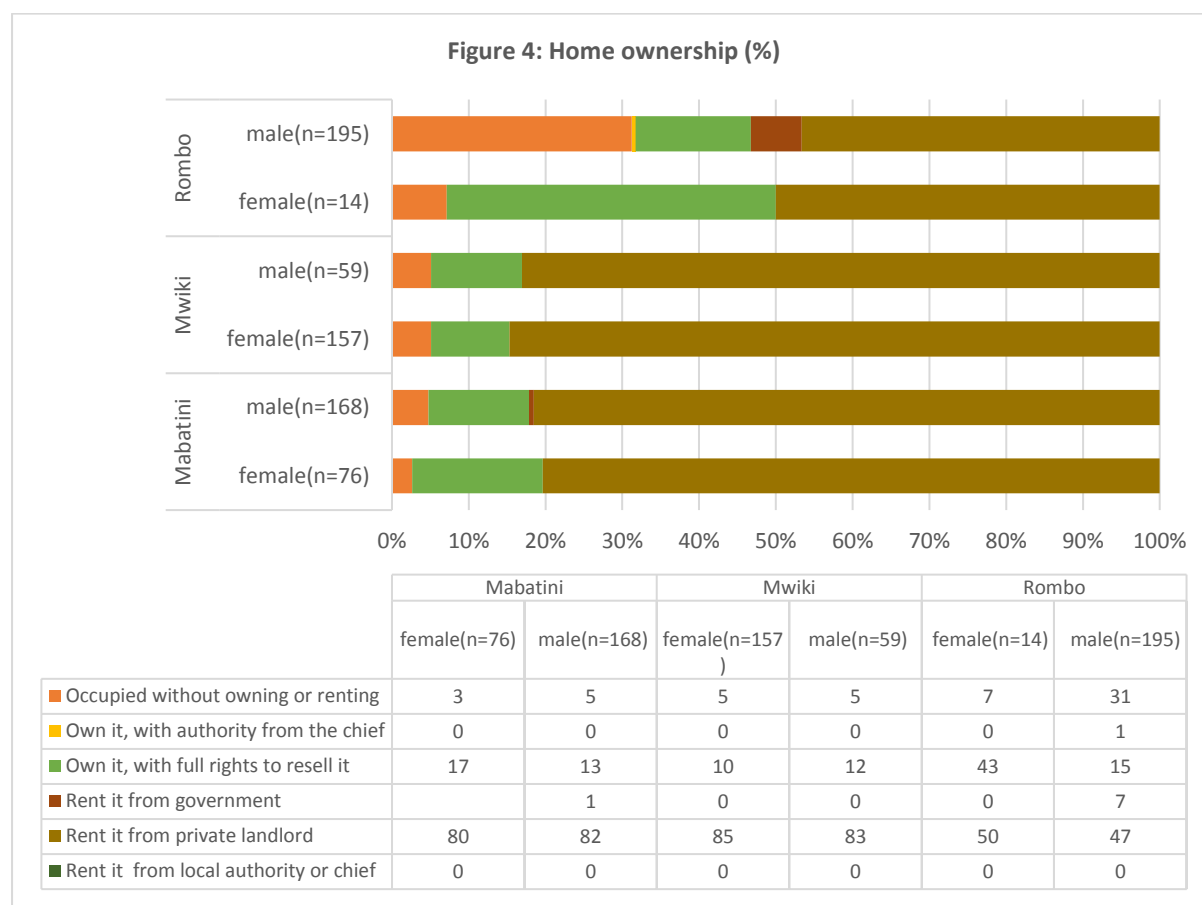
Rentals from private landlords is the most common form of residence across all three communities polled. In Mabatini, an urban slum, 80% of female-headed households 82% of their male counterparts reported leasing their accommodation; in peri-urban Mwiki the figures are at 85% and 80% respectiveuly; while in rural Rombo 50% of female- and 47% of male-headed households rent.

Ownership of residential property is low throughout, with only 17% of female-headed households and 13% of their male counterparts reporting ownership of their accommodation in Mabatini. In Mwiki, 10% of female-headed households and 12% of their male counterparts own their dwelling pale with full rights to resell it.

In rural Rombo, 31% of male-headed household occupy their homes without owning or renting it, while only 15% report ownership whereas 50% of women own their residences.

Social safety nets

Despite the high number of households completely lacking a regular source income, the findings showed that social protection assistance is likely not reaching most of the households in these poor, vulnerable and marginalised communities.

Figure 5: Proportion of respondents receiving social assistance

	Mabatini		Mwiki		Rombo	
	female	male	female	male	female	male
■ Yes	9%	4%	11%	7%	36%	19%
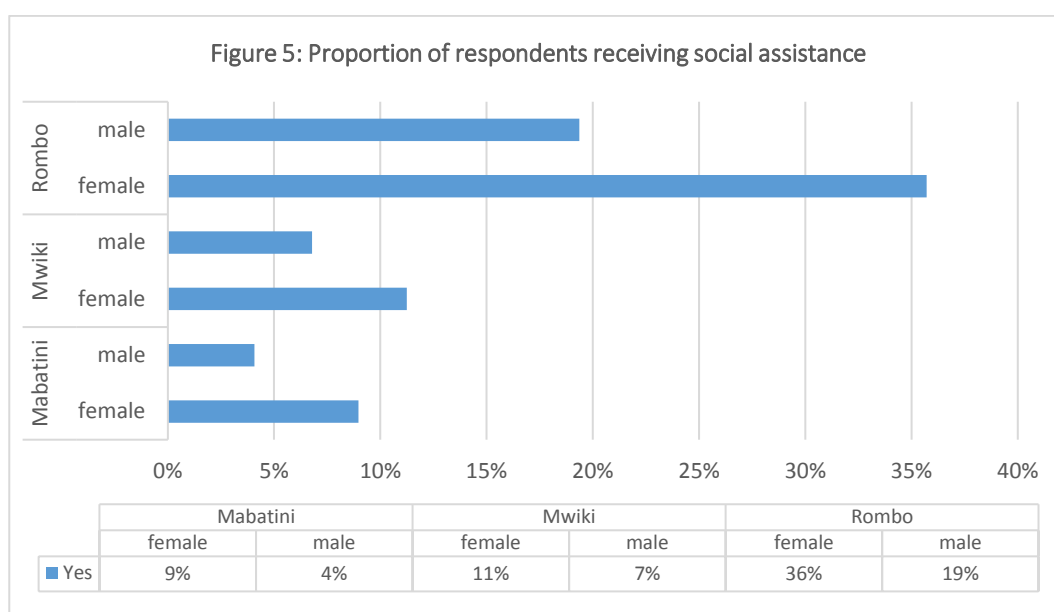
As far as government social assistance is concerned, 4% of male heads of household in Mabatini and 9% of their female counterparts reported that they receive social assistance. In Mwiki, 7% of male-head households and 11% of female-headed households reported that they receive social assistance. In Rombo, a rural community, 19% of male head households reported that they receive social assistance while 36% of women do.

An analysis indicated that indeed government social assistance was present in all the three wards, though a small proportion of community members is targeted. Social safety nets in developing country contexts are initiated to reduce poverty and vulnerable circumstances of communities; practical tools such as this

must be enhanced to address issues of inequality and lack of opportunity.[18] Overall, in Kenya, with the incorporation of social assistance programmes, the poverty rate amongst household recipients dropped from 71% in 2015/16 to 64% in 2016.[19] Kenya's ratings for its pension system, food security, and its citizens' ability to save and have financial security also increased during this period.[20]

Table 2: Types of government assistance received by households interviewed						
	Mabatini		Mwiki		Rombo	
Type of assistance	female (n=78)	male (n=172)	female (n=160)	male (n=60)	female (n=14)	male (n=195)
Cash grant	9%	2%	8%	5%	0%	0%
Farming inputs	0%	1%	0%	0%	7%	3%
Food parcels	0%	0%	3%	0%	21%	9%
Food subsidy	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Public works programme – full-time job	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Public works programme – part-time job	0%	0%	1%	2%	7%	4%
No-one receives any kind of social assistance	91%	96%	89%	93%	64%	81%

In terms of the type of social assistance household members were receiving, each community reveals a different pattern. In rural Rombo, the three main types of social assistance are food parcels, farming inputs, and public works programme, while in Mwiki, cash grants and food parcels feature. In Mbatini, cash grants are the main form of social assistance provided.

Figure 6: Access to social services

	Mabatini		Mwiki		Rombo	
	female(n=29)	male(n=46)	female(n=144)	male(n=52)	female(n=5)	male(n=41)
■ Very difficult to access	0%	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%
■ Difficult access	0%	0%	1%	2%	0%	22%
■ Moderate to access	10%	4%	8%	8%	100%	68%
■ Easy to access	14%	4%	3%	0%	0%	0%
■ Do not receive social assistance	76%	89%	88%	90%	0%	10%
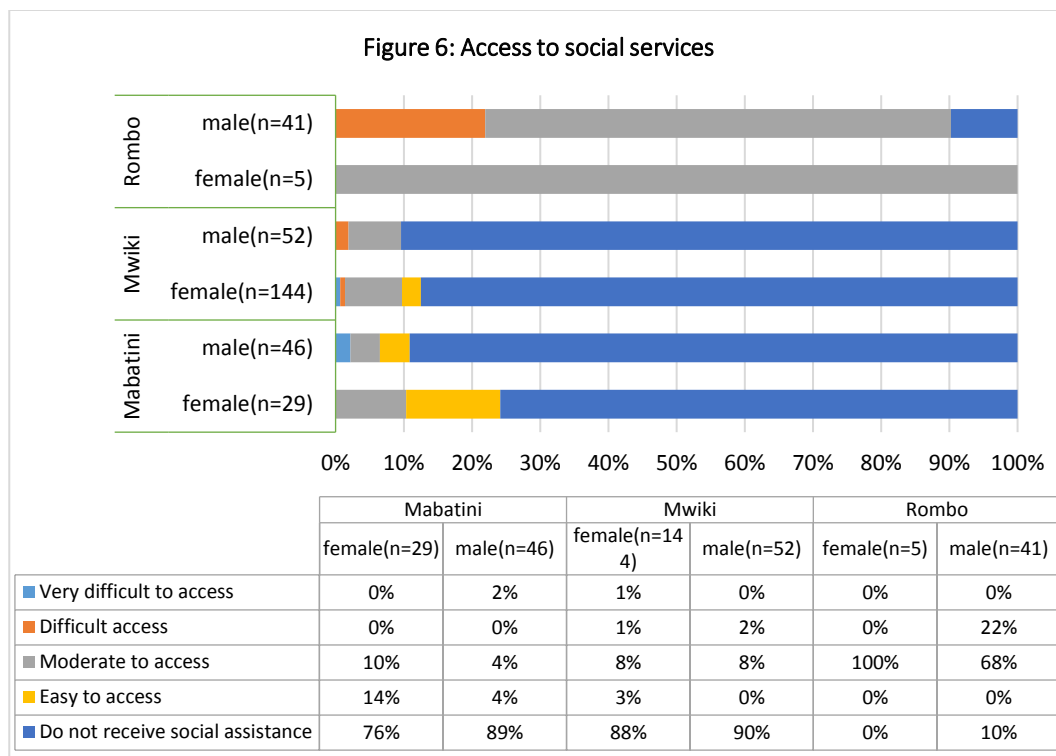
[18] Barrientos, A. (2013). *Social Assistance in Developing Countries*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
[19] UNICEF (2017). Kenya Country Office Annual Report 2017. Accessible at
https://www.unicef.org/about/annualreport/files/Kenya__2017_COAR.pdf
[20] Ibid.

In terms of the respondents' experience with social assistance from government, male-headed households from Mabatini as well as female headed household in Mwiki reported higher levels of difficulty in accessing social assistance. In other communities, those entitled to social assistance reported their experience to be easy and moderate.

More often than not, though, the process of accessing and receiving social assistance from the government is not straight forward. This is because there are usually many parameters at play. That said, the study sought to understand the experiences of the beneficiaries from their perspective. In the Mabatini ward, the majority (50%) of respondents who had the experiences either by themselves or through a household member felt that it was easy to access assistance; a further 42% felt that it was moderately challenging to access, while 8% indicated that it was very difficult. In Mwiki, 70% felt that it was moderately difficult to access the support, with 17% indicating that it was easy. A further 9% and 4% respectively felt that it was difficult and very difficult to access social assistance. It was not very different in Rombo, where 79% indicated that it was moderately difficult and 21% felt that the process to access social assistance was difficult.

The hearings in Mabatini highlighted the various interventions targeting youth and women in trying to mitigate poverty. Some of these interventions include financial support to enable the youth to become self-employed. Funds like the Uwezo and Pesa Mashinani have been created to specifically assist women and youth with access to credit, providing loans at low interest rates. Programmes such as the National Youth Service (NYS) and urban farming projects have also been implemented.

Participants though indicated that in some areas the interventions have not been effective as a result of corruption and poor planning. They further claimed that initiatives are launched ahead of elections to garner votes, and that government representatives abandon the communities after being elected into power.

In Rombo, the county government of Kajiado has not initiated any poverty reduction programmes. Even though the National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF)[21] and National Social Security Fund (NSSF)[22] provide protection to all Kenyan residents, the residents Rombo are not familiar with either. The county government only recently launched awareness campaigns encouraging the community to register with NHIF.

In Mwiki community, while various poverty reduction interventions such as Pesa Mashinani, Youth Fund, Uwezo Fund,[23] and Kazi kwa vijana[24] were implemented, only a few community members have benefitted from them. Youth, for example, reported that they did not get paid after working; and that very few developed small-scale businesses such as boda-boda (transport on motorcycle). Women in particular have not benefitted: most women in the ward are not employed and spend most of their time doing household

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[21] The National Hospital Insurance Fund is a national government scheme to provide health insurance to Kenyans over the age of 18. Citizens make monthly contributions starting at USD 5 per month.

[22] The National Social Security Fund is national government scheme responsible for the collection, safekeeping, responsible investment and distribution of retirement funds of employees in both the formal and informal sectors of the Kenyan economy.

[23] The Uwezo Fund is a flagship programme for Vision 2030 aimed at providing women, youth and persons with disability access to finances to promote businesses and enterprises at the constituency level, thereby enhancing economic growth towards the realisation of SDG 1.

[24] Kazi Kwa Vijana (Work for Youth) is a government programme launched in 2009 with the aim of employing both urban and rural youth in labour-intensive public works projects like road maintenance, water harvesting, deforestation, and waste collection. The project also supports a fund providing young people with finance for self-employment and entrepreneurial skills development.

chores, while many have been forced into menial jobs to feed their families. Participants further reported that very few children from poor households benefit from the school bursary programme.

The community claimed that, despite government interventions, the high cost of living is driving them to be poorer day by day. They also indicated that the majority of the youth is unemployed, driving them to engage in unlawful activities such as drug abuse. Even those who are able to earn some money have problems as the money is too little and can only cater for part of their immediate needs. As a result they are not able to save or invest for the future.

When land ownership was discussed in Mabatini, the citizens indicated that it is not easy to own land in the community. Very few people have title deeds – mainly due to corruption - and, while most have allotment letters from the government, these are easily changed by those in power.

For women, the issue of land ownership is exacerbated primarily due to gender discrimination. Female participants reported that their land is grabbed by men, youth or those in power, citing the following example:

> *"The land where the new petrol station was erected (close to the chief's area) belonged to a group of women. After the land was first grabbed and when they got hold of it [again], they opted to sell it to the private developer, because they feared it would be ''grabbed'' again."*

In the Mabatini area, women reported that they were asked to get into sexual relationships with the elders in exchange for a parcel of land.

According to the participants in Mwiki, women have access to land, but ownership and control of the land is vested on men. Furthermore, women are largely excluded from decision-making. The cultural and patriarchal biases still prevent women from controlling and owning land and other productive assets.

The Government of Kenya (GoK) has been increasing the provision of social protection to vulnerable groups, both in terms of budgetary allocations and the increasing number of recipients. The budget allocation to the State Department for Social Protection saw a 68% increase in 2017/2018 compared to what was allocated to the department in the year of its establishment in 2013.[25] This increase is attributable to the scaling up of three programmatic components of the National Safety Net Programme (NSNP) which assists vulnerable groups to meet basic human needs and to live a dignified life through cash transfer to older people, orphans and vulnerable children and people with disabilities (PWDs). In particular, the upscaling of cash transfers to older persons more than doubled in 2017/18 from the previous year.

Despite these achievements, there still remains some challenges that compromise these initiatives. Key among them is the entrenchment of vices like corruption, tribalism, and nepotism which have deepened vulnerability and poverty. The lack of disaggregated data further makes it difficult to track who is in extreme poverty, including persons with disabilities and rural women and girls.

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[25] Government of Kenya (2017). Kenya Social Protection Sector Review 2017, Retrieved From
Https://Www.Unicef.Org/Esaro/Per-And-Sector-Review-Of-Social-Protection-In-Kenya-(2017).Pdf

Goal 4: Quality Education

Agenda 2030 calls for equitable access to and successful completion of education, starting from early childhood education (ECD), through primary, secondary, and to tertiary education. Transitioning from improved access to improved completion requires a schooling system that retains school-going children while ensuring significant improvements in educational outcomes (numeracy, literacy, and skills).

The focus **targets** for this report are:
- 4.1 - By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable, and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes; and
- 4.a - Build and upgrade education facilities that are child-, disability-, and gender-sensitive; and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive, and effective learning environments for all.

The proxy **indicators** used to measure this goal are:
- Access and completion, by measuring whether school fees and the associated costs of schooling limit access to education. It also considers whether there are other factors that limit access and completion of schooling; and
- School facilities related to access and disability- and gender-sensitive elements.

Education is widely seen as one of the most promising paths for individuals to realise better, more productive lives and as one of the primary drivers of national economic development. The citizens and the government of Kenya have invested heavily in improving both the access and quality of education in an effort to realise the promise of education, as well as to achieve the education-related Sustainable Development Goals and Vision 2030. Evidence shows that, by empowering individual women and men, literacy helps to advance sustainable development across the board - from better quality healthcare and food security, to eradicating poverty and promoting decent work.

Access to schooling
Through its Free Primary and Secondary Education Initiative, the Kenyan government seeks to ensure that all children go through basic primary education and transition to secondary school. As such, it is the responsibility of the parents and the community at large to ensure that all children actually attend. In this light, the study sought to establish whether – and why - any children below the age of 18 do not attend school.

As illustrated in Table 3, the survey reveals that urban children are more likely to attend school than those in rural communities; and that children in households headed by women are less likely to attend than in those headed by men. In Mabatini, 13% of school-aged children and youth are out of school in female-headed households, and 5% in male-headed households. In Mwiki, the rates are 27% in female-headed households and 17% in male-headed households, while urban Rombo recorded the highest rate of non-attendance: 42% and 33% respectively.

Table 3: School attendance and fees		
	Mabatini (urban)	Mwiki (peri-urban)	Rombo (rural)

	female (n=68)	male (n=129)	female (n=150)	male (n=52)	female (n=12)	male (n=163)
Survey question: Are there any members of your household who are under 18 and not in school?						
Yes	13%	5%	27%	17%	42%	33%
No	87%	95%	73%	83%	58%	67%
Survey question: Are you required to pay school fees for those members of your household still going to school?						
Yes	98%	99%	93%	98%	100%	98%
No	2%	1%	7%	2%	0%	2%

Nearly all respondents said that they are required to pay school fees. In Mabatini, 98% of female-headed households and 99% of those headed by men reported that they are required to pay school fees. In Mwiki, the figures are 93% and 98% respectively; while in rural Rombo all female-headed households pay and 98% of male heads indicated that they too pay school fees.

The three top reasons provided by households for why children and youth are not attending school are the lack of resources and affordability, pupils who got married and/or fell pregnant, and children with learning difficulties. In rural situated Rombo, child marriage and pregnancy are important factors second only to affordability.

Table 4: Reason for household member to not attend school (%, multiple responses)						
	Mabatini		Mwiki		Rombo	
	female	male	female	male	female	male
Has behavioural problems	10%	0%	20%	20%	17%	0%
Has learning difficulties	30%	20%	25%	0%	0%	10%
Is sick	0%	0%	15%	0%	167%	2%
Is disabled	30%	0%	10%	20%	0%	6%
Got married	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	19%
Is pregnant	10%	0%	5%	0%	33%	21%
The schools are too far from where we stay	10%	0%	0%	20%	0%	2%
We cannot afford to send them to school	10%	80%	25%	40%	17%	41%

Almost all households interviewed across the three communities agreed that they bare all school related expenses including stationery (including books, papers, pens, etc.), text books, uniform and shoes, transport, events, activities, and excursions.

Figure 7: Affordability of associated costs of schooling

- I am able to afford costs associated with schooling for my children
- I am barely able to afford costs associated with schooling for my children
- I cannot afford costs associated with schooling for my children
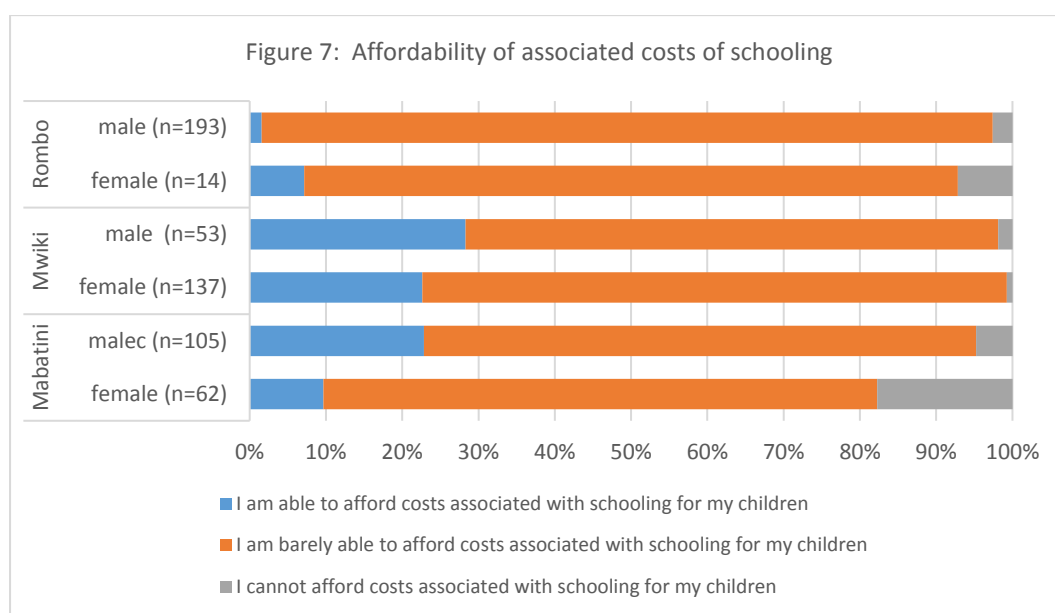
In terms of the affordability of the associated costs of schooling, 85% of female heads of households in Rombo, 77% in Mwiki, and 72% in Mabatini indicated that they can barely afford the cost associated with schooling; while 95% of men in Rombo, 70%, in Mwiki, and 72% in Mabatini reported the same.

Table 5: Impact of the cost of schooling on attendance						
	Mabatini		Mwiki		Rombo	
	female (n=62)	male (n=106)	female (n=140)	male (n=154)	female (n=14)	male (n=191)
Survey question: Have school fees and additional school costs prevented you or other people in your household from attending school anytime in the past twelve months?						
Yes	63%	43%	69%	59%	79%	93%
No	37%	57%	31%	41%	21%	7%

As captured in Table 5, children in rural Rombo are most affected by the cost of schooling. The data from the three communities reveals that in Mabatini, 63% of female heads of households and 43% of their male counterparts reported that school fees and the associated costs of schooling had prevented them from sending their children to school in the 12 months preceding the survey. In Mwiki, the response rates were 69% and 59% respectively; while in rural Rombo, 79% of women and a staggering 93% of men reported the same

School facilities
The Citizens' Hearings in **Mabatini** heard that children in the community have access to only one public school, Kiboro, located in another ward 3-4 kilometers away. The school is over-populated, with high pupil to teacher ratios with between 80 and 100 students per class. Teachers do not have adequate teaching and learning materials, and basic amenities such as water, toilets, and playing grounds are not provided.

Children whose parents can't afford the bus fare to the neighbouring ward are forced to either drop out of school or attend a nearby private schools, where teachers are not often qualified. The participants see this as a disadvantage as these students sit for the same examinations - Kenya Certificate of Primary Education

(KCPE) and Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (KCSE) - as those who have access to a better quality education.

Non-attendance is exacerbated by poverty. During the discussion participants were unanimous in the view that there is no free education, as parents still pay school fees and other costs such as transport, food, books (especially those in private schools), development fees, parent teacher association (PTA) etc., which can amount to 11,400 Kenya Shillings (USD1,100) per term. While government offers bursaries, these are hard to secure and often are awarded to those known to the responsible government officials, else through bribes. The funds are frequently not sufficient to cover the school fees required and are often released too late, i.e. only after the student has been asked to leave the school due to non-payment.

Other factors contributing to non-attendance include the risks children face when attending a school outside their community. Women shared stories of young girls being raped en route to or from school. Other parents raised the dangers of the schools being close to busy roads, exposing the children not only to noise and smoke pollution, but also to harassment from adults frequenting nearby bars. The smoke and smell of "Chang'aa" (local brew) further present a health hazard. In addition, crime has crept into secondary schools as gang members are often recruited at school age.

People with disabilities can't get access to education since there are no special schools with qualified teachers and equipment, and raised the fact that parents are unable to secure employment as they act as caregivers for their disabled children. Most children with disabilities are either hidden at home or taken to the rural areas.

In peri-urban **Mwiki**, participants at the Citizens Hearings concurred with their Mabatini counterparts that, despite free education policy and government paying for the basic requirements, parents still need to pay for the associated costs. Poverty-stricken households prioritise food, and not necessarily expenses related to education.

Government schools do not have the special facilities needed to cater for the needs of people living with disabilities. This means that people with disabilities (PWD) are not well attended to and can't access quality and affordable education.

The community in Mwiki observed that:
* Both boys and girls drop out of school, mainly due to peer pressure, poverty, and substance abuse; and

* Attrition rates for girls are on the rise. Peer pressure from adolescent girls results in girls indulging in early and unprotected sexual activities, leading to early pregnancies and child marriage. Despite the government outlawing child marriage and sex with underage girls, poverty pushes parents to allow and encourage girls to get married at an early age as a way to escape poverty.

In rural **Rombo**, the government has provided free education to both primary and secondary school pupils, as well free school equipment. Nonetheless, the distance to the public school forces most children to stay at home. In addition, most teachers do not have the required qualifications, affecting students'

performances. This is exacerbated by high student to teacher ratio, further compromising the attention given to children by teachers.

Notably, most students attend school to benefit from the school feeding programme, as affording a meal at home is a challenge.

The dropout rate of girls is high compared to boys due to early pregnancies and marriages. Often, after Class Eight, girls are married off to older men as a way to mitigate high levels of poverty in the area. Boys on the other hand, drop out to rear cattle.

Children living with disabilities do not have access to education services as there are no special schools in this area. Cultural beliefs further prevent them from associating with the rest of the society.

Quality education (SDG 4) underlies most other goals, including no poverty (SDG 1), good health and well-being (SDG 3), gender equality (SDG 5), decent work and economic growth (SDG 8), reduced inequalities (SDG 10), responsible consumption and production (SDG 12), and peace, justice and strong institutions (SDG16). Its realisation, on the other hand, depends on the achievement of goals of no poverty, no hunger (SDG 2), gender equality, and partnerships for the goals (SDG 17).

While the government of Kenya provides free primary and secondary education as part of its efforts to achieve SDG 4 - universal primary and secondary education - this is met with several barriers including the lack of a framework of engagement for different actors across ministries. In addition, scant attention is given to the needs of students with disabilities. Overall, both teachers and parents are unprepared and unsupported to address the specific education needs of children with disabilities

Goal 5: Gender Equality

Agenda 2030 set a global norm for gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. It underscores that women and girls must enjoy their full human rights and opportunities, including equal access to quality education, economic resources, and political participation; as well as equal opportunity for employment, leadership, and decision-making at all levels.

It should be noted that some of the targets under this Goal are crosscutting. These include safety and gender-based violence, participation in decision-making, asset ownership, employment and economic opportunities, as well as education.

For this report, the focus **targets** are:
- 5.4 - Recognise and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure, and social protection policies; and
- 5.a - 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.

The **indicator** measured is the time spent by the head of household and boys and girls under of age of 18 on domestic work and care.

Data has been disaggregated by gender of the household head and, therefore, provides information on various aspects related to goals, 4, 8, and 16.

Methodology Note

Unpaid domestic work and care are activities (listed below) undertaken to look after the welfare of the family and community without direct cash payment:
- Cook
- Grow or collect food for the family
- Fetch water
- Wash clothes
- Collect fuel like firewood
- Clean the house and yard
- Remove household rubbish
- Help children with homework
- Care for sick household members
- Care for sick people in the wider family or community
- Care for small children in the household
- Care for small children in the wider family or community
- Care for elderly people in the household
- Care for elderly people in the wider family or community
- Build or repair things around the house

The respondents to the citizen's survey reported that girls under the age of 18 spend more time on domestic work and care (DWC) than boys of the same age group.

Figure 8: Average time spent by boys and girls under the age of 18 on unpaid domestic work and care (%) - Rombo

	More than 8 hours	6 -8 hours	4- 6 hours	2 - 4 hours	Less than 2 hours
boys	0.5%	36.4%	51.0%	9.7%	2.4%
girls	0.0%	24.2%	62.3%	11.6%	1.9%
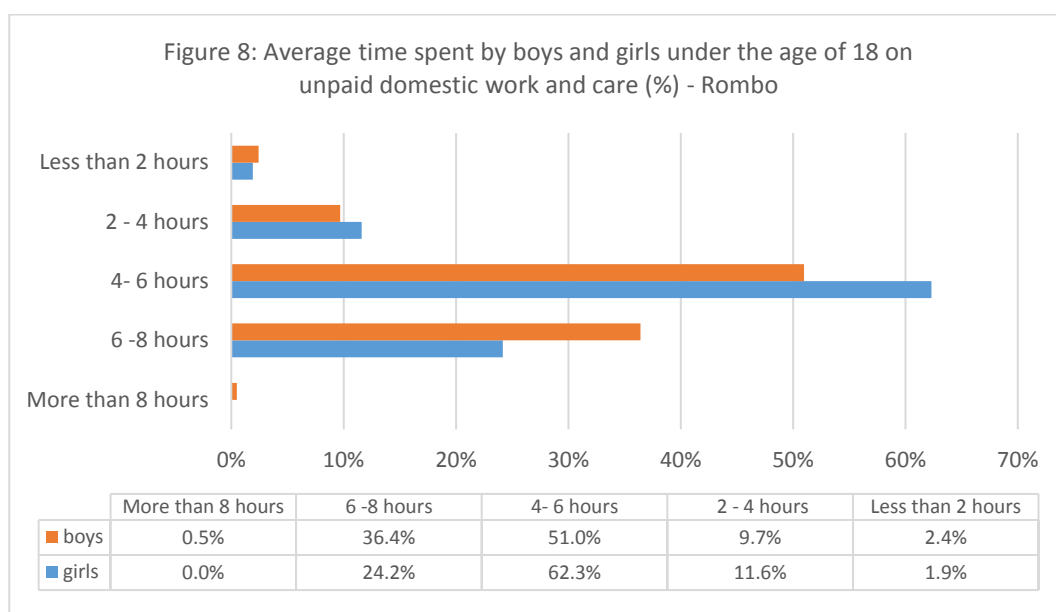
In Rombo, a rural community, 24% of respondents indicated that girls under the age of 18 spend between 6 and 8 hours on domestic care and work, while 36% felt that boys of the same age group do the same. More respondents – 62% - indicated that girls spend between 4 and 6 hours on DWC, while for boys it is 51%; and 12% agree that girls spend between 2 and 4 hours per day on DWC, while 9% of the boys do the same. This was attributed to the arid and semi-arid lands (ASAL) conditions in Kajiado County, where both boys and girls are involved in pastoralism. In these areas, boys are also expected to tend their cattle as the main source of livelihood in the community is livestock keeping.

Figure 9: Average time spent by boys and girls under the age of 18 on unpaid domestic work and care - Mwiki (%)

	More than 8 hours	6 -8 hours	4- 6 hours	2 - 4 hours	Less than 2 hours
boys	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	94.4%
girls	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.8%	90.2%
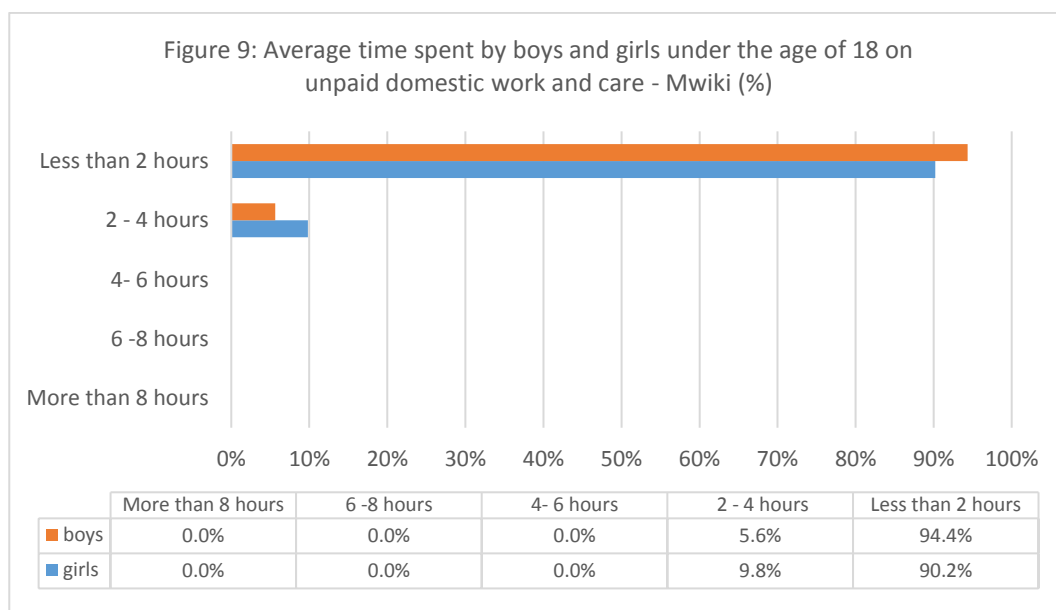
In Mwiki, a peri-urban area, 94% of the respondents indicated that boys spend less than 2 hours on DCW, and 90% agreed that girls do. Ten percent (10%) of respondents indicated that girls under the age of 18 spend between 2 and 4 hours on DWC, while 6% felt that boys do.

This was attributed to the awareness and standard of living in Mwiki, considering that a good proportion of women were in gainful employment and as such were paying for support in domestic and care work.

Figure 10: Average time spent by boys and girls under the age of 18 on unpaid domestic work and care (%) - Mabatini

	More than 8 hours	6 -8 hours	4- 6 hours	2 - 4 hours	Less than 2 hours
boys	1.0%	0.0%	1.9%	8.7%	88.3%
girls	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	28.9%	68.0%
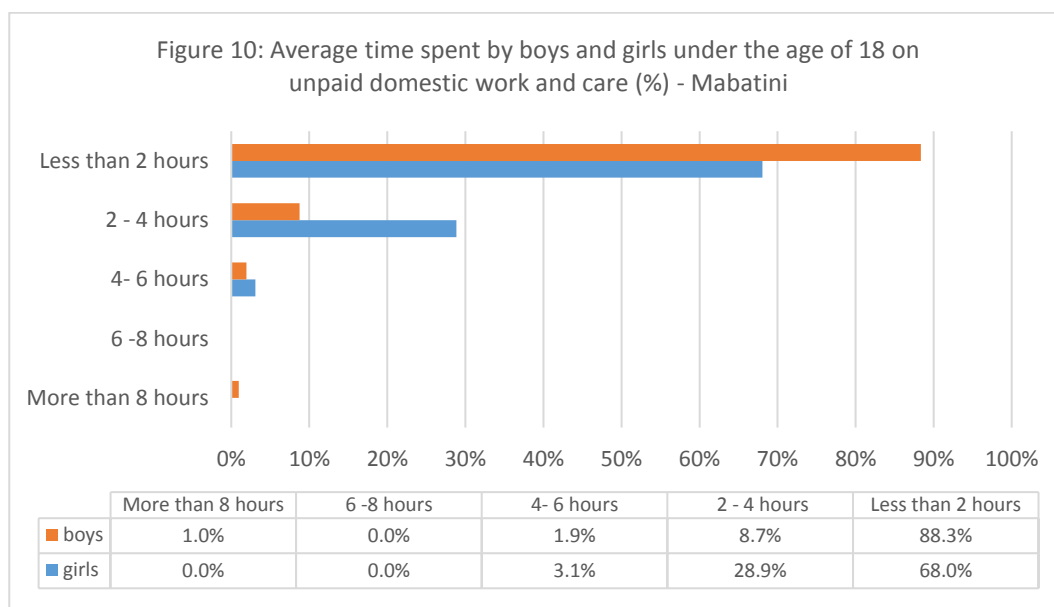
In the urban slum of Mabatini, 3% of respondents agree that girls under the age of 18 spend between 4 and 6 hours on domestic care and work, while 2% of respondents said that boys of the same age group spend the same time on such tasks. 29% of respondents agree that girls spend between 2 and 4 hours on DWC, while the corresponding figure for boys is 9%. Furthermore, 68% of respondents reported that girls under the age of 18 spend less than 2 hours in DWC compared to 88% for boys.

When we compare the time spent by the female head of household on domestic work and care against that by men, female heads of households spend more time on these tasks.

Figure 11: Average time spent by male and female heads of houseshold on unpaid domestic work and care (%) - Rombo

	More than 8 hours	6-8 hours	4- 6 hours	2 - 4 hours	Less than 2 hours
male HH	89%	9.4%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%
female HH	88%	10.6%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%
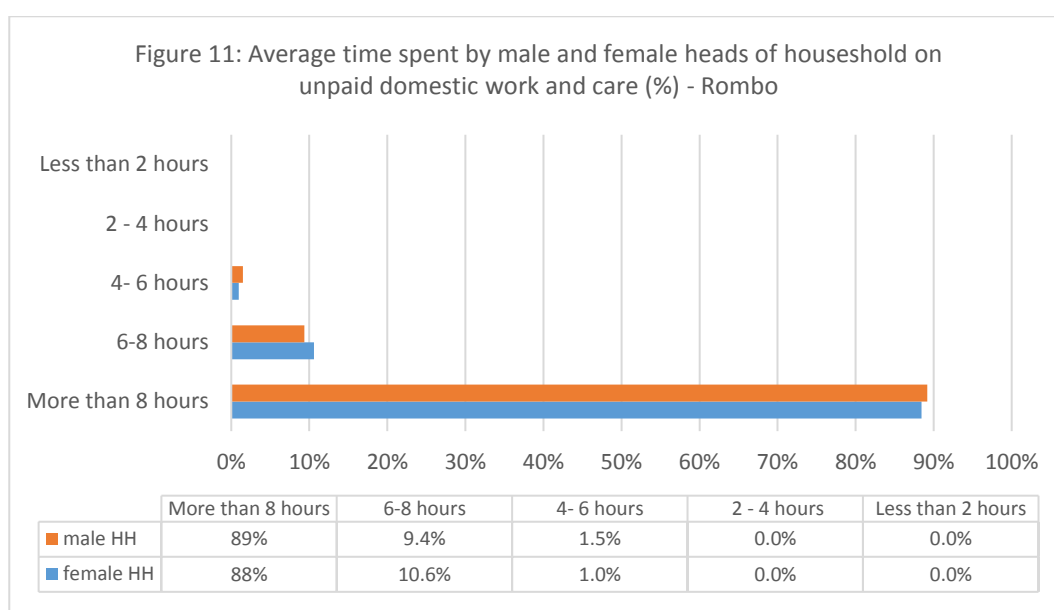
In Rombo, a rural community, men and women spent approximately the same amount of time on DWC, with the majority from both gender - 88% of women and 89% of men - spending more than eight hours on

related tasks. This trend – an exception to the general norm - is often observed in rural areas. The survey found that 11% of female heads of households spend between 6 and 8 hours on domestic care and work, while the figure for their male counterparts is 9%. Furthermore, only 1% of respondents indicated that female heads of household spend between 4 and 6 hours in DWC, compared to 2% for men.

Figure 12: Average time spent by male and female heads of housesehold on unpaid domestic work and care (%) - Mwiki

	More than 8 hours	6-8 hours	4- 6 hours	2 - 4 hours	Less than 2 hours
male HH	0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	94.4%
female HH	0%	1.4%	23.2%	66.7%	8.2%
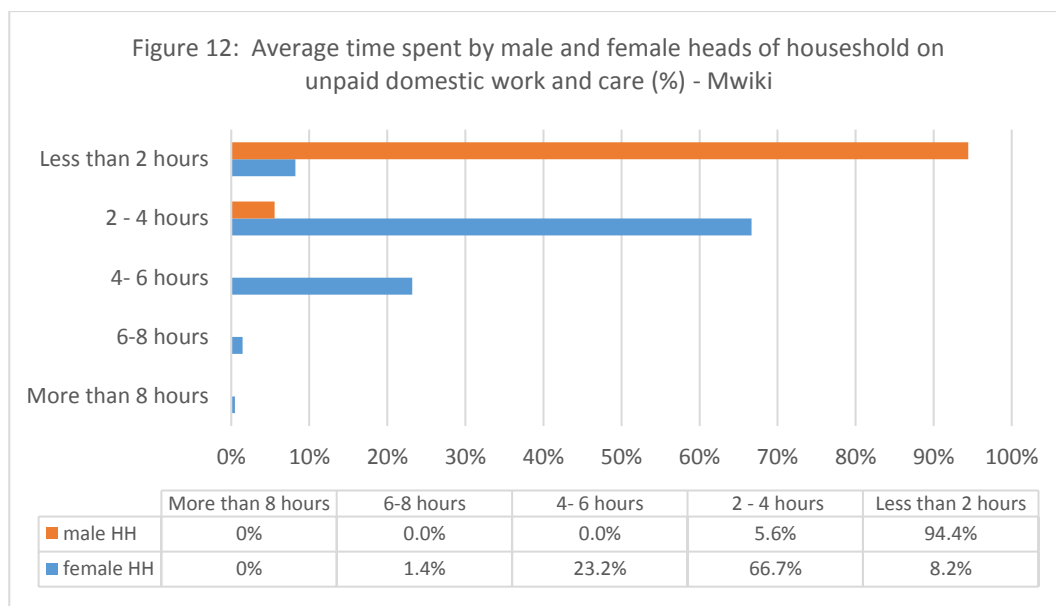
In Mwiki, a peri-urban community, 2% of female heads of household spend more than 4 to 6 hours on DWC, while there no male heads in the sample spend an equivalent time; and 67% reported that female heads of households spend between 2 and 4 hours on domestic care and work, while only 6% of male heads of households do. Furthermore, only 8% of respondents reported that female heads of household spend less than 2 hours on DWC, while the majority of men - 94% - spend less than 2 hours on similar tasks.

Figure 13: Average time spent by male and female heads of housesehold on unpaid domestic work and care (%) - Mabatini

	More than 8 hours	6-8 hours	4- 6 hours	2 - 4 hours	Less than 2 hours
male HH	1%	0.6%	2.4%	6.1%	90.3%
female HH	1%	5.1%	33.7%	51.5%	8.7%
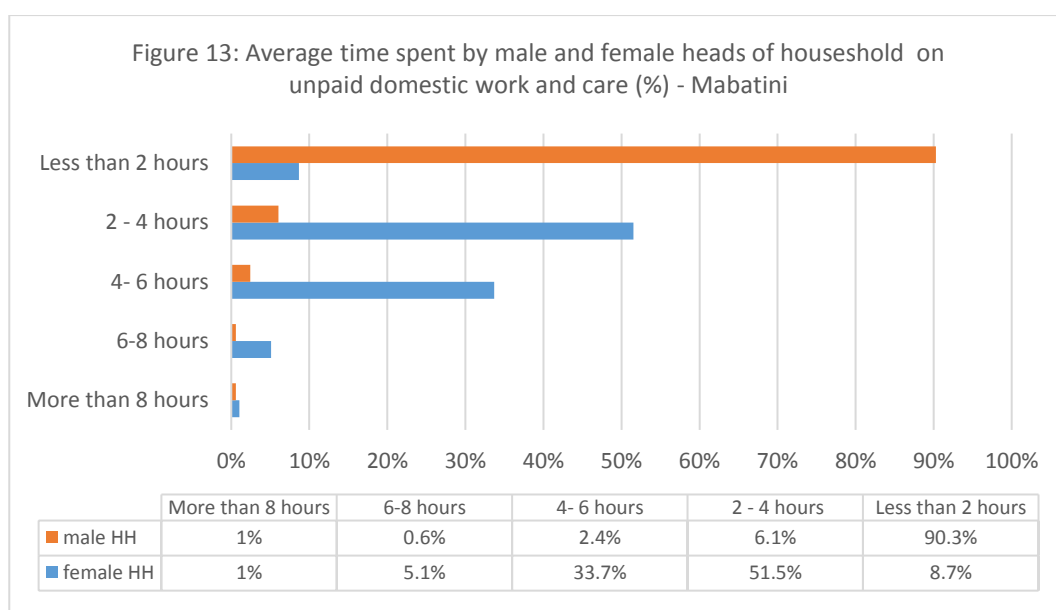
In urban Mabatini, 90% reported that male household heads spend less than 2 hours doing DWC, while only 9% of their female counterparts spend that time on such tasks. In all other time brackets women spend more hours on DWC than men.

From the survey it is clear that male household heads participate in broader categories of domestic care and work in rural areas than in urban areas. Women remain responsible for the largest share of unpaid caregiving within the home. A lack of or minimal state support for elderly and child caregiving has created a "care deficit", forcing women to take up these roles. This 'double burden' structure continues to contribute tremendously to the economic vulnerability of women.

As the Citizen Hearings in Mabatini observed, poverty is a challenge faced by women in the community because they are mainly involved in the unpaid work and thus cannot afford the services in the community: *"It is difficult to even afford to buy medicine from the chemists since they are not readily available in the hospitals."*

In **Mabatini**, the Citizens Hearing noted that another major challenge that women face is corruption. Women are routinely asked to pay bribes for basic services such as maternity care. A respondent related how she was asked to pay a bribe at a maternity hospital that was far from her home so that her relative could deliver there. As she was unable to pay the bribe, the pair had to walk back home and used the services of a Japolo, a traditional birth attendant. Since these services, especially hospitals and maternity wards, are not readily available within the community, women feel at risk because they are often robbed and even raped. Some women also feel that their level of education posed a challenge in accessing the services, with the reasons for their low level of education including early pregnancies, early marriages, and parents educating boys and not them.

Violence against women is still a big problem in the community, with gender-based violence and rape in households, public, and entertainment places on the increase. Citizens shared how the police ridicule them when reporting violence - sometimes the policemen even rape them again. As a result, they do not see any sense in reporting the offences since no action is taken against the offenders. Women have a number of support groups where they can support each other, including community organisations and NGOs that do the same.

In **Mwiki**, the Citizen Hearings heard that most good opportunities in Mwiki are in favour of men, and that women and youth are left to menial jobs that pay less and do not offer the same and fair grounds of development. Additionally, most unpaid care work in the community is borne by women, despite them having other duties to attend to. In cases where women are the main bread winners, they still attend to house work chores despite their husbands being free most of the time.

Women further have less access to land ownership and to the public land: most of the land and residential buildings in this area are owned by men. Community development and leadership opportunities also are in favour of men, with women left to play supporting roles. At community meetings, which have large numbers of women present, their views are at most disregarded.

Gender-based violence is prevalent in the community, as are patriarchal cultural beliefs and norms, resulting in women spending a lot of their time doing unpaid care work and shying away from reporting matrimonial violence.

In Rombo, women face a major challenge in accessing government services such as health and water due to long distances. The closest hospital is 2km away, but is a private facility, while the state hospital is 20km away from Rombo, which means that residents either walk long distances or pay more for medical services.

Most women in Rombo are actively involved in unpaid care work, limiting their time to do paid work. They are mostly engaged in the collection of firewood and water for their household use and farming activities such as crop harvesting and chicken rearing (which are mostly affected by drought and disease) as a source of income, while men engage in more productive and relatively well-paying jobs such as house construction.

Women in this ward do not have control of or ownership rights to land – most of the land in the ward is communally owned. Men decide on production activities, as well as the source of household income.

The participants noted that cases of GBV and early and forced marriages in Rombo are high. This can be attributed to the fact that it is considered culturally acceptable to beat women. In addition, there are cases of female genital mutilation (FGM) despite the high presence of CSOs working to reducing this harmful practice.

Gender equality is an integral dimension of sustainable development. It is the basis for and at the same time an outcome of achieving some of the goals. Crucial linkages exist between SDG 5 and extreme poverty (SDG 1), food security and nutrition (SDG 2), accessible services such as health services and care (SDG 3) and water and sanitation (SDG 6), education (SDG 4), decent work (SDG 8), climate change (SDG 13), and peace and strong institutions (SDG 16).

While Kenya has formulated many laws to promote gender equality, gaps still exist in their implementation. There is also little appreciation and recognition of unpaid care and domestic work in the country, despite it being indispensable in contributing to the well-being of individuals, families, and societies. In addition, there is a lack of political commitment in ensuring women's full and effective participation in political leadership – Kenya fares poorly in the region with respect to women's political representation. This exclusion is attributable to patriarchy and an electoral system that allows intolerance and violence, naturally favouring men.

Goal 8: Inclusive economic growth and decent work

The realisation of Agenda 2030 requires that economies are transformed into catalysts for inclusive growth: that decent employment is ensured, local economies are revived, and economic opportunities are increased for all. This study focussed on aspects of this goal relevant to excluded and marginalised communities, including creating decent work, reducing unemployment, and development-oriented policies that support productive activities and entrepreneurship.
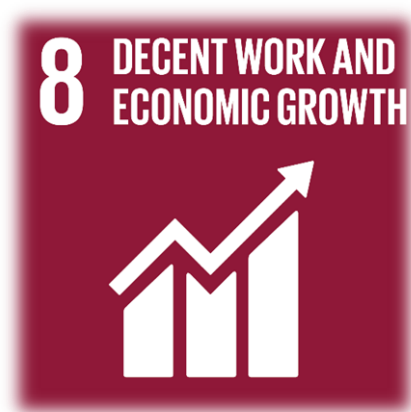
This study focusses on the following **targets**:
- 8.3 - Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity, and innovation;
- 8.5 - By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value; and
- 8.6 - By 2030, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education, or training.

The proxy **indicators** used to measure include those related to employment and decent work; and public services that create employment and promote entrepreneurship.

According to International Labour Organisation (ILO), decent work sums up the aspirations of people in their working lives. It involves opportunities for work that is productive and delivers a fair income, security in the workplace and social protection for families, better prospects for personal development and social integration, freedom for people to express their concerns, organise and participate in the decisions that affect their lives and equality of opportunity and treatment for all women and men.[26]

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[26] ILO. (n.d.a) *Decent wor.,* Retrieved February 2020 from https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/decent-work/lang--en/index.htm

Figure 14: State of employment

	Mabatini		Mwiki		Rombo	
	female (n=78)	male (n=172)	female (n=160)	male (n=60)	female (n=14)	male (n=195)
■ not employed	49%	66%	69%	60%	50%	83%
■ Temporarily	37%	22%	26%	25%	50%	14%
■ Permanently	14%	11%	6%	16%	0%	3%
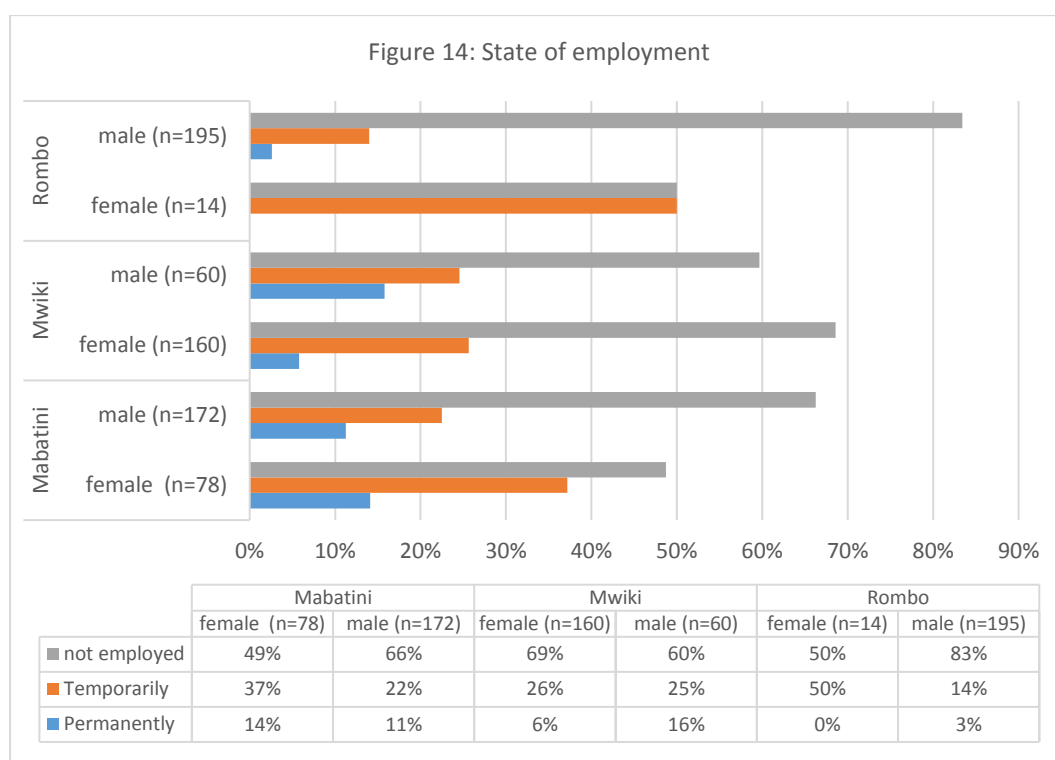
In Mabatini, 49% of female heads of households and 65% of their male counterparts reported being unemployed. More than a third (37%) of women and 22% of men reported being temporary employed, while only 14% of female and 11% of male heads of households indicated that   they are permanently employed. In Mwiki, 67% of respondents of female and 57% from male heads of households reported being unemployed. A quarter of women (25%) and 23% of men indicated that they were temporarily employed, while only 6% of female and 15% of male heads of households said they were permanently employed. In Rombo, 83% male respondents reported not being employed, 14% were temporarily employed, and 3% were permanently employed.

Figure 15: Active job searches in the last six months (%)
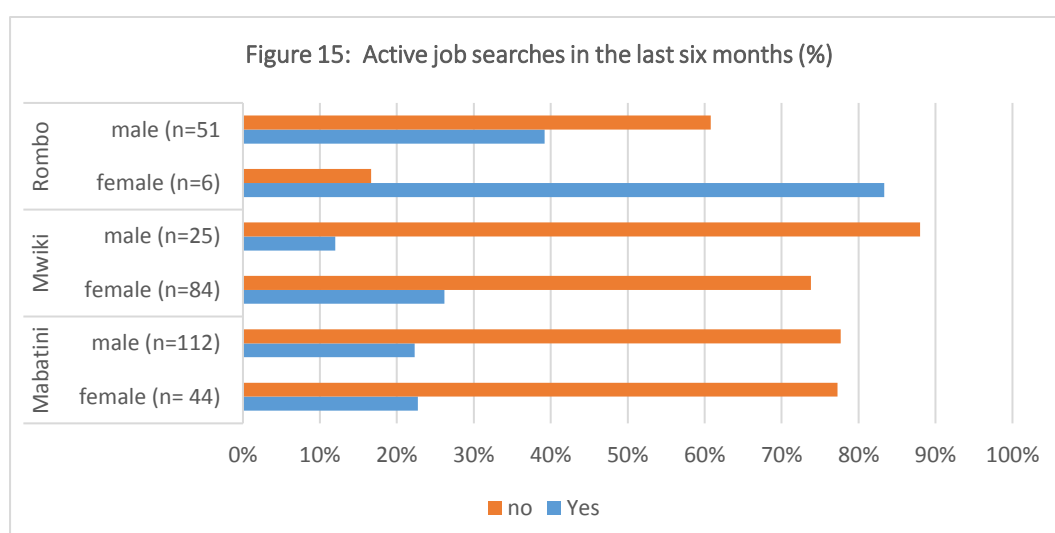
Among those unemployed, most are discouraged work seekers. In Mabatini, only 22% of male-headed households, and 22% of their female counterparts had looked for work in the six months preceding the survey. In Mwiki, slightly more than a quarter (26%) of women and 12% of men did so; while in Rombo,

39% of male heads of households and 83% of their female counterparts had looked for a job during the preceding six months.

Figure 16: Conditions of employment - contract
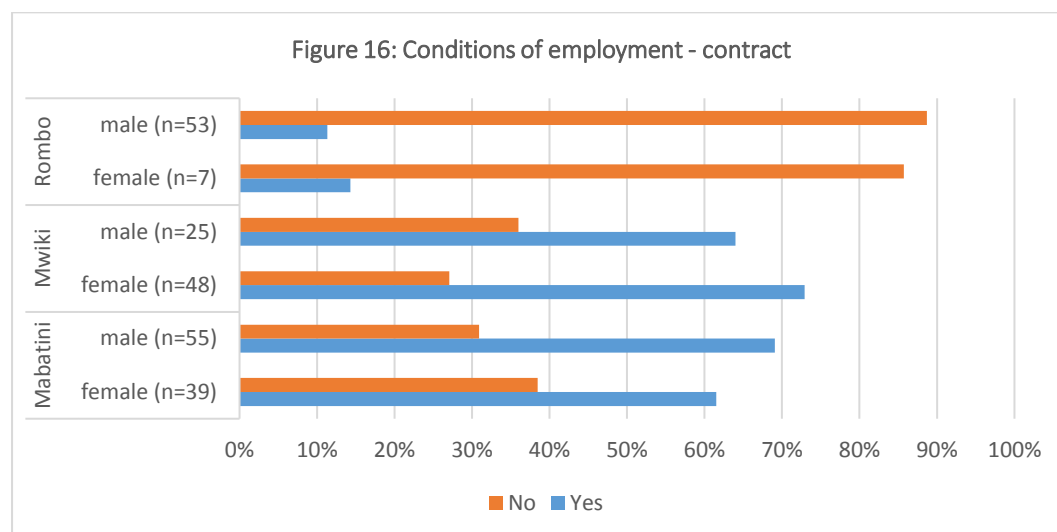
When those who are employed were asked whether they have a written contract, 61% of women in Mabatini and 69% of male respondents that they were indeed contractually employed. In Mwiki, 73% of female heads of households and 64% of their male counterparts were employed on the basis of a contract, while in Rombo, only 11% of respondents from male-headed households reported being employed on the basis of a contract. (See Figure 16).

Figure 17: Conditions of employment - paid sick leave

	Mabatini		Mwiki		Rombo	
	female (n=39)	male (n=56)	female (n=48))	male (n=25)	female (n=9)	male (n=54)
Do not know	5%	4%	2%	0%	33%	59%
No	51%	48%	81%	72%	11%	11%
Yes	44%	48%	17%	28%	56%	30%
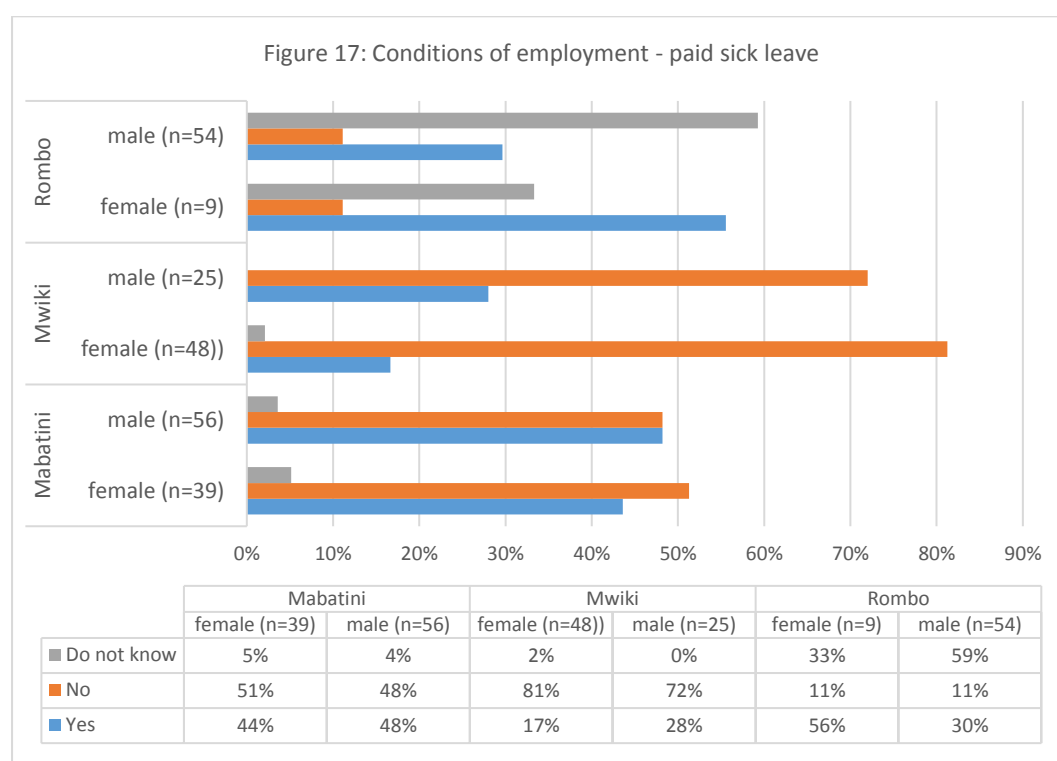
Part of decent work is the ability of an employer to offer sick leave in case an employee cannot work due to illness. Fair income entails payment of sick leave to employees. As illustrated in Figure 17, 44% of female heads of households in Mabatini and 48% of their male counterparts report having access to paid sick leave; while in Mwiki the figures are 17% for women and 28% for men. In Rombo, more than half

(56%) of the women polled reported access to paid sick leave, while the majority (59%) of men did not know whether they were entitled to the benefit.

Figure 18: Conditions of employment - maternity leave
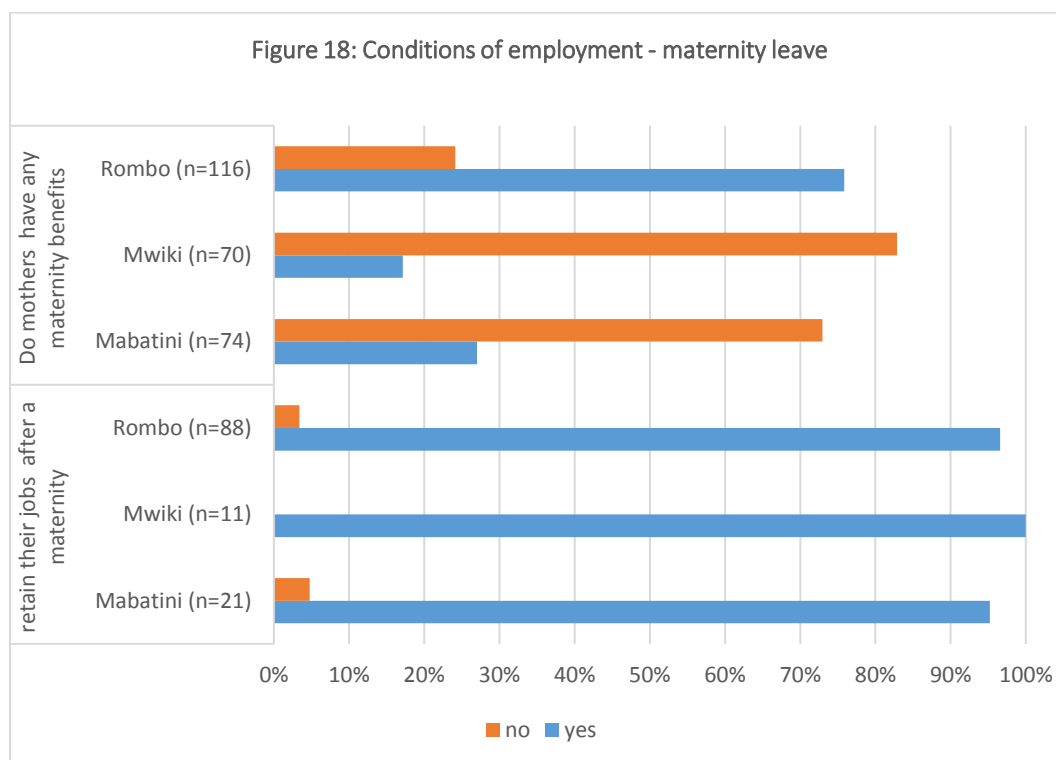
An additional condition of decent employment is the right to paid maternity leave. The survey (Figure 18) indicates that the majority of the employed to not enjoy the benefit: 27% and 17% of respondents in Mabatini and Mwiki respectively are entitled to maternity leave, while in Rombo the situation is reversed, with 76% reporting the benefit. More than 70% of women return to work at after maternity leave.

In the Mabatini Citizens Hearings, participants shared that employment opportunities are not available and distributed equally in the community:
That friend or family connection is the key to getting employed if one is to get a job. He or she should have a "tall" relative, that is, someone who knows them and can actually speak on their behalf.

Generally, youth in the community believe that they have enough knowledge and skills to work, but that they are discriminated against in terms of origin and experience. They also feel that the government doesn't offer them any assistance to get employment and they are forced to depend on NGOs for any assistance given. The citizens believe that most youths venture into entrepreneurship and self-employment because of the frustrations they encounter while looking for jobs. Some of the problems they face are corruption and discrimination and hence many end up in self-employment.

Entrepreneurship and self-employment are difficult in the community, because there is no readily available market for the goods and services they produce. Consumers generally believe that products from elsewhere are superior to those produced by locals. In addition, entrepreneurs receive very little support from government. The Citizens Hearing in Mwiki heard that youth entrepreneurs don't apply for government tenders, because they are awarded to the rich and the well-known in the community.

The majority of youth in Mwiki are unemployed, and at the Citizens Hearings they reported that they lack the skills to perform white collar jobs. Inadequate skills, together with insufficient income generation opportunities, was cited as the major driver of unemployment in the community. Most of the work opportunities are irregular and can only sustain households' basic needs. There also are no job opportunities for people living with disabilities, who resort to informal jobs such as selling sweets by the roadside.

The level of youth employment in Rombo is low, with the main source of income being farming and small-scale businesses such as boda-boda, selling sweets, running small canteens, etc. Available employment opportunities, primarily construction work, tend to be awarded to adult males, who are also more likely to benefit from these opportunities compared to women. This has resulted in a wage gap between men and women, as men are preferred for these opportunities to women, who are mostly engaged in small-scale entrepreneurship of rearing chickens and later selling them to meet the basic needs of their families. The group felt that the government should offer loans to women to start their own projects or small business.

While government has initiated interventions to promote the skills of youth, these have not been successful. Programmes include: National Youth Service community cleaning project, Youth Fund, and Uwezo Fund. The two funds are capacitating women and youth to engage in entrepreneurship – thereby creating employment. In Mwiki, several residents have small-scale businesses, enabling them to provide for the basic needs of their families.

Goal 10: Reducing inequality within and between countries

Agenda 2030 recognises the need to combat inequality within and between countries. It commits to reducing income inequality, social exclusion, and all forms of discrimination towards women, children, youth, the aged, disabled, indigenous peoples, and other vulnerable groups. The plan encourages member countries to promote equal societies, and end discrimination and marginalisation of minorities and vulnerable groups.

In this report, we specifically focus on **target** *10.3: ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard*.

To measure the extent of discriminatory practices, the survey polled community members on their experiences and what the bases of such discrimination are.

Experienced discrimination

Figure 19: Have you personally experienced any form of discrimination or harassment in the last 12 months?

	Female(n=64)	Male(n=145)	Female(n=158)	Male(n=53)	Female(n=9)	Male(n=170)
	Mabatini		Mwiki		Rombo	
Yes	47%	22%	13%	13%	22%	9%
No	53%	78%	87%	87%	78%	91%
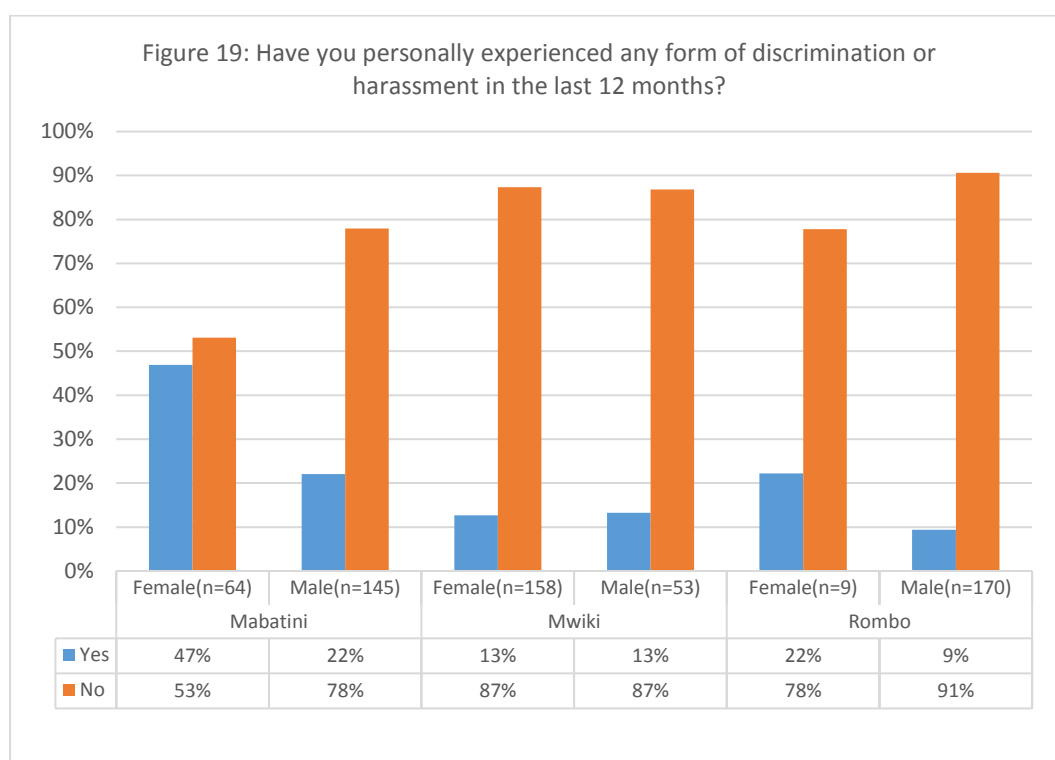
Of the sampled respondents, 47% of women in Mabatini had experienced some form of discrimination or harassment during the 12 months preceding the survey, while only 22% of men had. In Mwiki, a peri-urban locality, women and men recorded similar levels of discrimination (13%).

Reasons for discrimination

Discrimination thrives on the differences that exist between people in a specific community, society or country. These might include age, gender, religion, nationality or ethnicity, just to mention but a few. From the study, gender was the single most cited reason for discrimination or harassment, with more than 36% of the respondents feeling that they were discriminated against because of being male or female. At 27%, age was the second-most prevalent reason for discrimination, mostly affecting children, the youth, and

senior citizens. On the other hand, ethnicity and religion accounted for 23% of the reported cases, while bias or harassment due to the existence of a form of disability was cited by 11% of the sampled population. (See Figure 20).

Figure 20: Reasons for discrimination

	Age(children, youth and senior citizens)	Ethnic and religious minorities	Gender	people with Disability	State less/ refugees and migrants
Rombo Male(n=170)	1%	0%	5%	3%	1%
Rombo Female(n=9)	0%	11%	11%	0%	0%
Mwiki Male(n=53)	0%	6%	4%	4%	0%
Mwiki Female(n=158)	3%	2%	6%	2%	1%
Mabatini Male(n=145)	7%	6%	8%	1%	0%
Mabatini Female(n=64)	20%	14%	13%	0%	0%
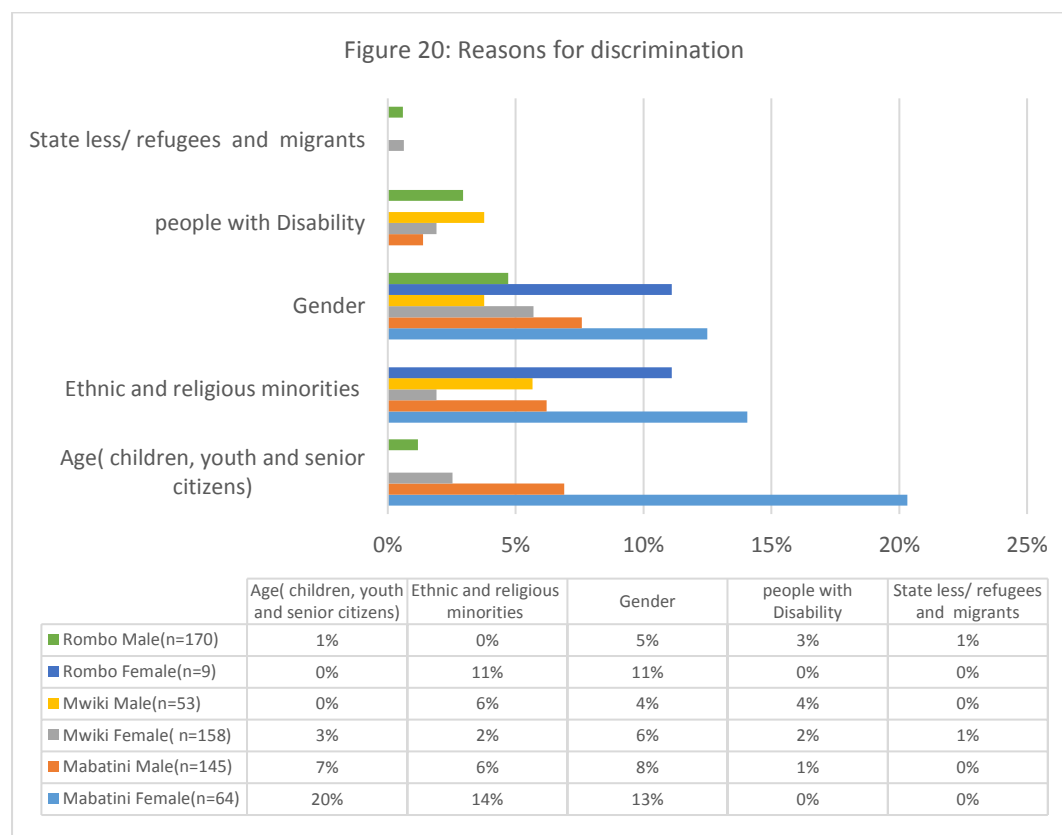
In addition to adequate policies that address widening income disparities and enhance economic inclusion, efforts must be directed to addressing job-related biases that disproportionately limit the ability of women to earn, freely work, enjoy social privileges, and pursue their careers. Furthermore, enabling safe mobility and migration are also critical in bridging the gaping rift.

The Citizens Hearing in Mabatini discussed factors influencing inequality in their community, which has increased because of illiteracy levels and a lack of employment among the poor. As one community member explained, these have contributed to keeping the income levels of the poor low, which means that they are unable to afford basic necessities. Another factor identified by the citizens is social networks: the poor in the community can only network with those around them and hence remain. The lack of civic participation was also cited, with citizens feeling that they are not listened to and cared for equally, since the leaders preferred the wealthy community members over them.

Poverty is the main driver of inequality in Rombo. Government has not implemented any interventions to reduce poverty levels, while the impact of climate change are exacerbating poverty levels in this rural community. Heads of households are forced to sell their assets to enable them to provide food to their families. There are rare cases of discrimination unless to the people with disabilities who are always left behind and neglected in the society

SDG 10 is closely linked to poverty (SDG 1), food security and nutrition (SDG 2), access to health care (SDG 3), access to quality education (SDG 4), access to safe drinking water and sanitation services (SDG 6), and

decent work and livelihoods (SDG 8). In a recently concluded census, the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) adopted a set of six questions – as set out by the Washington Group[27] - that seek to identify persons who are at greater risk than the general population of experiencing restrictions because of activity limitations. The information collected will go a long way in supporting government in planning and budgeting to reduce inequalities.

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[27] The Washington Group, formed by the United Nations Statistics Commission, comprises representatives of national statistical offices who work together developing methods to better improve statistics on persons with disabilities.

Goal 16: Equal, Peaceful and Inclusive Society

SDG 16 calls for promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, providing access to justice for all, and building effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels.

For this report, the focus is on community safety, reducing corruption, effective service delivery, and participatory decision-making. The targets are therefore:

- 16.1 - commitment to reduce all forms of violence and creating a safe environment for communities;
- 16.5 - commitment to reducing corruption - particularly the proportion of people who have had to pay a bribe to a public official to access services - how it has become a social malaise, and its disruptive impact on service delivery;
- 16.6 - effective, accountable institutions, i.e. measure satisfaction of citizens with government services received; and
- 16.7 - responsive, participatory governance.

The proxy **indicators** considered include:

- perceptions of community safety, with a specific focus on women and girls;
- perception of the pervasiveness of corruption;
- satisfaction with service delivery;
- participation in decision-making; and
- perception of representation at local government level.

Community safety
In terms of safety in communities, across the three localities, safety is markedly lower at night time. As shown in Table 7, women and girls feel less safe.

In Rombo, both male and female respondents reported a very low sense of safety at night, with both feeling that the community is unsafe for girls and women. Households in Mwiki feel even more unsafe. The perceived safety during the night was low, with 4% of female heads of households reporting a sense safety at night and 5% of their male counterparts sharing this sentiment. Only 1% of women and 4% of men indicated that it is safe for women and girls at night. In Mabatini, there is a relatively higher sense of perceived safety, with 17% of female heads of households reporting a sense of safety at night and 35% of their male counterparts sharing the sentiment. Only 8.3% of women and 13% of men think that their community is safe for girls and women.

Table 7: Perception of safety in communities (%)						
	Mabatini		Mwiki		Rombo	
	female (n=76)	male (n=174)	female (n=157)	male (n=63)	female (n=19)	male (n=188)
Do you feel safe walking around the area you live during the day?						
yes	96,1%	97,1%	98,7%	98,4%	89,5%	82,2%
no	3,9%	2,9%	1,3%	1,6%	10,5%	17,9%
Do you feel safe walking around the area you live during the night?						
yes	17,3%	35,6%	4,0%	4,8%	10,5%	6,0%
no	82,7%	64,4%	96,0%	95,2%	89,5%	94,0%
Do you think it safe women and girls in your household to walk around during the day?						
yes	95,0%	95,7%	93,0%	89,8%	72,7%	76,7%
no	5,0%	4,3%	7,0%	10,2%	27,3%	23,3%
Do you think it is safe for women and girls in your household to walk around during the day?						
yes	6,9%	10,7%	1,4%	3,6%	5,9%	10,1%
no	93,1%	89,3%	98,6%	96,4%	94,1%	89,9%

In Mabatini, participants of the Citizen's Hearings indicated that persons known to the community are less at risk than new or lesser known persons. Mabatini does not have a police station, and the slow – often no – response is one of the main reasons that residents do not feel safe in the community. They consult with the local chief to resolve issues and are often referred to the police station in Jonsaga, located almost 1km away.

Other factors influencing the community's lack of security include:
Crime - due to youth unemployment and drug abuse crime is on the rise. Their houses are being robbed and people are snatching their valuables while they are walking.
Gender-based violence is on the increase, and most participants at the Citizens Hearing felt that this was because of poverty and life's frustration. Rape of both school-going children and adult women is pervasive. This often goes unreported for various reasons: the perpetrators are known to the victims, the victims have a misguided sense of shame, police do not take action or favour men when cases of GBV are repoted, and the village elders are mostly men.

The youth feel insecure mostly because the police arrest them for no apparent reason. One of the citizens warned that extrajudicial killings have been on the rise and explained how the police would storm a house - either in the early morning or late at night - and take the person, who never would be seen again.

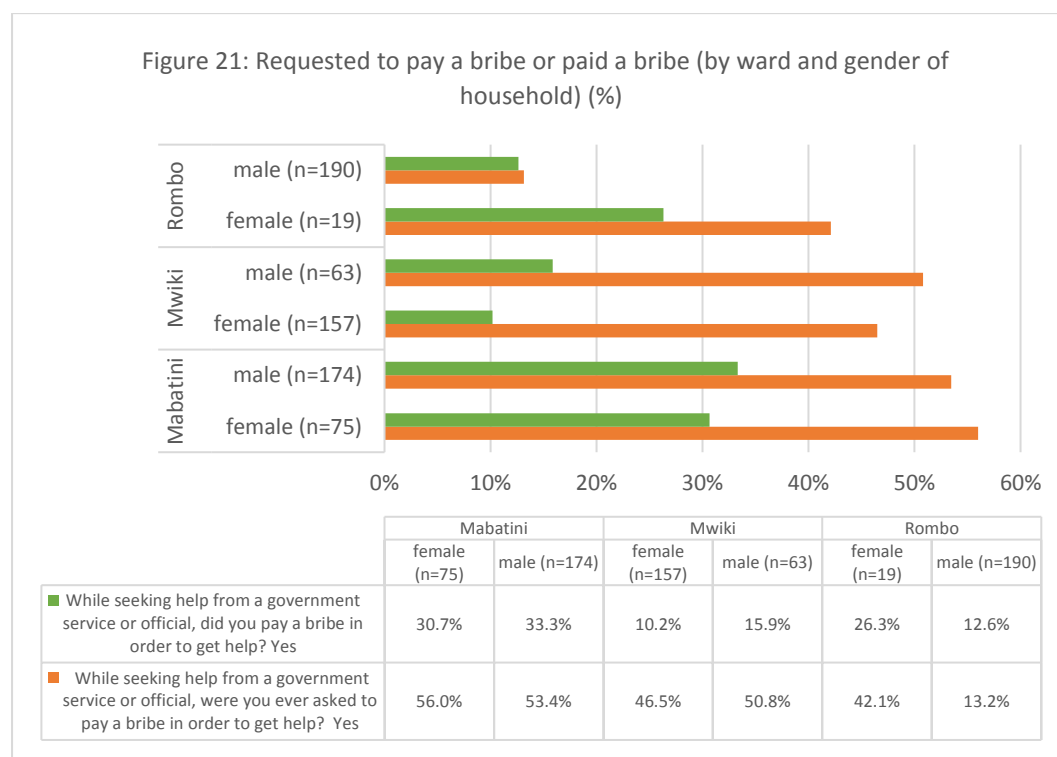Three main security mechanisms established by government include:

Nyumba Kumi Initiative,[28] which encouraged citizens to know their neighbors as a means of anchoring community policing at the household level. Most citizens, though, felt that the programme's effectiveness is diminishing with time.

Community policing, which encourages the police and citizens to cooperate in fighting crime in the community, whereby citizens are supposed to provide relevant and helpful information to the police. Most citizens, though, feel that the police's response is not inadequate, even when information is given. Child safety officers, to whom children who had been violated in any way could report. The community has several such voluntary children officers, and people felt that the support is effective although most of the times people don't report crimes against children as they are intimidated by other family members.

Corruption

High levels of corruption is indicated across all the three communities.

In the urban slum of Mabatini, 56% of women polled reported that they had been asked to pay a bribe, with 30% report admitting to actually paying bribe; and 53% of male heads of households asked to pay bribes, with 33% reporting that they had paid. In peri-urban Mwiki, 47% of women polled reported being solicited for a bribe, with 10% actually having paid. Half of male-headed households (51%) indicated they were asked to pay a bribe, with 16% reported actually paying a bribe.

Figure 21: Requested to pay a bribe or paid a bribe (by ward and gender of household) (%)

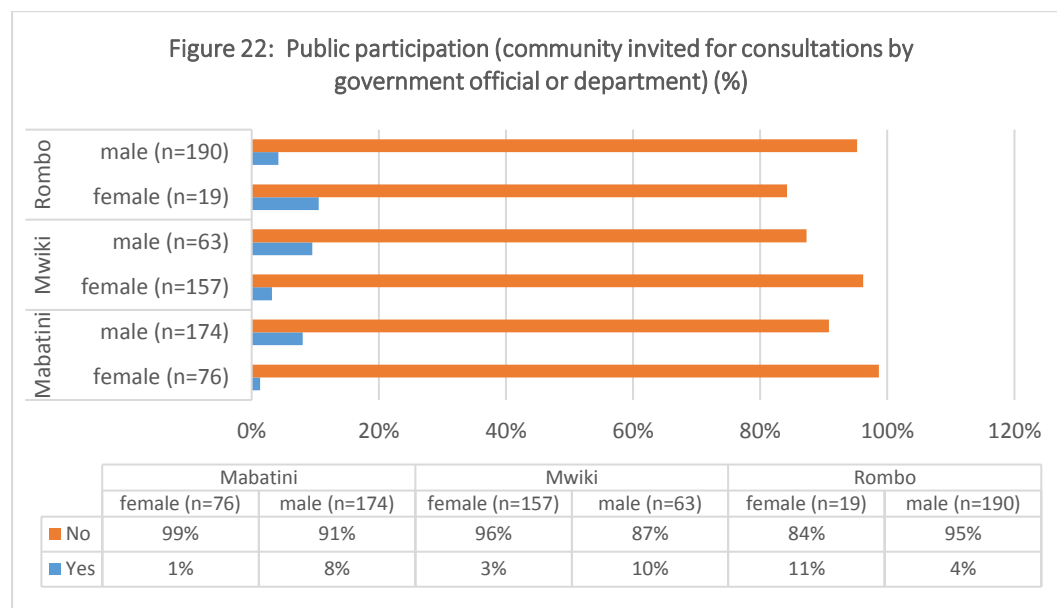|	Mabatini		Mwiki		Rombo	
	female (n=75)	male (n=174)	female (n=157)	male (n=63)	female (n=19)	male (n=190)
■ While seeking help from a government service or official, did you pay a bribe in order to get help? Yes	30.7%	33.3%	10.2%	15.9%	26.3%	12.6%
■ While seeking help from a government service or official, were you ever asked to pay a bribe in order to get help? Yes	56.0%	53.4%	46.5%	50.8%	42.1%	13.2%

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[28] The Nyumba Kumi Initiative was launched in 2013 with an aim of anchoring community policing at the household level with a definite physical address with the aim of achieving a safe and sustainable neighborhood.

The study further found that government officials are more likely to solicit bribes from women who wish to access public services.

Participation
Respondents across all three communities reported generally very low participation rates at local government level. Female heads of households were more likely to participate than their male counterparts, as illustrated in Figure 22.

Figure 22: Public participation (community invited for consultations by government official or department) (%)

	Mabatini		Mwiki		Rombo	
	female (n=76)	male (n=174)	female (n=157)	male (n=63)	female (n=19)	male (n=190)
■ No	99%	91%	96%	87%	84%	95%
■ Yes	1%	8%	3%	10%	11%	4%

In Rombo, only 4% of male respondents reported that they had been invited to participate in consultations during the 12 months preceding the survey, while 10% of female-headed households had been. In Mwiki, 10% of male respondents and 3% of women advised that they had received invitations to participate in consultations. In Mabatini, 8% of male respondents from male-headed households and 1% of female-headed households indicated that government had consulted with them.

Figure 23 : The municipality listens to people in this area

	Mabatini		Mwiki		Rombo	
	female (n=76)	male (n=174)	female (n=157)	male (n=63)	female (n=19)	male (n=190)
■ Strongly disagree	20%	14%	5%	6%	5%	18%
■ Disagree	39%	37%	53%	51%	32%	11%
■ Neither agree nor disagree	17%	23%	8%	10%	16%	11%
■ Agree	21%	25%	34%	32%	47%	58%
■ Strongly agree	3%	1%	0%	2%	0%	2%
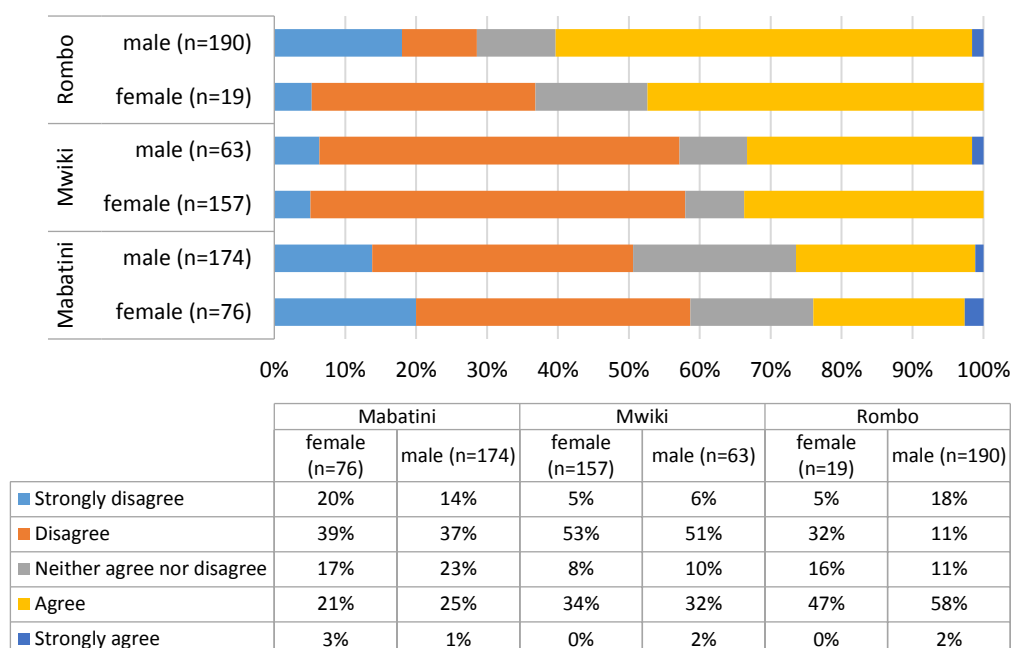
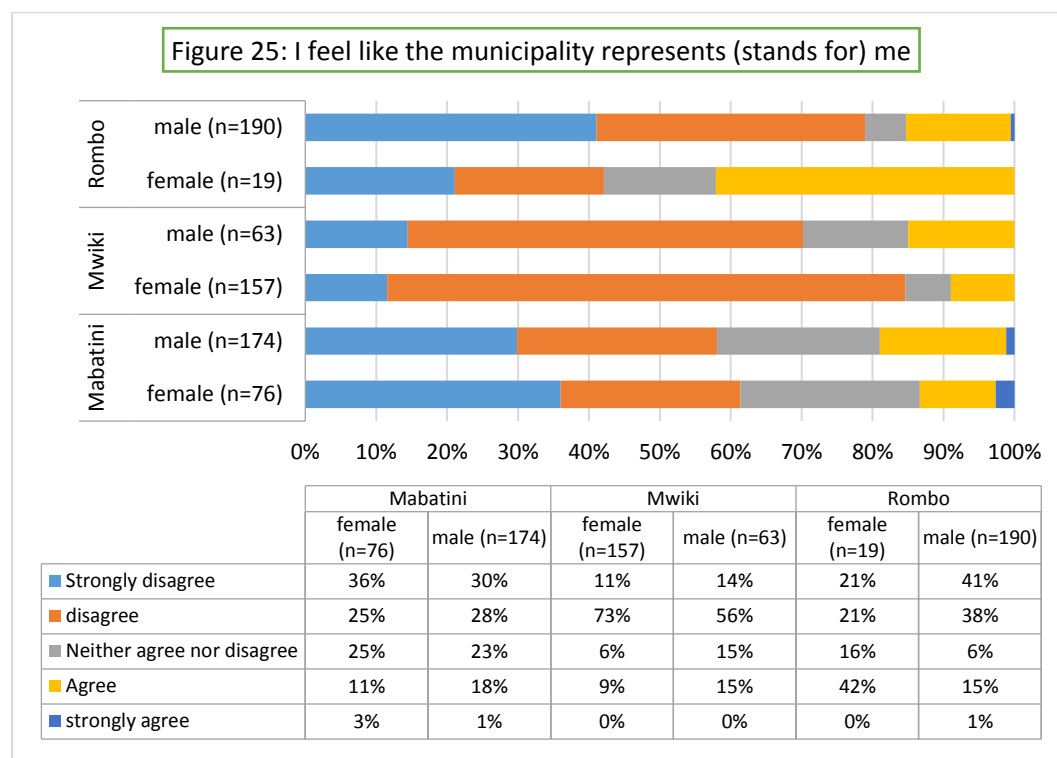When respondents were asked whether the local government or municipality listens to them or their suggestions, and whether they feel that the government bodies represent and care for them, participants from rural Rombo largely agreed. Forty-seven percent (47%) of women and 60% of male heads of households agreed or strongly agreed that their municipality listens to them. In Mwiki, perceptions were lower, with 34%% of female respondents and 32% of men sharing the sentiment; while in the urban slum of Mabatini, 24% of female and 26% of male heads of households reported (agree or strongly agree) that their municipality listens to them.

Figure 24: The municipality cares for all the people in this area equally

	Mabatini		Mwiki		Rombo	
	female (n=75)	male (n=174)	female (n=157)	male (n=63)	female (n=19)	male (n=190)
■ Strongly disagree	24%	18%	9%	11%	11%	32%
■ Disagree	43%	41%	71%	60%	74%	45%
■ Neither agree nor disagree	19%	20%	10%	13%	11%	14%
■ Agree	13%	21%	11%	16%	5%	9%
■ Strongly agree	1%	0	0	0	0	0
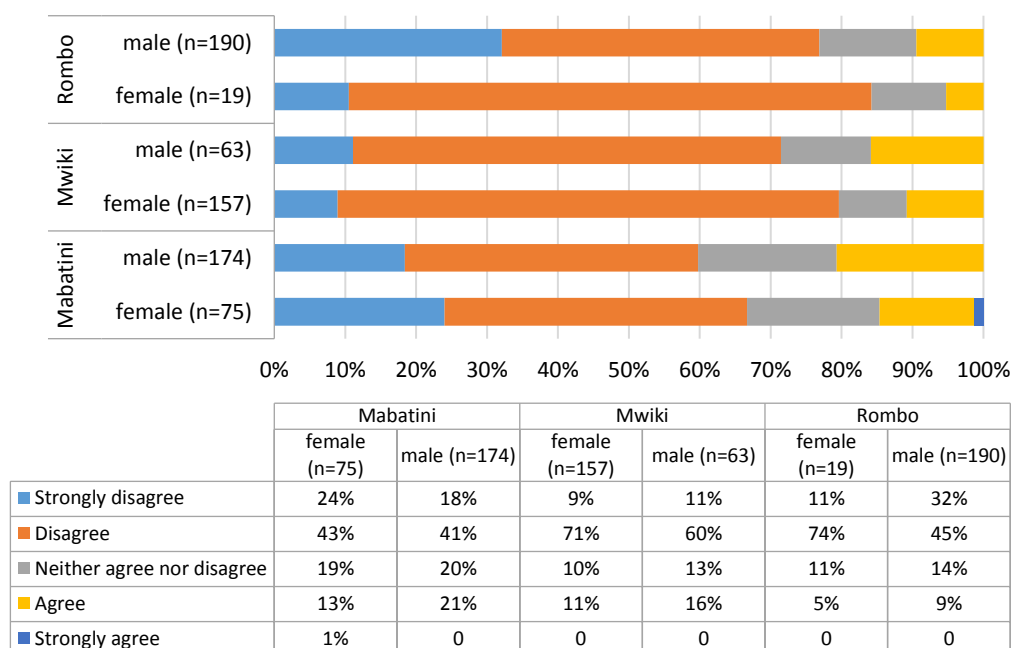
In Rombo, 13% of female heads of households and 19% of their male counterparts reported that they agree (including strongly agree) that the municipality represents them. In Mwiki, perceptions of representavity were 9% among women and 14% among men; while in Rombo it stood at 14% of for male heads of households.

Figure 25: I feel like the municipality represents (stands for) me

	Mabatini		Mwiki		Rombo	
	female (n=76)	male (n=174)	female (n=157)	male (n=63)	female (n=19)	male (n=190)
■ Strongly disagree	36%	30%	11%	14%	21%	41%
■ disagree	25%	28%	73%	56%	21%	38%
■ Neither agree nor disagree	25%	23%	6%	15%	16%	6%
■ Agree	11%	18%	9%	15%	42%	15%
■ strongly agree	3%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%

When respondents were asked whether the local government or municipality cares for them, only 5% of female and 10% of male heads of households in Rombo agreed or strongly agreed. In Mwiki, perceptions were at 10% among women and 15% among men; with the Mabitini municipality scoring 15% among female heads of households and 20% among men.

These statistics were reflected at the Citizen Hearings, where participants indicated that decision-making processes are neither inclusive nor responsive; they felt that the state only consults and responds to the wealthy and the well-known. Unlike other wards where citizens utilise avenues for citizen engagement through the constitutionally mandated public participation processes, many people in Mabatini are not aware that this is a possibility.

Challenges towards achieving SDG 16 relate to financing and awareness of the Access to Information law. While the Constitution and County Government acts specifically legislate for the promotion of public participation by men, women, youth, and persons with disabilities in all public processes, its implementation remains low and tokenistic at best. Government has also been reluctant to resource citizen participation processes.

Conclusion

For Kenya to meet the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, special measures would need to be undertaken in view of the "leaving no one behind" principles, as well as specific requirements of the poor, vulnerable, and marginalised communities. The findings of this project indicate the "business as usual" public service delivery will not deliver on the commitments of Agenda 2030.

To realise the commitment of Goal 1 - to end poverty – Kenyan efforts must focus on the main source of income in the three communities, which are either employment in the informal sector or in subsistence agriculture. Targeted support with the aim of increasing productivity in these vital sectors would significantly reduce the level of poverty in the communities. In addition, gender has to be mainstreamed in the existing programmes, which also need to be made more available and accessible at community level.

Achieving Goal 4 - access to and completion of quality education – would require addressing the three main causes that limit children's access to education, as per the findings of this study: school fees and the associated costs of schooling, child marriage and early pregnancies, and learning difficulties. National education programmes must initiate interventions aimed at reducing the incidence of child marriage and teen pregnancies, and ensure girls stay at school under all circumstances. Support programmes for children with learning difficulties – including a larger number of special needs schools and ensuring that mainstream schools are truly inclusive - must also be implemented.

Achieving gender equality (Goal 5) would require, among other things, due recognition of domestic work and care, asset ownership, access to quality education, access to decent work, safety from gender-based violence, and participation in decision-making processes. There is a clear pattern of unpaid domestic work and services, whereby girls and female heads of household spend more time on unpaid domestic work and care. This affect girls' performance in schools and the career paths for women. To this end, a society-wide awareness campaign would be helpful. The findings of this project show that lower performance on almost all indicators considered for Goals 1, 4, 8 and 16 – this clearly indicates the need for gender to be mainstreamed in all efforts aimed at driving delivery of Agenda 2030.

The study shows that girls in the rural and peri-urban communities spend more hours on unpaid domestic care work as compared to those in urban or more developed areas. This can be attributed to improved access to basic services such as water and energy in the latter. Mwiki, for instance, had the highest number of girls who spent less than 2 hours on domestic and care work. Also, some economic activities such as pastoralism and livestock-keeping require a lot of time.

To this end, Kenya requires dynamic policy solutions that emphasize universal access to basic services, access to education, freedom from discrimination and harassment, and decent economic engagement for everyone. In addition, policies emphasizing the value of unpaid labor contributions are required if gender equality is to be achieved; and investment in projects that create more efficient accessibility to resources are necessary for lessening the burden of unpaid labor. Such measures would assist Kenya in making great strides towards poverty eradication, reducing gender inequalities and marginalisation, among other goals. Timely, relevant data that can be easily disaggregated will be key in informing progress and uncovering trends.

The study recorded high levels of unemployment. For those who are employed, in almost 40% of the cases the employment does not fulfil the conditions prescribed for decent work: access to annual leave, sick

leave and maternity leave. A labour code addressing these short-comings is required, as are labour inspectors to enforce these conditions. Overall, a lot of work and specific measures are needed to ensure that unemployment is reduced significantly. In addition, efforts should also be channeled towards addressing the plight of temporary workers who do not enjoy those benefits associated with permanent employment. Furthermore, citizens must be educated about the benefits of working under a written contractual agreement, as well as their rights and privileges as employees under the law. These should include issues of occupational health, compensation, safety, and employer-employee relations. Moreover, focus should also be directed on the plight of working females, especially mothers, who miss on employment due to maternity or sick leave.

In respect of Goal 10 - reduced inequalities – gender was cited as the most prevalent reason for community members experiencing discrimination and harassment. Other factors that emerged during the study are age, religion, disabilities, and statelessness, in that order. Even though less than 20% of the respondents admitted to being harassed or discriminated against during the 12 months preceding the survey, it was appalling to note that the majority of such incidences are perpetrated in public spaces e.g. at the market, in the streets and public transport platforms. Private, government offices, and working environments also featured as key harassment and discrimination hotspots. As such, new or revised strategies to create awareness and reporting are needed. Geographically, Rombo had the highest percentage of incidences of discrimination/harassment due to gender. This can partly be attributed to the existence of traditional norms of patriarchy. Consequently, crafted policies should also encompass this perspective.

The emerging findings in the three communities in Kenya reveal that there is limited participation at local government level, low satisfaction with policing services, high levels of corruption, and little safety for women and girls. An improved local government system emphasizing participation and service delivery is needed.

With regard to access to services, social welfare services were seen as the most elusive. This was followed by water and sanitation, and local government services respectively. Access to water and sanitation, especially, was ranked 'very unsatisfactory' by most of the study's respondents. More than half of the respondents also felt that their low economic status made it hard for them to access crucial services. This can be considered as a key finding in the quest for ensuring that justice and the law are applied equally to all.

Furthermore, corruption was found to be a significant deterrent to good governance. In terms of gender, women were more prone to be asked for a bribe than men. Public participation engagements were also seen to disenfranchise women, further pushing them down the societal ladder.

Finally, youth participation in data generation, monitoring and review is particularly important, given that the majority of the intended beneficiaries are youth. Youth can play a leading role in data generation and its use to inform the delivery of the global goals, thus accelerating effective implementation of the SDGs during the 15-year delivery period. Furthermore, the weak state of official data in Africa calls for strong additional systems to complement and supplement existing data. Most of the available data has been supply-driven (produced by governments) with significant time lags. Youth-driven data offers the possibility of timely and relevant data that can inform responsive and appropriate decision-making.

Recommendations

Policy recommendations aimed at accelerating the delivery of Agenda 2030 and related development programmes need to take the vulnerabilities of poor, disenfranchised and marginalised communities into consideration. These households mostly depend on informal sector or subsistence agriculture, with little asset ownership, and weak citizen voice and agency. The gender of the household head in most cases largely determines the socio-economic strata that the household belongs to. The relatively poor performance of female-headed households across all indicators was observed.

In operationalising *"leaving no one behind"* dictum - the state should ensure:
- The availability, accessibility, and/or affordability of public services for marginalised communities;
- That public services are relevant and responsive to the needs of the community, and that beneficiaries are appropriately targeted;
- That citizens actively participate at local government level; and
- That gender and youth are mainstreamed in the implementation of the SDGs.

Declining investment in social sectors compared to the infrastructural development and security sector must be reversed; and budgetary allocations to programmes such as social protection interventions that deliver impact on vulnerable and marginalised persons must be increased.

Enforcing the minimum wage would increase citizen's incomes as well as contribute towards social security. This will not only help minimise risks and vulnerabilities, but also assist in achieving a number of goals related to poverty, inequality, and gender equality, among others.

The participation of citizens in all government programmes and interventions should be strengthened, starting from design to implementation. Most of the programmes are designed without consulting citizens - in the end they do not make any impact since citizens' needs were not taken into consideration and no evaluation is conducted after the intervention to assess if objectives were met and if intended beneficiaries were satisfied or not.

All available resources must be used efficiently to implement the government programmes. The pervasiveness of corruption in Kenya calls for strengthening accountability and transparency mechanisms to fight misuse of government resources.

Civil society organisations should also become more active in supplementing government services in order to contribute towards achieving the SDGs. In addition, they should also monitor government services to identify areas for improvement, and strengthen their participation in committees and platforms that monitor the implementation of SDGs in Kenya.

Citizens should also engage their policy makers, especially the area Members of Parliament, by holding them accountable for programmes and plans, and requesting increased allocation of budgets to implement the various programmes that contribute towards the achievement of SDGs.