The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Agenda 2030) is integrated in Kenya’s core policy framework alongside African Union’s Agenda 2063 and East African Community’s Vision 2050.

Kenya’s guiding priorities are spelled out in the Kenya Vision 2030, which is supported by the Big 4 Agenda, focusing in on (i) affordable housing, (ii) affordable healthcare, (iii) food security, and (iv) manufacturing.

These areas are reflected in Kenya’s third Medium-Term Plan 2018-2022 as well as its more specific sector strategies and County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs).

In 2012, Kenya proceeded with its devolution strategy by introducing the Intergovernmental Relations Act (IGRA) establishing the Council of County Governors (COG). This non-partisan institution gathers governors from Kenya’s 47 counties and ensures cohesion and coordination around national processes, including Agenda 2030.

In 2017, COG has formed an SDG secretariat and set up a network of SDG focal points across all counties and act as a liaison between the State Department of Planning and county governments.
GENDER EQUALITY IN KENYA

Core gender policies

Gender equality is guaranteed by the 2010 Constitution. Kenya has ratified the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (the Maputo Protocol) and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). Kenyan civil society has also played a crucial role in the elaboration and later strengthening of the Beijing Platform for Action (BPA).

The Gender Policy dating back to 2000 has been updated in the form of the National Policy on Gender and Development. The 2/3 gender principle of the Constitution, which would guarantee a minimum of 30% of female representation in all elected offices, however, has yet to be approved by the Parliament.

Gender machinery

Kenya’s State Department for Gender Affairs (SDGA), formed in 2015, manages gender policies, programmes aiming at the empowerment of women and girls, gender mainstreaming across government institutions, community mobilization, implementation of national and international gender frameworks.

The National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC) assumed an oversight role and examines gender mainstreaming across government and non-government sectors on national level and across Kenya’s 47 counties.

Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) supports gender equality efforts by integrating gender considerations in the production of official statistics and by coordinating a multi-stakeholder working group on gender data.

KEY GENDER AND SDG STAKEHOLDERS

UNITED NATIONS
Resident Coordinator Office
The ONE UN Gender Team
UNFPA, UN WOMEN, FAO, UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP.

CIVIL SOCIETY
The SDGs Kenya Forum – boasts the membership of 60 civil society organizations and a specific SDG 5 Working group.
Regional gender equality and women’s rights organizations, such as FEMNET and Equality Now further strengthen civil society efforts in this area.

PRIVATE SECTOR
The Kenya Private Sector Alliance counts over 500,000 direct and indirect members and its secretariat has a designed SDG specialist.

MEDIA
Media Council of Kenya
Kenya Correspondents Association
Association of Media Women in Kenya

ACADEMIA
University of Nairobi’s African Women’s Studies Centre, Institute of Anthropology, Gender and African Studies, Institute for Development Studies
Egerton University’s Institute of Women, Gender and Development Studies

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