



## Spotlight on SDG 5: Gender Equality



*-End Violence against Women Now-*

16 Days of Activism, 2021 Newsletter



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In 2022





"Pregnant women are at increased risk of heat stress as a result of climate change due to the physiological demands of pregnancy. The unborn babies are particularly sensitive to exposure to water and air pollution." **Jane Sidi, Kaloleni Youth Empowerment Group- Kilifi**



" National and County Governments play an important role in ensuring that our society is free of discrimination by providing gender-sensitive social amenities, progressive education, and policies that are inclusive in nature." **Festus Odingo, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Lead-SDG Kenya Forum**



"Children are vulnerable to neglect, manipulation and violence by people who are supposed to protect them, within their families, the school environment, and even the communities they live in. The forms of violence are physical, psychological, sexual and even economical" **Anyango Jane, Founder and Director -Polycom Development**



"Trauma and shame associated with rape, the attitude of some duty bearers, lack of support from family and friends, stigmatization of the survivors by the community and at times their close family members are the reasons some of the cases of sexual violence are unreported to the police."

**Philip Erick Otieno, Executive Director - Advocates for Social Change Kenya (ADSOCK)**



"Recognition and visibility are key aspects for the gender champions in the public space and the workplace. Therefore, women's distinct voices must be elevated." **Jacqueline Waweru, Team Leader- Leadership For Impact**



"We have revamped two safe houses in Nairobi and Migori counties to ensure the safety of GBV victims and through the Generation Equality's call to action, we will double our efforts to ensure that this scourge is eradicated from our societies," **Beatrice Elachi, Chief Administrative Secretary (CAS)- Public Service and Gender**





# GOAL 5: GENDER EQUALITY



WOMEN AND GIRLS WORLDWIDE OFTEN LIVE DISADVANTAGED LIVES! HERE'S WHAT WE CAN DO ABOUT IT!



## 1. END ALL VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS INCLUDING TRAFFICKING, SEXUAL EXPLOITATION, FORCED MARRIAGE AND FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION



## 2. RECOGNIZE AND VALUE WOMEN'S WORK AT HOME



## 3. ENCOURAGE WOMEN AND GIRLS TO PARTICIPATE IN ALL POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND PUBLIC SPHERES




## 4. EQUAL RIGHTS UNDER THE LAW



COMICS  
UNITING  
NATIONS





“It is **health** that is real  
**wealth** and not pieces of  
gold and silver.”



# FORUM GÉNÉRATION ÉGALITÉ

## PARIS 2021



### SECTION ONE





## KENYA'S ROADMAP FOR ADVANCING GENDER EQUALITY

Kenya is co-leading the Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Action Coalition, one of the Generation Equality Forum's (GEF) six Action Coalitions that seeks to accelerate the implementation of the gender equality commitments. In achieving the mandate of this coalition Kenya is supported by U.K, Uruguay, and Iceland as member states; the European Union; Ford Foundation; and civil society.

Generation Equality Forum (GEF) is an international platform that seeks to accelerate the implementation of the gender equality commitments in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action of 1995, in order to achieve transformative change.

The other GEF's Actions Coalitions include Economic Justice and rights, Bodily autonomy and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR), Feminist Action for Climate Justice, Technology and Innovation for Gender Equality, and Feminist Movements and Leadership. Generation Equality is convened by UN Women and co-hosted by Mexico and France.

Since the global adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, Kenya has recorded substantial progress in advancing gender equality and empowerment of women and girls. These advancements include the adoption of policy and legal measures related to Gender-Based Violence. Some of these laws include:

- The Protection Against Domestic Violence Act 2014
- Prohibition Against Female Genital Mutilation Act 2011
- National Policy for the Eradication of Female Genital Mutilation (2019),
- National Policy on Gender and Development, 2019
- National Policy for Prevention and Response to Gender-Based Violence (2014) is currently under review.

However much is still needed to be done as a result of Kenya's high inequality levels. According to the 2019 census, Fifty-three percent (53%) of the Kenyan population is considered poor by international standards, the most significant percentage being rural dwellers and women. Coupled up with vulnerabilities brought by COVID-19 women and young girls continue to face gender-related challenges.

As part of an effort to address this, the Government of Kenya under the global GEF GBV Action Coalition committed the following concrete actions on ending all forms of GBV and FGM by 2026.

**Financing:** Increase financing and budgetary allocation for gender-based violence prevention and response, including




reform and implementation of laws, policies, and multi-sectoral national action plans in domestic resources across sectors. Kenya commits to increasing resource allocation, sustaining the current allocation in FY2020/2021 (Committed to investing USD 23million for GBV prevention and response by 2022), and setting up co-financing models to create a pathway towards gender-responsive and establishing a survivors' fund and research fund for GBV prevention and response.

**Leadership & Accountability:** By strengthening accountability on enforcement and implementation of Kenya's laws, policies, and other commitments on advancing Gender equality and ending all forms of gender-based Violence and Female Genital Mutilation. Kenya commits to developing an accountability framework for tracking expenditure on the allocated resources for ending all forms of GBV and FGM, and an indicator in the government Performance contracting framework to track duty-bearers accountability on enforcement and implementation of GBV laws and policies by 2022.

**Laws And Policies:** By ratification and implementation of laws and conventions. Kenya commits to ratifying and implementing the ILO Convention 190 on the elimination of Gender-Based Violence and Harassment in the world of work by 2026, in close partnership with the private sector.

**Data:** By strengthening the utilization of gender statistics in informing the design, scale-up, and evaluation of FGM and GBV programming. Kenya commits to introducing a module on GBV in the 2022 Kenya Demographic Health Survey and developing a GBV management and information system by 2022.

**Service Delivery:** Kenya commits to incorporating GBV prevention and response service provision in the essential minimum package of the Universal Health Coverage UHC by 2022 and scaling up the national police service integrated response to GBV ('Policare'1). In addition, Kenya commits to establishing Gender-Based Violence Recovery Centers and shelters in all 47 counties by 2026.



“Happiness is **not** something readymade. It comes from **your own actions.**”





## SUMMARY OF THE COMMITMENTS ANNOUNCED AT THE GENERATION EQUALITY FORUM

The 2021 Generation Equality Forum generated USD 40 billion, policy and programmatic commitments to advance gender equality over the next five years.



### **Governments Commitments**

Globally, governments and the public sector committed \$21 billion, the private sector \$13 billion, and philanthropic organizations \$4.5 billion. United Nations entities and international or regional organizations have committed a total of \$1.3 billion.



### **The Civil Society, Private Sector, International Organizations and Foundations Commitment**

- PayPal will invest more than \$100 million to promote financial inclusion and economic empowerment of women and girls.
- The World Bank pledged to invest \$10 billion over the 2021-2026 period in programs to address gender inequality, particularly in 12 sub-Saharan African countries.
- The Ford Foundation announced a commitment of \$420 million for five of the six Action Coalitions over the next five years to address gender inequality.
- The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation will spend \$2.1 billion over the next five years to promote women's economic empowerment, sexual and reproductive health, and support women's leadership.
- The Open Society Foundation: at least \$100 million over five years to fund feminist political mobilization and leadership.
- The Global Financing Facility for Women, Children and Adolescents (GFF) launched a plan to accelerate sexual and reproductive health and rights in collaboration with Canada, the Netherlands, Norway, the United Kingdom, the Buffet Foundation and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation



### **Commitments made by members of the Africa Women's Development and Communication Network (FEMNET)**

- YWLI to follow up on Kenya's commitment to ratify ILO Convention 190, as well as take concrete steps to address GBV Women's Forum Sierra Leone will continue to bring together government, corporations, NGOs, youth-led groups and Foundations to secure concrete, ambitious, and transformative commitments for gender equality.

- EVA will hold the government accountable for their commitment at the GEF through monitoring of federal and state budget lines to ensure that there is funding for women and girls' health and development.
- FSN to undertake advocacy on effective implementation of laws and policies that seek to promote gender equality WAN to work with relevant state actors and media to help us hold actors accountable to deliver their commitments to the GEF Paris
- GLS will create a movement of girls and young women to advocate for the demands enshrined in the BPfA and track progress through collaborations and partnerships with grass-root activists and leaders championing gender equality.
- GLS will also create spaces for girls and young women to enable them to participate in addressing bottlenecks to achieving SDG5
- Kadirat is planning a series of events to raise the awareness of the public and the media about the commitments taken and pushing for the establishment of a task force to follow up the commitments and hold the actors accountable
- WILPF will integrate select actions into current and future projects and establish a strong network of actors committed to the promotion of these actions
- Polycom to continue actively engaging the girls and young women towards accelerating the promises made during the ICPD+25 which are ending teen pregnancy, ending child marriage and ending FGM, and holding the Kenya government accountable to the commitments it made during GEF
- Mwana Pwo commits to monitor the implementation of commitments made by governments, international organizations and civil society organizations particularly as they relate to sexual and reproductive rights.





## **The African Women's Development and Communication Network Commitment**

Mobilize and capacitate women in policy advocacy to influence macroeconomic policies and bring about transformative, sustainable and equitable distribution of resources – through AFMA (include teenage girls, non-binary, political leaders, co-develop alternative economic models that are just and feminist). 18 Generation Equality Forum. Invest and support young women, innovators, grassroots movements and collectives to partner with women in media (new and traditional) to advocate on ILO 190 – based on learnings from the process of ratification of the Maputo Protocol. Work to decolonize policy processes and nurture teenage feminists.

## **Equality Now Commitment**

Equality Now committed to ending impunity for sexual violence by advocating for stronger laws and practices, based on international and regional law and standards, that improve justice to survivors and to approach change through an intersectional lens, including partnering with marginalized women and girls to ensure the additional discrimination, such as caste, they face is understood and addressed. We commit to continuing this work in Eurasia, Africa, Asia, MENA, and going forward in Latin America and other regions, all in collaboration with local, grassroots women's and girls' rights organizations. We also commit to continuing our national-level work, particularly in Kenya, on specific forms of sexual violence, including FGM. These commitments support Actions 1, 2, and 4 of the GBV Action Coalition.







## SECTION TWO





Orange  
the  
World

# The Build Up

to



DAYS  
OF

ACTIVISM

"Orange the world: End violence against women now!"

**Location:** Masai Technical Training Institute

**Date:** 4TH and 5TH November 2021

**"The Intergenerational Dialogue to End GBV"**

The conversation is powered by



**SDGs KENYA FORUM**  
For Sustainable Development



**URGENT  
ACTION  
FUND +  
AFRICA**  
FOR WOMEN'S HUMAN RIGHTS



**GENERATION  
EQUALITY**  
REALIZING WOMEN'S  
RIGHTS FOR AN  
EQUAL FUTURE







## INTERGENERATIONAL DIALOGUE ON GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN KAJIADO



Prevention plays a central role in efforts to eradicate and remove the root causes of Gender-Based Violence. Gender-based violence is a term describing any harm perpetrated against a person that results from unequal power relationships determined by social roles ascribed to males and females. This encompasses a broad range of abuses, from physical and sexual assault to emotional and institutional abuse or the threat of such abuse. For example slapping, kicking, punching, hitting, beating, choking, burning, threatening someone with a weapon or having a weapon used against an individual, sexual harassment, exploitation, sex trafficking, Female Genital Mutilation and forced/early marriage

On 4th and 5th November SDG Kenya Forum with The Malkia Initiative organized an intergenerational dialogue on gender-based violence as a build-up activity for 16 Days Activism at Masai Technical Training Institute, Kajiado. This was an effort to prevent and create awareness on issues of GBV within and neighbouring counties of Kajiado. During this dialogue, it was imminent the following strategies would assist towards the prevention of GBV cases in Kajiado County.

Establishing easy access to information about what gender-based violence is, about its different forms, possible remedies, and existing support measures. This includes leaflets, notice boards, working on social media campaigns, or making information available in community centers and schools. Two, advocacy groups should work to change attitudes that make gender-based violence acceptable in society. This can be done through organizing

community campaigns, community radio discussions, county government together with other CSOs should train the private sector and citizens to change their perspective, peer-to-peer education, or by including a gender equality dimension in all aspects of education policies. Three, training professionals such as teachers, lecturers, youth workers, social workers, trainers, the police, the justice system, health care providers to be able to identify, address and respond to genderbased violence. Four, having empowerment programs that strengthen the self-esteem and autonomy of those sections of the population which are more likely to be at risk of abuse or violence and finally revealing the scale of GBV in Kajiado compared to other counties in Kenya.





Orange  
the  
World

# The Build Up

to

16

DAYS  
OF

ACTIVISM

"Orange the world: End violence against women now!"

***Date: 9th November 2021***

**Kibaoni Social Hall Kilifi**

**"Generation Equality Dialogue with Gender Champions"**  
**Ahead of the County Activations: Kilifi County**

The conversation is powered **by**



**SDGs KENYA FORUM**  
For Sustainable Development



KILIFI MUM'S C.B.O



TOGETHER WE CAN

**URGENT  
ACTION  
FUND +  
AFRICA**

FOR WOMEN'S HUMAN RIGHTS

Sema Nami Mama







The Coastal region continues to be one of the poorest regions in Kenya as a result of ravaging weather conditions, high poverty, and low education levels. In Kilifi County, the poverty levels exceed the national average. According to the Demographic and Health Survey of 2019, 11 % of women of reproductive age are thin or undernourished.

“The ravaging of climate change has made girls too weak to work and study due to severe malnutrition, psychological dissonance and inequality on employment opportunities.” This is according to Kilifi Gender Champions who have worked with young women and girls.

Further, the low levels of education among young women and girls in Kilifi make it even more difficult for them to exit the poverty trap. In Kilifi, girls are less likely than boys to complete their secondary school. Why? As a result of

economic challenges, there has been poor menstrual hygiene management among the girls which propagates shame, anxiety and embarrassment that contributes to absenteeism and poor performance among the girls than boys in schools.

These gender differences and inequality begin in early childhood and persist throughout adulthood in most parts of the coastal regions. This deprivation of formal education and poor employment prospects often coincide with issues of gender-based violence and early teenage pregnancies, which in turn reinforces the vicious cycle of poverty, especially in young families.

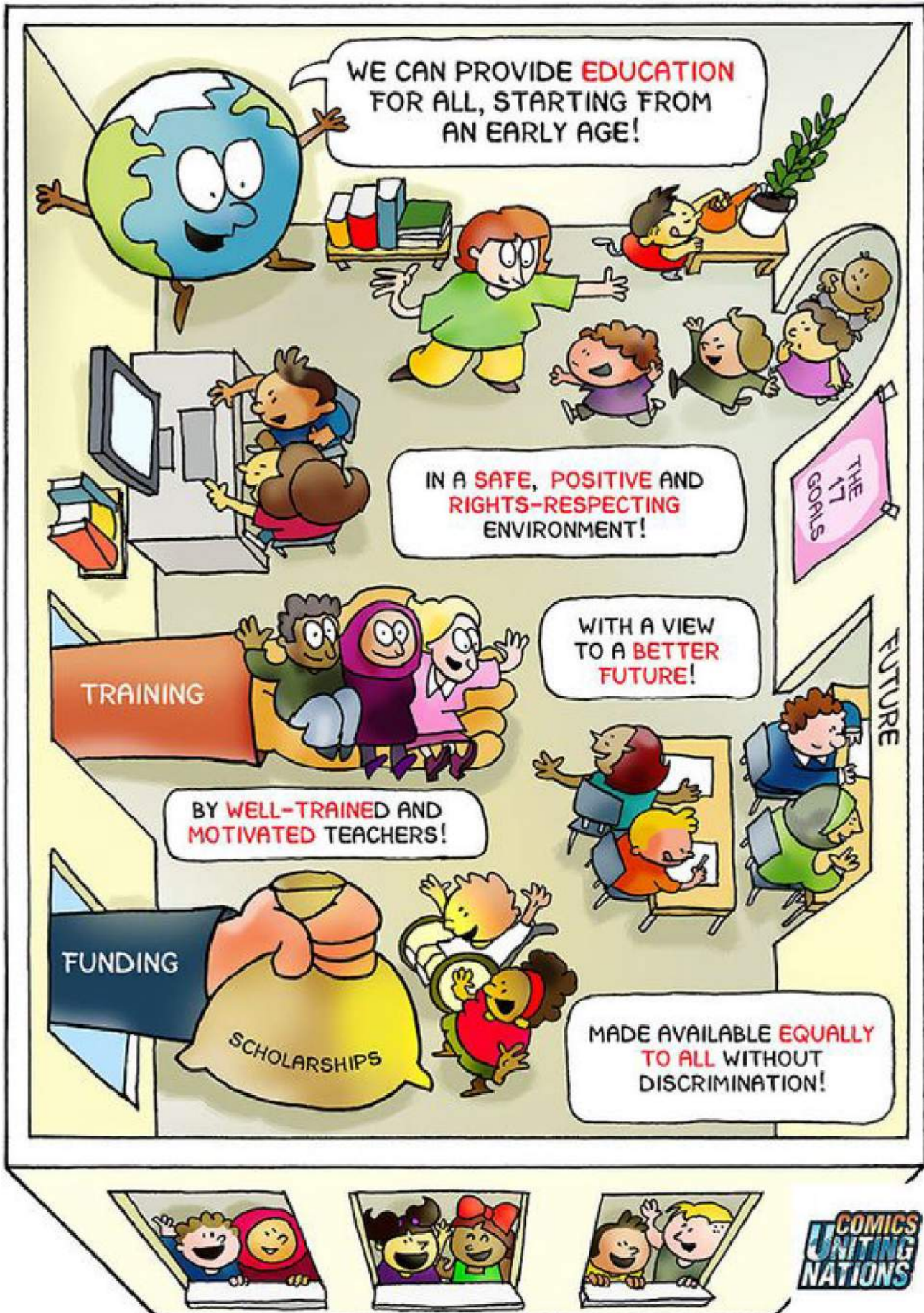
In order to address these challenges, the Gender Champions in Kilifi recognized that the Generation Equality Forum and Kenya’s Commitment on achieving gender equality and ending gender-based violence provides a platform and opportunity to address the challenges that the county is facing. Towards the effort they are currently institutionalizing and making sure their organization's framework conforms with expectations of GEF. Equally, they made a commitment to continue working with the county government of Kilifi in ensuring their is change of attitude such as shifting of gender norms towards equality within the county, working with county legislatures (MCAs) on law and policy reforms, ensuring there is an equal opportunities for education for both girls and boys, ensuring there is collection of gender disaggregated data which is necessary for addressing



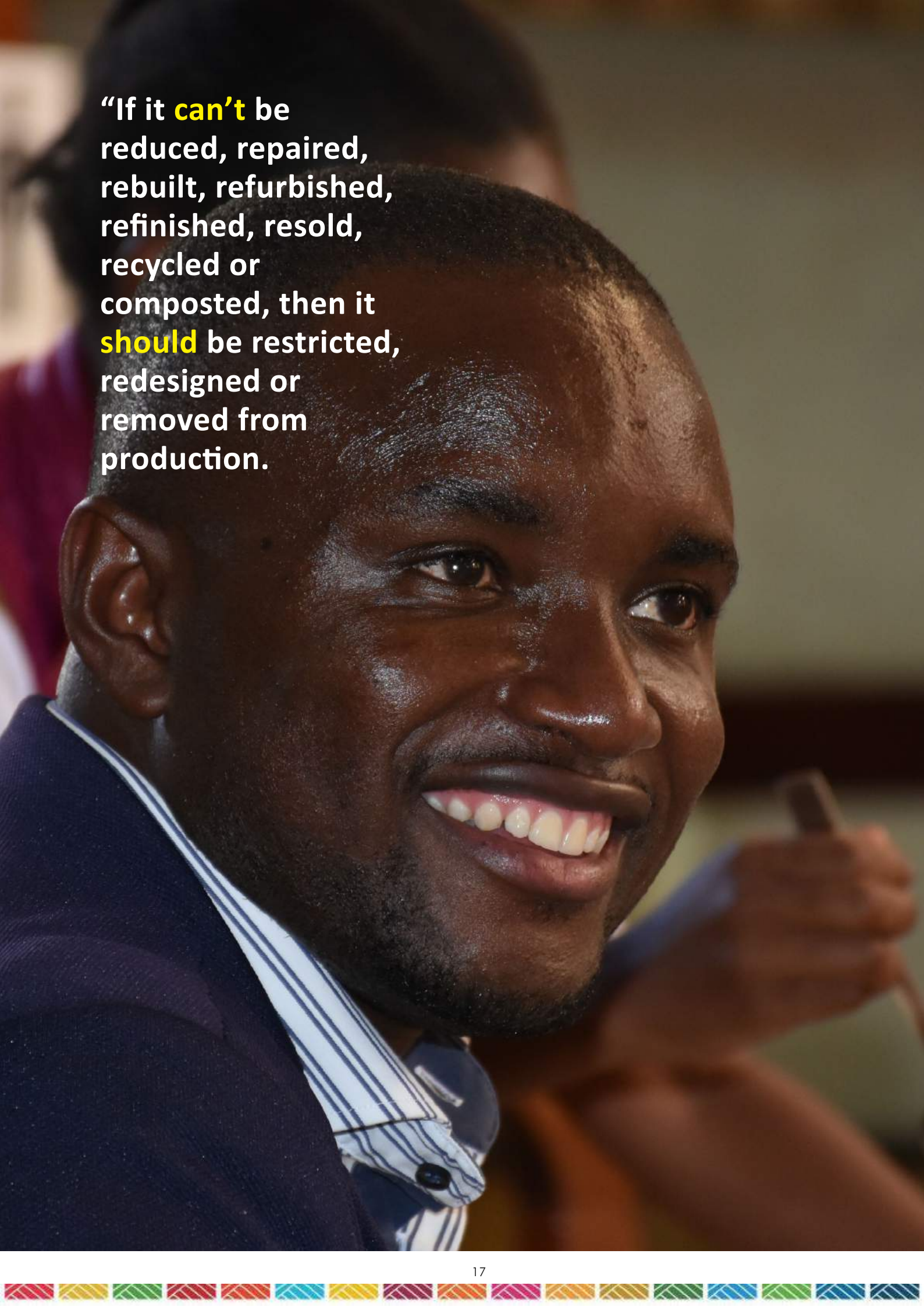




# GOAL 4: QUALITY EDUCATION







“If it **can’t** be  
reduced, repaired,  
rebuilt, refurbished,  
refinished, resold,  
recycled or  
composted, then it  
**should** be restricted,  
redesigned or  
removed from  
production.



## **SEXUAL VIOLENCE PREVENTION: NATIONAL TEACHERS DIALOGUE**

The current technological reality and predisposed vulnerability brought by COVID-19 has shown how weak our disease mitigation measures are within our Kenyan education ecosystem. More importantly, we never had deliberate systems of protecting young girls and boys against harm. One of the glaring challenges is an upsurge of teenage pregnancy and sexual violence within and outside our education systems perpetrated against students.

Young girls have the right to be treated with dignity and respect and to receive assistance without the threat of exploitation and abuse. Towards achieving this, during the 16 Days of Activism, the SDG Kenya Forum organized a dialogue with teachers on sexual harassment in schools with support from the Urgent Action Fund, Women Deliver and in partnership with Polycorn. One of the key deliberations from the dialogue was the duty bearers, teachers and parents should be the ones responsible for creating and maintaining an environment that prevents sexual violence and a responsibility to provide timely, confidential, and effective investigation, assistance, and support to victims of sexual violence.

The ninety (90) school patrons, matrons, teachers alongside the headteacher's school managers recognized that indeed sexual violence happens within the schools. Specifically, girls face the greatest risk of sexual violence and abuse. One of the enablers of this violation is a result of scarce resources, food shortages, or economic insecurity which intensifies the vulnerability and power imbalance thereby raising the possibility of sexual abuse. "As much as schools are the avenue of this vice, still we

need to find a way using the same schools in addressing this challenge." Remarks from one of the participants.

It's agreed, globally school curriculum is a highly contested space which makes it challenging to introduce new subjects that are timely and conform to the current challenges. In Kenya, there are specific provided laws and stakeholders that must be involved and followed for any specific addition, change, or deletion of any part that defines the school curriculum. The newly enrolled Competency-Based Curriculum (CBC) and the 844 curriculum that is being faced off presents an experience of what is needed to be done when a school curriculum is being changed.

The dialogue recognized that sexual abuse is a "silent disease" among young students. Epidemiological data in Kenya convincingly shows that sexual abuse leads to severe post-traumatic and long-term pathological social, psychological, emotional, mental, physical, and educational problems to the victim and associated caregivers.

That's why SDG Kenya Forum and Polycorn organized Teachers Dialogue in Nairobi to openly dialogue these challenges that have been ignored in many circumstances. The core conclusion from the dialogue was that all stakeholders should be deliberate and continue addressing issues of sexual violence. Such mitigation measures include making sure that perpetrators are held accountable for their actions, maintaining a safe environment and discipline in schools for both teachers and students, adhering to the rule of law as an essential enabler in developing sexual prevention policies for schools, and consistently organizing workshops for teachers and health care workers to recognize the possibility and address the issue of sexual abuse and treatment within the school environment.






# **WELCOME TO GLASGOW HOME OF COP26**

## **SECTION THREE**



A large, dark green tree stands prominently in the foreground, its branches silhouetted against a backdrop of intense orange and yellow flames. The fire is consuming the forest floor and lower vegetation, with thick, billowing white and grey smoke rising into the sky. The sky is filled with smoke, and some distant trees are visible through the haze. The overall scene is one of a severe forest fire.

**“We are living on  
this planet as if  
we had another  
one to go to”**





*" Eliud Kipchoge, the greatest marathoner of all time.. has demonstrated to us that in a race against time, no human is limited.....we now need is to recognize that we are in a race against time, and we need unanimity of purpose, boldness, and unwavering political commitment...to protect our planet from climate change-related destruction and to secure peace and stability for us all."*

President Uhuru Kenyatta's captivating remarks on the fight against climate change while addressing the world at the COP26 climate conference in Glasgow. Further, the president called on leaders of wealthier nations to take into consideration the "special needs and circumstances of Africa." The President gave cautioned to both developing and wealthier nations that climate impacts are a growing security concern which over time has evidently made catastrophic impacts to all nations. Towards addressing this the President demonstrated the efforts of Kenya in combating climate change by having an existing plan to maintain low carbon development trajectory by 2030 which free for emulation and adoption by other nations which lacks the same.

*"We expect that detailed rules and procedures for implementing the Paris Agreement will be finalised and a clear way forward for a climate-resilient pathway set. We also expect that the agreement will be sufficiently inclusive to accommodate the needs and priorities of developing countries and in particular, the special needs and circumstances of Africa."*

**" Eliud Kipchoge, the greatest marathoner of all time.. has demonstrated to us that in a race against time, no human is limited..."**

President Uhuru Kenyatta







The Glasgow Women's Leadership on Gender Equality and Climate Change convened a panel of female heads of government from around the world to discuss the gendered impacts of climate change and the importance of women's leadership in addressing climate change. This high-level panel launched the Glasgow Women's Leadership Statement, signed by leaders from governments, intergovernmental organizations, businesses, and civil society around the world. The Statement aims to increase ambition through increased financing, broadened partnerships, and advocacy.



**The evidence is incontestable. Our destruction of biodiversity and ecosystem services has reached levels that threaten our well-being at least as much as human-induced climate change.**







Glasgow Women's Leadership statement Climate change can have a serious impact on the enjoyment of human rights, including enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, an adequate standard of living including food and safe drinking water and sanitation, and decent work for individuals in communities across the world. Climate change exacerbates existing inequalities, including gender inequality. We believe that the fight against climate change must be closely connected to the fight against gender inequality, and agree that ensuring women's and girls' leadership is vital if global efforts to tackle climate change are to succeed. Women and girls are commonly disproportionately affected by climate change and face greater risks and burdens from its impacts, particularly in situations of poverty.

Despite increased vulnerability to climate impacts, we recognise that women and girls have been creating and leading innovative climate solutions at all levels. One of the great injustices of the climate crisis is that the people and countries who are worst affected are those who have contributed least to its causes. We therefore call for all climate actions to recognise the differentiated impact of climate change by factors such as age, gender, disability and location, and ensure women's and girls' voice and agency and their full and effective participation and leadership in policy and decision-making at community, national and international levels, and increase ambition in all sectors.

We are grateful to those who have led efforts to date at government, intergovernmental, private sector and civil society levels to advance the interests of women and girls in climate action. We particularly acknowledge women leaders, especially young women and girls at all levels who have championed this agenda, and commit to pushing

forward their work including through increased financing, broadening partnerships, and advocacy.

We welcome the dedicated agenda item under the UNFCCC addressing issues of gender and climate change and the 5-year enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan agreed at COP 25. We hope to see strong efforts by all stakeholders to implement the activities included in the GAP. We acknowledge parallel efforts to promote gender equality in climate change policies, programmes and initiatives, including the UN Secretary General's initiative on Gender and Climate Change, launched at the Global Climate Action Summit 2019, and the Feminist Action for Climate Justice action coalition under the Generation Equality Forum. We encourage all countries yet to pledge action under these important initiatives to do so before the sixty-sixth session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW66) in March 2022. At CSW 66, we will work towards achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls in the context of climate change, environmental and disaster risk reduction policies and programmes. We agree on the importance of achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, notably Sustainable Development Goal 5 on achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls.

We agree that concrete actions are needed to improve women's and girls' participation and leadership in all climate actions. We join together as women leaders to call on all leaders -- women and men -- both in government and civil society - to commit to increased and sustained support for women's and girls' climate change initiatives at the national and global levels in order to achieve sustainable progress towards meeting the challenges of the climate crisis.







## FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Women are granted fewer and smaller loans than men



## PRODUCTIVE RESOURCES

Women make up **43%** of the agriculture workforce in developing countries



## ACCESS TO DECISION-MAKING FORAS

Women hold **14%** of management positions in the agricultural sector



## KNOWLEDGE AND TECHNOLOGY

**2/3** of the world's illiterate adults are women

Women in forestry, fishing and agriculture receive just **7%** of total agriculture investment



## LAND & WATER

In developing countries **10%-20%** of all land holders are women

Farms managed by female-headed households are between half to **2/3** the size of farms run by male-headed households

If women had equal access to productive resources as men, they could increase yields on their farms by as much as **20% - 30%**

At the UN Climate Change Summits between 2000-2010, only **30%** of registered country delegates were women

One study showed that women's education contributes to **43%** reduction in child malnutrition



## SERVICES & MARKET

Agriculture extension services are accessible to only **5%** of women that make up the agriculture workforce in developing countries

Energy services in West Africa have:

- reduced women's daily work by **2-4** hours
- increased women's incomes
- improved education and school enrolment

# EQUAL ACCESS TO RESOURCES AND POWER

for



## FOOD SECURITY

in the face of

## CLIMATE CHANGE

AVAILABILITY | STABILITY | UTILIZATION | ACCESS

ADAPTATION | MITIGATION





## SECTION FOUR





Charter for Change is an initiative, led by both National and International NGOs, to practically implement changes to the way the Humanitarian System operates to enable more locally-led response



Charter **4**  
**CHANGE**

The Charter for Change includes 8 Commitments that INGOs agree to implement, to address imbalances and inequality in the global humanitarian system.  
[Click here to read more](#)







We the Signatories, Endorsers and Allies of the Kenya Charter for Change Working Group, having met in Pride Inn Azure on 3rd and 4th November 2021 to take stock of our localisation commitments and to devise strategies to accelerate their actualization

#### **Note that we**

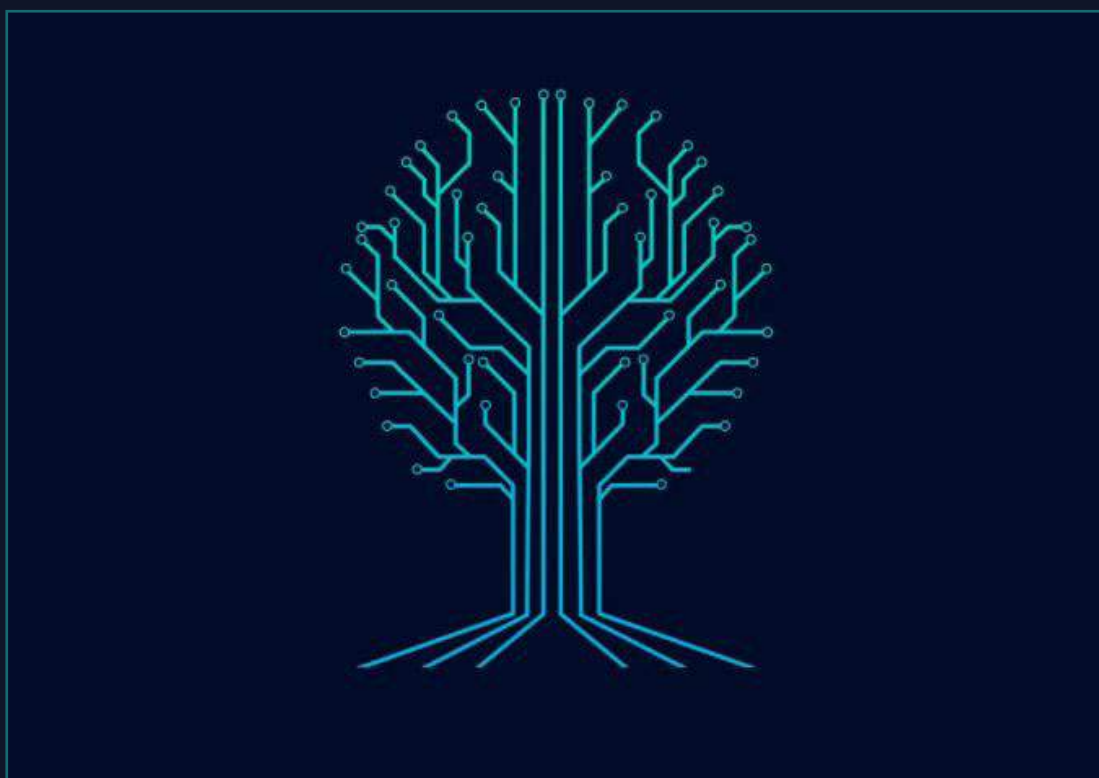
1. Respect and are accountable to the communities we serve
2. Reaffirm our Commitment to the 8 Charter for Change Commitments which are to:
  - Increase direct funding to national and local NGOs for humanitarian action
  - Reaffirm the Principles of Partnership
  - Increase transparency around resource transfers to national and local NGOs
  - Stop undermining local capacity
  - Emphasize the importance of national actors
  - Address sub-contracting and ensure equality in decision making
  - Robust organizational support and capacity strengthening
  - Promote the role of local partners to media and public
3. Acknowledge the great progress that has been made in actualizing these commitments in the previous years and the establishment of the Kenya C4C Working Group.
4. Note that there is still more work ahead of us in actualizing the spirit and letter of localisation.
5. Recognize that communities are at the center of localization; therefore we must be inclusive of and intentional in engaging with community-based organisations and grassroots movements.
6. In agreement that there is need to walk the talk on actualizing localisation in Kenya, we do hereby commit to the following resolutions:
  - Continue the sensitization and dialogue of a Charter for Change and localisation agenda, encouraging local voices at county and national level, inclusive of community-based organisations and grassroots movements.
  - Continue advocacy initiatives targeting donors, other INGOs, and the Government to embrace localisation principles.
  - Champion localisation holistically across the humanitarian – development – peacebuilding nexus.
  - Promote collaboration among Signatories, Endorsers and Allies of the Charter for Change, especially in moving towards harmonized partner assessments and capacity strengthening beyond capacity for project delivery.
  - Encourage flexibility in partnerships, allowing for strategic partnerships between INGOs and the wide range of local actors that value the capacities that already exist.
  - Establish a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework to track the progress of localisation in Kenya.
  - That the Signatories will progressively continue being intentional in shifting power to local and national actors.
  - Strengthen the Kenya Charter for Change Working Group, a platform that will enable partners to hold each other to account on their localisation commitments.
  - Have an open mind, an open heart and a strong will to make the space for humanitarian, development and peacebuilding actors more equitable.



# INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE: WHY IT MATTERS



**Economic growth, social development and climate action are heavily dependent on investments in infrastructure, sustainable industrial development and technological progress. In the face of a rapidly changing global economic landscape and increasing inequalities, sustained growth must include industrialization that first of all, makes opportunities accessible to all people, and second, is supported by innovation and resilient infrastructure.**



## Why should I care?

**Inclusive and sustainable industrialization, together with innovation and infrastructure, can unleash dynamic and competitive economic forces that generate employment and income.**







*"The National and County Governments, the Private sector as well as the Civil Society should initiate 'Climate Innovation Hubs' complemented by inclusive programs for youth on climate and environment in order to create proper ecosystems to facilitate transformative innovation on combating climate change around the country"* A key recommendation from a participant of a breakaway session on Elevating Youth Voices during the 7th Annual Devolution Conference that happened in Makueni County. The session was chaired by Sen. Isaac Ngugi Githua and moderated by Mr. Kevin Osido, Executive Director of County Governance Watch. The objective of the session was to build the momentum for the Kenyan youth in decision making and innovation in climate action.

In the recent past, Kenya like other countries in the world has experienced gradual warming trends. This has led to among others: change in rainfall patterns, drought has intensified, and sea levels rising beyond the global average. These have subsequently led to loss of biodiversity affecting tourism negatively, loss of livelihoods due to climate related disasters, destruction of infrastructure, high levels of poverty, increased gender inequalities, water scarcity, population growth and emanating of new diseases.

These challenges greatly and directly affects the youth who makes a bigger portion of the Kenyan population. In this light it is important that young people are deliberately engaged in climate action initiatives as a means to resolve the global crisis of climate change and avenue to earn a living in equal measure.

It is important that Kenya takes care of future generations by taking corrective actions against the effects of climate change. If not, then it is likely to affect the actualization of Vision 2030. In cognisant of the climate challenges during the Youth Breakway session, it was recognized that the government has put some considerable intervention to address climate change though not yet good enough. Partly of these efforts include the provision of funds to youth to initiate social enterprise that not only focus profits but the welfare and better being of the society with environmental protection. Some of these funds include: The Youth

## 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Enterprise Fund which has already disbursed KES 12.9 billion. Bid bond Funds that finance LPOs issued to Youth entities, so far, KES 64 billion has been released. In the same breath, Banks such as Kenya Commercial Bank (KCB) has received funds from the Global Climate Fund (GCF) in order to lend organizations working on climate initiatives as a strategy to accelerate and encourage other profit outfits to get involved in combating climate change.

The breakaway session on Elevating Youth Voices during the 7th Annual Devolution Conference recommended the following:

- Counties should operationalize climate funds and involve the young people in climate interventions. This includes building their capacities, and supporting their innovation through financing youth-owned entities/ innovation to ensure commercialization and increased adoption.
- Counties should increase and provide incentives on land under irrigation to improve crop production. Establish long-term control, harvesting, and storage mechanisms of surface runoff water.
- Promote afforestation and reforestation programs that meaningfully involve children and youth in tree planting and nurturing.
- Implement and enact climate & environment related laws at national and county levels in order to promote conservation of wildlife, recycling of materials, promoting energy on buildings, promoting low carbon and enhancing multisectoral approaches in mitigating the effects of climate change.
- Involve youth in key decision-making at national and county government.
- Patenting of youth innovations needs to be fast-tracked to secure them.
- Research, technical, financial, and patenting support innovations that combat the effects of climate change.
- The national government provides subsidies and incentives to youth-driven green innovations and businesses, including the creation of relevant market linkages such as Youth Innovation
- Locally led solutions need support to scale up and impact on a large scale. Appropriate education and capacity building will ensure sustainability and expansion of their green innovations.





## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT EVENTS YOU CANNOT MISS IN 2022

### United Nations Holidays in 2022

**The state of our economy explained:** On 13 January, UN DESA experts will reveal their latest estimates of the state and future of the global economy. See if the tenuous recovery from the pandemic is taking hold and if the promises of building back better and greener are being fulfilled.

**CSW66:** The sixty-sixth session of the Commission on the Status of Women will take place from 14 to 25 March 2022. Representatives of Member States, UN entities, and ECOSOC-accredited non-governmental organizations (NGOs) from all regions of the world are invited to attend the session.

**Focus on Least Developed Countries:** The world's 47 least developed countries (LDCs) have been hit particularly hard by the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and their recovery has been seriously hampered by unequal access to vaccines. The LDC 5 Conference will focus on the needs of countries most at risk of being left behind. The event was originally scheduled to take place from 23 to 27 January, but has been postponed due to the current rise in COVID-19 cases. The General Assembly is expected to decide on new dates in January.

**Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development 2022:** The Forum will be convened by the UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) ahead of the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) 2022. Together with the other regional forums, the Eighth Session of the Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development will assess progress and exchange knowledge, good practices and policy solutions to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals, in line with regional priorities and specificities. Dates: 3-5 March 2022, Location: Kigali, Rwanda

**Climate action is SDGs action:** Limiting global warming to 1.5°C would require rapid, far-reaching and unprecedented changes in all aspects of society, according to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The Sustainable Development Goals can provide a pattern for a transition that is global, holistic and just. But the SDGs and climate communities must work together. The Climate-SDG synergies conference in Tokyo in March will aim to bring them even closer together.

**How has COVID-19 changed the global population:** The first global estimate of the world's population since the global pandemic hit will be released in May. Stay tuned to see how COVID-19 has impacted the number and composition of our societies around the world. Follow the 2022 World Population Prospects launch. Saving our Ocean.

**Producer of half of the world's oxygen:** A source of livelihoods for over 3 billion people. Home to up to 10 million species of living creatures. Our ocean is a critical part of the Earth's life-support system. We cannot afford to destroy it. In June, the second UN Ocean Conference in Lisbon, Portugal, will spearhead action to #SaveOurOcean.

**High-level Political Forum:** HLPF these four letters have become synonymous with the largest annual gathering of governments, activists, researchers and anyone who believes in working together for a greener, more just and more prosperous world. As every year, the world will come together in July to take stock of progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals and chart the way forward.

**A world on the move:** Urbanization, technology, climate change, economic opportunity, wars. There are many reasons why people around the world decide to leave their country. Later during the year, a new report from the UN DESA Population Division will explore the migration megatrends to explain how, why, and where people move.

**Clean water and sanitation for all:** The world is not on track to achieving safe water and sanitation for all. We need concrete and bold action to make sure nobody is hung out to dry. While the UN Water Conference is planned for 2023, the preparation begins already this year. Don't miss the Preparatory Meeting for the UN 2023 Water Conference taking place in November in New York.





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**“Try to leave the  
earth a better  
place than when  
you arrived.”**