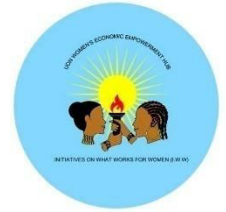




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BUDGET PROPOSALS ON THE PROPOSED BUDGET FOR THE FY 2022/23 AND THE MEDIUM TERM

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I. INTRODUCTION

About The University of Nairobi's African women Studies Centre

The African Women Studies Centre (AWSC) is a multi-disciplinary institution of the University of Nairobi that focuses on bringing the African women's knowledge on development, socio-political and socio-economic issues to visibility. This is realized through action-oriented research and academic discourse. AWSC also consults and engages governmental and non-governmental organizations in the formulation and development of programmes and policies affecting African women.

Researchers from AWSC attended the Public Hearings on Sector Presentations on the proposed budget 2022/2023 FY and the Medium. The AWSC Multi-disciplinary Team comprising of Economists, Development Experts, Agriculturalists, Educationists, Gender Experts, Legal Experts and Population Experts, have gone through the reports and presentations and made their suggestions and recommendations. The recommendations on present budget submission by the AWSC is part of a process to meaningfully engage and contribute to the current national development with focus on women, who have been recognized to play a central role in family and development.

AWSC is cognizant of the fact that the Proposed Budget for 2022/23 FY focuses on "Transforming Lives: Advancing Socio-economic Development through the "Big Four."". It is with this in mind that the AWSC has made the recommendations on selected sector

II. BUDGET RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE AWS- WEE HUB

1. Health Sector

Policy issues

- Kenya's maternal mortality ratio is particularly high at 362 per 100,000 live births compared to the global maternal mortality ratio which is 211 per 100,000 live births¹. Kenya will likely

¹ Improving Data to Save Maternal and Newborn Lives in Kenya Palladium Group 2021 accessible at <https://thepalladiumgroup.com/news/Improving-Data-to-Save-Maternal-and-Newborn-Lives-in-Kenya#:~:text=In%20Kenya%2C%20the%20maternal%20mortality,maternal%20mortality%20in%20the%20country>

miss its target of reducing maternal deaths to 200 per 1000 live births by 2023 as stated in the Kenya Health Sector Strategic Plan 2018-2023 if health sector funding is not increased to 13% share of the national budget as envisioned in the Kenya Health Strategic Plan 2018-2023.

- Health sector allocation in the year 2022/23 needs to also reflect commitment to the Abuja declaration of having 15% of the nation's budget allocated to the health sector. If this does not happen, the financing gap will be borne by citizens who will be forced to pay directly to health service providers at the time of accessing healthcare services a practice referred to as paying out of pocket. The Kenya Health Financing Report 2015/16 showed that Kenyan household's health financing equals that of government and has been increasing from 30% in financial year 2009/10 to 33% in financial year 2015/16. If this trend continues into the next financial year more Kenyans will be impoverished as it has been documented that 39 per cent of households are pushed into poverty through out-of-pocket health care spending.
- Health is a critical contributor to Kenya's development as outlined in the Social Pillar of Kenya's Vision 2030. It is also one of the "Big four" development agenda by the presidency. In 2018, the presidency made a commitment in 2018 to extend the coverage of Universal Health Coverage (UHC) by 100 % by 2022. Similarly, the presidency projected a progressive increase in budget expenditure in the health sector from 7% in 2017 to 10% by 2022 with additional financing coming from Robin-Hood taxes on high value Real Time Gross Settlements (RTGS), mobile money transfers, airfares and committing a percentage of excise duty and sin tax to health.

An analysis of the health sector budget proposal reveals the following issues.

- The Preventive, Promotive and Reproductive Maternal Neo-natal Child Health (RMNCAH) Program resource requirement is 63.4 billion while the allocation is 31.68 billion which represents a 50 percent resource deficit.
- The sector reports that USAID has withdrawn funding for the Afya Elimu Fund (AEF). The fund is important in training nurses at the Kenya Medical Training College majority of whom are young women.

Table 1: Resource Requirement and Allocation to the Health Sector

	2021/2022 (Approved Estimates) Ksh Million	2022/2023 (Resource Requirement) Ksh Million	2022/2023 Resource Allocation Ksh Million
Programme 1 - Preventive, Promotive and RMNCAH	25,519	63,404	31,679
Programme 2 - National Referral & Specialized services	47,699	69,547	49,648
Programme 3 - Health Research and Development	10,453	15,539	10,869
Programme 4 - General Administration & Support Service	6,147	6,894	6,549
Programme 5- Health Policy, Standards and Regulations	31,272	35,296	26,806
Total	121,090	190,680	125,552

Source: Health Sector Report for the MTEF Period 2022/23-2024/25 (October 2021)

AWSC- WEE HUB BUDGET PROPOSAL

- Treasury facilitates realization of the Kenya Strategic Health Plan 2018-2023 by allocating 13 percent of the 2022/23 budget to health. Though not at par with the 15percent level envisioned in the Abuja declaration, the increased allocation will be essential in financing programs like RMNCAH- key in reducing maternal deaths and whose resource requirement is 63.4 billion but has been allocated 31.68 billion which represents a 50 percent resource deficit. It will also help Kenya’s HIV treatment program that has experienced yearly stock-outs of the drug Cotrimoxazole 960mg which is critical in managing opportunistic infection among PLHIVs and has no government funding since the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) stopped funding it.
- Increased funding to the health sector will also reduce Kenya over-reliance on donor funding to provide healthcare services a situation that could compromise healthcare in the country if donors pull out.

- MOH contribution to supporting training of students at the Kenya Medical Training College (KMTC) be expressively spelt out in the 2022/23 budget and other subsequent budgets. Nursing students a majority who are women are likely to be disadvantaged should MOH cease or reduce funding their training due to cessation of USAID funding to the Afya Elimu Fund. AEF that has been critical in financing the training for many nursing students and therefore contributing to healthcare service provision in the country.

2. SOCIAL PROTECTION, CULTURE AND RECREATION

This sector plays an important role in a Kenya’s development by promoting the nations cultural and sporting endowments as well as protecting the most vulnerable persons from discrimination and shocks that are likely to push them into poverty and exclusion.

Table 2: Social protection, culture and recreation sector resource requirement and allocation

	2021/2022 (Approved Estimates) Ksh Million	2022/2023 (Resource Requirement) Ksh Million	2022/2023 Resource Allocation
STATE DEPARTMENT FOR ARID & SEMI ARID LANDS	10,141.21	13,522.62	9,869.93
STATE DEPARTMENT FOR SPORTS	16,486.64	27,439.56	17,388.45
STATE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE & HERITAGE	2,987.09	6,161.52	3,027.73
STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR	5,343.49	5,358.86	3,373.20
STATE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL PROTECTION	33,568.06	52,674.19	34,271.87
STATE DEPARTMENT OF GENDER	3,667.81	6,416.82	3,976.35
TOTAL	72,194.29	111,573.57	71,907.53

Source: Social Protection, Culture and Recreation Sector Report for the MTEF Period 2022/23-2024/25 (October 2021)

Kenya is yet to achieve gender parity in nearly all the socioeconomic spheres. In the labour workforce women are underrepresented in formal employment and over represented in the informal market. Female households have low consumption expenditures compared to male headed households. The number of orphans and vulnerable children in 2016 was estimated at 3.6 million from 2.6 million in 2012². Gender based violence is also on the increase and has been highlighted widely in reports and the media.

STATE DEPARTMENT FOR SOCIAL PROTECTION

The resource requirement for the state department of social protection is 52.67 billion while the allocation is 34.27 billion representing a 65% deficit. The sector may only reach a small number of Kenyans compared to high numbers vulnerable persons (women, children, PWD and youth)

The key issues in this sector are highlighted:

Social Development and Children's Service program

- The number of vulnerable community members to be supported through consumption support is 7,500 compared to 1.3 million people facing worse levels of acute food insecurity in 2019 and which increased to 2.1 million in 2021³.
- The number of vulnerable community members supported through Asset Transfer had a baseline target of 4500 in 2021/2022 but has no target in 2022/23 same to the number of Village Savings and Loans (VSLAs) Groups operationalized that had a target of 300 in 2021/22.
- The number of PWD to be supported in accessing LPO financing is 100. The number of registered AGPO businesses for persons living with disability in 2020 was 1,200⁴
- The number of OVC to be supported in education through the presidential bursary is OVC 35,000

² Orphans and Vulnerable Children in Kenya: Results From a Nationally Representative Population-Based Survey [US National Library of Medicine National Institutes of Health](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4794990/) Search database March 2017 accessible <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4794990/>

³ THE 2021 LONG RAINS SEASON ASSESSMENT REPORT Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG 2021 accessible at <https://www.ndma.go.ke/index.php/list-all-categories/2-uncategorised/154-2021-lra-food-and-nutrition-security-assessment-report>

⁴ AGPO List 2020 Public Procurement Regulatory Authority accessible at <http://ppra.go.ke/agpo2020/>

National Safety Net Program

- The target for the old persons cash transfer is 933,000 persons in 2022/23 which represents a 76% coverage of all old persons above 70 years in Kenya estimated at 1,212,315 (KNBS Kenya Population and Housing Census 2019)
- Targets for OVC and PWSD cash transfer are household based unlike the old persons CT which target the individual.
- The target for OVC cash transfer is 390,500 households while there is an estimated 3,6 million OVC in Kenya.
- The target for cash transfers to Persons with Severe Disabilities (PWSDs) is 94,000 households. This Cash transfer is only given to persons with severe disabilities as described while there is an estimated 500,038 9 Persons with Disability (PWDs) in Kenya⁵.

Table 3: The National Safety Net Program performance indicators

	2021/22 target	Actual Achievement 2021/22	Target 2022/23
Number of old persons supported with cash transfers	933,000	763,670	933,000
Number of households with OVCs supported with cash transfers	390,500	294,000	390,500
Number of households with PWSDs supported with cash transfers	47,000	34,536	94,000

Source: Social Protection, Culture and Recreation Sector Report for the MTEF Period 2022/23-2024/25 (October 2021)

AWSC-WEE HUB Budget Proposal

- The targets for OVC and PWD should be revised to target the individual, not the household. The current targeting disadvantages household with more orphans. As it is now, the public does not know how many OVCs and PWSDs are targeted by this program
- More funds needs to be allocated to the Orphans and Vulnerable Children Cash Transfer given that the country has a high number of children (estimated at 3.6 million) in that category. The same case applies to the PWSD cash transfer that needs to target the

⁵ Economic Survey 2021 Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

general population of PWDs and increase coverage of the estimated 500,038 9 Persons with Disability (PWDs) in Kenya.

STATE DEPARTMENT FOR GENDER

An analysis of the State Department for Gender reveals the following key issues:

- The resource requirement for State Department for Gender in financial year 2022/23 is 6.42 billion while the allocation is 3.98 billion which represents a resource deficit of 62%.
- Compared to the number of vulnerable children in Kenya estimated at 3.6 million, the Community Development sub-program targets only 26,800 with financial assistance.
- The target number of women tenderers to be linked and accessing LPO financing from Women Enterprise Fund (WEF) is 30 women only.
- Under UWEZO fund the key indicator for persons accessing credit facilities lumps Women, Youth and PWDs together.

Table 4: State department for Gender Key performance indicator

Sub program	Key outputs	Key performance indicators	Target 2022/23
Community development	Vulnerable members of the society financially supported	Number of vulnerable students benefitting from Bursary and scholarships	26,800
		No. of groups supported through grants for socioeconomic development	3,000
		No. of groups funded for value addition initiatives	1,000
		No. of beneficiaries in County wide projects- (infrastructure/capital projects market tents and sheds, rehab and counseling centers) supported	290,000
Gender Empowerment	Capacity built for Women Entrepreneurs	No of women entrepreneurs trained on economic opportunities	700
		No. of women entrepreneurs empowered on Bead based products	700

		No. of women accessing and using 50 Million African Women speak Platform	700
UWEZO	Credit facilities to Women, Youth and PWDs	Amount disbursed to Youth, Women and PWDs Groups (Kshs Million) through Uwezo	650
		No. of Groups trained and funded through Uwezo	6,800
Women Enterprise Fund	Business support Services Offered to Women Entrepreneurs	No. of entrepreneurs trained on entrepreneurship skills	120,000
		No. of women entrepreneurs linked to large enterprises through WEF	1,500
	Financial support provided to Women, Entrepreneurs	Amount (in Kshs. Billion) disbursed to women groups	2.5
		Amount (in Million) disbursed to women entrepreneurs through SACCOs	80
		Amount (in millions) disbursed to women entrepreneurs through LPO financing	20
	Support provided to women entrepreneurs on access to AGPO	No. of women entrepreneurs trained on AGPO	1,100
		No. of women tenderers linked and accessing LPO financing from WEF	30
	Financial and Business support Services Offered to Widows in Entrepreneurship/Business	No. of widows, trained on entrepreneurship skills	600
		Amount (in millions) disbursed to widows (Thaminiloan product)	70
	Campaign against GBV	No. of men and women sensitized	50,000
		No. of Anti-GBV duty bearers trained	400
		No. of institutions reached on GBV awareness	80
		No. of counties with operational GBV safe shelter	3

Source: Social Protection, Culture and Recreation Sector Report for the MTEF Period 2022/23-2024/25 (October 2021)

- The GBV activity indicators are about GBV sensitization and awareness creation and not about the number of GBV survivors supported to access critical services like health, legal assistance, counseling and economic empowerment.
- The resource requirement for GBV is 122.43 million while Kenya through the Generation Equality Forum made a commitment to increase GBV funding to 5 million USD (Kes 500,000) from 2021 through out the subsequent years.

The state department for Gender has targeted to have 3 counties with GBV shelters in financial year 2022/23.

Table 5: State department for gender approved estimates vs resource requirement

Gender Affairs	2021/22 Approved estimates	2022/23 Resource requirement
Community Development	2,130. 00	2,481. 50
Gender mainstreaming	547.84	1,988.41
Gender Social Economic Empowerment	684.0 8	1,484. 33
Total	1,231. 92	3,472. 74
General administration and planning	202.34	340.15
Gender Based Violence	103.5 5	122.43
Total	72,19 4.29	111,57 3.57

Source: Social Protection, Culture and Recreation Sector Report for the MTEF Period 2022/23-2024/25 (October 2021)

AWSC- WEE HUB BUDGET PROPOSAL

The resourcing gaps in affirmative action and means that this sector may only meet a small number of vulnerable persons despite having potential in increasing resilience for many vulnerable persons and becoming a strategic recovery intervention from COVID-19. The following should be considered by the sector and treasury:

- Social protection is a key to recovery strategy from the socio-economic effects of COVID-19 when you have 15.9 million out of 44.2 million Kenyans categorized as poor (KNBS 2020). This sector needs a greater allocation to cover more vulnerable Kenyans.
- With GBV cases such as rape, child marriage and murder increasing in numbers and gravity, greater allocation is required to increase GBV shelters from the indicated 3 counties. The budget increase should match the GEF commitment of 500,000,000 and should be used in building safe spaces and shelters.
- The amount set aside to support LPO financing for women under the WEF should be increased and beneficiary targets raised from the current 30.
- Indicators for GBV should be revised to focus more on service provision to survivors of violence rather than training and sensitization of officials and community members.
- The State department for Gender aims at developing a National Action Plan to implement the National Policy on Gender and Development (NPGAD) and to sensitize 9 counties in the NPGAD. The NPGAD provides for gender responsive budgeting which is a great initiative that should have tangible outcomes such as how many counties develop and implement the action plans and should not stop at sensitization.

STATE DEPARTMENT FOR CULTURE AND HERITAGE

The Ushanga Kenya Initiative is a great initiative for economic empowerment of marginalized women. However, the indicators for this project are not designed to measure incomes of women enrolled in this initiative but focus on training and marketing. The indicator “number of women empowered in beadwork” needs further breakdown as to what that constitutes.

AWSC- WEE Budget recommendation

- Introduce an indicator to measure incomes of women enrolled in the Ushanga initiative. This will help to measure the impact of the initiative.

STATE DEPARTMENT FOR ARID & SEMI ARID LANDS (ASALS)

The State Department for ASAL plays an important role in developing ASAL counties considering that over 80% of Kenya's land mass is categorized as ASAL. ASAL counties have a myriad of challenges such as inter-tribal and clan conflicts, banditry and cattle rustling. Moreover, ASAL counties in Kenya have the worst nutrition outcomes for women and children, in 2021 an estimated 541,700 children aged 6-59 months and 98,800 pregnant or lactating women required treatment for acute malnutrition in 7 ASAL counties of (Garissa, Isiolo, Mandera, Marsabit, Tana River, Turkana and Wajir)⁶

A review of the State Department for ASALs reveals the following critical issues:

- Despite being listed as one of the priority programs in the sector, the budget for ASAL development was reduced by 66.72 million. The approved estimates for the financial year 2021/2022 was 378.52 million while the resource requirement for financial year 2022/23 is 311.8 million. This budget is crucial for provision of services such as building alternative livelihoods, water source construction and rehabilitation.
- There are no targets set for ASAL development in financial year 2022/23.
- The budget for Peace Building & Conflict Management declined by 976.92 million. The approved estimates for the financial year 2021/2022 was 3.72 billion while the resource requirement for year 2022/23 is 2.74 billion.
- Vulnerable and drought affected households to be supported through cash transfers in 2022/23 is 195,850 while an estimated 2.1 million persons at risk of acute food shortage in the ASALs.
- There are no targets in year 2022/23 for training in alternative sources of energy.

Table 6: State Department for ASALs Resource Requirement

P. 1 Accelerated ASAL Development	2021/2022 Approved Estimates (Kes Millions)	2022/2023 Resource Requirement (Kes Millions)	Variance (Kes Millions)

⁶ Kenya: Acute Food Insecurity and Acute Malnutrition Situation February 2021 and Projection for March - May 2021 (ASAL) accessible at <http://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1154149/?iso3=KEN>

Administrative Headquarters	194.80	211.91	17.11
ASAL Development	378.52	311.80	-66.72
Drought Management	5,848. 21	10,256 .16	4,407.95
Peace Building & Conflict Management	3,719. 67	2,742. 75	-976.92
TOTAL	10,14 1.20	13,522 .62	3381.42

Source: Social Protection, Culture and Recreation Sector Report for the MTEF Period 2022/23-2024/25 (October 2021)

AWSC-WEE HUB BUDGET PROPOSAL

- ASAL development carries important functions such as diversifying livelihoods and enhancing food security and water resources in the most food insecure counties. The ASAL development budget reduction will therefore compromise food availability in those counties. It is reported that 2.1 million persons are at risk of acute food shortage in the ASAL counties while the cash transfer targeting these counties targets only 195,850. This will most certainly affect women and children disproportionately.
- The country is facing bouts of conflict related to cattle rustling which has at times been linked to political tension. As the country moves to the campaigns and general elections in 2022, peace building and conflict management is an essential intervention to avert loss of lives, livelihoods and property.

ASAL counties have great potential for solar and wind renewable energy. This needs to be reflected in the sectors budget which currently misses targets on training households on renewable sources of energy.

STATE DEPARTMENT FOR LABOUR

The department supports repatriation of foreign workers who are in distress which is a great initiative given the calls for assistance by migrant workers especially those working in the Gulf region. However, this issue only appears as a single activity on the budget with a target of repatriating 100 workers.

AWSC- WEE HUB Budget proposal

- Given the reported human rights abuses and risks associated with foreign employment coupled with an increasing young population seeking opportunities elsewhere, this initiative should be funded as a fully-fledged program. We therefore recommend that funding for the State Department for Labour be increased to help tackle this issue proactively from the ‘source’ through multi-agency cooperation. We recommend a program that will involve the State Department for Immigration, Kenya Civil Aviation Authority, and State Department for Youth and ICT to analyze returnees’ data and map out the counties contributing the highest numbers. This should be followed by creation of awareness on immigration procedures, legal requirements in foreign countries and important information of protection services provided by Kenyan embassies abroad.

3. General Economic and Commercial Affairs (GECA) Sector

Policy Issues

- In Kenya, 80 percent of businesses fall in the category of MSMEs. These businesses have been affected by the COVID-19 pandemic which has reduced MSME incomes and increased the costs of operation. MSMEs employ 14.9 million Kenyans, of whom 12.1 million are employed in microenterprises. However, the sector remains highly informal as only 20% of the 7.4 million MSMEs operate as licensed entities.
- Regional and International trade presents great opportunities for women empowerment; however, women have limited knowledge about these opportunities, lack access to capital and are limited in movement across borders due to care responsibilities. Capacity building of MSMEs in international trade is therefore critical to increasing their contribution to Kenya’s development. With existence of regional trade and investment opportunities in East African Community (EAC), Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) (African Continental Free Trade Area) AFCFTA and (Tripartite Free Trade Area) TFTA, it would be a strategic development intervention for Kenya to support MSMEs to access these opportunities.

Table 7: GECA Sector resource requirement and allocation

	2021/2022 (Approved Estimates) Ksh	2022/2023 (Resource	2022/2023 Resource

	Million	Requirement) Ksh Million	Allocation
Trade	4,023.12	8,163.78	3,912.29
Industrialization	6,385.33	14,758.23	6,757.44
Tourism	5,682.32	12,173.77	9,042.40
EAC	609.82	1,255.10	650.85
Regional & Northern Corridor Development	3,880.50	26,881.98	3,840.63
TOTAL	20,581.09	63,232.86	24,203.61

Source: GECA Sector Report for The MTEF Period 2022/23-2024/25 (October 2021)

An analysis of the GECA sector budget reveals the following

- The resource requirement for trade in financial year 2022/23 is 8.16 billion while the allocation is 3.91 billion. This represents a resource deficit of 48%. This is bound to hamper support to programs such as development, promotion and regulation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises whose 2021/22 approved estimates were 2.08 billion and whose 2022/23 allocation is 1.82 billion, this means that the program will only operationalize 2 cold room facilities in 2022/23 as indicated on its budget targets.
- The International trade program targeted to reach 500 stakeholders in 2021/2022 with sensitized on regional trade and investment opportunities in East African Community (EAC), Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) (African Continental Free Trade Area) AfCFTA and (Tripartite Free Trade Area) TFTA. No stakeholder was sensitized on these opportunities. The reason for this is give as COVID-19 containment measures. The 2022/23 target is 800.

Table 8: Domestic Trade and Enterprise program resource requirement and allocation

Program	2021/22 approved estimates	2022/23 Resource requirement	Allocation 2022/23
SP 1.1: Promotion of Local Content	73.33	87.91	76.19
SP 1.2: Development, Promotion and Regulation of	84.45	209.57	104.40

Wholesale and Retail Trade			
SP 1.3: Development, Promotion and Regulation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	2,078.82	4,383.53	1,825.79
TOTAL	2,236.60	4,681.02	2,006.39

Source: GECA Sector Report for the MTEF Period 2022/23-2024/25 (October 2021)

AWSC- WEE HUB BUDGET PROPOSAL

- The resource requirement deficit for the development, promotion and regulation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises be addressed with adequate funding to support small businesses.
- Since the sensitization of stakeholders on opportunities in EAC, COMESA, AGOA, AfCFTA and TFTA in 2021/22 was not achieved the state department for trade needs to prioritize this program and institute measures to ensure this the training is not affected by future containment measures by exploring virtual opportunities to provide sensitization.

4. Water, Sanitation and Irrigation Sub-sector

- **Policy Issues**

The biggest policy issue of concern is on how to get Water Resources to households in areas with water stress. In Kenyan society, the domestic work which forms primarily the larger part of unpaid care work has largely been left to women. There exists expected gendered expectations for care work anchored towards women where it is expected that domestic work such as cooking, laundry, fetching firewood or any other means of lighting fuel and fetching water is expected to be done by women. Any water policy, therefore, in a country deemed as water-stressed must be designed with the gendered expectations of the society because the failure to provide it affects the girls and women disproportionately because of those functions.

The appropriate response through fiscal policy is to improve water access directly to households and improve their capacity to retain the water. The fiscal policy also is supposed to provide mechanisms in which water is safe for drinking is provided. These issues can be summarized as follows

- There is a noticeable lag in the rate of water access in rural versus urban areas, with water access
- Kenya lags in access to improved drinking water sources.
- Water challenges have put significant constraints on growth because water supply and variability are key determinants of growth, agricultural productivity, and food security.
- The most prevalent diseases in Kenya are tied to a lack of water and sanitation access. Solving the access problem in water and sanitation has positive externalities. The positive externalities arise due to
- Women in rural areas across the Country especially still go for longer distances to fetch water from water points such as rivers et al. The policy solution for this issue is government to provide piped water to human settlements.
- Women in urban areas especially in urban areas rely on income available to them to buy water.

Water Subsector Budget Issues

They are five priority areas that were listed in the Water subsector and include water resources management, irrigation and land reclamation, water storage and flood control, water and sewerage infrastructure development, and water harvesting storage for irrigation. With regards to this year's budget proposal for the water and Sanitation subsector the, following critical issues stand out;

- The resource requirement for the subprogram Water Storage and Flood Control for the 2022/2023 financial year has been reduced by Ksh 88 million compared to approve estimates for the 2021/2022 financial year.
- They are no dedicated budget line proposal for the distribution of water to households. The resources provided are directly linked to specific water projects.

AWSC- WEE Budget Proposal

- The National treasury can improve the overall efficiency of water distribution by dedicating additional resources for piped water distribution to improve the number of households with improved water sources.
- Increase funding for clean and safe drinking water for the households that have no access. This has implications for reducing mortality numbers, especially among children.
- There is evidence that improving water drinking sources have positive externalities. Studies such as Haushofer et al (2021) find that drinking water that has been made safe through dilute chlorine solution in Kenya reduces all-cause under-5 mortality by 1.4 percentage points (95% CI: 0.3 pp, 2.5 pp), a 63% reduction relative to control⁷. The under-5 mortality rate (2009–2014 period) in Kenya is estimated at 44 deaths per 1,000 live births (DHS Kenya, 2014), and the majority of these deaths are attributed to unsafe drinking water.

Table 9: Resource Requirement for the Water Subsector

	2021/2022	2022/2023
	Approved	Estimates
	(Bn)	Resource Requirements (Bn)
P1. General Administration, Planning and Support Services		
Water Policy	0.912	1.926
Total Programme 1	0.912	1.926
P2. Water Resources Management		
Water Resources Conservation and Protection	16.211	20.838

⁷ Haushofer, Johannes, Michael Kremer, Ricardo Maertens, and Brandon Tan. "Water Treatment and Child Mortality: Evidence from Kenya," 2021. https://bfi.uchicago.edu/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/BFI_WP_2021-118.pdf.

Transboundary waters	0.120	0.150
Total Programme 2	16.331	20.988
P3. Irrigation and Land Reclamation		
Land Reclamation	0.056	0.140
Irrigation and Drainage	10.275	15.838
Irrigation Water Management	0.009	0.014
Irrigation Administration Services	0.022	0.035
Total Programme 3	10.362	16.027
P5. Water Storage and Flood Control		
Water Storage and Flood Control	9.713	9.625
Water Harvesting	1.070	1.300
Total Programme 4	10.783	10.925
P5. Water and Sewerage Infrastructure Development		
Sewerage Infrastructure Development	28.957	60.194
Sanitation Infrastructure Development & Management	7.810	16.593
Total Programme 5	36.767	76.787
P6. Water Harvesting Storage for Irrigation		
Water Storage for Irrigation	0.920	1.200
Water Harvesting for Irrigation	1.540	2.331
Total Programme 6	2.460	3.531
Total for the Sector	77.615	130.184

Source: Environment Protection, Water and Natural Resources Sector Report for the MTEF Period 2022/23-2024/25 (October 2021)

5. Agriculture Sector

Women and girls make almost half of the agricultural workforce in developing countries, and that workforce is typically large and informal. Women farmers are not as productive as men due to lagging in access to capital required to raise productivity in Agriculture and this includes markets, farming technologies, fertilizer, credit and training. Literature exists that if women had equal access to opportunities and resources, they could increase their yields and thus could be equivalent to a productivity increase as large as between 20-30 percent⁸.

State Department of Livestock

Livestock Resources Management and Development

The gender issues in this sector are providing equal opportunities to women in the sector have been left behind as a result of consistent marginalization over time.

A review of the subsector budget shows the following salient points;

- The budget for the livestock products value addition and marketing program was reduced by Ksh 13.80 million. The approved estimates for the financial year 2021/2022 was 1.569 billion while the resource requirement for the 2022/2023 financial year is Ksh 1.555 billion.
- The budget program for livestock disease management and control declined by Ksh 1.819 billion. The approved estimates for this program for the financial stood at Ksh 3.974 billion while the resource requirement for the 2022/2023 financial year stood at Ksh 2.155 billion. Livestock disease management and control are a public good and defunding such a program have serious and significant implications.

⁸ Wendy Okolo, Aurelia Munene, and Victoria Rames, "Final Gender Analysis Report," 2020, <https://banyanglobal.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/USAID-Kenya-Final-Gender-Analysis-Report.pdf>.

- The overall program budget declined by Ksh 409.90 million.

Table 10: Livestock Resources Management and Development

	2021/2022 (Approved Estimates) Ksh Million	2022/2023 (Resource Requirement) Ksh Million	Variance Ksh Million
Livestock Policy Development and capacity building Programme	2,108.9	2,405.10	296.20
Livestock Production Management	1,082.9	2,187.10	1,104.20
Livestock Products Value Addition and Marketing	1,568.9	1,555.10	-13.80
Food Safety and Animal Products Development	344.3	366.90	22.60
Livestock Disease Management and Control	3,974.3	2,155.20	-1,819.10
	9,079.3	8,669.40	-409.90

Source: Agriculture Rural and Urban Development (ARUD) Sector Report, Medium -Term Expenditure Framework 2022/23-2024/25 (2021)

AWSC- WEE HUB Budget Proposal

- Disease control for livestock is a public good which means this can only be done efficiently and must be provided by the government. The National Treasury should allocate more resources and scale up the disease control program to all parts of the country. The programs around the reduction of the most pervasive diseases such as Foot and Mouth Diseases, Rinderpest et al would be affected most by the budget cuts noted.

- Allocate additional resources to value addition initiatives in the Food Safety and Animal Products Development and Livestock Products Value Addition and Marketing programs, and target women in those respective sectors.

State Department for Crop Development and Agricultural Research

The review of the sector's proposal reveals the following issues;

- The overall resource requirement for the Crop Development and Agricultural Research declined by 2.335 billion. The approved estimates for the financial year 2021/2022 was Ksh 44.930 billion against the sector resource requirement of Ksh 42.595 billion.
- The biggest resource changes came from the Quality Assurance and Monitoring of Outreach Services program, and the Land and Crops Development.
- The resource requirement for the Lands and Crops department for the financial year 2022/2023 is Ksh 12.416 billion. The approved estimates for this financial year are Ksh 20.393 billion, and this translates to a budget shortfall of Ksh 7.977 trillion.
- The lands and crops development program key outputs as per the sector budget document includes climate-smart agriculture, incubation of agro-processing Centres, incubating SME's with appropriate technology, establishing agricultural mechanization hubs, building aggregation centres, production of certified seeds (Maize, Potato), Measures to improve productivity which include technology innovation and management practices (TIMPS), value chain financing, Yield Increase (National Agriculture and Rural Inclusivity Growth Project (NARIGP).
- The reduction in this sector would affect the productivity measures where small scale agriculture is one of the sectors with the lowest total factor productivity. This has disproportionate effects on women.

Table 11: Sector Budget Proposal for Crop Development and Agricultural Research

	2021/2022 (Approved Estimates) Ksh Million	2022/2023 (Resource Requirement) Ksh Million	Variance Ksh Million
Agricultural Policy, Legal and Regulatory Frameworks	6,574	9,747	3,173
Agricultural Planning and Financial Management	68	93	25
Land And Crops Development	20,393	12,416	-7,977
Food Security Initiatives	7,243	8,049	806
Quality Assurance and Monitoring of Outreach Services	2,523	2,344	-179
Agribusiness and Market Development	1,555	1,564	9
Agricultural Information Management	49	54	5
Crop Research and Development	5,271	6,742	1,471
Livestock Research and Development	1,254	1,586	332
Total	44,930	42,595	-2,335

Source: Agriculture Rural and Urban Development (ARUD) Sector Report, Medium -Term Expenditure Framework 2022/23-2024/25 (2021).

AWSC- WEE HUB Budget Proposal

- Increase the allocations of resources for the Crop Development and Agricultural Research beyond what has been allocated in the financial year 2021/2022
- The program- Land and Crops Development that had its resources reduced has been the response for productivity programs in the Agricultural sector. The National Treasury should allocate retain the resources in the previous year to what is allocated in the 2021/2022 financial year.
- The program should target to recapitalize more women-led ventures in the Agricultural sector.
- Of concern is the implications for the budget proposal to reduce Ksh 179 million for the Quality Assurance and Monitoring of Outreach Services subprogram and how it will affect the monitoring of agricultural projects at the grassroots.
- The National Treasury should consider providing resources to reduce post-harvest losses that target small scale farmers that don't have the storage capacity.
- Consider a food security initiative that involves giving vouchers or cash transfers, rather than measures related to food production. Food security is not a supply-side problem because it is an income problem which makes it a demand-side problem. This has been a longstanding finding in economics. Sen (1997:12) found that even when there was no little decline in food production per capita in African economies, there was considerable hunger because of general poverty and vulnerable economies⁹. This solidifies the point that hunger is not a food supply problem rather an income problem.
- The Agricultural Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy Policy Anchor 3 proposes to increase household food resilience by reducing the number of food-insecure Kenyans to zero, and also protect households against environmental and fiscal shocks. The fiscal

⁹ Amartya Sen used examples of Angola, Burkina Faso and Sudan in his paper, "Hunger in the Contemporary World," 1997, http://eprints.lse.ac.uk/6685/1/Hunger_in_the_Contemporary_World.pdf.

policy issue is targeting the bottom 30% of households which is at least 4 million households¹⁰.

6. Education Sector

Women and girls are progressing steadily in the Kenyan education system. But they still encounter challenges. While the Kenyan government has created policies that offer equal opportunities to all, it has paid much less attention to the way policy is converted into action. The Basic Education Statistical Booklet 2019 notes that capital expenditure declined over the period against the backdrop of increasing enrolment and this can be addressed through more resources. Additionally, the Basic Education Statistical Booklet 2019 proposes the state should also solve the disparities in school infrastructure, the number of teachers, desks, class size, and teaching materials across the country amongst other issues¹¹.

The policy issues are as follows.

- Kenyan women have been on the margins of power for decades. This can be ascribed to inferior education, lack of opportunities, sexism, ignorance and demeaning cultural practices that relegated them to private spaces.
- The gender gap in primary education is not as wide as in higher education. As per the KNBS Economic Survey 2021, of the 85% of learners who progress from primary to secondary school, 30% proceed to higher education. Women account for just one-third of total enrolments.
- Girls are more likely to drop out of school than boys due to factors such as poverty, insecure learning environments, the high cost of education, and long distances from education institutions. Some of the factors listed above also affect boys, but they give rise to additional risks in the case of girls, such as early pregnancies and sexual abuse. Some of these effects are widely seen in Kenya's urban areas and coastal areas.

¹⁰ Page X, National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP) 2019-2024

¹¹ Ministry of Education (MoE) Basic Education Statistical Booklet 2019.

<http://dc.sourceafrica.net/documents/120844-Kenya-Basic-Education-Statistical-Booklet-2019.html>

- By lower attainment rates, increase inequality along the gender lines because education determines the size and extent of the futuristic labour market.
- There are inadequate allocations for the early childhood education program specifically the coordinated framework for equal access for the day-care services.

Primary Education

- The sector proposed an increase of Ksh 4.8 billion for the primary education program.
- The increased budgets are proposed to go to free primary education for Ksh 1.72 billion, and ICT Capacity Capital for Ksh 1.39 billion.

Table 12: Budget for the Primary Education Program

	2021/2022 (Approved Estimates) Ksh Millions	2022/2023 (Resource Requirement) Ksh Millions	Proposed Changes Ksh Mn
Free Primary Education	15,251	16,969	1,718
Special Needs Education	992	1,428	436
Early Child Capital and Education	18	36	18
Primary Teachers Training and In-Servicing	591	826	235
Alternate Basic Adult & Continuing Education	80	240	160
School Health, Nutrition and Meals	2,000	2,832	832
ICT Capacity Capital	110	1,500	1,390
Total Programme	19,042	23,831	4,789

Source: 2021 Education Sector Report Medium Term Expenditure Framework 2022/23-2024/25

Secondary Education

- The sector requested an additional Ksh 66.25 billion for the secondary education program, out of which 65.12 billion is for the Free Day Secondary education.

Table 13: Secondary Education

	2021/2022 (Approved Estimates)	2022/2023 (Resource Requirement)	Proposed Changes Ksh Millions
Free Day Secondary Education	74,481	139,588	65,107
Secondary Teacher Education Services	349	1,033	684
Secondary Teachers In-Service	190	342	152
Special Needs Education	200	506	306
Total Programme	75,220	141,469	66,249

Source: 2021 Education Sector Report Medium Term Expenditure Framework 2022/23-2024/25

AWSC- WEE HUB Budget Proposals for Primary and Secondary Education

- The National Treasury should match required capitation and tuition with enrolment numbers in Primary and Secondary schools.
 - The targeted enrolment is for primary education is 8.8 million. Allocating anything below that has been requested would have unintended distributional consequences with those unable to pay remedial fees left out of the education sector.
 - The expected enrolment for secondary education is expected to jump from 3.35 students to 4.381 million students in 2022/2023 which is an increase of 24% more compared to 2021/2022 financial. This has implications for the funding which the sector has identified correctly and prioritized.

- WEE urges the national treasury to honour resources requested for the sector.
- Prioritize reducing disparities in infrastructure across primary and secondary education in the medium term.

7. Governance Justice Law and Order MTEF Budget Proposal

The major WEE agenda is to put in place mechanisms to timely and effectively provide access to justice for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence. Additionally, the WEE agenda is to provide access to services that protect all citizens – women, girls, survivors, and those at risk of gender-based violence. Historically, more women and girls have been disproportionately affected. With the Covid-19 pandemic, the number of Gender-Based Violence cases have increased immensely.

AWSC- WEE Budget Proposal

A review of the sector budget proposals doesn't outline clearly what has been allocated to the WEE agenda related to law enforcement and mainstreaming gender in the security sector. The WEE budget proposals are as follows:

- Input Kenya's National Action Plan II 2020-2024 outputs in the budget. The critical pillars in KNAP II include **Participation and Promotion; Prevention; Protection; Relief and Recovery**¹². Of immediate concern to Women Economic Empowerment is to mainstream gender-responsive measures and requests National Treasury and concerned Ministry to undertake the following;
 - Resourcing adequately the KNAP II Secretariat and scaling their proposals to the 47 counties.
 - Improve capacities of communities and security sector institutions to respond to threats of violence against women, girls, and other vulnerable groups increased

¹² "Kenya National Action Plan II: For the Advancement of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security. 2020-2024," <https://www.genderinkenya.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/KNAP-II-digital-30-Apr.pdf>.

- Integrate gender responsiveness into early warning and early response systems and conflict prevention mechanisms, including the prevention of violent extremism. This can be effectively
- Institutionalize gender mainstreaming in the security sector. The fiscal policy imperative in the financial year 2022/2023 is to ensure at least 1/3 of all security formations are gender mainstream.
- The WEE estimate the cost of mainstreaming gender in the security sector at Ksh 1 billion.