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REPORT OF VIRTUAL TRAINING ON GENDER BUDGETING HELD ON 28TH
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INTRODUCTION

The University of Nairobi-Women's Economic Empowerment (UoN-WEE) hub held a virtual training session with an attendance of 70 (*see annex 1*) women leaders from 15 counties in Kenya. As part of the Hub's policy advocacy work, the Hub carried out the training with the aim of educating the women leaders on the importance of gender budgeting and inform them at what stages of the County Finance Bills they can participate and give their proposals. The training was a one day event and there were 6 speakers for both the morning and afternoon sessions. Dr Linda Musumba started the meeting with a word of prayer and took the participants through the programme for the meeting and then welcomed Dr Mary Mbithi to give her remarks.

Dr Mary Mbithi introduced herself and welcomed everyone to the meeting and noted the WEE Hub from the UoN focuses on areas of women empowerment. She mentioned that the Hub looks at the policies and regulations with respect to women's work and all the areas that will contribute to women economic empowerment. She also mentioned that the Hub is looking at employment laws and how it is affecting women jobs both in the formal and informal sector and how they can better women so that women can be better in their work places and be able to contribute to economic development in Kenya and also looking at the laws related to the care economy. She highlighted the areas of research carried out by the WEE Hub which include Affirmative Action Funds, Women in formal and informal employment, Childcare and women's work and women's movement and policy advocacy for WEE. She then welcomed Dr. Linda Musumba to continue the meeting. Dr Linda Musumba welcomed Prof Kabira to give her remarks.

Prof Kabira started by thanking everyone for being in the meeting and mentioned that she was grateful for the women in the meeting since they would be able to know how the budget process works. She noted that through public participation, they can influence the budget making process and therefore it was very important for them to be involved in the process. She stressed that the meeting would help women play a major role on how resources are being distributed. She thanked Dr Linda Musumba for being an excellent moderator and handed over the session to her. Dr Linda Musumba then welcomed Mr. Gitau to start off with the presentation.

PRESENTATION BY MR. GITAU

Mr. Gitau introduced himself and noted that he works in the national Treasury in the Physical and Macro department. Mr. Gitau's presentation entailed; What is a Budget, Importance of Budgeting, Principles of Budgeting, Gender Responsive Budgeting, Budget in Kenya, Structure of Public Participation and Allocation to Budget Sectors 2018/19 to 2021/22.

He mentioned that the government budget is a central policy document, showing how government will prioritize and achieve its annual and multi-annual objectives and it is the single most important policy tool of government as it affects the successful implementation of all other policies. He further stressed that budget helps to control spending and make rational financial decisions, supports implementation of Government priorities, provide a focus on short, medium and long-term development goals, provide for buffer for economic shocks and prepare for emergencies,

foster equitable development and helps in monitoring government income and expenditure. He layed out the principles of gender budgeting which include; accuracy, transparency and accountability, inclusivity, fiscal discipline, principle of annuity and rule of lapse. gender budgeting is a strategy to achieve equality between women and men by focusing on how public resources are collected and spent. He mentioned that gender budgeting is a feminist policy with a primary goal of re-orienting the allocation of public resources; advocating for an advanced decision-making role for women in important issues; and securing equity in the distribution of resources between men and women. He pointed out the principles of gender responsive budgeting which include; gender sensitive language, gender specific data collection and analysis, Equal access to and utilization of services, Involvement in decision making, Equal treatment is integrated into budget steering processes. On the Budget process in Kenya, he mentioned that it is prescribed under the Constitution and various Laws and Regulations enacted by Parliament, including: The Constitution, Public Finance Management Act, Public Finance Management Regulations and County Governments Act. He further mentioned that the National budget process follows a systematic process which includes; integrated development planning process for both long term and medium-term planning; planning and determining financial and economic policies and priorities at the national level over the medium term; preparing overall estimates in the form of the Budget Policy Statement of national government revenues and expenditures, adoption of Budget Policy Statement by Parliament as a basis for future deliberations; preparing budget estimates for the national government; submitting those estimates to the National Assembly for approval; enacting the Appropriation Bill and any other Bills required to implement the national government's budgetary proposals; implementing the approved budget; evaluating and accounting for, the national government's budgeted revenues and expenditures and reviewing and reporting on those budgeted revenues and expenditures every three months. For the county governments; the budget process is as follows; integrated development planning process for both long term and medium-term planning, planning and establishing financial and economic priorities for the county over the medium term, making an overall estimation of the county government's revenues and expenditures, adoption of County Fiscal Strategy Paper, preparing budget estimates for the county government; submitting estimates to the County Assembly; approving of the estimates by the County Assembly; enacting an appropriation law and any other laws required to implement the county government's budget, Implementing the county government's budget and accounting for, and evaluating, the county government's budgeted revenues and expenditures. In regard to public participation, he mentioned that it is done throughout the various stages of budget making in adherence to the requirements of Article 201 of the Constitution and Section 36 of the Public Finance Management (PFM) Act, 2012 and is achieved by the Government seeking and taking into account the inputs of the public through open public hearings in the various stages of the budget cycle. He mentioned that members of the public send budget proposals in form of memoranda and/or attend the public hearings where they present their views for consideration in the budget. He also noted that stakeholders who are interested can participate in various areas such as; Public hearings at both National and County levels, submitting memoranda to the National Treasury or County Treasury, giving comments on the BPS or County Fiscal Strategy Paper and creating awareness on importance of public participation. He mentioned that public views are considered from the initial stages when Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) are

developing their sector budgets and this is the stage where public participation is carried out and the public's views are considered. Most importantly, he explained that Kenya adopted the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) budgeting approach in 2000/01 financial year. This approach makes budgetary provisions for the forthcoming financial year as well as another three forward years. The MTEF is carried out within sectors which include; Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development, Energy, Infrastructure and ICT, General Economic and Commercial Affairs, Health, Education, Governance, Justice, Law and Order, Public Administration and International Relations, National Security, Social Protection, Culture and Recreation and Environment Protection, Water and Natural Resources.

PLENARY SESSION

Prof. Wanjiku Kabira

Prof Kabira inquired how effective the legislative framework for public participation is and whether it is close to the mwananchi.

Abigael Nyawacha

Abigael Nyawacha inquired about the restrictions that could be there in terms of the public accessing information from the newspapers and the websites.

Response from Mr. Gitau

Mr. Gitau responded that the treasury is using their public communication offices to use social media. He mentioned that they started using social media since means of communication are evolving very fast and that there is the Mwananchi Guide which is a publication they do immediately after a budget which highlights how money has been allocated. He noted the discussion points on how well the government is able to finance public participation because the public hearings are very costly and some of the laws and policies made during the public participation process is very costly.

Beatrice Kamau

Beatrice Kamau noted that education takes a very big chunk of the budget and inquired whether it was possible to interrogate this further and see what can be done to ensure that we as a country maximize as a gain.

Response from Mr. Gitau

Mr. Gitau responded by saying that education takes a big part of the budget and noted that by reflecting back to the enacted government every child must go to school. This was a major shift in the budget in the education sector because there was the need for infrastructure, equipment and the teachers. He mentioned that the education budget oscillates between 15% to 20% every year and there is capitation for boarding secondary schools and university students. He therefore mentioned that WEE Hub needs to be interrogating the policies that are defined for the education sector so that they can also input how well they use the money to ensure efficiency.

Kilena Mapenai

Kilena Mapenai inquired whether intersex is included in the gender specification collection and analysis since it is recognized by our Kenyan constitution.

Response from Mr. Gitau

Mr. Gitau responded by saying that as per the 2019 census carried out they started taking into account the intersex issue as per the gender responsive budget which not only takes into consideration women and men but also the special groups. He said that MTEF takes into consideration several years which is 3yrs.

Patricia Kamende

Patricia inquired the people responsible for some of the communities not aware about public participation and the few who know don't know the importance of it.

Response from Mr. Gitau

Mr. Gitau responded that they fall under the Public Finance Management Act according to the 2010 constitution and said that the CS of the National Treasury is required to define procedures setting out the manner in which members are supposed to carry out public participation. He expounded that they advertise in printed media, television and social media so they can fulfill that requirement. Further, he noted that it is up to the WEE Hub to educate the organized groups they have so they are able to provide useful input during public participation.

Maasai Women Dairy Coperative

Maasai dairy asked how they can link the affirmative action, manufacturing and infrastructure.

Responses from Mr. Gitau

Mr. Gitau responded by saying that there is a sector that deals with general economic and commercial affairs and that is where the ministry of trade and industrialization lie and manufacturing is one of the top priorities that government has been financing in terms of promoting local manufacturing.

Reuben Waswa

Rueben Waswa raised a concern on the extent public input used.

Response from Mr. Gitau

Mr. Gitau responded that when the treasury comes up with the draft budget, it is done according to their technical capacities. He noted that they give what is most visible and viable taking into consideration the priorities, the money that is available and the need to balance to remain within the reasonable debt levels so they don't go high. He further mentioned that when they receive the public input they have a team called the budget team that goes through that input and it has people from KRA, National Treasury and at a later stage they incorporate personnel from the AG's office.

Cecilia Gibore

Cecilia noted that some grass root organizations for instance in Siaya are doing community sensitization so that the community is aware that they need to take part in the public participation and giving their views. She inquired whether such groups can be supported for sustainability so that they can be able to reach a large number in chief barazas and other gatherings.

Response from Mr. Gitau

Mr. Gitau noted that they should reach out to international groups like the EU which are good in financing and said that it is something the WEE Hub should take on board to support the grass roots.

Duncan Kavagi

Duncan inquired why the debt ceiling is raised whenever the government wants to take in more debt and if the failure can be part of the legislators who have failed to enforce certain limits.

Response from Mr. Gitau

Mr. Gitau noted that debt limit is determined by how our national GDP is. He mentioned that there is the IMF and the World Bank which monitor our debt levels and the debt limit widens as our economy grows and goes higher.

Josiah Kiarie

Josiah Kiarie asked the Busia county representatives to pick issues from the presentation and use on the public participation forum that they would have on Wednesday.

PRESENTATION BY LEO KEMBOI

Leo Kemboi's presentation entailed the lessons learnt from Busia County and Nairobi County Finance bill analysis. He started by highlighting the reduced expenditures in the agriculture, livestock and fisheries sector in Busia County which of Ksh 149, 434,940 less that the allocation for the financial year 2021/2022. He also mentioned there has been reduced Development Spending for Health and Sanitation with a reduction of Ksh 73,000,000 from the previous financial year 2021/2022.

As lessons learnt, he mentioned that the Purpose of CFSP is to articulate local problems and provide local solutions and focus should be to provide reliefs and reduce poverty. He further highlighted that there is interaction between fiscal policy and other sectors of the Economy and stressed on the need to set Priorities; lay ground for the WEE Sector budgets & Care Economy. He pointed out that CFSP did not set Covid-19 as a priority (from a spending angle) for Busia despite it being on transport corridor. He stressed the need to increase familiarity with numbers and program based budgeting techniques and most importantly the need to ensure Gender commitments are factored in the CFSP.

On the Nairobi County Finance Bill, Leo Mentioned that Section 4 would increase the cost of doing business in Nairobi county with increased charges targeting informal sector traders such as

hawkers, street vendors and shoe shiners. On section 6 of the bill, he mentioned that the bill would increase the Cost of Healthcare and Public Health Services Provision in Nairobi City County. He mentioned the Health section had introduced various items such as increased charges for tests, increased costs for cleaning and disinfecting and increased cost for operating ambulances and hearse vehicles. He also noted that the Ksh 5,500 levy for the for Anti-D injection will affect H.E President Kenyatta Free Maternity Program (Linda Mama Program). Some of the lessons learnt from analysis of he Nairobi County Finance Bill include; there is Inadequate Public Participation, the taxes are sticky; there is no temporary tax/Licenses, fees for public services should not be included the finance bill, both primary and secondary effects of a tax measure should be considered when analysing the Finance bill, rapid tax increases affect the business environment, spending on Healthcare has positive externalities and there is basis to provide subsidies through the health budget and lastly, the tax policy should be aimed at economic growth and not the reverse.

PLENARY SESSION

Patricia Kamende

Patricia Kamende from Kwale County thanked Leo Kemboi for the presentation terming it as insightful and went ahead to raise issues regarding shoe making sector. She posed a question on what the MCAs and county assembly doing on tax rates in shoe making sector and also asked whether there was room for public participation on this matter. Patricia also noted that the language used in the document is not understandable to many. She also noted that the drop of development funds on agriculture was a concern for Busia county because it would mostly affect the small scale famers.

Response from Leo Kemboi

Leo Kemboi responded to Patricia Kamende's comment by noting that the bill is being passed through various stages thus there is still room for public participation. He noted that the Licensing of shoe shining or shoe makers is too high terming the taxation punitive. He further went ahead to argue that the payment fee for a service should not be part of the finance bill. In regard to language used in the document, Leo noted that there is need to learn on the language for advocacy.

June Ombara

June Ombara

June asked Leo Kemboi to further explain the Ksh. 5000 charged to mothers at Pumwani hospital to take an injection and noted that this would be a strain to women since most of them would not afford. She noted that this is an area where the public participation really needs to be addressed.

Ruth Koki

Ruth noted that very few women would afford the 5k and such a law would deter mothers from using the facility. This action would also lead to increased maternal mortality and morbidity. She

noted that ‘no mother should lose her life or that of her baby due to such exorbitant and punitive charges’.

PRESENTATION BY Hon. JAMES KANYUGO

Honorable James Kanyugo made his presentation on various ways that Nyeri county raises funds on various sectors. He presented the topic on the Nyeri County revenue Administration Act, which was previously a bill. He outlined clearly that according to the Kenya constitution 2010, chapter 12 article 209, only the national government may impose income tax, value added tax, customs duties and other duties on import and export goods and excise tax. An act of Parliament may authorize the national government to impose any other tax or duty except tax specified in clause three, a and b, where now a particular county may impose taxes such as property rates, entertainment taxes or any other tax that it is authorized to impose by the Act. Hon. James Kanyugo stated that the Nyeri County has the original Act, which was passed in 2014 and stated that the county has been relying on this every year since. He went ahead to explain the stages of review of the act which are as follows; Review of the existing Act or the current one is the first step. Departments are requested to give the revised rates. As for new rates, whether they are new to do it as new revenue streams by setting a target for example to get account for the last few years. What comes from the departments is consolidated and tabled for cabinets or what is called an expo on the county level for approval with or without amendment. After that the document is forwarded to the county so the county assembly takes this document for public participation. This is where the public is given an opportunity to air their views. In depth explanation is given to the members of the public. They also give their views and it is from the public participation that the document gets back to the county assembly where all of the public views are collected and debated by the members. Then after that the bill is debated, amendments are made and then it is passed and then taken to the governor for assent where it is gazzeted and published. He went ahead to highlight some of the areas that the county government of Nyeri raises revenues from which include general fees and charges, license fees, parking fees, penalties pegged on parking spaces where motorists may fail to pay their parking fees, large housing and physical planning fees, land rates, refused to issue permits license, permission for unpaid rentable properties, advertisement and signage, market fees, hire of machinery, fees for county stadiums or halls business, livestock and agriculture business fees, Natural Resources extension and maintenance fees, purchase of county minutes, agents fees, data applications fees, application fees as fees for a business permit, change of business location, transfer of business name, change of business name, application for additional business activities, duplicate permits, Sale of duplicate receipts application for new business permit application for f business promotion, higher county premises advertisement, advertising company's application for business, application for sign boards, application for registration of PSV vehicles, application for extension suspension of BSB mandatory fee, application for suspension closure of business permits, corporate research transfer or hawker license assistance transfer, failure to display liquor license, charges for set up of illegal signboards among others. He went ahead to notify members that most of the rates were revised downwards due to the hard economic times posed by COVID 19 pandemic in a bid to make

business reliable. He also went ahead to notify members that they have a county tax waiver administration Act which provides that the CC Finance Authority to waive any tax that he may feel is affecting individual members or groups of people negatively. He also stressed that no public officer or a state officer should be given any waiver from any tax. He went ahead to end his presentation by providing that the finance bill is presented to the county assembly within ninety days after the Appropriation Act is passed. Josiah Kiarie thanked honorable James Kanyugo for the presentation and suggested that the member in charge of finance could make pronouncement of waiving certain taxes and if they have an effect on certain sets of populations.

PLENARY SESSION

Prof. Wanjiku Kabira

Prof Kabira posed a question on the presentation by Honorable Kanyugo and inquired how Covid 19 affected collection of taxes and what kind of waivers they gave?

Response from James Kanyugo

Honorable James Kanyugo responded by saying that Covid affected collection of taxes severely especially in the entertainment industry with sectors such as hotel, bars and restaurants affected hence taxes were waived in remittances for licenses for the period 2020/2021. Matatu fees were waived at 50% plus the taxi cabs. Land rates were also waived. Patients admitted in public hospitals who could not be able to pay were waived. He said that generally there were many waivers across different sectors.

Prof. Wanjiku Kabira

Prof. Kabira asked were there any waivers on women's businesses.

Response from Hon. James Kanyugo

Hon. James Kanyugo responded to professor Kabira's question by saying that there was involvement of women on the finance with most of their businesses having been waived such as salon businesses.

Mary Wambui Kanyi

Mary Wambui Kanyi raised a question with regard to women participation and asked how the county ensures that women actively participated in consultations in giving views and not only listening.

Response from Hon. James Kanyugo

Hon. James Kanyugo responded to Mary Wambui Kanyi's question by stating that they provided opportunities of groups to write memorandums to the county assembly.

Nyakero

Nyakero posed a question and inquired how the county has been involving women in Nyeri county in participation of budget making process and suggested Moving the public participation forum from Wambugu farm to a more neutral ground.

Response from James Kanyugo

Hon. James kanyugo responded by saying they have been using their officers on the ground, ward administrators, people collecting levies to continuously educate the public on importance of raising issues in form of petitions. He acknowledged the need of decentralization of public participation at the ward levels.

Monica Wang'ombe

Monica Wangombe raised the issue of starting a business with regards to initial costs of starting a business. She went ahead to raise concerns on the measures that have been put in place for ease of youth to participate in business.

Muthoni Wanjau

Muthoni Wanjau raised the issue of engagement of public by the county govt in ensuring that taxes are not punitive. She also suggested the need to train women on gender responsive budgeting in the grassroots marginalized women and youth.

Response from Hon. James Kanyugo

Mr. James responded on questions asked by acknowledging there are many taxes but on the hand of landlords, Companies such as Kenya power involved in lighting and electricity and water organizations. He acknowledged that the taxes lying on the government part are the licenses and opened the idea of discussions with the youth in the future about this. The county government tries to plough back taxes collected from businesses. He went ahead and mentioned that the county govt will engage in training women on budget making participation process and financial management in conjunction with partners such as equity and family banks.

Mary Wangai

Mary Wangai also noted that in Nyeri County, there are very many women in poultry farming amongst other types of farming and inquired how the government would assist the women farmers especially in marketing their produce.

Patricia Kamande

Patricia mentioned that gender budgeting training take place in urban areas therefore there is need for such training to go to the grassroots.

Steven Nyakeru

Steven inquired if there was a chance that women would be trained on gender responsive budgeting to grassroots marginalized women youth so that they can understand budgets.

Ndegwa Michael

There is need for focused advocacy to those in position of power because if they own it they shall make it effective unfortunately majority fear public participation.

Serah Mutemi

Serah Mutemi posed a question on community mobilization and involvement. She asked if there is a way it can be made online due to travelling challenges and suggested on going more digital through platforms such as Facebook and WhatsApp as compared to physical meeting of women in the villages.

Response by Hon. James Kanyugo

Hon. James Kanyugo acknowledged it as a good suggestion but argued that there is need for incorporation of both physical and digital meetings. He noted however, most women aren't fully digitally integrated.

Josiah Kiarie

Josiah Kiarie noted that the Hybrid method seems to work . They give links so that people can attend. Training can be incorporated into programmes targeting women and youth. As they are being trained, aspects/modules on gender responsive budgeting can be introduced hence familiarize themselves with public participation. He then informed members of the presentations that would be made in the next session and asked the members to break for a one hour lunch break.

***MEMBERS TOOK A 1 HOUR BREAK FOR LUNCH AND THEN RETURNED FOR THE SECOND SESSION**

Dr. Linda Musumba

Dr. Linda Musumba welcomed members for the afternoon session after a brief lunch break. He introduced the next speaker; Mr. John Ochieng from Innovations for poverty action to speak on Gender Responsive Budgeting ; Experience with County Governments.

PRESENTATION BY Mr. JOHN OCHIENG

Mr. John Ochieng started by pointing out that the Gender subsector not prominent in the county governments and is normally put together with other sectors e.g., Gender, Children, Culture and Social Services (Makueni and Bungoma counties has put all these sectors together, Education, Youth, Gender, Social Services and Sports, Culture, Gender. Putting together all these sectors results to minimal or no allocation to the gender sector. Other counties actually do not have Gender at all. He mentioned that the county's PEM cycle is composed of policy making, planning and budgeting. He noted that the government uses a policy to decide what to do (or not to do) about a public problem or issue that requires its attention and action. He termed a policy as a launch pad of the government decision-making process. He further noted that there is a Public process used for making choices and guiding the allocation of limited resources and there are usually County plans which include Sector Plans that run for 10 years, CIDP that run for 5 years; Current one is 2018-2022; coming 2023-2027 and the ADP which is done Yearly. On the

budgeting element, he mentioned that the process starts in July with the Budget Circular and culminates in June with the County Assembly approving the budget estimates and authorizing the Executive to spend.

PLENARY SESSION

Rachael Keeru welcomed Zaituni for her comments on John Ochieng's presentation.

Zaitunyi

In Swahili dialect, Zaituni went ahead to raise the issue on late salary payment and went ahead to ask whether there is any significant relationship between budget allocation at the county assembly and late salary payment since there is on time collection of taxes and budget allocation.

Jane Ogot

Jane Ogot suggested the diversification of women public participation on budget making process to cover diversified women whether literate, illiterate, single, elite, widowed, physically challenged/enabled differently women. She also suggested improvement of services around women that contributes to budget making process. Janet Ogot noted the need to look at other conversations and platforms as women. She mentioned that one of the challenges they face in the budget making process is the lack of sign language interpretation. She also said that when the people go for public participation they let the politicians influence their decisions. She said that 70% of the women needs are service based.

Hellen Odhiambo

Hellen Odhiambo suggested that there is need to diversify the term gender and need to clarify the position women facing GBV and other endangering practices in the budget.

Response by John Ochieng

John Ochieng responded to the question of the three members by addressing each of them.

On public participation, he argued that there is need for each county to clearly map out on what people to particularly meet and engage with. On improving of services, John stated that there is lack of spatial planning in our county governments and it needs to improve.

John said that the salary delays in Mombasa could be because of late release of funds from the National treasury and also because of internal delays in the counties. He said that in most counties the department in charge of public participation is the department of public administration. He said that they proposed the mapping out of stakeholders when they go out for public participation and each county must map out the people they want to reach. He said that he supports the active participation during CIDP because it will prioritize what it is that each sector of the county government wants to reach the people. He said that when the new governors come in place they would implement CIDP and that would be a good opportunity for women to participate in. he said that there is partial planning in county governments which helps counties in boosting their infrastructural projects. He said that there is need to change their perception so that the women's voices can be heard.

Peninah Kamande

Peninah Kamande mentioned that public participation of women was on a low percentage and the need to sensitize women to participate in such activities. She also inquired about the budget cycle. She went ahead to make members aware that most people participating don't know about the budget cycle bringing about confusion. She said that communities should be given civic education about the budget cycle and the time taken for public participation is very short. She said that some women get booed on by men when they go to public participation meetings where they get shouted at by men and told to keep quiet. She suggested that participation should start from the village levels upwards.

Dr. Linda Musumba

Dr. Linda Musumba asked on what models of public participation that John Ochieng came across during his work.

Response from John. Ochieng

John said that Makueni County has the best participation model he said that the system is Bottom Up in Makueni. He said that every county should map out PWD's so that they are aware of the decisions being made.

Beatrice Cherotich

Beatrice Cherotich said that there is poor sensitization on the issue of public participation and there is the perception that leaders only should attend and the issues on gender is low.

June Ombara

June Ombara said that basic important information about gender responsive budgeting could be made available in pamphlets or brochures in vernacular languages to reach as many women as possible including important dates to mark in the stages in the budget making process.

Michael Ndegwa

Ndegwa Michael from NCBC asked John what his take was on leaders' manifesto via public participation and introduction of new ideas that were not captured in CIDP.

Response from John Ochieng

John said that Manifestos are campaign tools that are dumped by politicians immediately after elections and most of them don't live up to their expectations.

PRESENTATION BY SHARON NGAIRA

Sharon Ngaira shared some of the lessons learnt from public participation for the Busia County Fiscal Strategy Paper 2022. She mentioned that an estimated 600 persons participated in this

meeting comprising of both men and women. She mentioned that she was accompanied by two women small scale cross-border traders one of whom is a youth leader in Busia County. She also mentioned that the official presenting the budget in the department, acknowledged the comments made by UoN WEE Hub for consideration. She mentioned that the participants were given time to air their views and complaints, the concerns raised by citizens were responded to and participants were given food and drinks. However, she mentioned that some challenges encountered during the public participation included; lack of visual display of data to allow the participants follow on the presentations, the hard copies of the draft CFSP were not enough, only few individuals had them, the rest of individuals followed blindly, English language was mostly used during the presentations this however brought about the language barrier as the illiterate people among the participants could hardly understand what was discussed, lack of sign language interpreters to enable PWDs to follow the presentation, some answers provided to the public were not satisfactory and finally, there was difficulty in finding the women who would attend the meeting due to the short notice given as the ones contacted were engaged. She listed some of the lessons learnt; there is need for the county to display the data visually to allow participants follow on presentations, the county should make enough document copies for participants, the county government should use a language that participants understand to avoid language barrier, the county should engage a sign language interpreter to enable PWD to follow presentations, it is important for the County to explain the criteria used to roll out Kazi mtaani given some rural areas in Busia do not have the program and there is also need to put up rescue centers and other GBV centers since there was only one center serving Busia county that had limited staffs at the same time there was an increasing number of gender-based violence cases within the county.

PLENARY SESSION

Linda Musumba

Dr. Linda lauded Sharon for the great presentation and also asked her if she felt intimidated in any way when she made a presentation during public participation. She reiterated that John had mentioned the first agenda after the election was to work on the CIDP. She noted that women have also mentioned issues of funding, therefore they need to be given money from counties to carry on with their work.

Response from Sharon Ngaira

She was not intimidated at all.

Janet Ogot

Janet asked Sharon when she was collecting her data if she was able to have a discussion with the women rep of that particular county. She said they need to take the issue on gender seriously and they need to find a way to bring women in in terms of their role in the gender responsive budget meeting. She noted that gender is not devolved as a department per say as it is anchored under something. She also mentioned that there is need to engage the women reps even in the CIDP. She also noted that Kwale and some of other four counties had never elected women MCAs, and

therefore questioned how prepared women are to make sure women from these counties are also in top decision making tables more so on legislation and representation. She noted that Budget is also about voting and prioritizing projects and programs in the county assembly. Janet further noted that the presentations were great nice and stressed the need to come up with mitigation measures and strategic analysis of the problem questions. She also mentioned that women also need to follow up implementation of the budget cycle not only leave it to the men.

Response from Sharon Ngaira

Sharon said she was not able to contact the women representative as there was limited time to do so but given time she might be able to do it.

June Ombara

From the recommendation that Sharon gave on the need for a sign language interpreter, June suggested that there is need to widen this to accommodate other areas of disabilities, e.g., use of the braille for those with visual impairment.

Christine Kalikanda

Christine Kalikanda suggested that best way to have a successful journey on Gender Responsive Budgeting should be directly involvement of women. There is need to equip them with the necessary information and charge them with painful realities like analyzing budget expenditures for them to see how their resources are mismanaged.

Luciana Ndila

They have no budget for sensitization of women for programmes. They depend on partners and stakeholders hence they are held behind due to lack of funds. There is the gender sector working group but they have no budget so it is kind of lagging behind.

Patricia Kamende

Patricia Kamende asked what they can do as women to stop the gender discrimination and what can be done to get people to be engaged in CIDP. There is need for women to get involved in the CIDP and give their views.

Muthoni Njoroge

Muthoni Njoroge said that as women plan to participate they lack the data and allocation of funds is very little and they need platforms where they can share ideas. This is because Gender is stacked together with other sectors e.g. in Nakuru, Gender has been put together with culture and betting hence limiting resources available for gender mainstreaming. There needs to be sector specific allocation as opposed to clustering sectors together with minimal allocation of resources.

Peninah Karume

Peninah Karume said that in Kajiado there is a lot of ignorance from the women due to many areas being remote and this makes the women in Kajiado lack representation. She said they have a big task and they have to try and get to the grassroot level.

PRESENTATION BY CAROLINE WAMBUGU

Dr. Linda then welcomed Caroline Wambugu to make her presentation which was on ‘Experience of Drafting and Tabling of the Elderly persons Bill, Kiambu County’.

She mentioned that the presentation was on a journey with Naitera, a Community Based Organization in Kiambu County during the drafting of the Kiambu County Elderly Person’s Welfare Bill, 2014. The objectives were to; discuss stakeholders involved in the drafting and tabling of a Bill to the stage of being passed into law i.e., an Act, the steps taken in the drafting a Bill and the role of each stakeholder in this case the role of legislative drafter and Naitera and Interaction at every stage and the experiences and challenges and also in some cases the lessons learnt. She briefly mentioned that a policy would be initiated by any person including; the executive and executive formations such as parties, business associations, organized groups or individual citizens. She also mentioned that Naitera Community Empowerment Programme is a Community Based Organization with a vision-to ensure sustainable livelihoods, a cleaner environment managed through democratic governance of the community for the benefit of all. Some of the activities that they are involved in include; working with the elderly in the community influencing county policies on the plight of the elderly, mobilizing community support for the elderly ensuring that they are aware of the issues facing the elderly and the intervention that they can that they can undertake, organizing regular medical camps where health Professionals examine and treat the elderly during medical camps and door to door comfort visits, conducting baseline surveys whose findings are developed into policy briefs that are with members of the County government in an effort to influence their decision in enacting elderly friendly law. They also Organizes workshops for local leaders to create awareness on the need for elderly support in the community and open forums through community planning committee in effort to raise awareness on the plight of the elderly. The Bill was drafted because of various reasons such as; there was an increased no. of elderly persons who were vulnerable to abuse, deprivation and exclusion. Carol mentioned that some of the challenges faced during the drafting of the Bill was limited financial resources to reach to the people and get their input in order to come up with a good policy document, communication barrier in trying to get the elderly to articulate the issues.

She went ahead to enlighten the team on the stages of policy formulation which include; Policy initiation, negotiation and public participation, finalization of the policy, cabinet or County Executive Committee approval, Assent, Publication and finally draft of the Bill. She further explained that a Bill has several features which include; preliminary provisions, 3 principal provisions, final provisions, and schedules. She explained that they Engaged with the members of the assembly and discussed the contents and provisions of the Bill. However, a major challenge they encountered was that majority of the members were male which made it difficult to consider the plight of the elderly especially women.

PLENARY SESSION

Jackie Omega

Janey inquired why the senate said that they would not discuss the pending bills since last year it was said that both bills have to be passed by both houses.

There are factors to take into consideration such as political positions, there is need to consider the Bills have no loopholes so that it is passed smoothly and also avoid wastage of resources. Pending Bills could be as a result of fights between the two houses.

Linda Musumba

There are people who have the expertise and the WEE Hub is available and the women can ask for assistance. She also asked the members to write in the chat box the way forward, what and how they would like as way forward.

Janet Ogot

She asked Carol to discuss why they were barred to present it and instead they had to get a MCA to do it as much as she didn't share their vision. She inquired whether the public could be allowed to present bills in the assembly not only to sit in the public gallery. Janet also mentioned there is need to form a movement from the training and keep the synergy and sensitization on all the topics taught today. She mentioned that the quarterly training is of help to monitor progress and impact. She also mentioned that women should never fear media engagement, they must also learn to share some of these agenda on radio and TV in their native language to reach the grassroots women and for inclusivity.

Ruth Kyene

Ruth Kyene asked if it is possible to go back and do the same bill and take it back as a motion or once it is passed it becomes law and there is nothing that can be done. Ruth also stressed on the need of many women leaders as possible to sit in the House Business Committee in the assembly and national parliament to push the pending legislations to the floor of the house.

Aziza Issa

Policies and laws are there but implementation is a challenge. She mentioned that women of Mombasa County, Sauti ya Wanawake they are facing a big challenge with their children who have been involved in those groups of Chafu, No tuptalent school for them to reform ,no rehabilitation center for them either, they have been involved or used in bad things which are all have been said here something must be done immediately before election.

Response from Caroline Wambugu

Caroline responded by saying that it is possible because they will go through the stages they went through. She said that even an individual could come up with one but it is an expensive task. She said that the government has set aside funds for legislative budgeting and told Madam Ruth to take

advantage of those resources. If they need to draft a bill, they can visit the chair of the committee and then bring on board a legislative drafter. Caroline also mentioned that it takes a lot of time to come up with a Bill and there are financial consequences especially to an individual therefore it is good to go through an organization.

Peninah Karume

Peninah mentioned that there is need for civic education since it is crucial for citizens.

Lucila Ndila

All players need to join hands together and educate grassroots on WEE and importance of women participation in gender responsive budgeting and other pertinent issues affecting women

PRESENTATION BY DR. AGNES MEROKA

She introduced herself and mentioned she is a researcher. Spoke about NABWEE that was launched during the women economic forum 2022. She mentioned that NABWEE is a platform that brings together different actors; government agencies, women's organizations and the Hub's partners such as CCGD and CRAWN Trust to mobilize and create a platform where women can work together towards building. A very strong cohesive movement towards WEE. She mentioned the platform had been recently launched and the Hub was looking to kick start work. She mentioned that the Hub was looking forward to involving all the women who were at the training session. There are various areas of work under the NABWEE platform such as gender budgeting (how to push the agenda forward), AGPO etc. She mentioned that the Hub was very excited about the platform and is very excited to work together with women. In Kenya across all the counties. Therefore, she called the women to work together towards this agenda and for common good.

Josiah Kiarie

Josiah mentioned that there is need to participate meaningfully at the county level budget process by women. The women need to engage with the budget documents. He also mentioned that there is need for a coordinated mechanism between networks. There are resources in these networks. The networks can really influence the budget process such analyzing budget documents and picking issues from the ground. CCGD has an initiative on GRB through the Gender Budgeting Network. When these issues are brought to platforms such as NABWEE, there is coordinated advocacy and action. Lastly, he thanked the WEE Hub for organizing the training and thanked the participants for their time and participation.

WAY FORWARD AND CONCLUSION

The women appreciated the training terming it as very informative and stressed on the need for sensitization at the grassroot level and they would appreciate more invitation to trainings such as these by the WEE hub. Dr. Linda went ahead and thanked all the participants for their time and participation in the training. She also thanked the WEE Hub for organizing the training and the

speakers for finding time to attend the training and speak to the women in the various issues on gender budgeting at the National and County level. She also informed the members that the network that was created was very crucial and would aid in dissemination of information and mentioned that the Hub would walk with them on this journey of gender budgeting. As a way forward, Dr. Linda requested the participants;

- i. To go to their counties and inquire at what stage the budget cycle is and how they can engage
- ii. To inquire how they can participate in the CIDP in their counties after the August elections.
- iii. Women leaders from Busia would need to prepare and attend the public participation that was coming up in the next two weeks.
- iv. Dr. Linda mentioned that the WEE Hub would create an email list from the women for communication.

There being no other item for discussion, the training ended at 5.30p.m with a word of prayer led by Rachael Keeru.

Faith Chelangat - Tropical Institute of Community Health and Development -Busia County
Beldine Omondi - Tropical Institute of Community Health and Development -Busia County
Florence Atieno - Cross Border Women Traders Association - Busia County
Beatrice Juma - Smile Woman of Africa - Busia County
Mwanasha Gasero - Tuwajali wajane CBO, Kwale County
Jospine Wahu - Makongeni CBO, Kwale County
Mwanakombo Kibwana - Sauti ya Mama, Kwale County
Patricia Kamende - Pride of Shimoni Girls CBO, Kwale County
Monicah Wang'ombe - County Government On Nyeri, Nyeri County
Mary Wangai -Nyeri County
Agnes Mutisya- Nyeri County
Elizabeth Muriuki - Nyeri County Budget Coalition (NCBC) Nyeri County
Njeri Gakuo - mary - Nyeri Young Women Empowerment Initiative (NYWEI), Nyeri County
Elizabeth Muthoni Wanjau - Voice Of Nyeri Initiative (VONI), Nyeri County
Silvaana Lesuuda -Network Empowering Samburu Transformation (NEST), Samburu County
Veronica Leparsanti - Bright Future Foundation , Samburu County
Veronica Lokidongoi - Light of the Society Youth Organisation, Samburu County
Margaret Nawar -Naapunye , Samburu County
Annie Kanai - Samburu Women Empowerment Intergrated Program , Samburu County
Nanina Nchoke - Cross border Traders Namanga, Kajiado County
Elizabeth Kyalo - Kajiado county
Jackline Njau - Cross border Traders Namanga, Kajiado County
Miriam Pushati - Maasai women dairy, Kajiado County
Phylis Matampash - Maasai women dairy, Kajiado County
Cecilia Simiren - Maasai Women Dairy, Kajiado County
Tumpes Bene - Masai women dairy, Kajiado County
Kilena Mapenai - Government Official - County Government of Kajiado, Kajiado County
Peninah Karume - Woman Entrepreneur, Kajiado County

Evaline Chepkemoi - NWSC sub-county coordinator, Kajiado County

Hon Ruth Kyene - MCA –NZAMBANI WARD, Kitui County

Luciana Ndila - County Director, State Department For Gender, Kitui County

Christine Mwendu Kalikanda -Initiative For Inclusive Empowerment, Kitui County

Serah Mutemi - Entrepreneur MUTITO HILLS HONEY , Kitui County

Rhodesether Muthui - Kitui County

Josephine Kitheka - Kitui County

Ruth Koki - Kitui County

Christine Mwendu Kimani - Kitui County

Lillian Karanja - Nakuru County Government, Nakuru County

Racheal Muthoni Njoroge - Government official working on gender, Nakuru County

Jacklyne Masenoi - Women Like Us Foundation , Nakuru County

Beatrice Cherotich - Owner Trajeks enterprise , Nakuru County

Dorcas Mugure - NWSC- Sub- County coordinator or member, Nakuru County

Jacinta Wambui - Stress free group, Nakuru County

Margaret Wanjiru - Kanini Self Help group, Nakuru County

Cecilia Gibore - Women Rights Organization HIMA, Nakuru County

Hellen Abour - Woman Entrepreneur

Cynthia Lavender Odongo - NWCS Member

Lydia Odhiambo- NWSC Kisumu East Coordinator, Kisumu County

Hellen Ongere- NWSC Nyando Sub County, Kisumu County

Janet Winnie Ogot -NWSC Kisumu Central Coordinator, Kisumu County

Jeronim Obwar - YESAM- ED, Kisumu County

Judith Mwaniki - KYPA, Nairobi County

Snorine Vusamia - Writer/ Business lady, Nairobi County

Rachel Akinyi - Haart Kenya, Nairobi County

Brendah Oyule- NWSC, Nairobi County

Elizabeth Maina - Nairobi County

Mary Muritu - Nairobi county

Ann Maina - Nairobi county

Emily Oduor - Nairobi county

Rosemary Wangai - Nairobi county

Salome Gathoni - Nairobi county

Jackie Omega Moraa - MCA rep , Kiambu County

Shiku Nyamu - Human Rights Activist, Kiambu County

Meali Hussein - Mombasa County

Aziza Abdalla Isa- Women Rights Organization - Mtongwe Chapter, Mombasa County

Zaituni Aziz - Business Woman, Mombasa County

Violet Muthiga - Sauti Ya Wanawake Org - NWSC Member, Mombasa county

WEE HUB Researchers

Prof. Wanjiku Kabira - Hub Leader, WEE Hub

Dr. Mary Mbithi - Director Research, WEE Hub

Dr. Marygoretti Akinyi - Researcher, WEE Hub

Reuben Waswa- Researcher, WEE Hub

Wambui Kanyi - Researcher, WEE Hub

Abugael Nyawacha - Programme manager, WEE Hub

Frederick Kimotho - RA, WEE Hub

June Ombara - RA, WEE Hub

Rachael Keeru - RA, WEE Hub

Ruth Wamuyu - RA, WEE Hub

Dorothy Khamala - RA, WEE Hub

Esther Kyalo - RA, WEE Hub

Eric Bundi - RA, WEE Hub

Dr. Linda Musumba - Researcher, WEE Hub

Beatrice Kamau - RA, WEE Hub

Brender Akoth - RA, WEE Hub

Nelly Nkatha - RA, WEE Hub

Rebecca Kuthera - RA, WEE Hub

Maryanne Mbogo - RA, WEE Hub

Caroline nyakinyua - Researcher, WEE Hub

Dr. Agnes Meroka - Researcher, WEE Hub

Annex 2 - Programme of the training



UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI
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WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT HUB

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ONLINE TRAINING

GENDER RESPONSIVE BUDGETING

Monday February 28th, 2022 | 09.00HRS

Moderator; Dr. Linda Musumba

Time	Activity	Responsible
9:00a.m – 9:15a.m	Preliminaries	Prof. Kabira
9.30a.m – 10:30 a.m.	Principles of Gender Responsive Budgeting	Samuel Gitau - Treasury
10:40a.m – 11.40a.m	Lessons learnt from Busia and Nairobi Counties budget analysis	Leo Kemboi - IEA
11:50a.m - 1.00pm	Drafting of the Nyeri County Finance Bill	Hon James Kanyungo
1.00p.m - 2.00p.m	Health Break	
2:00pm – 3.00p.m	The Annual County Budget Cycle: Practical Experiences from Working with Counties	John Otieno, IPA
3.00p.m - 3.30p.m	Experience on presentation of WEE Hub proposals of Busia County Analysis Bill to the County Assembly	Sharon Ngaira - CCGD
3.30p.m- 4.00pm	Experience of drafting and tabling of the Elderly persons Bill, Kiambu County	Caroline Wambugu

4.00pm - 4.30pm	Way Forward and Closing Remarks	Dr. Linda Musumba
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