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OVERVIEW: WOMEN COUNT PHASE II KENYA

The issue

Women Count has significantly contributed to addressing gender data gaps in Kenya. Despite achieving many milestones, persistent challenges included:

- Weak policy, legal and financial environments that posed barriers to sustaining gains. Chronic underfunding for gender statistics and the delayed roll-out of the Standard Chart of Accounts to track the public allocation of resources towards gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) hampered the ability to measure progress.
- Several critical data gaps remained that limited understanding of key issues, including around gender and the environment, women's political participation, women's economic empowerment (WEE) and violence against women (VAW), including tracking of the removal of discriminatory laws and social norms, and the adoption of legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality.
- Inadequate access and limited use of gender data posed challenges for monitoring progress on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Our response

- **Create an enabling environment:** UN Women strengthened and expanded partnerships with policymakers for a more robust, coordinated, integrated and sustainable gender statistics enabling environment with gender data mainstreamed in national development plans; improved coordination with the Inter-Agency Gender Statistics Technical Committee (IAGSTC) and Technical Working Committee on Citizen-Generated Data; and promoted gender data collection and use, including citizen data produced by civil society organizations (CSOs).

- **Increase data production:** UN Women provided technical assistance to the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) for key survey questionnaires; assessed administrative data systems from an SDG perspective; developed improvement plans or strategies for collecting administrative data on gender-based violence (GBV), education, civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS), and agriculture; developed a gender management information system (for all national and international reporting frameworks); developed systems to track public allocations for GEWE; analyse/reprocess Agricultural Survey data; reprocessed the 2015/16 Household Budget Survey (HBS); analysed the 2024/2025 HBS; and revised and updated 2020 Kenya's Women's Empowerment Index (WEI).
- **Improve data accessibility and use:** UN Women supported the creation and maintenance of gender data portals on the KNBS website and Council of Governors (CoG) data portal; facilitated data-visualization competitions for university students; organized and institutionalized user-producer dialogues; disseminated knowledge products at national and county levels; developed the capacity of mid-level policymakers to use gender data; supported academic and research institutions to develop research papers on gender statistics; supported and trained women's rights movements and media on using data for advocacy; supported Kenya's reporting on international commitments such as the Voluntary National Review (VNR); and worked with parliamentarians and media to promote and monitor gender data use for policymaking.

Key results

Creating an enabling environment

- **Gender is systematically embedded in Kenya's core statistical planning architecture, creating stronger conditions for sustained production and use of gender data across government.** The [Kenya Strategy for the Development of Statistics \(KSDS\) 2024–2028](#), developed through inclusive multistakeholder co-creation, provides Kenya with a comprehensive framework for strengthening the national statistical system (NSS). Through UN Women's support, gender perspectives and gender-related statistical activities were systematically embedded in the strategy. It further ensures that gender statistics are used to [monitor](#) progress on implementing national and county-level planning instruments, including the [Fourth Medium-Term Plan \(MTP IV\)](#) and County-Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) – which mainstream gender, thanks to UN Women efforts in 2022 and 2023. The KSDS strengthens coordination between State and non-State actors and enhances institutional capacity to generate and use high-quality data for evidence-based policy and budget decisions. Complementing the KSDS, UN Women supported KNBS and the IAGSTC to develop and validate the [Gender Sector Statistics Plan \(GSSP II 2024–2028\)](#) to guide gender statistics production and utilization. The GSSP II strengthens national capacity to generate gender data, including administrative data and citizen data to help close persistent gaps and make data systems more inclusive. The plan also strengthens coordination and collaboration as central goals across ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs), counties, CSOs and development partners, ensuring coherence in gender statistics priorities. As such, Kenya now has a comprehensive road map for producing and applying gender statistics, fostering strong partnerships. According to Bonface Makokha, Principal Secretary of the State Department for Economic Planning: *“This strategy provides a robust and comprehensive framework for strengthening statistical capacity across the NSS and addressing statistical challenges in the dynamic data landscape. It has been developed under the leadership of KNBS, in close consultation with key stakeholders and reaffirms the Government's continued dedication to advancing the production, management and utilization of credible and impartial official statistics.”*
- **Kenya's Inter-Agency Gender Statistics Technical Committee has become a sustained institutional mechanism for coordinating gender statistics, strengthening collaboration across actors and substantially increasing the production and use of gender data.** Under

the leadership of the IAGSTC – which is co-chaired by KNBS and the State Department for Gender Affairs and Affirmative Action (SDGAAA) – the GSSP II established clear priorities for generating gender statistics, institutionalized gender-responsive data systems and aligned national efforts with *Vision 2030*, the SDGs and global GEWE commitments. Subnational coordination also improved thanks to IAGSTC-led capacity-building initiatives with 1,523 county officials trained from 2022–2025. In addition, the national Government has used gender statistics published in the annual Economic Survey from 2020 to date (see section III), which is informed by administrative data generated by various government agencies and shared with KNBS through the IAGSTC to track and monitor inclusive GEWE programmes, monitor progress under SDG 5, and guide equitable resource allocation. The IAGSTC continues to be an effective mechanism for harmonizing gender data efforts and strengthening national and subnational capacities to generate and use gender data to inform planning and budgeting. Based on the findings of the 2023 *Public Expenditure Financial Analysis Report* on gender-responsive public financial management frameworks and the *Public Financial Management Reforms Strategy (2023–2028)* supported by the SDGAAA, National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC), UN Women and UNICEF as members of the IAGSTC, the public allocation of resources for children and GEWE programmes is also now institutionalized. The Medium-Term Expenditure Framework, which is anchored on the MTP IV, now [prioritizes the allocation of public resources](#) for GEWE programmes (SDG 5.c.1) and child-sensitive budgeting. The National Treasury has issued Budget Call Circulars – e.g. [Treasury Circular No. 11/2024](#) (Section 52–54) and [Treasury Circular No. 8/2025 \(Section 53\)](#) – to instruct government agencies to mainstream gender considerations and child-sensitive budgeting in fiscal planning processes for 2024/25, 2025/26 and 2026/27 to address gender inequalities and ensure equitable resource allocation. With UN Women’s technical and financial support, provided jointly with the SDGs Kenya Forum, KNBS and the SDGAAA, the IAGSTC has regularly convened stakeholders from MDAs and CSOs, enhancing collaboration, improving data culture-sharing and aligning priorities across the NSS, contributing to the increased availability of quality gender data. Improved collaboration has led to better availability and use of gender data for evidence-based policymaking (see section III), monitoring progress on gender equality commitments in the Third [Voluntary National Review](#) and the [Beijing+30 Country Report](#), and advancing inclusive and sustainable development.

- **Capacity-building strengthened at least 2,726 data users’ and producers’ ability to generate and use gender data at scale, equipping national institutions to integrate gender more systematically into major surveys, policy and budgeting decisions following various trainings from 2022–2025.** This includes:
 - 356 officials (143 female; 213 male) who learned how to systematically integrate gender perspectives into the statistical production cycle in 2025 through a series of technical workshops organized by UN Women in collaboration with UNICEF, UNFPA, SDGAAA, KNBS and NGEC. The trainings focused on strengthening NSS actors’ ability to design questionnaires, sampling frameworks, field procedures and analytical plans for major national surveys and censuses.
 - Participants put their new knowledge to use in preparing the 2025/26 *Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey*, the 2025/26 *Kenya Mini Demographic and Health Survey (DHS)* and the 2025/26 *Integrated Labour Force Survey* (which will include a light time-use module). These surveys now better capture gender-specific issues, such as unpaid care and domestic work, labour force participation, health decision-making and women’s empowerment. Participants also enhanced their gender data analysis skills, including by reprocessing data sets from the 2022 *Kenya DHS* and 2021 *Kenya Time-Use Survey (TUS)*. This strengthened capacity supported the updating of the *Women’s Empowerment Index* and improved national capacity to estimate the [Economic Value of Unpaid Domestic and Care Work](#) through the creation of a household satellite account. Trained MDAs and counties are now better equipped to use gender statistics to track SDG 5, guide

gender-responsive budgeting (GRB), and design targeted interventions across labour markets, health, education and social protection policies. According to Baldwin Anyiga, Economist at the SDGAAA: *“Through its circulars on budget preparation, the National Treasury has anchored gender-responsive budgeting in robust gender statistics – establishing it as a cornerstone for addressing inequalities and ensuring equitable resource allocation across ministries, departments, agencies and counties.”*

- In addition, 40 staff from the **Nigeria** Bureau of Statistics received peer-to-peer support from two KNBS staff and UN Women on TUS data cleaning, analysis and report writing. Over a two-week mission in 2025, KNBS shared its best practices and lessons learned from implementing its first-ever national TUS in 2023. The mission focused on data cleaning, analysis and development of [Nigeria’s TUS Report 2025](#), which was published in October 2025. This exchange was supported financially by the UN Women West and Central Africa Regional Office and utilized Women Count Kenya training materials on TUS implementation and reporting. As a result, both Kenya and Nigeria strengthened their institutional capacities to produce high-quality time-use data, which are critical for informing gender-responsive policies, including care economy strategies/plans.
- Also in 2025, 38 officials from Machakos County learned how to produce and apply gender data for policy and budget decision-making at every stage of the data value chain – from production to analysis, application and reporting. The capacity-building by UN Women in collaboration with KNBS, the National Treasury and the SDGs Kenya Forum enhanced county officials’ skills on generating and using gender data to analyse inequalities, identify priority groups and design targeted interventions to support women’s economic participation, inclusive planning and improved development outcomes. As a result, Machakos County officials are now better equipped to ensure that revenue reforms, development of the next cycle of CIDPs (2028–2032) and social programmes are informed by accurate gender-responsive statistics.

Increasing data production

- **The [National SDG Gender Indicator Framework](#) was updated and published in 2025, with timely, disaggregated and policy-relevant gender statistics. UN Women supported KNBS to update 59 of the 85 global gender-specific SDG indicators (nearly 70%), up significantly from 53% in 2022¹. This progress was made possible through enhanced capacities in reprocessing existing data from 2022 Kenya DHS, 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census, 2023/24 Kenya Housing Survey and administrative sources in line with global SDG metadata standards. The improved availability and quality of SDG gender data have strengthened Kenya’s ability to monitor gender equality outcomes, identify emerging gender gaps, and support planning and evidence-based policymaking. National and county officials now use harmonized gender disaggregated indicators to guide sector planning, budget allocation and GEWE programme design. The strengthened framework also enhances accountability for SDG 5 and related targets by providing policymakers and CSOs with reliable, comparable gender data. The updated indicators now form part of the National SDG Indicator Framework that includes the Global SDG Gender Indicator Framework and the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators for Africa. The latter informed Kenya’s [2024 VNR Report](#), in which the Women Count programme was specifically acknowledged by the Government of Kenya (on page 42) for supporting the increased production of gender data for SDG 5 reporting.**
- **Women Count significantly expanded the production of policy relevant gender data on women’s economic empowerment in Kenya, strengthening the evidence base for labour, care, financial inclusion and poverty eradication policies and programmes. Through support to KNBS and partners, UN Women supported 20 data collection initiatives² to help generate and improve key data sources on women’s socio economic participation**

including the “Social and Economic Inclusion” chapter of the annual *Economic Survey Report* (2025, 2024, 2023, 2022), the *Financial Access Household Survey Report* (2024), the *Kenya Time-Use Report* and subsequent *National Care Needs Assessment* (2023), the updated Kenya Women’s Empowerment Index (WEI) published in the *Women’s Empowerment in Kenya: Developing a Measure* report (2025) and the household satellite account published in the *Economic Value of Unpaid Domestic and Care Work Report* (2025). Also, strengthened the gender responsiveness of major national survey processes, including the 2025/26 Kenya Integrated Household and Budget Survey, which will include gender-responsive socioeconomic data (published in 2026) and the 2025/26 Kenya Mini DHS, which captures data on new forms of VAW (to be released in 2026). Together, these efforts have increased the availability of data to monitor national gender equality commitments and support more evidence-based economic and social policymaking in Kenya (see section III on improving data use).

- Kenya significantly expanded the availability of subnational gender data, equipping counties with standardized evidence to strengthen planning, budgeting and monitoring.** Some [47 County Gender Datasheets](#), developed by the CoG, KNBS and SDGAAA with the support of UN Women and officially launched during a high-level event in March 2026, provide a comprehensive evidence base on gender equality and women’s empowerment indicators to respond to persistent gaps in availability and use of gender data at the county level. The datasheets reveal persistent gender inequalities, marked inter-county disparities, and an urgent need for targeted, data-driven interventions. Anchored within Kenya’s devolved governance framework, the datasheets will support counties in planning, budgeting and monitoring progress under the third-generation CIDPs 2022–2027.
- Improved gender-responsive civil registration and vital statistics are informing evidence-based decision-making across education, health and social sectors.** The [2024 Kenya Vital Statistics Report](#) was produced and published for the second consecutive year with comprehensive gender-disaggregated indicators. UN Women contributed to the gender analysis, drafting and technical review of the report, which now systematically highlights sex-disaggregated trends in births, deaths, marriages and causes of death, alongside a narrative explanation of gender gaps. The availability of improved gender-responsive CRVS data has expanded the evidence base for government planning and policy decisions. In the health sector, policymakers used sex-specific mortality trends to strengthen maternal and child health interventions. For instance, the [Linda Mama programme](#) – a Kenyan Government initiative for free maternal health services – transitioned to provide comprehensive care with 2025 reforms launched by the President of Kenya evolving it into [Linda Jamii](#), which expands coverage to include the entire household. Further, the report has supported advocacy to improve birth registration completeness. Ministry of Education programmes rely on birth registration completeness data to enrol only eligible learners and allocate grants as subsidies. These improved CRVS data will help the Ministry of Education enhance identity systems and expand access to educational services through the Kenya Education Management Information System. Similarly, CRVS data contribute to SDG monitoring, gender equality policies and development planning by reinforcing collaboration among CRVS stakeholders and institutionalizing the production of gender-responsive vital statistics since 2023. In addition, the findings of the [2023 Kenya Vital Statistics Report](#) on the rising adolescent birth rate in certain counties prompted the Government to develop a *National Action Plan on the Triple Threat* (GBV, HIV and teen pregnancy). With the help of the KVSIR published in 2024, this Action Plan can now be monitored regularly and directly, without having to rely on data sources produced every 5 or 10 years from surveys and censuses. This progress supports the Government’s ability to make more informed evidence-based policy choices that advance national and global commitments on gender equality. From 2025, UN Women has also participated in the CRVS National Technical Working Group, taking part in quarterly meetings, which strengthened collaboration between Civil Registration Services, KNBS, development partners and other relevant national stakeholders and increased the systematic integration of gender perspectives in CRVS data published in the *Kenya Vital Statistics Reports*.

- **UN Gender data gleaned from Kenya's annual Economic Survey have informed national planning and financing decisions on women's economic empowerment and social inclusion.** With UN Women's support, KNBS strengthened the 'Social and Economic Inclusion' chapter across multiple editions of the annual survey, providing government with more consistent gender data on employment, earnings, agriculture, leadership and decision making, access to credit etc. to monitor progress on implementing the MTP IV and CIDPs at national and subnational levels and informing the Government's fiscal measures and policies, including the Finance Bill. This evidence has been used to inform the implementation of national planning and guide fiscal decisions. For example, [2023 Economic Survey Report](#) findings prompted the Government to increase funding and access for women's socioeconomic empowerment and social protection programmes, leading to an increase in the number of women beneficiaries from 41,646 in 2022/23 to 728,000 in 2023/24. The [2024 Economic Survey Report](#) informed the Government's prioritization of initiatives such as the Women Enterprise Fund, the Uwezo Fund, and the Youth Enterprise Development Fund (which grants loans to women, youth and persons with disabilities) in the MTP IV. The Government also used published data to increase the amount of grants to the WEF by nearly USD 1 million in 2023/24. Lastly, the most recent edition, [2025 Economic Survey Report](#), presented new gender statistics on employment, earnings, agriculture, education, health, social protection, governance, access to credit and other areas, enabling more nuanced assessments of gender disparities. To highlight Government efforts aimed at ensuring the equitable participation of women and men in socioeconomic life, it also includes data on the three aforementioned affirmative action funds.
- **Key economic and financial inclusion reports informed the development of Kenya's National Financial Inclusion Strategy.** In 2025, UN Women played a pivotal role in strengthening the use of gender data for national policy formulation through its technical support to the Central Bank of Kenya during the development of the [Kenya National Financial Inclusion Strategy 2025-2028](#). The Strategy, which aims to enhance access to and usage of quality, affordable and reliable financial services for all Kenyans, was developed through a multi-stakeholder process involving SDGAAA, KNBS, National Treasury and the State Department for MSMEs Development and Financial Sector Deepening – Kenya, joint financial sector regulators, telcos, industry associations, development partners and members of the Financial Inclusion Advisory Group. This process benefited significantly from the integration of gender perspectives and peer review by UN Women, which were grounded in the [2024 Financial Access Household Survey](#) and other gender data sets UN Women has supported, including the aforementioned *Economic Survey 2025*. These enabled the Strategy to identify persistent gender gaps in access, usage and quality of financial services. For example, the indicators included data on the financial inclusion of persons with disabilities (77.9%, which is lower than the national average of 84.8%). UN Women's technical contributions ensured that gender-disaggregated insights such as women's financial health, reduced access to credit, lower mobile Internet use, and lower uptake of insurance and pension products were embedded throughout the Strategy. This evidence drove the establishment of dedicated gender-specific pillars within the Strategy, including Pillar 6 on improving access to finance for women, youth, people with disabilities, MSMEs and forcibly displaced persons. When launching the Strategy in December 2025, Cabinet Secretary for the National Treasury and Economic Planning, [John Mbadi](#), said: "*gender gap in access to formal financial services narrowed to 1.6% in 2024 from 12.7% in 2006, which is way below the global average of 6%.*" The Strategy also mainstreams gender across its governance, implementation and monitoring frameworks, drawing directly on sex-disaggregated indicators from FinAccess Surveys and other data sources from KNBS and sector regulators. Through this process, UN Women supported the institutionalization of gender data use in financial policymaking, positioning gender equality as central to Kenya's financial inclusion agenda and strengthening national capacity to track progress towards more inclusive and equitable financial systems.

- Kenya's TUS and a national care needs assessment informed two key national policies on care and women's empowerment and contributed to institutionalizing the regular production of time-use data.** The [Kenya Time-Use Survey Report](#), published in 2023, coupled with the findings of a UN Women-supported [National Care Needs Assessment](#) in 2022, were used by the SDGAAA, KNBS and UN Women in developing Kenya's 2025 [National Policy on Women's Economic Empowerment](#) as well as the [National Care Policy](#), adopted by the Cabinet in 2025. The latter includes protections for domestic workers and aims to achieve the 5Rs (recognize, reduce redistribute, reward and represent) for domestic and care work that is currently invisible, through interventions like childcare centres, elderly care facilities and caregiver training programmes, with a view to compensating care-related work. As noted in an interview in *The Nation* with Edith Murogo, Executive Director of the Centre for Domestic Training and Development: *"this signals progress towards gender justice and economic dignity. The real test now is implementation, and civil society stands ready to work with the government to ensure this policy delivers real protection for care workers."* Based on the 2021 TUS, KNBS also developed a household satellite account, published as the [Economic Value of Unpaid Domestic and Care Work Report 2025](#), which revealed that Kenyan women spend at least 25.8 billion hours on such work per year, compared to just 4.8 billion hours by men. The total labour input value for women's unpaid domestic and care work was estimated at KES 1,889.3 billion (USD 17.23 billion), far exceeding the KES 353.9 billion (USD 3.23 billion) by men. Echoing TUS recommendations, KNBS, with technical and financial support from UN Women, has also integrated the implementation of regular time-use surveys in its statistical plans to generate evidence for monitoring and evaluating the National Care Policy. Kenya's TUS also informed the MTP IV, which recognizes unpaid domestic and care work as a key priority.
- Capacity-building on the use of gender data contributed to a more gender-responsive revision of Kenya's 2024 Labour Migration Bill, strengthening attention to the evidence needed to support the design of effective reintegration programmes for returning migrant women.** Following technical support provided by UN Women in October 2025 to the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection and other State and non-State actors, participants strengthened their data literacy, using Women Count tools, to apply gender disaggregated data and analysis to migration governance, particularly in relation to returnee migrants. The training enhanced their ability to understand and address the differentiated needs, vulnerabilities and economic outcomes of returnee women migrants. Participants learned how to incorporate gender-responsive indicators, data requirements and analytical perspectives into policy development and review processes. As a result, the revised draft of the [2024 Labour Migration Bill](#) more clearly reflects gender data needs, will improve the monitoring of reintegration trends, guide targeted support services, and contribute to more equitable socioeconomic outcomes for migrant women.
- Women's empowerment report finds only 40% of Kenyan women are economically empowered, prompting advocacy and targeted policy responses.** To advance the uptake and use of gender data to shape gender-responsive national policies and programmes on women empowerment initiatives, UN Women in collaboration with UNICEF strengthened national capacities to analyse the 2022 Kenya DHS. The subsequent reprocessing of 2022 DHS data by KNBS, in close collaboration with SDGAAA, the State Department for Economic Planning, the National Treasury, CoG and academia, reflects enhanced national technical capacities for the production, interpretation and application of gender data and strengthened multisectoral collaboration across government and non-State actors. This generated a robust, updated *Women's Empowerment Index*, which was published in the [Women's Empowerment in Kenya: Developing a Measure \(2025\) report](#). The report provides up-to-date and comprehensive evidence on the status of women's empowerment across five domains, offering actionable insights to inform policy formulation, budgeting and programme design at both national and county levels. The findings highlighted that only 40.6% of women are empowered in Kenya, providing data that strengthened national advocacy efforts by illustrating disparities in empowerment by age, wealth, residence, marital status, disability and access to health insurance, thereby guiding targeted policy

responses. For instance, the *National Policy on Women's Economic Empowerment* cited the findings of the [Women's Empowerment in Kenya Report, 2020](#), which established that 29.3% of women in Kenya were empowered. It also cited DHS data reprocessed for the 2025 report. According to Baldwin Anyiga, an Economist at the SDGAAA: *"The Women's Empowerment Index, a composite index, is a true measure of empowerment beyond surface indicators of decision-making on power and access to resources. It is the cornerstone that justified Kenya's National Policy on Women's Economic Empowerment."* The report's launch at the 2025 Kenya Devolution Conference, attended by all 47 counties, ensured wide dissemination, enabling policymakers to integrate evidence into monitoring the implementation of development plans such as the MTP IV and CIDPs.

- **DHS data continue to bear fruit, shaping county-level development plans and policies to break cycles of poverty for children.** Kenya DHS data have been widely used at the county level, for example several counties introduced measures to confront a range of social and economic issues based on [2022 Kenya DHS data](#) – such as Laikipia County's integration of KNBS [poverty estimates](#) and gender analysis to shape local programming. In 2025, the reprocessing and further analysis of 2022 Kenya DHS and 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census data produced with UN Women's technical and financial support also led to the [Brighter Futures: Breaking Cycles of Poverty for Children in Kenya report](#), produced in collaboration with UNICEF. The findings revealed the key role of women's empowerment in reducing multidimensional child poverty, improved school attendance and better health outcomes. During the 2025 Kenya Devolution Conference in Homabay County, which brought together all 47 counties, the report was disseminated widely to policymakers and county planners, enabling its access and use in monitoring the implementation of the MTP IV and CIDPs (see the [MTP-IV National Indicator Handbook, 2023–2027](#), pages 21–23). The *Brighter Futures* report demonstrates the growing national reliance on gender-disaggregated data to inform policy dialogue and interventions and its insights on child vulnerability are already shaping more equitable policy responses and budget allocations. According to Gaby Guerrero, Chief of Social Policy at UNICEF: *"UNICEF is applying evidence from the Brighter Futures: Breaking Cycles of Poverty for Children in Kenya report to support the State Department of Children Services in building a case for financing options for the Child Welfare Fund and advocating with National Treasury for increased allocations through the budget process."* As such, the report is now guiding government resource allocation to strengthen social protection programmes such as the Orphans and Vulnerable Children initiative and Child Welfare Fund and help monitor progress towards the SDGs and national development priorities.

Plans for Phase III

Phase III plans in Kenya³ will focus on strengthening and expanding partnerships within the NSS to ensure greater coordination on gender statistics, increase data production through analysis and reprocessing of existing surveys and census data sets to update gender indicators, and scale up efforts to improve data accessibility by creating gender data portals and collaborating with policymakers at the national and county levels to ensure that data are used to inform policies and programmes. Specific interventions will seek to:

- Provide technical assistance to counties to establish/strengthen County Gender Data Technical Working Groups to coordinate the production, dissemination and use of gender statistics.
- Provide technical assistance to develop the next National Statistical Policy.
- Build the capacity of focal points at ministries, departments and agencies and sensitize stakeholders at national and county levels on gender statistics to increase appreciation for evidence-based programming to advance gender equality and women's empowerment and enhance reporting on international, regional and national priorities.

- Scale up data collection and reprocessing of existing surveys and census data, namely: (2024 *Fin Access Survey*, 2023/2024 *Housing Survey*, 2024 *School Census*, etc.) to produce SDGs gender-related indicators, including on: financial inclusion, women’s access to information and communications technologies.
- Create a Gender Inequality Index, 2026 Integrated Labour Force Survey, 2025/26 Kenya Mini DHS and publication of the Basic Report with SDG Gender-Relevant Indicators.
- Provide technical assistance at national and county levels to develop or strengthen administrative data systems to generate gender data (e.g. health, education, GBV); develop GBV/femicide monitoring tools/databases such as a National Reporting Tool and a Gender Data Portal; and collect quality gender-disaggregated data using administrative registers/systems (e.g. business, health, education, social services) for statistical/planning purposes, including through the development of a reporting/planning/tracking template for CIDPs.
- Provide technical support to develop a framework/guideline to strengthen and institutionalize GRB to enhance the monitoring of public allocations and expenditures on GEWE initiatives, including on gender statistics, at national and county levels (SDG 5C1).
- Identify and forge strategic partnerships (with the National Treasury and the Parliamentary Caucus, for example) to mobilize resources at the national level and collaborate with other UN agencies, the private sector and CSOs to promote the financing, production and use of gender statistics.
- Provide technical assistance to operationalize and carry out sensitization on the KNBS User Engagement Strategy at the national and county level.

¹ UN Women is completing a broader review and update of its methodology for calculating SDG data availability for gender-specific indicators, including to better align with the UNSD data availability methodology. Therefore, estimates for 2026 are not available. Updates on the revised methodology, when available, will be posted on the UN Women Data Hub.

² Additional efforts include supporting three iterations of the *Kenya Vital Statistics Report* (2024, 2023 and 2022), the [Kenya DHS](#) (2022), the [2023/24 Kenya Housing Survey](#), the [Inequalities in Well-being](#) report (2023), [Brighter Futures: Breaking Cycles of Poverty for Children in Kenya report](#) (2025) and the 2024 School Census (to be released in 2026)

³ Plans for Phase III are in the process of being finalized and are subject to the availability of funding