

GENDER RESPONSIVE BUDGETING

**AS A TOOL FOR CHANGE
IN KWALE COUNTY**

The study shows that the county government of Kwale has recognized GRB as a planning and development tool to close the growing gender inequality gap and accelerate the achievement of SDGs, vision 2030 and comply with the constitutional requirements.



FOREWORD

Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) is a tool used to bridge gender equality and eliminate violence against women and girls in resource allocation and distribution. GRB aims at reducing inequalities, ensures budgets reflect needs of every gender and breaks down generational barriers faced by women in social, economic and political pillars. In GRB, citizens are both beneficiaries and agents of the process.



This fosters transparency and accountability in the utilization of public resources. GRB has been proven to offer effectiveness to the public decision-making process, contributing to greater inclusiveness in the local government's management and creation of a gender-sensitive governance process. Studies shows that public sector plans and budgets are neither gender aware nor gender sensitive. This introduces systemic inequality within communities. When public sector budgets are engendered, they tend to meet the needs of both women and men in unique ways and improve the society we live in.

COVAW is implementing the Tupo. Tusikizwe (We are here. Listen to us) project whose overall goal is to reduce inequalities by influencing a budgeting process that is responsive to the needs of women and girls in Kwale County, including those with disabilities to participate in the county budget process by enhancing their voices to demand for the uptake of their priority needs and equitable distribution of resources. In October 2022, COVAW commissioned an action research on GRB as a tool for change in Kwale County that focused on collating community and stakeholders' experiences in implementation of GRB as a tool for change at county level with a focus on women, girls and PWDs, determining how decision makers at the county have applied GRB, identifying best practices for CSOs to influence uptake of GRB including what worked and what did not work well in the lobbying and advocacy for GRB.

This report highlights the progress made by the Kwale County Government in incorporating GRB in county planning and budgeting processes, gaps, challenges and recommendations on how to ensure the county plans and budgets are responsive to the needs of women, girls, and PWDs. The findings and recommendations will guide CSOs advocacy work in ensuring the county government of Kwale plans and allocates resources that addresses the needs of all genders. COVAW urges Kwale County to fully apply the gender responsive budgeting principles while planning and budgeting for the county resources to ensure they are responsive to the identified needs of women, girls and PWDs.

GRB aims at reducing inequalities, ensures budgets reflect needs of every gender and breaks down generational barriers faced by women in social, economic and political pillars.

Wairimu Munyinyi-Wahome
Executive Director

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TABLE OF CONTENT

FOREWORD	ii
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	iii
TABLE OF CONTENT	iv
LIST OF TABLES	vi
LIST OF FIGURES	vii
LIST OF ACRONYMS	viii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	ix
CHAPTER ONE	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background and context	1
1.2 Budget, Gender Responsive Budgeting and Theory of Change	2
1.3 Tupo. Tuzikizwe Theory of Change	4
1.4 Purpose of the consultancy	5
1.5 Objectives of the study	5
1.6 Scope of the study	5
CHAPTER TWO	7
METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH	7
2.1 Research Design	7
2.2 Study Population and Sampling	7
2.3 Data collection	8
2.4 Data coding, cleaning and analysis	9
2.5 Data Quality Management	9
2.6 Limitations and challenges of the study	9
CHAPTER THREE	10
DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	10
3.1 Introduction	10
3.2 Response Analysis	10
3.3 Reliability Analysis	11
3.4 Demographic Analysis	12
3.5 GRB Implementation (GRB_I) analysis	16
3.6 GRB adoption (GRB_A) Analysis	24
3.7 GRB Best Practice (GRB_BP) Analysis	32
3.8 Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) Analysis	40
CHAPTER FOUR	48
SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	48
5.1 Conclusion	48
5.2 Specific Recommendations	50

REFERENCE	52
ANNEXES	53
ANNEX A: QUESTIONNAIRE	53
1.0 INTRODUCTION	53
Annex A: Framing Protocols and Assessment Questions	53
1.1 Background	53
1.3 Research Questions	54
2.0 HOUSEHOLD GRB QUESTIONS	55
Annex B: Household Questionnaire	55
2.1 Target Population and Size	55
2.2 Household Questionnaire	55
3.0 FGD, KII OR IDIs QUESTIONS GUIDE	61
Annex C: FGD-Interview Questions Guide	61
3.1 Introduction	61
3.2 Key Informants	61
3.3 FGD and Interview Questionnaire	61
Annex B: Enumeration Training Program	64
Annex C: Enumeration Schedule	65

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Sample Size Using Krejcie and Morgan Purposive Sampling	8
Table 2: Reliability Test of Constructs	11
Table 3: Kwale County Budget extract 2021/22	27
Table 4: Kwale county budget extract 2022/23	28
Table 5: Mombasa county budget extract 2021/22	29
Table 6: Kilimang'ondo Ward narrative results	42
Table 7: Vyongwani narrative results	44

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Linkages between GRB and budget outcomes (guidelines for GRB in Kenya, 2014)	4
Figure 2: Map of Kwale County	6
Figure 3: Sub-County Distribution	12
Figure 4: Village Distribution	13
Figure 5: Gender Distribution	14
Figure 6: Participant disability status	14
Figure 7: Age Distribution	15
Figure 8: Highest Education Distribution	15
Figure 9: Participant employment status	16
Figure 10: Overall Understanding of Budgeting Process	17
Figure 11: Impact of GRB Education	18
Figure 12: Impact of GRB on Health	19
Figure 13: Health Facilities in the village	20
Figure 14: Impact of GRB on Village Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	21
Figure 15: Impact of GRB on Water	22
Figure 16: Impact of GRB on Social & Talent Management	23
Figure 17: Impact of GRB on Tourism and Development	24
Figure 18: Impact of GRB Adoption on Public Participation	25
Figure 19: Impact of GRB on Service Delivery among PWD	26
Figure 20: Strategies Translating Gender into Policy Change	33
Figure 21: Political and Leadership commitment that will Impact on GRB	34
Figure 22: Status of Champions and Allies on Public Service Delivery	35
Figure 23: Credibility of Organization working on GRB	36
Figure 24: Availability of Gender-disaggregated Statistics to the Public	37
Figure 25: Organizational Experiences on Implementation of GRB for Women, girls and PWDs.	38
Figure 26: Adoption of GRB by Decision Makers	39
Figure 27: Best Practices Influencing GRB Uptake	40
Figure 28: Questions asked on GRB for Service Delivery among PWD	41
Figure 29: Questions asked on GRB for Service Delivery among PWD	45

LIST OF ACRONYMS

COVAW : Coalition on Violence Against Women

SDGs : Sustainable Development Goals

CSOs : Civil Society Organizations

CBOs : Community Based Organizations

FGDs : Focus Group Discussions

GBV : Gender Based Violence

GRB : Gender Responsive Budgeting

KIIs : Key Informant Interviews

NGO : Non – Governmental Organization

PWDs : People living with Disability

TOR : Terms of Reference

SPSS : Statistical Package for Social Sciences

VAWG : Violence Against Women and Girls

EXECUTIVE Summary

As a signatory to both regional and international treaties and conventions, Kenya has established itself in the forefront to promote gender equality and exclude discrimination against various grounds including sex, ethnicity, race, skin color, age, religion, pregnancy among many others.

Being also a signatory to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Kenya has committed itself to regular submission of reports and evaluation to ensure the 17 SDGs are realized as planned, achievement of Vision 2030 and adherence to the constitutional requirements. Kenya is one of the African countries that have embraced Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) as a very critical tool for planning and budgeting with an aim of bridging the gap of inequalities in development. Other African countries such as; Morocco and South Africa have recognized GRB as a tool but they have not fully utilized the tool just like Kenya. Kenya, as other African countries like; Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda, is lagging behind in promoting equitable development despite being the first country in eastern Africa to embrace GRB in 2014.



The Kenya national government and county governments continue to partner with CSOs, NGOs, CBOs and other stakeholders to ensure that the Gender Responsive Budgeting model for planning and development is well understood at all levels from the national level to the community level. This approach is believed to accelerate the achievement of SDGs and Vision 2030 of equality in development. Coalition on Violence Against Women (COVAW) in collaboration with other partners, implemented a two-year project titled TUPO. TUZIKIZWE (we are here. Listen to us), that targeted the county government of Kwale. The project was funded by Voice Global (Oxfam Novib and Hivos).

The aim of the project was to empower marginalized women, girls and PWDs by ensuring that they participate in the county budget making process to promote their priority needs in the county budget. COVAW commissioned a study to assess the extent to which the project objectives were achieved, in the final year of the project. The study employed both primary and secondary sources of data. Primary data was obtained by use of questionnaires, KIIs and FDGs while secondary data was obtained through literature review of reports, TOR and internet extracts. 740 questionnaires were administered to various respondents in the three target sub-counties; Msambweni, Matuga and Lunga Lunga. Out of the 740 administered questionnaires, 634 were correctly filled and returned, making 85.7% response rate.

6 Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and 6 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were also achieved from the three target sub-counties. The questionnaires and key informant guides were administered through one to one interviews. The statistical data employed in this report were generated through the use of SPSS version 26. The results of the study have been presented according to the project objectives, outcomes and outputs.

The study shows that the county government of Kwale has recognized GRB as a planning and development tool to close the growing gender inequality gap and accelerate the achievement of SDGs, vision 2030 and comply with the constitutional requirements. 31% of the respondents confirmed to have participated in the budget making process, which they fully understand as revealed in figure 8. By review of the county budget for the last 2 years in table 3 and 4, it is clear that there are efforts in allocation of resources to specific sectors and programs that have a direct impact on addressing gender inequality. For the financial year 2021/22 budget, allocations were done as; education (15.59%), health (30.59%), water (10.20%), agriculture, livestock and fisheries (5.51%), tourism and information technology (0.83%), social and talent management (2.88%). While for the financial year 2022/23 budget, the allocations were done as; education (16.42%), health (30.16%), water (6.33%), agriculture, livestock and fisheries (4.91%), tourism and information technology (1.13%), social and talent management (2.32%)

It is very clear that the county decision makers and budget practitioners apply GRB tools in planning and budgeting process. However, there is need to institutionalize GRB so that it can get enough support from all stakeholders including disaggregated data at the county level for planning and programming. The county government should also implement policies and guidelines that guide in gender responsive budgeting and public participation since 31% public participation attendance is not sufficient as indicated in figure 10.

“ The aim of the project was to empower marginalized women, girls and PWDs by ensuring that they participate in the county budget making process to promote their priority needs in the county budget. ”

The study therefore makes the following actor specific recommendations;

i) At the County Government level

- a. Integrate gender into the budget making process by focusing on the gender specific outputs, outcomes and results during budget making process.
- b. It is important to adopt policies, action plans, strategies that incorporate gender responsive budgeting.
- c. Carry out comprehensive gender analysis to aid in decision and budget making process. The county government should consider priority areas that will inform planning, budgeting and development.
- d. Underpin GRB through budget statements, county budget review through the administrative process.

ii) CSOs, NGOs and other stakeholders

- a. Carry out capacity building through civic education to improve county and local leadership especially on women, girls and PWD and other marginalized groups to increase GRB awareness.
- b. Increase the capacity of CSOs, NGOs and other stakeholders to enhance citizen participation in GRB through various forums such as “barazas”, local radio stations and short phone messages.
- c. Develop more focus on men, women, youths and PWDs from marginalized areas during capacity building forums to enhance GRB process.
- d. Develop more collaboration with the county and community leadership in order to easily lobby, influence, develop capacity and budgets that are gender sensitive.
- e. Increase physical touch for the trained personnel on GRB with the county and community leadership so as to disseminate GRB knowledge on the steps and stages of county budget making process.
- f. Regularly review and analyze the budgets approved by the county to confirm and validate whether the GRB approach has been applied.
- g. Create a sense of strong advocacy and lobbying that holds county government accountable on implementing GRB.



The government of Kenya is strongly committed to protecting and promoting the agenda of gender equity and equality in Kenyan society.

CHAPTER ONE

Introduction

1.1 Background and context

The Coalition on Violence Against Women (COVAW) is a non-profit women's rights organization that was established in 1995 to respond to the silence of the Kenyan society in addressing violence against women and girls (VAWG). Currently, COVAW focuses on 5 strategic areas as informed by its strategic plan 2018-2023 namely: Access to Comprehensive Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) and Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights (SRHR) Services; Women's Economic Empowerment; Women's Leadership Development; Access to Justice; and Institutional Development.

COVAW in partnership with VOICE Global implemented a 2-year project (September 2020-November 2022) titled as TUPO. TUZIKIZWE (we are here. Listen to us) in Kwale County. The aim of the project was to empower marginalized women, girls and PWDs in order to participate in the County Budgeting process by enhancing their voices to demand for the uptake of their priority needs and equitable distribution of resources. The project addressed this by enhancing understanding of the normative framework in budgeting at the county level, capacity building of women, girls and PWDs to analyze the County Budget estimates against their needs and recommend actions to enhance responsiveness. This prompted critical engagement in development processes, enabling citizens to understand the importance of provision of resources that match needs of vulnerable groups and provide a means of holding public officials accountable, when they make development commitments.

County budgeting process is very critical and it requires inclusive public participation from all relevant stakeholders to ensure that everyone's view is taken into consideration during the budget making process. This promote gender response budgeting and utilization of gender responsive principles that leads to scale-up of actions that responds to Gender Based Violence (GBV) and economic empowerment of adolescent girls and young women. There is laxity in counties to involve all stakeholders in the budget making process and in establishing county development plans. The net effect of this is imbalanced development and lack of accountability. Therefore, there was need to sensitize all stakeholders including; county governments, youths, women and PWDs on the benefits of participating in the budgeting process which promotes equitable distribution of resources and economic development.

1.2 Budget, Gender Responsive Budgeting and Theory of Change

1.2.1 A budget

A budget is an important mechanism through which the national/county government implements their development agenda. A budget is a universally accepted tool for fostering commitment to a course and development objectives. It is built from collecting the views of people on their needs and priorities. The needs and priorities are different for men and women and therefore, the budget should be tailored in a way that delivers equal outcomes for men, women, boys and girls.

1.2.2 Gender Responsive Budgeting

Gender responsive budgeting (GRB) can be defined as a means of integrating a gender perspective into all steps of the budget process; planning, budget allocation, implementing and monitoring/evaluating and reporting so as to ensure that budget policies take into consideration the gender issues in society (UNESCO, 2010)

Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) does not require creating separate budgets for women and girls, or simply increasing specific budget allocations directed to these groups. Males and females have different needs and priorities, warranting differential allocations of expenditure based on these needs and priorities. The basic idea therefore is to ensure that spending serves the needs and priorities of women and men, with an aim of reducing gender inequalities.

1.2.3 Importance of Gender Responsive Budgeting

- a. GRB provides an elaboration on the existence of inequality in budgetary impacts between men and women.
- b. It is a tool for increasing accountability and accelerating the implementation of commitments to gender equality and human rights.
- c. It is useful for increasing the efficiency of government budgets by allowing better-informed financial resource allocations given that inequalities undermine the efficiency of public spending.
- d. GRB increases the effectiveness of both policies and programmes by assessing whether the stated objectives are achieved.

1.2.4 GRB and the Kenyan Constitution 2010

GRB is anchored in the Kenyan 2010 Constitution. In the preamble, it recognizes the aspirations of all Kenyans for a government based on the essential values of human rights, equality, freedom, democracy, social justice and the rule of law. Article 21(3) on the Bill of Rights specifies that: "all State organs and all public officers have the duty to address the needs of vulnerable groups within society, including women, older members of society, persons with disabilities, children, and youth,

members of minority or marginalized communities, and members of particular ethnic, religious or cultural communities."

Article 27, further expands on equality that: Women and men have the right to equal treatment, including the right to equal opportunities in political, economic, cultural and social spheres. On public financial management specifically, Article 201 in Chapter 12 of the Constitution provides five principles that shall guide the rationalization of public resources. It states that the public finance system shall promote an equitable society. In particular: "Expenditure shall promote equitable development of the county including by making special provision for marginalized groups and areas."

The government of Kenya is strongly committed to protecting and promoting the agenda of gender equity and equality in Kenyan society. Some of the development goals that have been articulated by the government, which can only be facilitated through the adoption of GRB, include:-

- a. Ensuring universal healthcare for pregnant and breastfeeding mothers, free maternity service, 2013.
- b. Establishment of breastfeeding areas for mothers in a work place, Health Act, 2017
- c. c) Ensuring free water supplies in informal settlements, article 43 (1) of the constitution of Kenya, 2010 gives rights to all Kenyans to be provided with water and sanitation.
- d. Promoting jobs by outlawing workplace discrimination, and by providing grants and loans for women's businesses, Kenya employment Act, 2007 that prohibits work place discrimination of any kind.
- e. e) Provision of free basic education for girls, education Act, 2013 that promoted free basic education for all.

The adoption of Program Based Budgeting in 2011 by ministries, government department and agencies and county governments provides Kenya with yet another significant opportunity of systematically identifying gender inequities and allocating adequate resources and programs to address these inequities

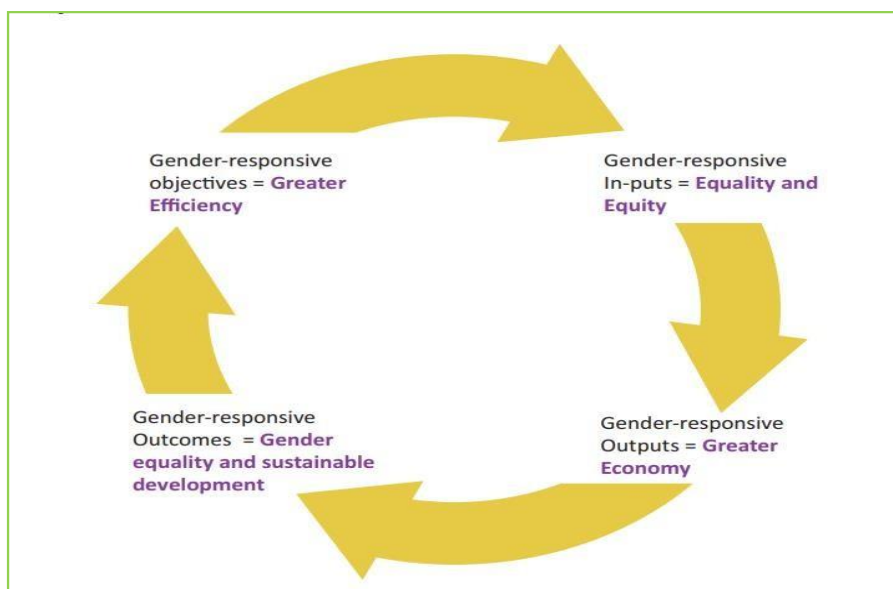


Figure 1: Linkages between GRB and budget outcomes (guidelines for GRB in Kenya, 2014)

1.3 Tupo. Tuzikizwe Theory of Change

A theory of change is a method that explains how a given intervention, or set of interventions, is expected to lead to specific development change, drawing on a causal analysis based on available evidence (UNDAF, 2017). A theory of change for the COVAW was driven by sound analysis and consultation with key stakeholders more so from the county government of Kwale, key decision makers from the target communities.

It's in this regard, that capacity building sessions on gender responsive budgeting, leadership, lobbying and advocacy for targeted groups; community, CSOs, government line department heads were implemented in order to make community members aware of their civic rights and how to identify community projects that should be prioritized in the budget making process. This in turn indicated an increase in understanding by right holders groups on the normative framework on budgeting consequently contributing to the overall impact.

In addition, there was creation of community awareness on the budget making process, media engagements, public participation forums, multi-sectoral engagement, review meetings with sub county gender technical working groups, networking advocacy forums with county PWD network and youth led advocacy summit with female Members of the County Assembly were implemented successfully, which led to the increased citizen engagement in budget making process through public participation forums held at the ward level and allocation of resources towards community needs-driven-projects to address the needs of women and girls.

Ultimately, this led to increased involvement of the public in engaging with the members of county assembly to discuss gender responsive budgeting, increasing understanding on gender responsive budgeting and utilization of gender responsive budgeting principles and gender analysis of Kwale County budget estimates consecutively recommending actions to scale-up responsiveness to GBV and economic empowerment of adolescent girls and young women. These activities, outputs and outcomes contributed to the overall impact.

1.4 Purpose of the consultancy

The primary purpose of the consultancy was to conduct action research to collate community and stakeholders' experiences in implementation of Gender Responsive Budgeting as a tool for change at county level and to identify best practices for CSOs, which can influence uptake of Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB).

1.5 Objectives of the study

The main objectives of conducting this action research were to:-

1. To collate community and stakeholders' experiences in implementation of Gender Responsive Budgeting as a tool for change at county level. (With a focus on women, girls and PWDs)
2. To determine how decision makers at the county have applied Gender Responsive Budgeting.
3. To identify best practices for CSOs, to influence uptake of Gender Responsive Budgeting.
4. To develop three case studies based on what worked and what did not work well in the lobbying and advocacy for Gender Responsive Budgeting at COVAW level.

1.6 Scope of the study

The research was conducted in Kwale County, specifically in Matuga, Msambweni and Lunga Lunga sub-counties. Kwale County is situated on the South Coast of Kenya. It borders Taita-Taveta County to the west, Kilifi County to the North, Mombasa County to the North East, the Indian Ocean to the East and the Republic of Tanzania to the South West. (Kwale County Government, 2019) the County covers a total of 8270.2 square kilometer and accounts for 1.42% of Kenya's total surface area as seen in figure 2 below.

The primary beneficiaries for the research were vulnerable and marginalized women and girls, including youth and persons with disabilities in Matuga, Msambweni and Lunga Lunga sub-counties and the secondary beneficiaries were Women leaders in the county assembly of Kwale, County government officials, Civil society representatives, Media officials and community members.

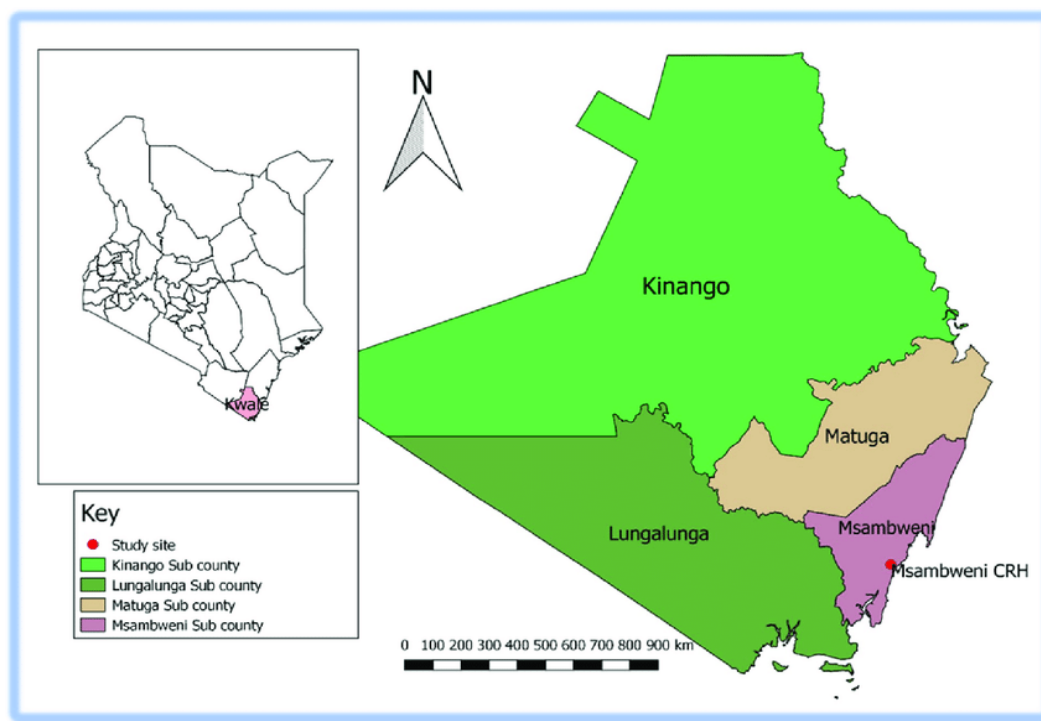


Figure 2: Map of Kwale County



CHAPTER TWO

Methodological Approach

2.1 Research Design

The study adopted a cross-sectional research design consisting of a questionnaire survey, document review, Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs). The choice of the study design was informed by the fact that cross-sectional studies are useful in helping to establish if there is a significance among certain variables at a given point in time (Mugenda, 2011). The focus was on both quantitative and qualitative data. Behavioral skills and personal attributes were evaluated by qualitative analysis while numerical data was evaluated through a quantitative approach using descriptive statistics. The collected data was cleaned, coded and analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics by use of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 26.0. The data obtained was described using mean, percentage, standard deviation and variation and presented in graphs, tables and charts.

2.2 Study Population and Sampling

The study population was drawn from three (3) sub-counties in Kwale County; Msambweni, Matuga and Lunga Lunga. The study target population was 4,921 respondents including women, youth, PWDs and secondary respondents who comprised county government officials, women in leadership positions in NGOs operating within the county and community based groups. Respondents were randomly selected ensuring full representation for each category of respondents.

The study adopted a simple random sampling technique in which each target population had an equal chance of being selected as subject.

The entire sampling process was done in a single step with each subject selected independently of the other members of the population. Overall issues of respondent cost, dispersion and access were considered while determining the sample size. Equally, balancing attention to both proving and improving agenda of the baseline study was considered. This study's total sample size was determined using the formulae developed by Krejcie and Morgan (1970). For a target population of 4,921, the study sought to include 740 participants at 95% confidence with a 2.6% margin of error divided across the three (3) target sub-counties within Kwale County

Sample distribution within the 3 sub-counties

S/N	Target area	No. of Questionnaires
1.	Msambweni	
	Makongeni/Madongoni	100
	Mivumoni/Magodi	120
2.	Matuga	
	Bombo	100
	Lunguma/Vyongwani	140
3.	Lunga Lunga	
	Kilimangodo A	140
	Rila B	140
Total Questionnaires distributed 740		

Table 1: Sample Size Using Krejcie and Morgan Purposive Sampling

2.3 Data collection

A mixed method approach was adopted to collect both quantitative and qualitative data. The study concentrated on the result areas based on the survey objectives and the TOR for the study. The study employed secondary data extracted from reports and other relevant documents including county government records for comparative purposes and for establishing lists and trends.

Detailed survey questions were developed based on indicators defined in the inception survey report. Three data collection methods were used in the study viz. Questionnaires, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Key Informant Interviews (KIs). Information was solicited from key informants such as authorities, opinion leaders, county government officers, religious leaders and other relevant stakeholders. The data collected from key informants was used as part of the triangulation process but also enabled fine-tuning the approaches used for the qualitative studies. A one-day training session was conducted for data enumerators to acquaint them with the survey objectives as well as the tools, instruments and methodologies. Data collection was done by use of mobile phones through filling of questionnaire developed on Google forms that allowed real-time relay of collected information as captured from the respondent for quicker coding and analysis of data.

2.4 Data coding, cleaning and analysis

Quantitative data collected through structured questionnaires using Google forms were coded and entered into the SPSS data editor. Thereafter, frequencies were run to determine and correct any data entry errors. Afterwards, crosstabs and frequencies were conducted to generate required frequency tables, graphs and charts and other relevant descriptive statistics were generated, as have been used in this report. Efforts have been made to identify patterns, trends, connotations and causative relationships with the objectives of the study.

2.5 Data Quality Management

To ensure that quality data was obtained, the study teams undertook extensive monitoring and backstopping of the field teams. While supervising the fieldwork, the supervisory staff provided on-the-spot guidance to interviewers if any part of the questionnaire was not clear or incomplete this supervision helped to ensure the completeness of each questionnaire.

2.6 Limitations and challenges of the study

The findings of this study are limited to the selected villages in the three sub-counties where primary data was collected. Whereas the findings are generalizable given the general homogeneity of the county, it may have limited external validity to other parts of the county where data was not collected. In addition to the aforementioned, research is likely to provide a more reliable picture if the entire target population is studied. However, due to the limitations of time and financial resources, the study had to do with a sample of the target population. Efforts were made by the

research team to ensure that the selected sample was as representative as possible, statistically significant and therefore the findings more generalizable.

The study areas were very expansive and spread/dispersed over large areas with inaccessible roads. Efforts were made by COVAW to mobilize the target respondents to support the team to get as many responses as possible. Weather and topography also posed a challenge, but then the data collection schedule was adjusted to reach the targeted number of respondents. In addition to the foregoing, the data collection process was conducted in rural and remote areas where language was a barrier in communicating. Enumerators were at some point forced to interpret and elaborate the questions to the respondents. In a nutshell, all these challenges resulted in immense pressures to work out crucial aspects of the study both technical and logistical. The above challenges notwithstanding, the study team believes that the information collected was sufficient to arrive at the conclusions made.



“ However, due to the limitations of time and financial resources, the study had to do with a sample of the target population. Efforts were made by the research team to ensure that the selected sample was as representative as possible, statistically significant and therefore the findings more generalizable. ”

CHAPTER THREE

Data analysis and interpretation

3.1 Introduction

The research findings involved the data analysis and interpretation from the questionnaires, interviews and case studies. It specifically involved various statistical tests such as Cronbach's Alpha reliability test for validating the reliability of the questionnaire to capture data and Pearson Correlation to establish the linkage between Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB), GRB Implementation (GRB_I), GRB Adoption (GRB_A) and GRB Best Practice (GRB_BP). Descriptive statistics to determine the demographic data of the respective research areas and cross tabulation to find relationships between various variables. Additionally, case study analysis and findings from various stakeholders were captured by face-to-face interviews and finally, in-depth desktop literature reviews of the similar topics of researches were conducted to support the qualitative and quantitative research results.

3.2 Response Analysis

Out of the 740 questionnaires administered in the geographical focus research areas, 634 were filled and returned, representing 85.7% response rate. These results are considered satisfactory to make conclusions for the study. These findings concurred with the study done by (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003) and concluded that, in social sciences a 50% response rate is adequate, 60% good and above, while 70% rated is very good. The recorded high response rate can be attributed to the data collection procedures, where the enumerators had pre-set number of questionnaires to be filled per day, and utilized a digitalized self-administered questionnaire where the respondent's queries were addressed immediately. The study also received 6 KIIs, 6 FGDs and 3 case studies that will contribute greatly in the qualitative part and in making critical decisions, conclusions and recommendations.

3.3 Reliability Analysis

The reliability of a questionnaire refers to its ability to produce consistent and stable measurements. The most common reliability coefficient in social sciences is the Cronbach's alpha test. It measures internal consistency (how closely related a set of items are as a group) of the data collection instrument. It usually takes values between 0 – 1, where 0 is the weakest and 1 the strongest. Therefore, a "high" value of alpha is usually used as evidence that the questionnaire's items ability to capture data. (Taber, 2018).

It is against this context, the study adopted Cronbach's alpha test to ensure the reliability of the questionnaire. The findings of the test indicated that Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) had a coefficient of 0.719, GRB Implementation (GRB_I) had a coefficient of 0.854, GRB Adoption (GRB_A) had a coefficient of 0.840 and GRB Best Practice (GRB_BP) relationship item had a coefficient of 0.693. The Table 2 shows the findings of Cronbach's Alpha Reliability Test as generated from SPSS Version 26.0 of all the constructs.

Table 2: Reliability Test of Constructs

Variables	Cronbach's Alpha	Comments
Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB)	.719	Accepted
GRB Implementation (GRB_I)	.854	Accepted
GRB Adoption (GRB_A)	.993	Accepted
GRB Best Practice (GRB_BP)	.693	Accepted

3.4 Demographic Analysis

The demographic analysis seeks to answer the following questions

- a. In which sub-county was data collected?
- b. In which village did the interviewee belong?
- c. What was the respondent's gender?
- d. What was the participant's disability status?
- e. What was the interviewee's age?
- f. What was the respondent's highest education?
- g. What was the participant's employment status?

3.4.1 In which Sub-County was data collected?

The data was collected in the three sub-counties of Msambweni (29.7%), Lunga Lunga (38.3%) and Matuga (32.0%). The results suggested a nearly evenly distributed of one-third (1/3) in each county as purposive sampling was adopted during the research. These findings were analyzed using descriptive statistics by computing a pie chart in Figure 3 below.

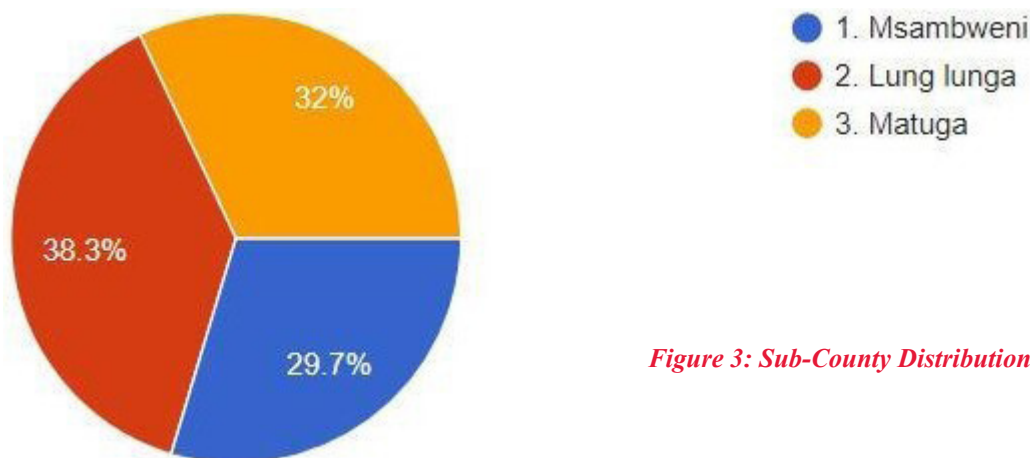


Figure 3: Sub-County Distribution

3.4.2 Which village did the interviewee belong?

The data was collected purposively in six villages of Kilimangodo (19.2%), Rila (19.1%), Bombo (16.7%), Vyongwani (15.6%), Magodi (14.2%), Madongoni (13.2%) and Kidiani (1.1%). The results suggested a bias distribution as informed by a previous survey that, these villages are neglected economically. These findings were analyzed using descriptive statistics by computing a bar chart in Figure 4 below.

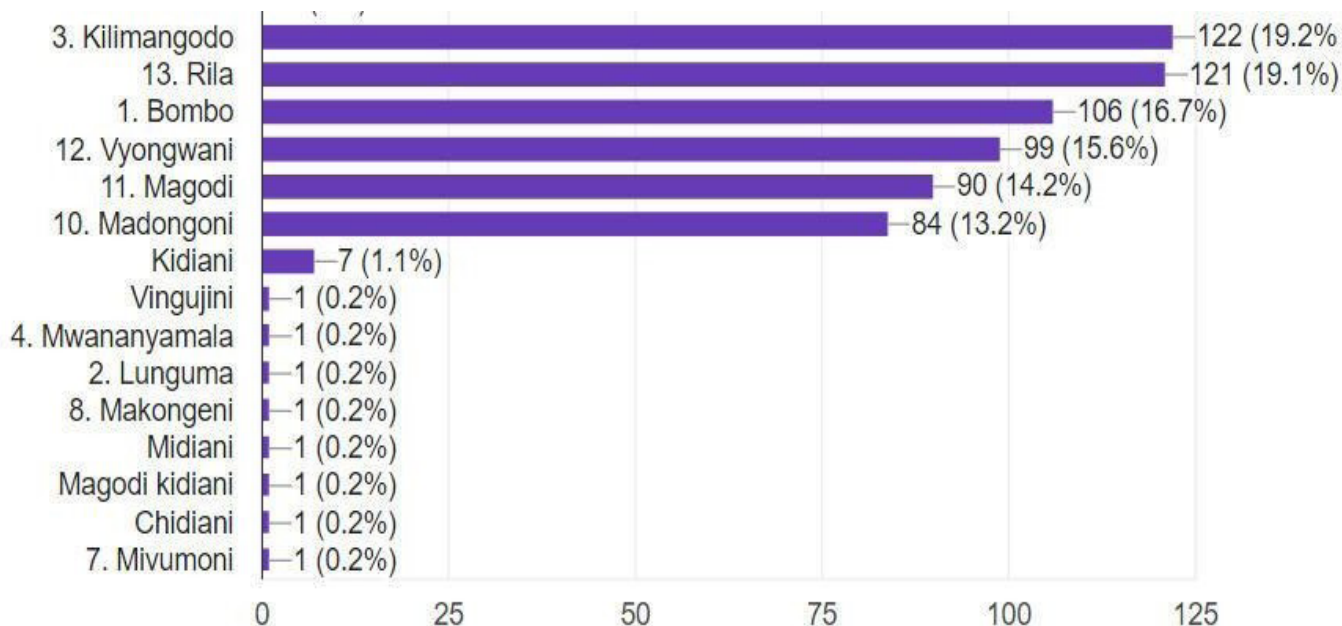


Figure 4: Village Distribution

3.4.3 What was the respondent's gender?

The respondent's genders were male (33.1%) while female (66.9%). The results suggested a ratio of one-third (1/3) male and two-thirds female (2/3). The high response for female could be attributed by previous findings that most women attend to domestic chores in most homes in these areas. These findings were analyzed using descriptive statistics by computing a pie chart in Figure 5 below.

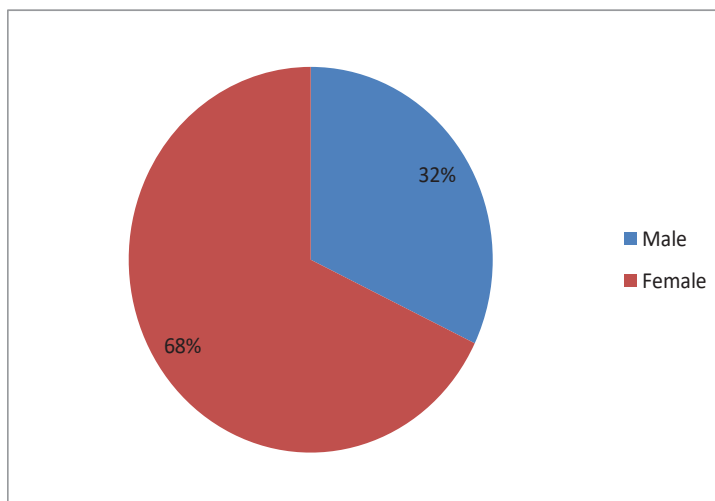


Figure 5: Gender Distribution

3.4.4 What was the participant's disability status?

The status of the participant's disability showed that the majority (95.4%) of the respondents had no known disability. However, the remaining (4.6%) involved the physically disabled, deaf and blind. The results suggested a bias distribution, which concurs with the previous survey that, PWDs account for less than 5% of the population in the research areas. These findings were analyzed using descriptive statistics by computing a bar chart in Figure 6 below.

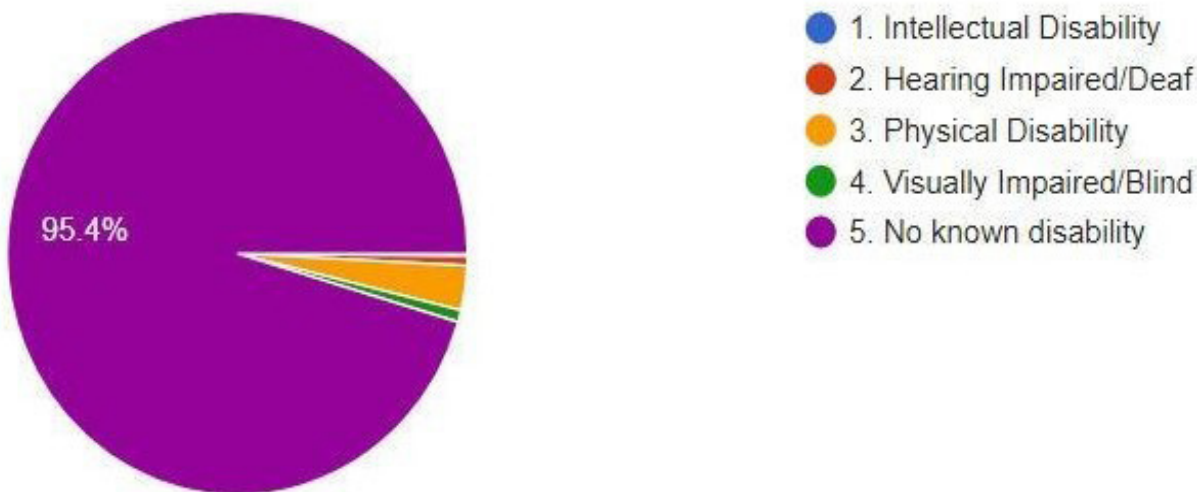


Figure 6: Participant disability status

3.4.5 What was the interviewee's age?

The interviewee's age showed a nearly equal distribution of age range of 18 to 24 years (14.0%), 25 to 29 years (12.6%), 30 to 34 years (13.9%), 35 to 45 years (25.9%), 45 to 60 years (19.7%) and above 60 years (13.9%). These results suggested an inclusiveness of all age groups participation in the survey. These findings were analyzed using descriptive statistics by computing a pie chart in Figure 7 below.

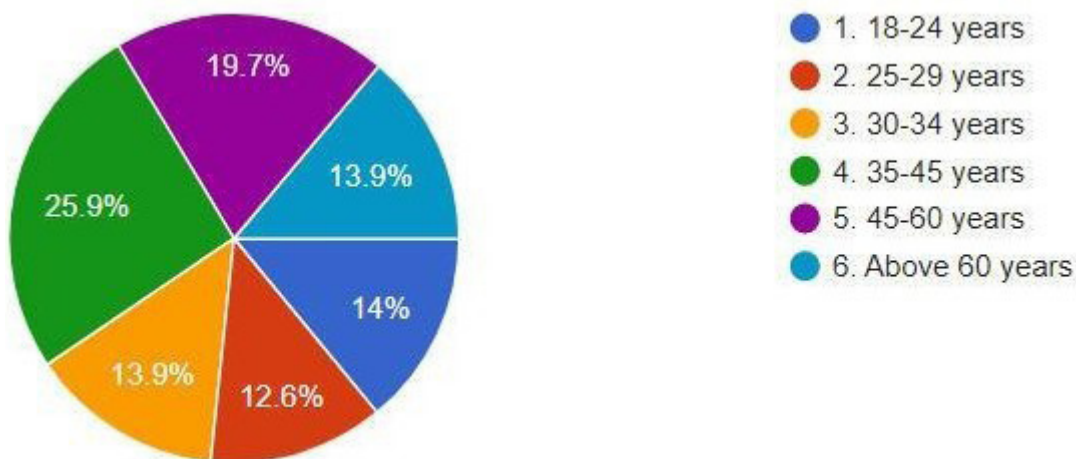


Figure 7: Age Distribution

3.4.6 What was the respondent's highest education?

The respondent's highest education findings showed that, majority (79%) of respondents had either no education or uncompleted primary school or uncompleted secondary school. The result suggests low literacy levels within the research areas. These findings were analyzed using descriptive statistics by computing a pie chart in Figure 8 below.

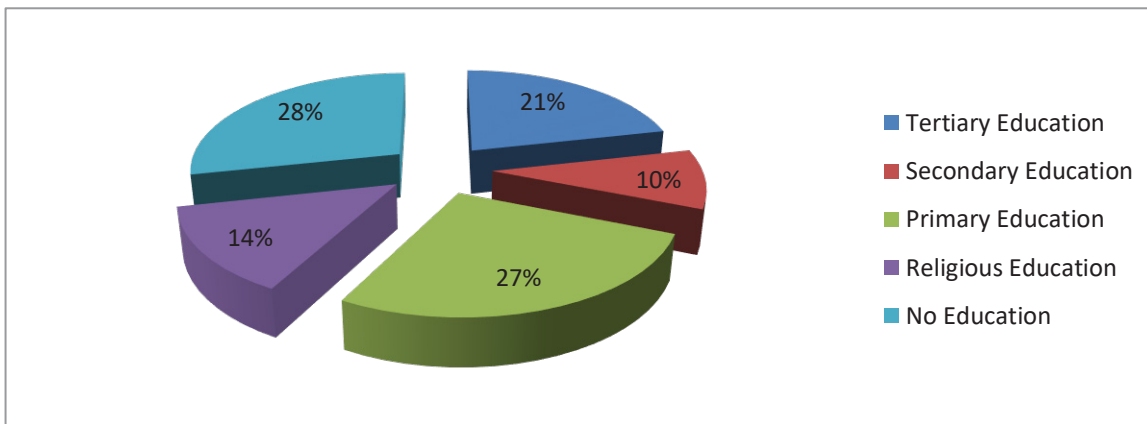


Figure 8: Highest Education Distribution

3.4.7 What was the participant's employment status?

The status of respondent's employment showed that, about half (45.1%) of the respondents were unemployed. While the other half were either self-employed or casual workers. The results concur with previous research findings that the region has high poverty levels. These findings were analyzed using descriptive statistics by computing a pie chart in Figure 9 below.

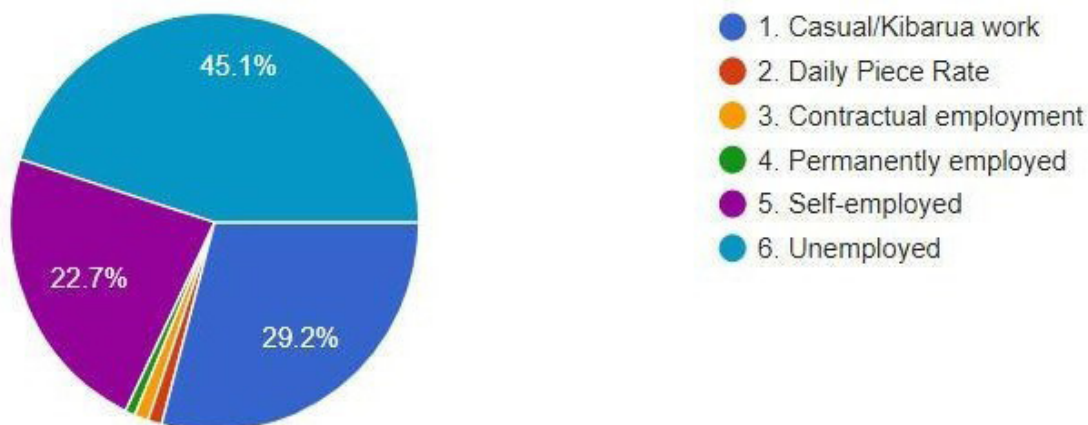


Figure 9: Participant employment status

3.5 GRB Implementation (GRB_I) analysis

This section answers the first research question “To collate community and stakeholders’ experiences in the implementation of Gender Responsive Budgeting as a tool for change at the county level. (With a focus on women, girls and PWDs)”. Therefore, the GRB Implementation variables ask the following questions

3.5.1 What was the participant understanding of the County budgeting process?

The questions asked for understanding of the budgeting process showed that 67% of the respondents knew what a budget is, 54% knew its importance and 23% knew the source of County revenue. However, only 9% of the respondents knew the stages of budgeting process, 27% believed the County organizes the public participation budget making process and only 9% knew the organ that passes the county budget. Therefore, the overall response showed that about one-third (31.0%) of the respondents understood the County budgeting process as shown in figure 10 below.

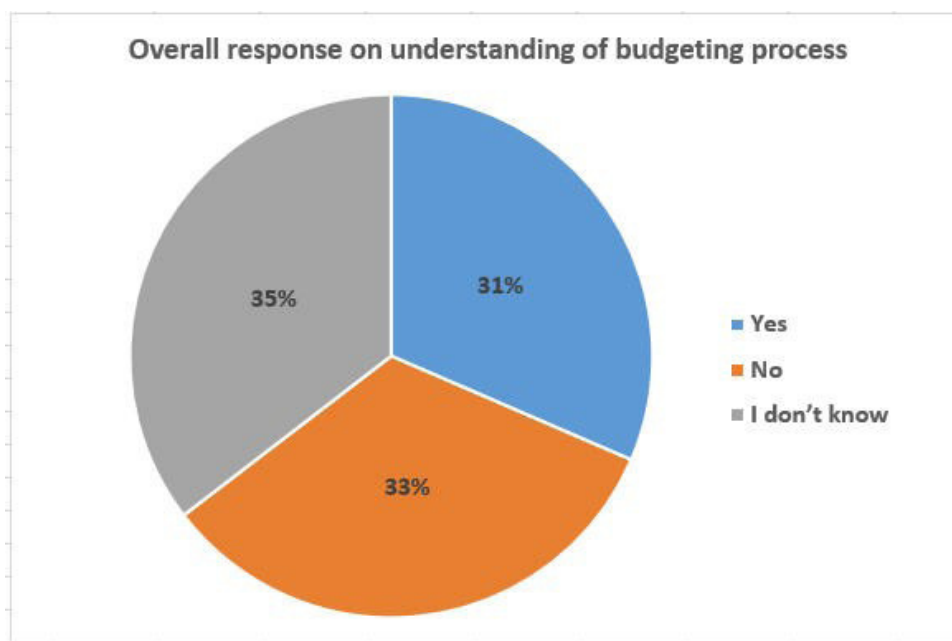


Figure 10: Overall Understanding of Budgeting Process

3.5.2 Impact of GRB on the education sector

The questions asked for implementation of GRB for education showed that 74% of the respondents confirmed the existence of ECDE centers, 42% believed that there was equitable distribution of education bursaries, only 5% confirmed the existence of girl's hostels and 12% the existence of TVET centers in their respective villages.

Therefore, the overall response showed that about one-third (33.0%) of the respondents believed GRB education implementation had a significant impact (one-third) as shown in figure 11 below.

Overall impact on implementation of GRB for village education

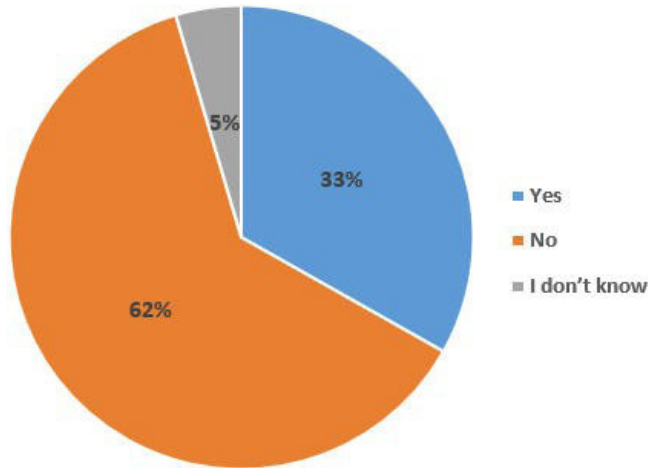


Figure 11: Impact of GRB Education

3.5.3 Impact of GRB on Health

The questions asked for implementation of GRB for research area's health showed that 49% of the respondents confirmed the existence of health facilities and 41% the existence of staff quarters for health professional. However, only 9% confirmed the existence of shades to support mobile clinics and 12% confirmed the existence of outreaches providing physiotherapy and counseling services to PWDs .

Therefore, the overall response showed that about one-third (28.0%) of the respondents believed GRB health implementation had a significant impact (one-third) as shown in figure 12 below.

Overall impact on implementation of GRB for village health

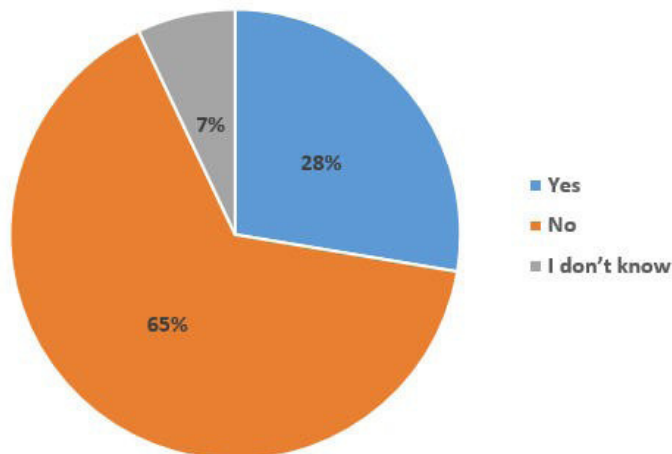


Figure 12: Impact of GRB on Health

3.5.4 What are the health services available in your village?

Furthermore, a fifth question on the types of health services available in the respective villages was asked. The findings showed that 45% of the respondents confirmed the existence of immunization services, 34% maternity services, 18% counseling services and 3% the existence of physiotherapy services in their respective villages as shown in figure 13 below.

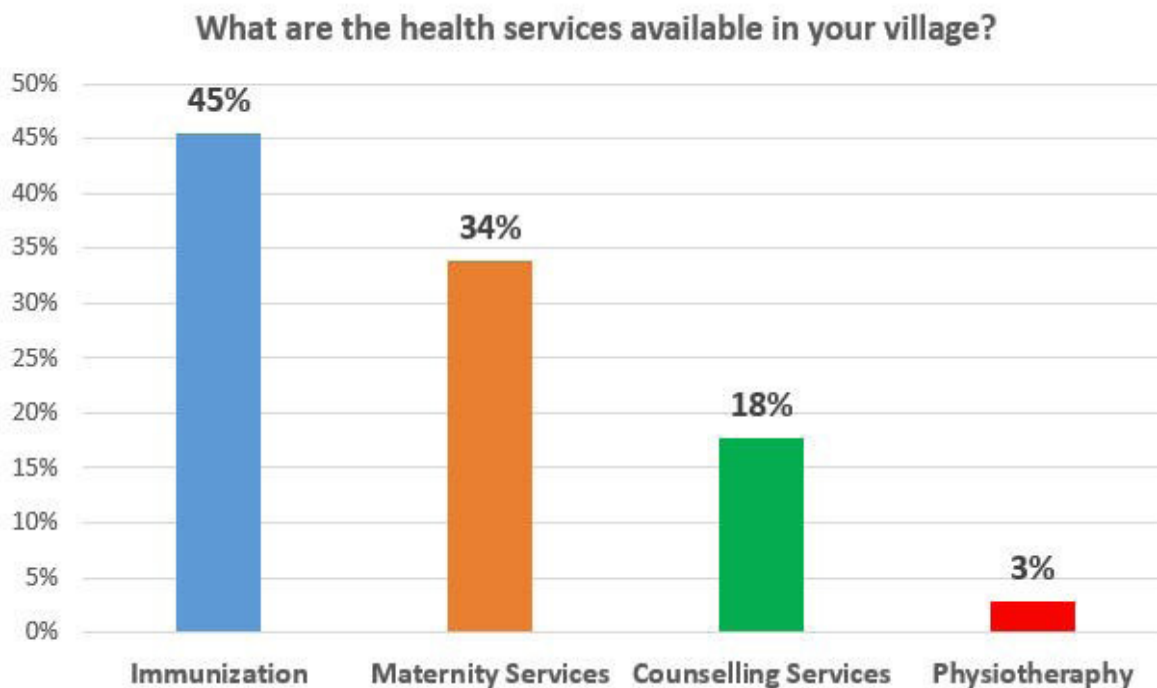


Figure 13: Health Facilities in the village

3.5.5 Impact of GRP on agriculture, livestock and fisheries

The questions asked for implementation of GRB for on agriculture, livestock and fisheries showed that 15% of the respondents confirmed the existence of access to agricultural financing for small-scale farmers' women or PWDs and none (0%) the existence of irrigation project. However, 17% confirmed the existence either fish ponds or bee keeping or hybrid-cows or drought-resistance seedlings and 31% the existence of cattle dips

Therefore, the overall response showed that, only one-sixth (16.0%) of the respondents believed GRB for agriculture, livestock and fisheries implementation had a significant impact as shown in figure 14 below.

Overall impact on implementation of GRP for village agriculture, livestock and fisheries

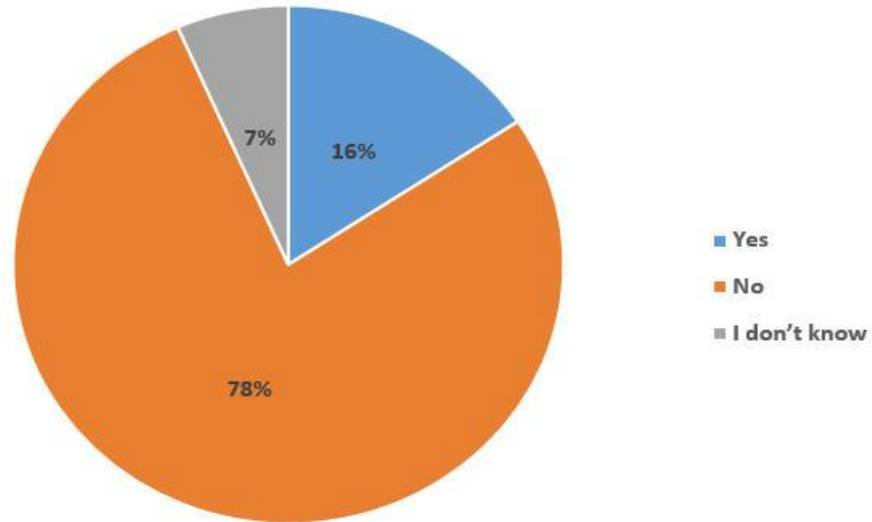


Figure 14: Impact of GRB on Village Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries

3.5.6 Impact of GRB on water

The questions asked for implementation of GRB on water showed that 68% of the respondents confirmed the existence of sanitation and hygiene facilities and 31% the availability of water harvesting and storage facilities. However, 29% confirmed the existence fresh-piped water, while 68% of the respondents confirmed the availability of boreholes or water kiosks in their respective villages as shown in figure 18 below.

Therefore, the overall response showed that, about half (49.0%) of the respondents confirmed GRB for water implementation had a significant impact as shown in figure 15 below.

Overall impact on implementation of GRP for village water

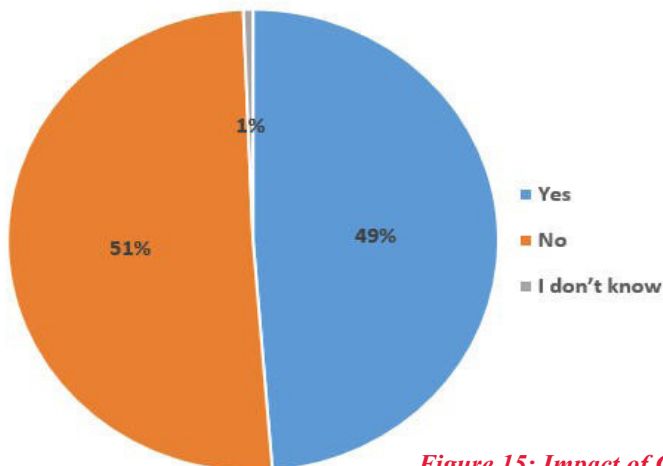


Figure 15: Impact of GRB on Water

3.5.7 Impact of GRB on social & talent management

The questions asked on the implementation of GRB on social & talent management showed that 39% of the respondents confirmed the existence of space for PWDs to participate in County decision-making platforms and 43% confirmed their participation in County decision-making platforms. The high percentage (53%) of those who do not participate in public participation forums was attributed to lack of awareness, proper communication, and lack of transport facilitation as explained in case study 2.

However, only 4% confirmed the existence of sign language interpreter for PWDs during the civic education and 15% confirmed the availability of social hall in their respective villages. Therefore, the overall response showed that, one-quarter (25.0%) of the respondents confirmed GRB for social & talent management implementation had a significant impact as shown in figure 16 below.

Overall impact on implementation of GRP for village's social & talent management

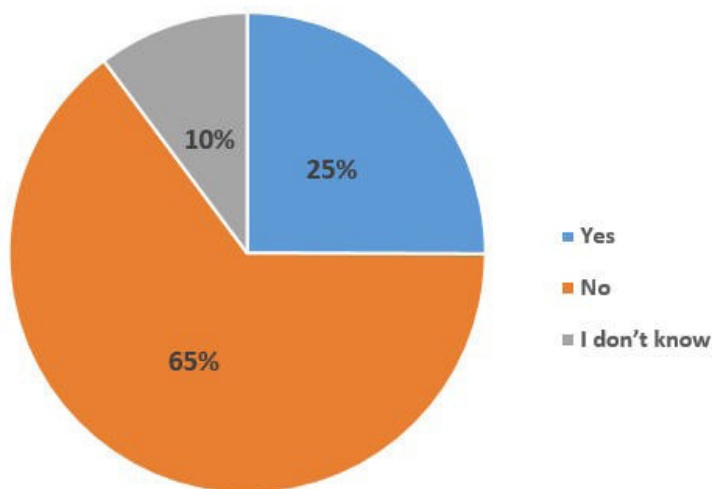


Figure 16: Impact of GRB on Social & Talent Management

3.5.8 Impact of GRB on tourism and development

The questions asked for implementation of GRB on tourism and development showed that 77% of the respondents confirmed the existence of registered women groups and only 6% confirmed the availability of assistive devices for PWDs to aid their mobility to engage in business.

However, 23% confirmed the existence of access women, youth and PWDs affirmative action funds; this was attributed to lack of awareness and a clear policy framework on the accessibility and distribution of affirmative action funds. Only 7% confirmed the availability of sheds for youth startups to sell their wares in their respective villages.

Therefore, the overall response showed that, one-third (28.0%) of the respondents confirmed GRB for tourism and development implementation had a significant impact as shown in figure 17 below.

Overall impact on implementation of GRB for village's tourism and development

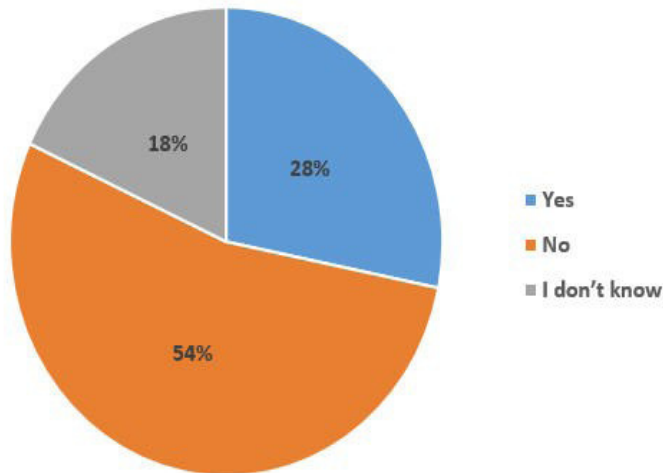


Figure 17: Impact of GRB on Tourism and Development

3.6 GRB adoption (GRB_A) Analysis

This section answers the second research questions “To determine how decision makers at the county have applied Gender Responsive Budgeting.” Therefore, the GRB Adoption variables ask the following questions.

3.6.1 Impact of adoption of GRB on public participation

The questions asked for adoption of GRB for public participation showed that 35% (rated as 5% very high and 30% high) of the respondents confirmed an increase in women, youth and PWDs representation in public forums. While 33% (rated as 4% very high and 29% high) confirmed the ease of availability of disaggregated data showing meeting attendance and 22% (rated as 5% very high and 17% high) confirmed the operation of the public participation act adopting bottom-up approach in decision-making.

However, 33% (rated as 9% very high and 24% high) confirmed the existence of diversification of communication channels to relay information to the public and 27% (rated as 6% high and 21% high) confirmed the County's recognition of stateless groups in public participation in their respective villages

Therefore, the overall response showed that, one-third (30.0%) of the respondents confirmed GRB for public participation adoption had either very high (6%) or high (24%) significant impact as shown in figure 18 below.

Overall impact on adoption of GRB for village's public participation

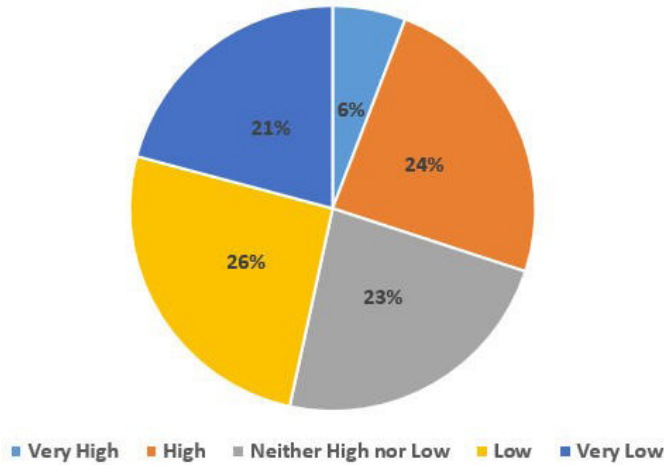


Figure 18: Impact of GRB Adoption on Public Participation

3.6.2 Impact of GRB for service delivery among PWDs

The questions asked for adoption of GRB for research area's delivery service among PWDs showed that only 2% of the respondents rated high by acknowledging the existences of sign language interpreter in all County's departments and another 2% rated high for the existence of one-stop rescue center for SBGV survivors and PWD friendly resource center for each sub-county.

However, only 3% of the respondents rated high by confirming recruitment of specialists (physiotherapist and counselors) in health facilities to address PWDs needs and 2% rated high on the availability of PWD desk at the County. While, 6% of respondents rated high on the existence-trained teachers in ECDE centers to identify children with special needs and only 2% rated high on availability of instruction material for PWDs in the vocation training facilities in their respective villages

Therefore, the overall response showed that, less than one-tenth (6.0%) of the respondents confirmed GRB for delivery service among PWDs adoption had either very high (3%) or high (3%) significant impact as shown in figure 19 below.

Overall impact on adoption of GRB for village's service delivery among PWD

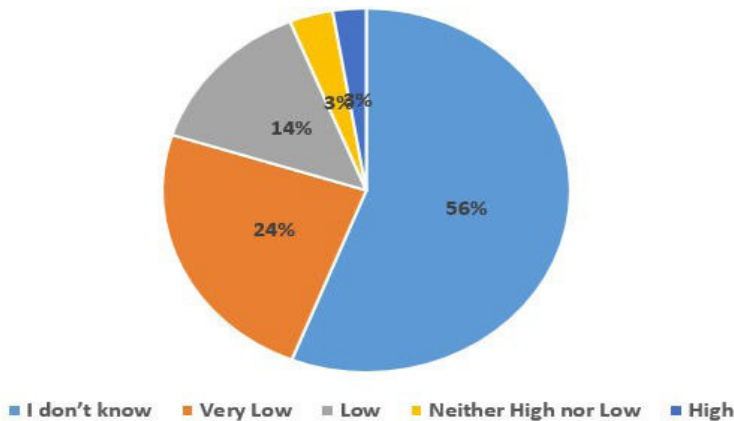


Figure 19: Impact of GRB on Service Delivery among PWD

3.6.3 Kwale County Budget Analysis

Table 3: Kwale County Budget extract 2021/22

KWALE COUNTY BUDGETARY ALLOCATIONS FOR FY 2021/2022				
SECTOR	RECURRENT (KES)	DEVELOPMENT (KES)	TOTAL (KES)	% ALLOCATION
Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	199,635,326	341,316,866	540,952,192	5.51
County Assembly	691,895,413	100,000,000	791,895,413	8.06
Education	1,003,753,869	527,637,686	1,531,391,555	15.59
Environment and Natural Resources	136,169,201	92,145,670	228,314,871	2.32
Finance and Economic Planning	729,083,221	34,531,511	763,614,732	7.77
Medical and Public Health Services	2,541,514,853	464,387,279	3,005,902,132	30.59
Tourism & Information Communication and Technology	48,866,268	32,758,450	81,624,718	0.83
Trade, Investment and cooperatives	81,039,108	149,072,500	230,111,608	2.34
Social services & talent management	121,776,418	161,551,938	283,328,356	2.88
Executive services	118,721,624	0	118,721,624	1.21
Water services	77,923,599	923,892,999	1,001,816,598	10.20
County Public Service Board	55,325,989	-	55,325,989	0.56
Public Service and Administration	320,689,562	30,426,253	351,115,815	3.57
Roads and Public works	195,170,545	627,059,352	822,229,897	8.37
Kwale Municipality	3,326,256	-	3,326,256	0.03
Diani Municipality	6,884,241	9,000,000	15,884,241	0.16
Totals (Kshs.)	6,331,975,493	3,493,780,504	9,825,755,997	100

<https://kwalecountygov.com/kwale/downloadapp/index.php/cdownloads/send/11-cbp-2019/525-pbb-fy2021-2022>

Table 4: Kwale county budget extract 2022/23

KWALE COUNTY BUDGETARY ALLOCATIONS FOR FY 2022/2023				
SECTOR	RECURRENT	DEVELOPMENT	TOTAL (KES)	% ALLOCATION
Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	200,870,804	220,820,222	421,691,026	4.91
County Assembly	618,445,792	100,000,000	718,445,792	8.37
Education	943,911,589	464,967,367	1,408,878,956	16.42
Environment and Natural Resources	84,246,093	70,086,334	154,332,427	1.80
Finance and Economic Planning	981,480,571	19,154,049	1,000,634,620	11.66
Medical and Public Health Services	2,299,593,587	288,093,721	2,587,687,308	30.16
Tourism & Information Communication and Technology	42,092,238	54,693,345	96,785,583	1.13
Trade, Investment and cooperatives	58,957,765	117,069,414	176,027,179	2.05
Social services & talent management	96,623,188	102,800,535	199,423,723	2.32
Executive services	123,523,081	0	123,523,081	1.44
Water services	82,032,165	460,923,981	542,956,146	6.33
County Public Service Board	45,306,766	-	45,306,766	0.53
Public Service and Administration	263,923,488	30,941,665	294,865,153	3.44
Roads and Public works	145,618,093	582,501,670	728,119,763	8.49
Kwale Municipality	9,848,894	41,425,254	9,848,894	0.11
Diani Municipality	9,935,747	20,698,098	30,633,845	0.36
Totals (Kshs.)	6,006,409,861	2,574,175,655	8,580,585,516	99.99

<https://kwalecountygov.com/kwale/downloadapp/index.php/cdownloads/download/11-cbp-2019/793-budgetdraft-2022-2023>

Table 5: Mombasa county budget extract 2021/22

MOMBASA COUNTY BUDGETARY ALLOCATIONS FOR FY 2021/2022				
SECTOR	RECURRENT	DEVELOPMENT	TOTAL (KES)	% ALLOCATION
County executive	356,491,789	30,000,000	386,491,789	2.7
County assembly	779,254,392	200,000,000	979,254,392	6.8
Public service board	130,000,000	20,000,000	150,000,000	1.0
Finance and economic planning	634,128,550	326,500,050	960,628,600	6.6
Environment, Solid Waste Management and Energy	612,000,000	305,000,000	917,000,000	6.3
Education, Information Technology & MV 2035	596,000,000	431,000,000	1,027,000,000	7.1
Health Services	3,271,787,854	370,000,000	3,641,787,854	25.1
Water, Sanitation & Natural Resources	130,000,000	1,100,000,000	1,230,000,000	8.5
Youth, Gender, Sports and Cultural Affairs	400,000,000	500,000,000	900,000,000	6.2
Trade, Tourism & Investment	445,160,775	400,000,000	845,160,775	5.8
Lands, Housing and Physical Planning	273,000,000	480,000,000	753,000,000	5.2
Transport, Infrastructure & Public Works	510,000,000	680,000,000	1,190,000,000	8.2
Agriculture, Fisheries, Livestock and Co-operatives	273,499,950	230,000,000	503,499,950	3.5
Devolution & Public Service Administration	906,176,640	110,000,000	1,016,176,640	7.0
Totals (Kshs.)	9,317,499,950	5,182,500,050	14,500,000,000	100

<https://www.mombasa.go.ke/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/Msa-PBB-2021-22-Final.pdf>

The analysis of Kwale county budgets for the period of 2021/22 to 2022/23 is based on the published budgets available on the county website. A close review of the two budgets shows a decline in financial allocations from 2021/22 to 2022/23 of 5.1% on the recurrent expenditure and 26.32% on development expenditure. The decline in allocations can be attributed to various macro and micro economic factors such as; slow economic recovery from the covid-19 effects, political climate that slowed down investment and business operations, Russia and Ukraine war that greatly affected the supply chain globally among many factors.

The budgets also reveal that, the county government of Kwale allocates more resources on GRB related sectors in order to initiate projects that will transform the socio-economic status of the people of Kwale in both the short-term and long-term. The expected outcomes should be in line with the needs and expectations of the various gender groups; education (15.59%), Health (30.59%), water (10.20%), Agriculture, livestock and fisheries (5.51%), tourism and ICT (0.83%), social and talent management (2.88%) in the FY 2021/22. The same trend of allocation is witnessed in the FY 2022/23 where the GRB aligned sectors have been allocated more resources than the other sectors; education (16.42%), Health (30.16%), water (6.33%), Agriculture, livestock and fisheries (4.91%), tourism and ICT (1.13%), social and talent management (2.32%).

Across reference to Mombasa county budget for the financial year 2021/22 reveals that the county equally allocates more resources to GRB related sectors as; education (7.1%), health (25.1%), water (8.5%), youth, gender, sports and cultural affairs (6.2%), trade, tourism and investment (5.8%) and Agriculture, Fisheries, Livestock and Co-operatives (3.5%). The increase in the GRB related allocations can be attributed to the increased engagement of the public through public participation by the county governments in budget making process and the interventions made by some organizations such as COVAW in Kwale County as figure 10 shows that 31% of the respondents understood the budgeting process. This implies that GRB being a critical approach will contribute significantly in the improvement of the socio-economic status of the people in the respective counties through initiation of projects whose outcomes are aligned to the various gender needs and expectations. However, the County should strive to cut the amount allocated to administration functions to divert the same in GRB oriented projects that will benefit the whole County.

GRB if well understood and utilized by the county and national governments will seal inequality gaps experienced in the County and national levels. It is also clear that the money allocated for social and talent management is not sufficient to meet the needs of vulnerable and marginalized groups (women, girls and PWDs) in Kwale County. There should be a distinct unit or department within the county offices that is mandated to deal with this group of people through capacity building, financial and economic support that will translate to reduction of the inequality gap. There is need for the County and its development partners to increase capacity forums in terms of budget process stages. CSOs, CBOs and NGOs should mobilize more resources to ensure that whatever COVAW started on community engagement in the budget making process is maintained and sustained for the realization of equality as one the 17 SDGs, Vision 2030 and constitutional requirements.



3.7 GRB Best Practice (GRB_BP) Analysis

This section answers the third research questions “To identify best practices for CSOs, to influence uptake of Gender Responsive Budgeting.” Therefore, the GRB_BP variables asks the following questions.

3.7.1 From your experience in GRB suggest a strategy that would translate gender analysis into policy change

The GRB suggested strategies which would translate gender analysis into policy change was responded by two-fifth (41.7%) of the participants to be GRB awareness campaigns. However, one-third (33.3%) of the participants confirmed establishment of a network to support and sustain GRB campaigns. While remaining participants (16.7%) suggested community empowerment on budgeting process and only (8.3%), suggesting PWDs should lobby their needs through political leadership as shown in the figure 20 below

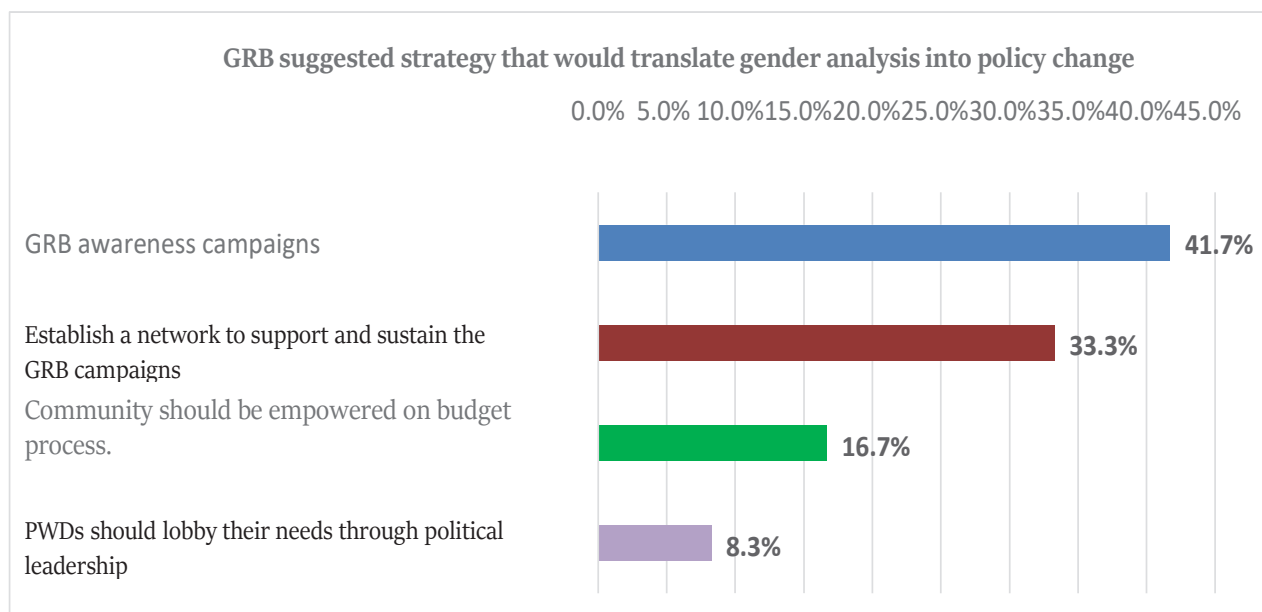


Figure 20: Strategies Translating Gender into Policy Change

3.7.2 Give examples how political commitment and leadership at the highest level of government have effected GRB in Kwale County.

The effect on the making of budget by the political commitment and leadership at the highest level of Kwale County Government was responded by nearly one-fifth (37.5%) of interviewee suggesting to be gender sensitive especially in career opportunities for women. However, half (50.0%) of the interviewee cited either public participation forums conducted at village levels or county’s social service budgeting funds for youth, women and PWDs. While the remaining (12.5%) citing the establishment of the revolving fund for PWDs as shown in figure 21 below.

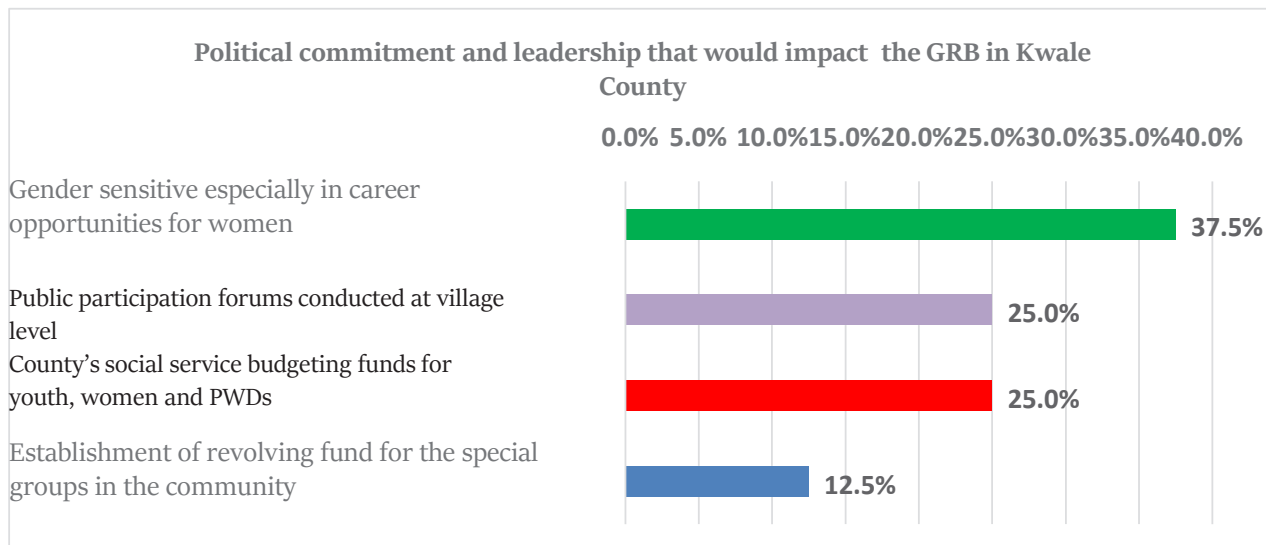


Figure 21: Political and Leadership commitment that will Impact on GRB

3.7.3 What is the status of champions and allies within county parliament and at every level among public service delivery departments of Kwale County

On the question of the status of champions and allies within the County parliament at every level among public service delivery department of Kwale County, more than half (56.3%) of the interviewees acknowledged the status to be that, both the County assembly and public offices are responsible for delivering public services to be gender sensitive. While one-third (33.8%) of the interviewees suggesting that, the gender guideline had been strictly followed and only one-tenth (10.0%) acknowledging that, some allies who are political sensitive lack gender knowledge as shown in figure 22 below.

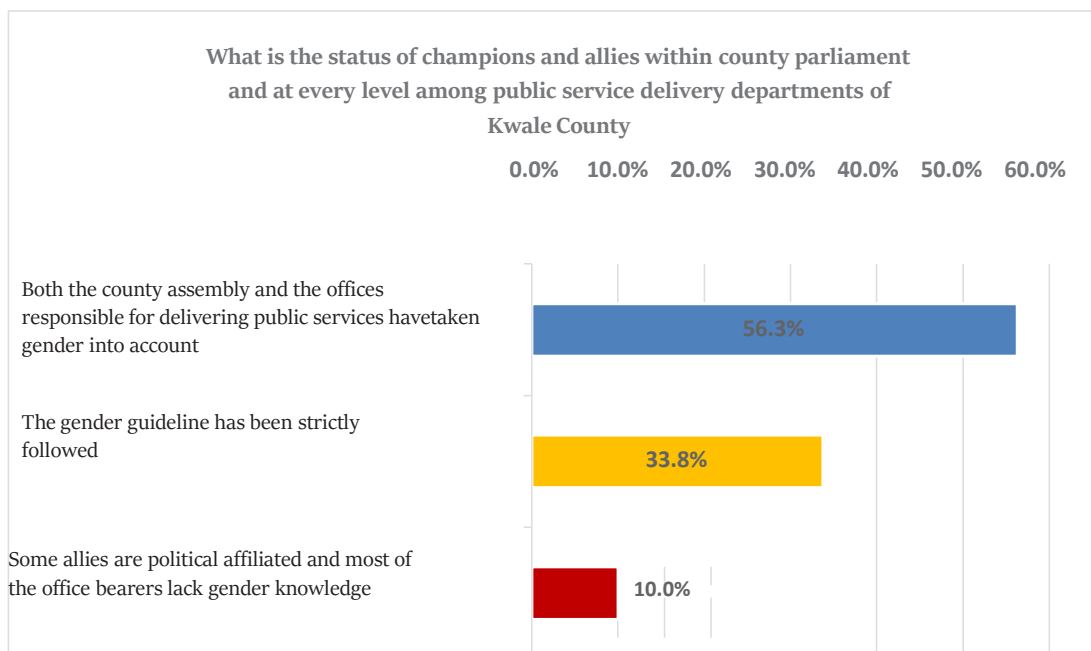


Figure 22: Status of Champions and Allies on Public Service Delivery

3.7.4 What are your views on the credibility of organizations working on GRB as perceived by decision makers of Kwale County?

Nearly three-quarters (71.4%) of the interviewees commended the work done by the organizations working in Kwale County more so when it comes to public participation. While the remaining (28.6%) of the interviewees recognize them on supporting issues of GRB in the County as shown in figure 23 below.

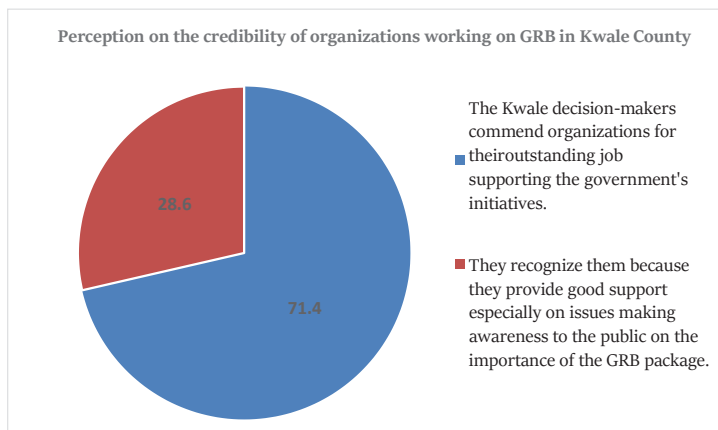


Figure 23: Credibility of Organization working on GRB

3.7.5 What are your views on availability of Gender-disaggregated statistics and other data from Kwale County?

Two-thirds (66.7%) of the interviewees said that there was no availability of gender-disaggregated statistics in Kwale County, they also confirmed that it's difficult to get data or information from County. While the other one-third (33.3%) of the interviewees, suggesting that the office responsible in Kwale County does not have credible data to offer to the public as shown below in figure 24.

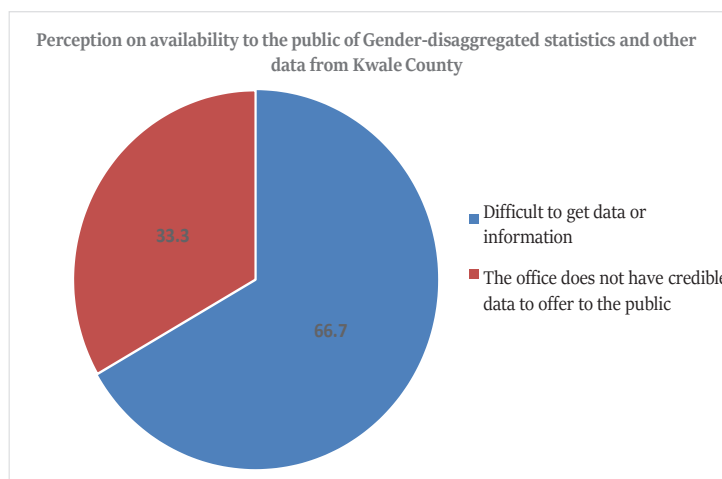


Figure 24: Availability of Gender-disaggregated Statistics to the Public

3.7.6 Discuss your experiences in your organization on implementation of GRB specifically for women, girls and PWDs

The discussion on implementation of GRB specifically for women, girls and PWDs of organizational experiences showed that, more than two-fifth (44.4%) of the interviewees believed that PWDs had high expectations (high wants and demands). While one-third (33.4%) of the interviewees believed that women attend meetings but still have some fears in advocating their issues and one-fifth (22.2%) of the interviewees believed that the public at large had financial expectations and do not see it as their right to voluntarily participate as shown in figure 25 below.

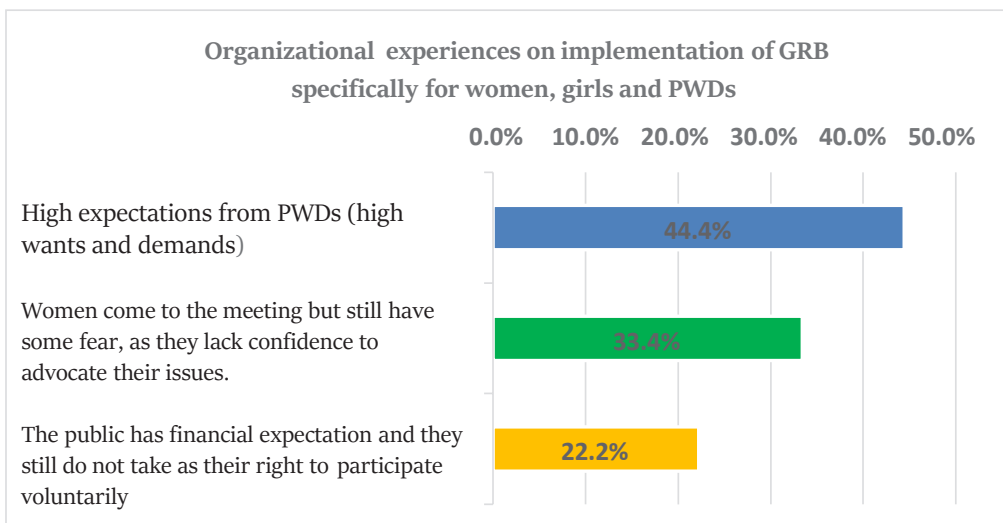


Figure 25: Organizational Experiences on Implementation of GRB for Women, girls and PWDs.

3.7.7 What are your views on adoption of GRB by decision markers at Kwale County?

The views of about three-quarters (70.0%) of the interviewees on adoption of GRB by Kwale County’s decision-makers was that, most gender-specific problems will be solved. However, the remaining (30.0%) of the interviewees believed that, the adoption of GRB will result in tremendous transformation leading to international recognition as shown in figure 26 below.

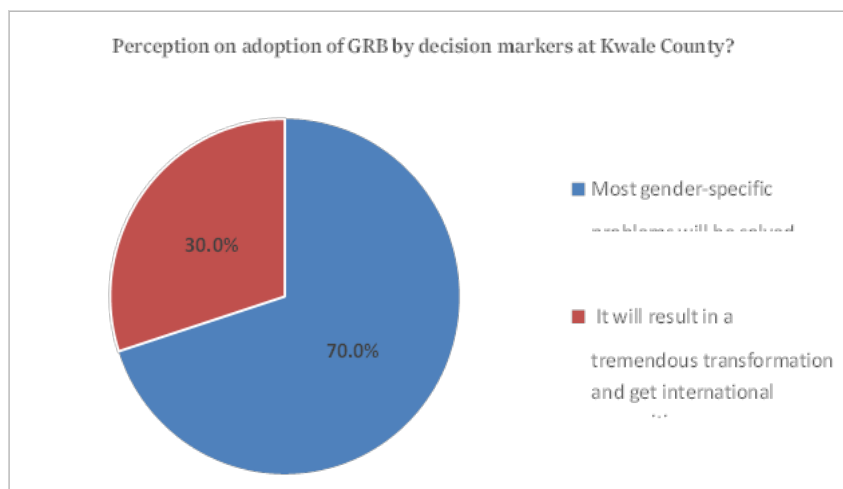


Figure 26: Adoption of GRB by Decision Makers

3.7.8 List some of the best practices, which influence GRB uptake in your organization of Kwale County

The best practices, which influence GRB uptake for organizations in Kwale County was suggested by two-fifth (40.0%) of the interviewees to be community awareness programs on budget making process. While one-fifth (20.0%) of the interviewees each suggesting either gender awareness in employment opportunities or inviting women for public participation or round table discussion with the County officials events as shown in figure 27 below.

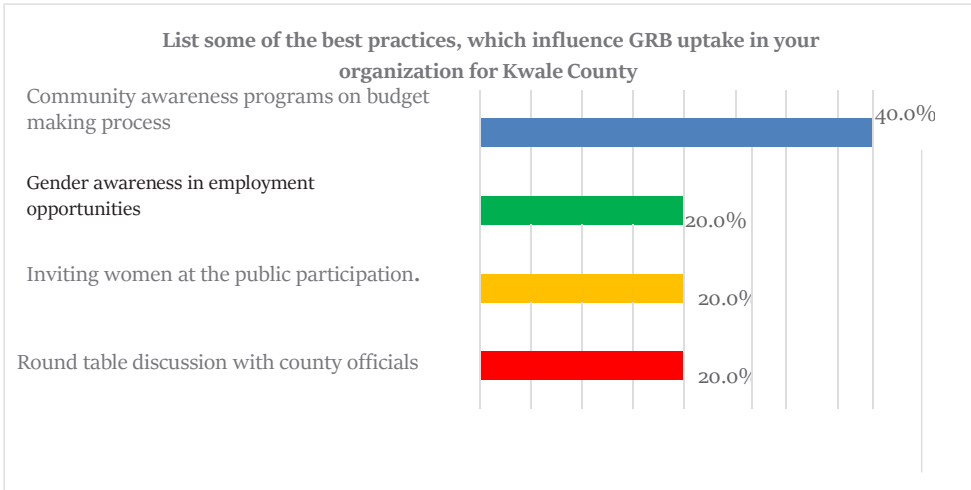


Figure 27: Best Practices Influencing GRB Uptake

3.8 Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) Analysis

This section answers the fourth research questions “To develop three case studies based on what worked and what did not work well in the lobbying and advocacy for Gender Responsive Budgeting at COVAW level.” Therefore, the GRB variables asks the following questions

3.8.1 In your opinion, share one of the best-case scenario projects in the lobbying and advocacy for GRB by COVAW

The views of about two-thirds (62.5%) of the respondents on what worked well in lobbying and advocating for GRB by COVAW was the trainings on GRB (GBV) especially home budget practices and women rights programs. While the remaining one-third (37.5%) suggesting being community awareness programs on budget making process as shown in figure 28 below.

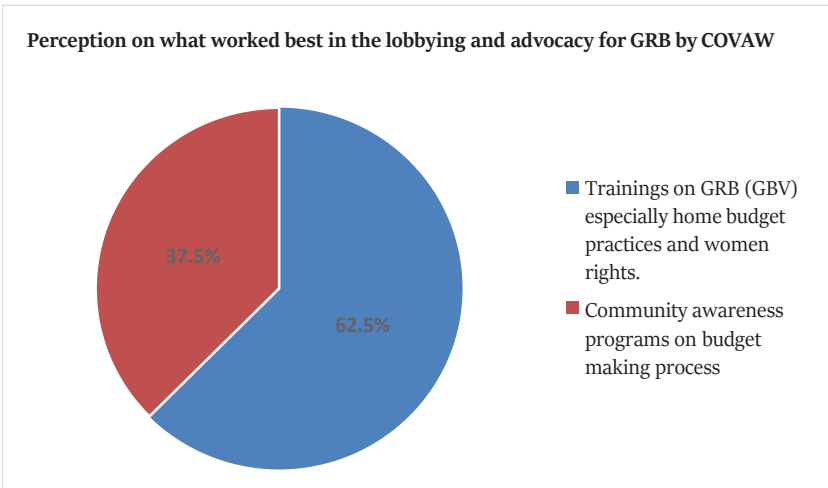


Figure 28: Questions asked on GRB for Service Delivery among PWD

3.8.1.1 Kilimang'ondo Narrative case

The study was seized through a face-to-face interview with Fatuma (not her real name) in the presence of the village administrator and the area chief to ensure authenticity of the narration. The response was captured as draft notes, which were later arranged in an orderly manner, and rewritten in a consecutive sequence as outlined here.

Fatuma was born, raised and married in Kilimang'ondo village in Lunga Lunga sub-county 31 years ago in a Muslim family. Her father passed on and she dropped out of school due to lack of school fees at the age of 14. Fatuma, went on to narrate that, at first, she used to avoid any community or county meeting as she saw them as a waste of time and transportation money as there was no any financial gain from the meetings. She also said that men dominated the meetings and even if they contributed, their views were not taken into consideration.

Fatuma credits COVAW and the county government of Kwale for coming in with workshops and capacity building forums on public participation among them gender responsive budgeting (GRB) process which have liberalized them as a community and more-so as women, girls and PWD. She recalls the day when together with her friend, they attended one of the COVAW meeting and from that day, their lives changed completely. She recalls how they were taken through the importance of attending public participation forums and giving out their opinions. They were also sensitized on the various financial opportunities that exist in the county but they are untapped such as affirmative action money, youth funds money, uwezo fund money, money meant for PWDs.

After the meeting, Fatuma and her female counterparts agreed to form a women group, which they registered in the department of social and welfare in Kwale County. She said, through the group, they had applied for affirmative action money which they were waiting to be approved. If they get the money, they are planning to start small business ventures that can transform their lives.

3.8.1.2 Kilimang'ondo narrative results

The case-cross analysis results of Fatuma's narrative against the research's drivers shows that; Fatuma had experienced; High level of poverty, school dropout and earlier marriage, lack of information.

The results are indicative of the reasons behind the low number of people more-so women, girls, and people with disabilities (PWD) engaging in the public participation process that promotes decision making i.e. county budget making and development process.

Table 6: Kilimang'ondo Ward narrative results

CATEGORY	DRIVER	NARRATION
Public participation in GRB	High level of Poverty	Most people cannot afford transport money to attend community or county meetings if they are held far from their homes. This result agrees with the findings in figure 7, which shows that almost half of the populations (45.1%) are unemployed.
	Lack of information	It's until when COVAW came in, that is when most of the people in the community were mobilized and sensitized on the importance of taking part in public participation to give out their needs and how they want them to be addressed. These information agrees with research findings on figure 24, question 1, which shows that (35%) of the respondents confirmed an increase of women, girls and PWD in public participation.

3.8.1.3 County official case on Vyongwani Ward

Abdi* (not his real name) is a county official at Kwale County. During the interview he narrates how the local people in the community were not active and interested in participating in County events such as public participation. He emphatically states that the villages were not aware of their leaders including at the grassroots levels – MCAs, since the community members were not engaging at all with the county leadership. He notes the community was just dormant on their engagement with the government.

Abdi alludes to the fact that his fellow counterparts in the village did not see any need to attend meetings organized by the village elders, chief or county officials. In fact he states that in most cases, they would continue with their business as usual with most villagers going to open their small businesses and others idling in the shopping center. They considered attending such meetings as a waste of time and money. Many in fact insisted they must be paid to go for the meetings. This affected their relationship with the local leaders with majority blaming the government of negligence and poor leadership.

Abdi notes as County government of Kwale, they have

done a lot to encourage more participation from the locals. Some of the initiatives they have embraced to create this awareness include; advertising posters of meeting in the market place, use of social media, announcement in the villages using public address and use of village elders and ward admins to relay critical information. Abdi notes that they have also worked with various CBOs, NGOs, churches and mosques to sensitize wananchi on matters budgeting making and public participation.

In Vyongwani ward, Abdi notes that they have worked closely with COVAW in organizing various forums with community members to sensitize them on the need to participate in government meetings and processes. They took the local community members through the budget making process, the importance of public participation and having their voice heard. In fact out of this, Abdi notes that the Vuga – Vyongwani road was one of the project they voiced during the public participation, in terms of improving road infrastructure and it's now a murram road in the area. This is a clear evidence of the impact of COVAW programs in the region. Abdi notes that through this awareness, the county is now working closely with Wananchi to identify key projects to undertake each financial year through public participation in various sub- counties.

Table 7: Vyongwani narrative results

CATEGORY	DRIVER	NARRATION
Public participation in budget making process	Lack of awareness	The village member did not see the need to participate in in the county, local leaders meetings and even public participation in the budget making process and other consultative forums. They considered it as a waste of time and resources. With the inception of COVAW programs in the area, it has created awareness and the community members are now more aware of their rights, role and even voice in government projects.
	Ignorance on government role and functions	The community members were ignorant on the role of government functions and roles. They assumed the government should do everything for them hence some demanding to be paid to attend meetings. This led to their development needs not being voiced hence Vyongwani ward was left out in development projects.

3.8.2 In your opinion, share one of the worst-case scenario projects in the lobbying and advocacy for GRB by COVAW.

However, the views of two-thirds (66.6%) of the interviewees on projects conducted by COVAW which did not do well in the lobbying and advocating for GRB was the limited number of participants in most COVAW because of political incitements and poor communication by the County government of Kwale. While remaining one-third (33.4%) cited either to be communication not done in good time to prepare to attend or the denial of access to Mwangulu social hall during public participation as shown below in figure 29.

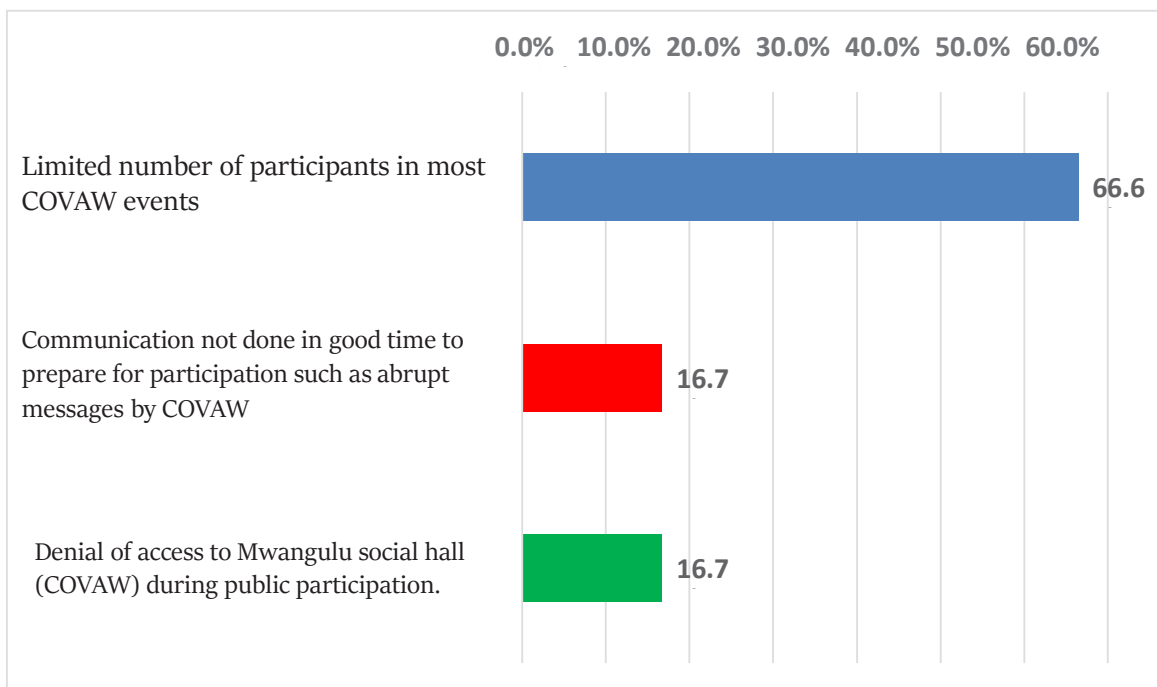


Figure 29: Questions asked on GRB for Service Delivery among PWD

3.8.2 Mwangulu Narrative case

The results of worst-case scenario or what did not work in the GRB project “TUPO.TUSIKIZWE (We are here. Listen to us)” show that, attendance in a public participation forum turned out to be violent as there was political incitement from sub-county, ward administrators and the area member of county assembly.

This is evidence in the FGDs conducted by youth, women and PWDs groups in the various research areas. The narrations showed that, in Mwangulu social hall, the area MCA (Member of the County Assembly) was not happy with an event organized by COVAW for the above project through the village administration since he was not in the picture. Therefore, he organized his

supporters to block access of the hall to stop the event to proceed. The interviewee further narrated that, the village administration was pro-COVAW activities since the projects had positive impact in their village as opposed to those of the elected leaders of the county assembly.

These findings concur with the results of section 3.5.2 that 16.7% of the respondents citing the COVAW event’s denial of access to Mwangulu social hall during public participation as shown in figure 16. This narrative infers a communication flow breakdown between COVAW and the County Government. However, the communication protocols entailed informing both

political and administrative leaders to avoid such incidences in the future projects. Therefore, the study suggests that in future project's events should be communication to both political and administrative leaders of the research area.90

Additionally, in most FGD conducted in several research areas showed that, the community would preferred to attend events organized by COVAW since had a budget of monitory facilitation for the their participants. However, events organized by National or County Governments do not factor in budget of monitory facilitation for participants leading to low attendance. This disparity has created a perception by the community that their elected leaders (both parliamentary and county assemble) were not up to task in development agendas of their respective areas. These findings agree with the results of section 3.5.2 where, 16.7% of the respondents citing the COVAW event's communications were not done in good time for participants to prepare to attend the events as shown in figure 16.

This narrative infers a gap in communication awareness of policy disparities in NGOs and Government policies to the community. Therefore, the study suggests in future

projects to include awareness events on NGOs and Government policies during project implementation.

Finally, majority of interviewees of the FGD conducted in all research areas showed that, events notification for the participants were mostly communicated a day before an event. They confirmed that, Short Messaging Services (SMS) are used by chiefs and ward administrators to notify participants on the eve of the event to attend a COVAW's event. They narrated; this action greatly affected their contribution since they had little or no time to prepare for the event or to consult with other stakeholders to share their inputs.

These findings concur with the results of section 3.5.2 where, 66.6% of the respondents citing the COVAW event's which did not do well in the lobbying and advocating for GRB had the limited number of participants are shown in figure 16. The narrative inferred a communication gap between the community and the National and County Governments.

Therefore, the study suggests in future project implementation to include an event on project time management for both government and county administrators.

3.8.3 Mwangulu Narrative Results

The lessons learnt from the findings of the case study 1, suggested the following for future projects

1. Events notification issued to both political and administrative leaders of the respective research areas to avoid miscommunication.
2. Projects to include an event activity on NGOs and Government policies awareness conducted for the community to avoid perception that their elected leaders are not up to task in development issues
3. An event activity on project's time management awareness conducted for government and county administrators to avoid late communication for events notification.



Therefore, the study suggests in future project implementation to include an event on project time management for both government and county administrators.

CHAPTER FOUR

Summary of conclusions and recommendations

5.1 Conclusion

We cannot deny the fact that Kwale County has made substantive and visible progress in the area of introducing and adopting Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) as a tool for planning and development as demonstrated by the budget for financial year 2021/2022 on tables 3. However, GRB has not fully been institutionalized so that it can be at the center of the budgeting process. While the budget depicts some indications by the allocated financial resources, it is not entirely gender responsive as more resources are allocated to recurrent expenditure and administrative costs. Despite the existence of some CSOs and NGOs championing for equality in the county, GRB remains at the periphery of the development agenda in the county.

The study makes the following conclusions

1. A budget is a policy tool that influences overall level of development. GRB requires adequate expertise in gender analysis and budget formulation. The county government of Kwale and its development partners should endeavor to support its staff in developing skills, competencies and practices that promote GRB.
2. Budget expenditure presents different outcomes for women, men; boys and girls due to their different roles and activities. Women and youths need skill upgrade in different sectors. Therefore, there is need to mobilize them to participate in budget making process so that their needs can be taken care of since the findings on figure 21 shows that, 62.5% of the respondents felt that the current budget is not aligned to their needs and expectations.
3. There is need for the county planning officers, gender officers and statistical officers to build capacity on genders statistics to enhance collection, collation and analysis of sex-disaggregated data. This is backed up by the findings in figure 24 that 66.7% of interviewees felt that the county does not have sex-disaggregated data while 33.3% of interviewees suggested that, even if the data was available, it was not credible.
4. The county government of Kwale should collaborate with private partners to mobilize for resources necessary for capacity building forums such as public participation.
5. The county government should reduce the process of accessing, distributing and accounting for affirmative action funds, youth funds and PWDs funds. The findings on figure 28, shows that 22.2% of respondents felt that acquiring funds from the county was a very difficult process.
6. From budgets in table 3 and 4, there is need by the county government of Kwale to scale the development funds to 50% from the current 30% of its total budget and reduce significantly the recurrent expenses from 70% to 50% of the total budget. The increase margin of 20% can be allocated to GRB related projects that will increase the expected outcomes.
7. There is need by the county government to come up with innovative programs and educational policies that will promote education within the county such as lunch programs, scholarships for needy and bright students, equitable allocation of bursaries to reduce the illiteracy level from 79% as shown in figure 8.

8. The county government should establish a mechanism to ensure whether feedback from public participation forums are taken into consideration and implemented in the final budget statements. The current state of 35% participation of women, girls and PWDs as shown in figure 18, signifies that, there is need for continuous sensitization of the community on the budget process and budget documents.
9. There is need for diversification on the language used at the community level, ward level and county level during public participation to cater for the visually impaired and those with hearing problems. Use of English, Kiswahili and local language alone can hinder them from active and meaningful engagement in public participation forums.
10. There is need for effective and timely communication from the county level to the community level. In case study 3, a fracas was witnessed in Mwangulu ward due to ineffective communication. Proper and timely communication helps a lot in planning.
11. The budget hearing committee requires necessary skills to ensure that inputs from the participation forums are concretely addressed. There should be a balance in giving out opinions during public participation forums. Women, girls and PWDs should also be given time to communicate their needs. 2% of respondents said that PWDs needs were addressed as on figure 19.
12. There is need to have a mutual working relationship between village administration, ward administrators, members of county assembly, NGOs, CSOs and the county government. If there is collaboration, GRB will be easily realized and conflicts such as the one experienced in Mwangulu will not re-occur.
13. The allocation budgets in Kwale 2021/22 and -2022/23 reflect higher budgetary prioritization of; education, water services, agriculture, livestock and fisheries, tourism and ICT, social and talent management. However, the largest proportion of the budget is recurrent budget and therefore not easy to disaggregate the gendered priorities. Therefore, there is need to reduce budget allocations on recurrent expenditure and further disaggregate data on gendered priorities.

“ There is need by the county government to come up with innovative programs and educational policies that will promote education within the county such as lunch programs, scholarships for needy and bright students, equitable allocation of bursaries to reduce the illiteracy level from 79%... ”

5.2 Specific Recommendations

To make Gender Responsive Budgeting in the County more meaningful, new initiatives must be considered. There are a number of actions that the County government, civil societies and Non-governmental organizations can undertake as highlighted below:

5.2.1 County government

1. The county should integrate gender into budget making processes by adopting gender policy and gender strategies such as Gender Action Plans to promote gender responsive budgeting process.
3. Underpin GRB on administrative documents such as administrative budget statements and county budget review documents.

5.2.2 CSOs, NGOs, CBOs and other development partners

1. Promote a harmonious working relationship between the county leadership (county assembly and executive) to increase capacity and knowledge on GRB and to lobby and advocate and influence increased budgets that are gender sensitive.
2. Collaborate with the county leadership to train more personnel and increase capacity on the steps and stages of public budgets making process in the county.
3. Undertake civic education and sensitization to improve the capacity of citizens and local leadership and especially women (women with disabilities, young girls and marginalized) to engage constructively in gender responsiveness in line with the public budgeting process.

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ANNEX A: QUESTIONNAIRE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Annex A: Framing Protocols and Assessment Questions

1.1 Background

Women, girls and people with disabilities (PWD) in Kwale and Kilifi counties have remained among the most marginalized populations in the country. According to the Germany Foundation for World Population (DSW), the two regions are among the most affected in rural Kenya. The organization launched a Women and Girls Empowerment Project (WOGEP) in Kwale and Kilifi, and the report suggests that most girls are denied basic needs such as education, life skills and are subjected to numerous activities, which lead to their retrogressive socio-economic and development growth (*KYGC - Kwale Youth and Governance Consortium, 2015*).

It is against this narrative that Coalition on Violence Against Women (COVAW), in partnership with VOICE is currently implementing a 2-year project entitled "TUPO.TUSIKIZWE (We are here. Listen to us)" in Kwale County. The project aims at empowering marginalized women and girls, including those with disabilities to participate in the County Budget process in Kwale County by enhancing their voices to demand for the uptake of their priority needs and equitable distribution of resources.

The Coalition on Violence Against Women (COVAW) is a non-profit women's rights organization that was established in 1995 to respond to the silence of the Kenyan society in addressing violence against women and girls (VAWG). Currently, COVAW focusses on 5 strategic areas as informed by its strategic plan 2018-2023 namely:

1. Access to Comprehensive Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) and Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights (SRHR) Services;
2. Women's Economic Empowerment;
3. Women's Leadership Development;
4. Access to Justice; and
5. Institutional Development. (COVAW, 2018)

The project theory of change articulates that, if the capacity building sessions on gender responsive budgeting, leadership, CSOs, government line department heads among others are implemented then community members will be aware of their civic rights and how to identify community projects that should be prioritized in the budget making process. Furthermore, if community awareness creation on the budget and networking advocacy forums with county PWD network and youth among others are implemented successfully, then there will be increased citizen engagement in the budget making process through public participation forums held at the ward level, among others.

1.2 Target Population

1. Community
2. Kwale County
3. Civil Society Organization (CSO)
4. COVAW

1.3 Research Questions

1. What are your experiences in implementation of GRB at Kwale County specifically on women, girls and PWDs?
2. What are your views on adoption of GRB by decision makers at Kwale County?
3. What are the best practices, which influence GRB uptake in your organization?
4. What are best or worst case scenarios in the lobbying and advocacy for GRB at COVAW level

2.0 HOUSEHOLD GRB QUESTIONS

Annex B: Household Questionnaire

2.1 Target Population and Size

The following questions will guide the household key informants, the beneficiaries among other stakeholders of the project from the research areas of three (3) sub-counties of Msambweni, Lunga Lunga and Matuga. The target population and size was purposively informed by prevailing data on levels of poverty, access to basic amenities and prevalence on Gender Based Violence (GBV) in nine (9) villages of:

1. Bombo villages in Waa-Ngombeni Ward
2. Lunguma villages in Tsimba-Golini Ward
3. Kilimangodo villages in Mwereni ward
4. Mwananyamala village in Dzombo ward
5. Shimoni village in Pongwe Kikoneni ward
6. Kiwegu village in Vanga ward
7. Mivumoni villages in Ramisi ward
8. Makongeni village in Kinondo ward
9. Kilolapwa village in Ukunda ward

2.2 Household Questionnaire

The household questionnaire seeks to answer two research questions as follows:

1. What are your experiences in implementation of GRB at Kwale County specifically on women, girls and PWDs?
2. Therefore, the questionnaire consists of three sections
 - a) Demographic.
 - b) Implementation of GRB specifically on women, girls and PWDS and
 - c) Adoption of GRB by decision makers as follow:

A. DEMOGRAPHIC

1. What is your sub-county status?

1. Msambweni	2. Lung lunga	3. Matuga	4. Others specify
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What is your village status?

	Village	(Please Tick the appropriate box)
1.	Bombo	
2.	Lunguma	
3.	Kilimangodo	
4.	Mwananyamala	
5.	Shimoni	
6.	Kiwegu	
7.	Mivumoni	
8.	Makongeni	
9.	Kilolapwa	

3. What is your sex status?

1. Male	2. Female	3. Transgender	4. Others specify

4. What is your disability status?

1. Intellectual Disability	2. Hearing Impaired/Deaf	3. Physical Disability	4. Visually Impaired /Blind	5. No known disability

5. What is your age status?

1. 18-24 years	2. 25-29 years	3. 30-34 years	4. 35-45 years	5. 45-60 years	6. Above 60 years

What is your highest education status?

	University level	(Please Tick the appropriate box)
1.	Professional/ Tertiary Colleges	
2.	TVET	
3.	Secondary Completed	
4.	Secondary uncompleted	

5.	Primary Completed	
6.	Primary Uncompleted	
7.	None	

8. What is your employment status?

1. Casual/Kibarua work	2. Daily Piece Rate	3. Contractual employment	4. Permanently employed	6. Self-employed	7. Unemployed
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9. What is your work status?

	Work status	(Please Tick the appropriate box)
1.	Employed in private entity/business	
2.	Government employee/civil servant	
3.	Boda boda/tuk tuk	
4.	Cultural arts	
5.	Trader/Small business	
6.	Farmer/Farm work	
7.	Teacher	
8.	House wife	
9.	Other	

1. What is your status on registered group's participation?

	Status on registered group participation	(Please Tick the appropriate box)
1.	Membership in Village savings & loan/ credit facilities	
2.	Advocacy for girls & women rights	
3.	Organizing meetings on community welfare	
4.	Participation in community works	
5.	Participation in community development	
6.	Participation in pressure groups with community leaders	
7.	Participation in emergency or special events	

B. IMPLEMENTATION OF GRB SPECIFICALLY ON WOMEN, GIRLS AND PWDS

1. What is your understanding in the count budgeting process? Answer the questions as 1. Yes, 2. No

Level of understanding	Yes	No
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1.	Do you know what a budget is?		
2.	Do you know why it is important for the county to budget?		
3.	Are you aware of the sources of county revenue?		
4.	Are you aware of the key stages in budgeting process		
5.	Has the county government of Kwale ever organized budget forums?		
6.	Do you know the organ which passes the county budget? <i>If yes above, please Indicate name in the space provided</i>		

2. What is the education status in your village? Answer the question as 1. Yes, 2. No or 3. I don't know below.

Education Services	1. Yes	2. No	3. I don't know
1. Is there an ECDE center built in your village?			
2. Is there an equitable distribution of education bursaries by population size as a parameter in your village?			
3. Is there a girls' hostel that enables women, youth and PWDs to be hosted as they continue with studies in your village?			
4. Is there a TVET Center that will enable youths acquire knowledge and skills to improve their employability			

3. What is the health status in your village? Answer the question as 1. Yes, 2. No or 3. I don't know below.

Health Services	1. Yes	2. No	3.I don't know
1. Is there a health facility with a maternity wing in your village?			
2. Are there Staff quarters for health professions to ease access to maternal and child health care services in your village?			
3. Is there a shed to support the mobile clinic health care workers as they dispense health services in your village?			
4. Are community outreaches providing physiotherapy services to the PWDs at a subsidized rate in your village?			

Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Services	1.Yes	2. No	3.I don't know
1. Is there access to agricultural financing to small-scale farmers, women and PWDs in your village?			
2. Is there an irrigation and agricultural water management project for small-scale farmers in your village?			
3. Are there either fishponds, or bee keeping, or hybrid cows or drought resistant seedlings in your village?			
4. Is there a cattle dip in your village?			

4. What is the water status in your village? Answer the question as 1. Yes, 2. No or 3. I don't know below.

Water Services	1. Yes	2. No	3.I don't know
1. Is there a borehole or a water kiosk to ease access to piped water in your village?			
2. Is there piped fresh water in your village?			
3. Are there water harvesting and storage facilities in your village?			
4. Are there sanitation and hygiene facilities in your village?			

5. What is the social and talent management status in your village? Answer the question as 1. Yes, 2. No or 3. I don't know below.

Social Services and Talent Management	1. Yes	2. No	3.I don't know
1. Is there a space for PWDs to participate effectively in county decision-making platforms in your village?			
2. Have you participated in any county decision making platforms in your village?			
3. Is there a sign language interpreter for PWDs during the civic education in your village?			
4. Is there a safe house either government led or privately owned for Gender Based Violence and Recovery survivors in your village/ward or within the sub county			
5. Is there a social hall facility in your village?			

6. What is the tourism and enterprise development status in your village? Answer the question as 1. Yes, 2. No or 3. I don't know below.

Tourism and Enterprise Development	1. Yes	2. No	3.I don't know
1. Is there a registered women group in your village?			
2. Are there assistive devices for PWDs to aid their mobility to engage in business in your village?			
3. Is there access for women, youth and PWDs on one of the Affirmative Action Funds (Women Empowerment Fund, Youth Enterprise Development Fund, Uwezo Fund, MSME Fund, Stawi, Kenya Industrial Development Fund) in your village?			
4. Is there a shed for youths startups to sell their wares in your village?			

C. ADOPTION OF GRB BY DECISION MARKERS

1. Rate the public participation on adoption of GRB by Kwale County

Given the perception levels of 0 – 5, where 0 = 'I don't Know', 1 = 'Very Low', 2 = 'Low', 3 = 'Nether High nor Low', 4 = 'High' and 5 = 'Very High'						
Public Participation	0	1	2	3	4	5
a.) There is an increase in women, youths and PWDs represented during the public participation forums.						
b.) The disaggregated data (age, sex, disability, geographical location etc) is readily available highlighting the composition of the participants attending the meetings						
c.) There is operation of the Public Participation Act (2016) and adopt a bottom-up approach in decision making through participatory consultation with the public						
d.) There is diversification of channels to relay information to the public such radio, social media platforms, print media, public notice boards and public address system						
e.) There is recognition by the Kwale County of stateless groups such as the Makonde, Rwandese and Wapemba in public participation						

1. Rate the service delivery among PWDs on adoption of GRB by Kwale County

Given the perception levels of 0 – 5, where 0 = 'I don't Know', 1 = 'Very Low', 2 = 'Low', 3 = 'Nether High nor Low', 4 = 'High' and 5 = 'Very High'						
Service delivery among PWDs	0	1	2	3	4	5
a. There is an integration of PWDs to the vocational training centers that ensure the instruction materials are disability friendly by the Kwale County						
b. The ECDEs have special needs trained teachers to enable them to easily identify children in needs of specialized care and refer						
c. The Kwale County has set up a PWD desk to facilitate service delivery among PWDs						
d. The Kwale County has recruit specialists in the healthcare facilities such physiotherapists to address PWD needs						
e. Kwale County has set up a PWD friendly resource center in each sub county where PWDs and the general public can access information						
f. Kwale County has constructed a one-stop rescue center in each sub-county where SGBV survivors can access medical, legal and psychosocial support and facilitate reintegration to the community						
g. Kwale County has ensure in all departments there is a sign language interpreter						



County budgeting process is very critical and it requires inclusive public participation from all relevant stakeholders to ensure that everyone's view is taken into consideration during the budget making process.

3.0 FGD, KII OR IDIs QUESTIONS GUIDE

Annex C: FGD-Interview Questions Guide

3.1 Introduction

The following questions will guide the Focused Group Discussion (FGD) for marginalized women, youth and PWDs among others, Key Informant Interview (KII) for the COVAW staff among others or In-depth interviews (IDIs) for the County Government of Kwale, village elders and CSOs among others. These tools will seek to answer the four research questions as follows:

1. What are your experiences in implementation of GRB at Kwale County specifically on women, girls and PWDs?
2. What are your views on adoption of GRB by decision makers at Kwale County?
3. What are the best practices, which influence GRB uptake in your organization?
4. What are best or worst case scenarios in the lobbying and advocacy for GRB at COVAW level?

3.2 Key Informants

- COVAW
- County Government of Kwale
- National Government Ministries
- CSOs, CBOs, NGOs etc.
- Village elders
- Other stakeholders

3.3 FGD and Interview Questionnaire

Therefore, the questionnaire consists of three sections

- a. Pre-interview
- b. Demographics
- c. Assessment as follow:

A. PRE-INTERVIEW

Indicate Respondent's Survey Area	Indicate Respondent's Organization	Indicate Respondent's Designation
1. Msambweni,		
2.Lunga Lunga		
3.Matuga		

B. DEMOGRAPHIC

1. What is your sex status?

1. Male	2. Female	3. Transgender	4. Others specify

2. What is your disability status?

1. Intellectual Disability	2. Hearing Impaired/ Deaf	3. Physical Disability	4. Visually Impaired/ Blind	5. No known disability

3. What is your age status?

1. 18-24 years	2. 25-29 years	3. 30-34 years	4. 35-45 years	5. 45-60 years	6. Above 60 years
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4. What is your highest education status?

	University level	(Please Tick the appropriate box)
1.	Tertiary Level	
3.	Secondary level	
5.	Primary level	
6.	Religious studies	
7.	None	

C. ASSESSMENT

No	Questions
	What is Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB)?
	Have you received any training on GRB? If yes from which institution/organization?
	From your experience in GRB suggest a strategy that would translate gender analysis into policy change
	Give examples how political commitment and leadership at the highest level of government have impact the making of budgets work for gender justice in Kwale County
	Do you think the current county budget 2022/2023 is gender responsive?
	Do you think the needs of women, girls and PWDs have been adequately planned for in the current budget?
	What is the status of champions and allies within county parliament and at every level among public service delivery departments of Kwale County
	Does the county seek the views of women and PWDs when formulating county budgets?, and what determines the budget ceilings?
	What is your views on the credibility of organizations working on GRB perceived by decision makers of Kwale County
	What are your views on availability to the public of Gender-disaggregated statistics and other data from Kwale County
	Discuss your experiences in your organization on implementation of GRB specifically for women, girls and PWDs
	What are your views on adoption of GRB by decision markers at Kwale County?
	List some of the best practices, which influence GRB uptake in your organization for Kwale County
	In your opinion, share one of the best-case scenario projects in the lobbying and advocacy for GRB by COVAW. (What worked well)
	In your opinion, share one of the worst-case scenario projects in the lobbying and advocacy for GRB by COVAW. (What did not work well)

Annex B: Enumeration Training Program

ENUMERATOR TRAINING SCHEDULE


DATE	:17 th October 2022	VENUE	:Online
Trainers	1. Dr. Fridah Simba 2. Abdulrehman Almutwafy 3. George N. Nduko	Start-End	9:00am-12:00pm
Training Areas		Duration	
1.	Session 1: Introduction and Ice Breaker	30 minutes	Dr. Fridah Simba
	Session 2: Objectives, Expectations & Ground Rules		
	Session 3: Training Activities and Agenda		
2.	Session 1: Training Objectives	45 minutes	Mr. George Nduko
	Session 2: Action Research Objectives and Key Components		
	Session 3: The Role and Contribution of Enumerators		
3.	Session 1: Good Enumerator Habits and Effective Data Collection Techniques- Ethics, confidentiality, Impartiality, professionalism	2 hours	Mr. Abdulrehman Almutwafy
	Session 2: Review and Translation of the Data Collection Instruments		
	Session 3: Practice Using Data Collection Instrument		
4.	Session 1: Practice Using Data Collection Instruments in a Field Setting	45 minutes	Dr. Fridah Simba
	Session 2: Final Instructions to Enumerators.		
	Session 3: Final word and conclusion of training		

Annex C: Enumeration Schedule

ENUMERATOR WORKING SCHEDULE

DATE	SUB-COUNTY	VILLAGE	TIME	NO.OF ENUMERATORS
19.10.2022	Lunga Lunga	Kilimang'ondo	8:00am-17:00pm	7 enumerators 1 enumerator for KII & FGDs
20.10.2022	Lunga Lunga	Rila B	8:00am-17:00pm	7 enumerators 1 enumerator for KII & FGDs
21.10.2022	Msambweni	Mivumoni	8:00am-12:30pm	7 enumerators
		Magodi		1 enumerator for KII & FGDs
		Makongeni	1:30pm-17:00pm	7 enumerators
		Madongoni		1 enumerator for KII & FGDs
22.10.2022	Matuga	Lunguma	8:00am-12:30pm	7 enumerators
		Vyongwani		1 enumerator for KII & FGDs
		Bombo	1:30pm-17:00pm	5 enumerators 1 enumerator for KII & FGDs
Assignment conclusion				





COVAW
Coalition *on* Violence Against Women



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