

# Localising Women's Economic Empowerment and Childcare in Kenya

LOCALISING WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT IN AFRICA

PROJECT LAUNCH
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We exist to make quality childcare accessible and affordable to all. We bring together different state and non-state actors to strengthen the response to the childcare crisis, emphasizing the importance of the first 1000 days to the brain development of children. We believe in strengthening the socio-economic status of female caregivers as a pathway to quality, affordable childcare.

#### Our Work is focused on the following 5 strategic Areas

1.
Childcare laws, Policy and Regulatory Reforms

2.
Decent and Dignified Jobs for Women in Childcare

3. Maternal and Child Health 4.
Foundational Literacy
& Numeracy

5. Knowledge Management and Learning

#### Our work focuses on Kenya, and other Countries

Our work in Kenya focuses on deepening work in selected counties across the country, setting the foundation for accelerated collective action across Kenya. Regionally, we hope to expand our work Malawi, Ghana, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Uganda, Rwanda, Mozambique, Ethiopia, and Nigeria. (In 2024 we will start operations in Malawi and Ghana)

#### We work with a broad range of state and non-state actors in every country

#### **IN-COUNTRY**

Local/County Governments, Ministries of Health, Ministries of Gender; Ministry of Labour. National Industrial Training Authorities, County Governments; WROs. CSOs, Private Sector

#### **REGIONAL**

At regional level – EAC, SADC, AU, ECOWAS particularly to accelerate policy and regulatory reforms affecting childcare workers; World Bank, UN system to strengthen investments in paid care work

#### **CROSS CUTTING THEMES**

Gender ((inc Male Engagement)

Climate change

Agriculture

## The Collaborative Action for Childcare (CAC) Platform: Uthabiti's platform for Scaling Impact

- The CAC is the scalable platform for accelerating collective action and impact for childcare in Africa
- Kenya, Ghana, Malawi, Uganda and Ethiopia in 2024
- Over 500 subscribed members from across in 7 years
- # of co-designed initiatives across key strategic focus areas
- #\$100m crowded in for childcare over 7 years



- Emerged from the *Collaborative Action for Childcare in Urban Kenya* implemented by Uthabiti Africa between 2021 and 2023.
- The CAC has 5 TWGs now in place. These will form the core of the Collaborative going forward:
  - Childcare Policy and Regulatory Reforms TWG
  - Women's Economic Empowerment and Localisation TWG
  - Women in Childcare TWG
  - Maternal and Child Health TWG
  - · Disability and Inclusion TWG
- · Members can opt to belong to one or more of the TWGs, depending on their capacity to meaningfully engage
- Development of value-added activities that members can access including events, training, data

Key Focus Areas for the CAC

- Learning networks County, national, regional
- Women in Childcare Forum at national and regional level
- Africa Childcare Forum
- National Policy Conferences
- CAC 365 regular member-led webinars Seminars, Workshops,
   Conferences
- National, regional and international advocacy for financing...
- Generation of learning materials

## **Local Public Sector Alliance**

"An alliance of advocates for inclusive and efficient decentralization and localization"

### Mission:

"The Local Public Sector Alliance seeks to promote inclusive, equitable societies and sustainable global development by enhancing the understanding of decentralization and localization as complex, crosscutting and multi-stakeholder reforms."

# "Elevating the Decentralization and Localization Debate"

As a global professional network, the Local Public Sector Alliance aims to elevate the debate on decentralization and localization by informing, connecting and expanding the global Community of Practice.

Our main programs: (1) Knowledge development, (2) Knowledge Sharing; and (3) Convening, outreach, and field-building

1. Stakeholders work on issues related to decentralization and localization in a fragmented, divided manner

2. A coherent global Community of Practice on decentralization and localization



LOCAL PUBLIC SECTOR ALLIANCE **Knowledge development** 

**Knowledge sharing** 

Convening, outreach and field building

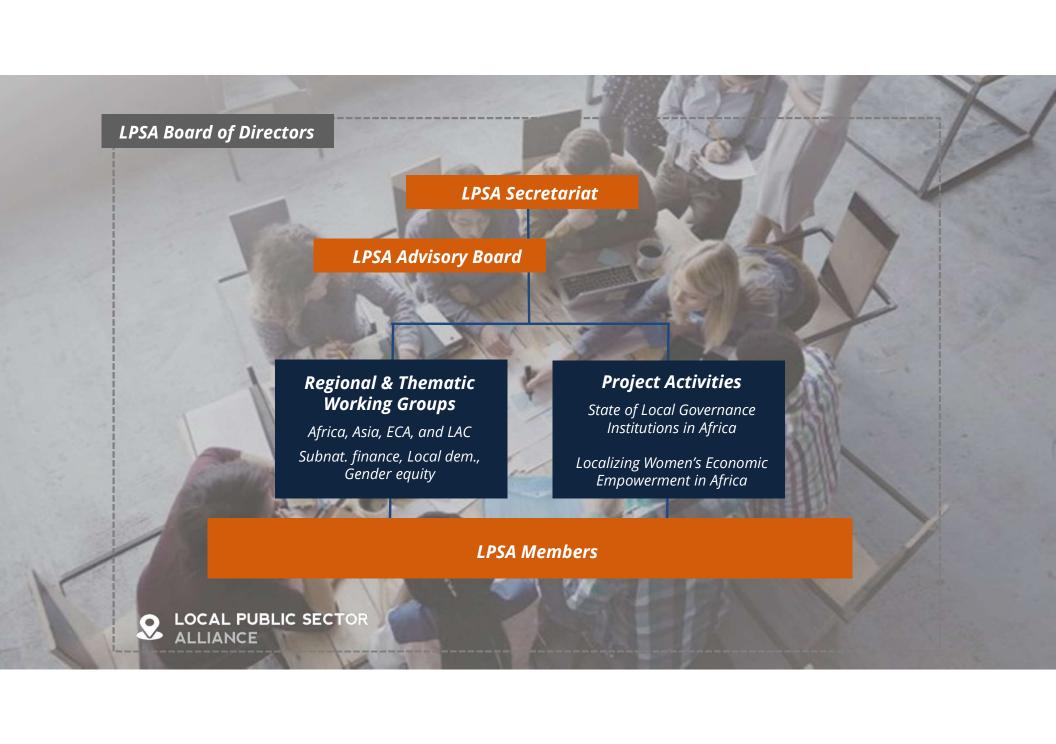




3. Empowered, well-informed countrylevel decentralization and localization policy debates and reforms

4. More resilient, inclusive, sustainable, equitable and efficient communities, societies and development





"The global challenges that countries face in the 21st century cannot be dealt with by any single government level alone"

- Growing inequality in wealth and economic opportunity
- Climate change and the impact of environmental disasters
- Public health crises or pandemic responses
- Urban crowding and congestion
- Gender inequity and social exclusion
- Political polarization and the rising threat of authoritarianism

- The scale of these challenges is so overwhelming that stakeholders at all levels of government and society need to work together to collectively solve these challenges.
- Inclusive and effective multilevel governance systems are needed to ensure that stakeholders at all levels of society can work together effectively to address these challenges.

The absence of effective intergovernmental (or multilevel governance - MLG) systems is often an important obstacle to inclusive, equitable and sustainable development

Yet, policy advocates may not even realize that their lack of success in sectors is caused by weak intergovernmental systems Development partners

Central government

Local governments

Service providers

People

A vicious cycle of ineffective multilevel governance:

an obstacle to women's economic empowerment and access to affordable childcare

Central government has technical capacity and resources, but—by itself—is unable to monitor thousands of childcare facilities from the national capital and is unable to target subsidies to qualifying providers (or households) and to prevent potential abuse

In the absence of intergovernmental cooperation, access to affordable childcare is limited; quality is uncertain

Local governments are closest to the people and are able to manage and monitor local childcare provision but—acting by themselves—cannot efficiently establish policies or a regulatory framework, nor do they necessarily have (or prioritize) resources towards activities that benefit the nation as a whole

# A virtuous cycle of effective multilevel governance:

an opportunity for women's economic empowerment and access to affordable childcare

central government provides a uniform policy and regulatory framework, along with grants & a menu of implementation options for local governments to choose from

Local governments manage and oversee local childcare provision (including managing subsidies) in the context of central government policies, regulations and grants

Public (local) and private childcare providers are well-regulated; qualifying households receive subsidies to make access to childcare more affordable

Which stakeholders need to be at the table to identify MLG problems and come up with MLG solutions?





- National government
- Regional and local government
- Intergovernmental experts
- Political / thought leaders
- Civil society organizations
- Think tanks, researchers
- Development partners / IFIs







## Project objective (Kenya)

The core objective of the proposed project is to promote the adoption, funding, and implementation of intergovernmental policy solutions for women's economic empowerment in Kenya as a gender-responsive 'macro-level' (or multilevel) economic policy response that supports all women's opportunities, access to resources, well-being, and agency.

The Project will engage with women's rights advocates and childcare organizations, county governments and their associations, think-tanks, development partners, and other policy champions to advocate effectively for local-level WEE interventions through improved MLG policymaking and implementation.

For instance, a well-developed conditional grant scheme that supports county governments in achieving national ambitions with regard to gender equity and childcare (e.g., support for free or low-cost childcare services for qualifying households) may garner political and institutional support at all levels.

#### Figure 2: Women's Economic Empowerment Theory of Change

Goal



To promote the adoption, funding, and implementation in East and West Africa of improved gender responsive economic policy that supports all women's opportunities, well-being, and agency.

Shiffing



Actively address and combat patriarchal, racist, colonial, and neoliberal power structures and imbalances as root causes of discriminatory macro-level economic policies across lines of grantmaking in support of the overall goal.



#### Strengthening the Macro-Level WEE Field

A well-resourced, strengthened, and effective WEE field positioned to influence gender-responsive macro-level economic policy in East and West Africa.

Increased alignment of key actors on gender-responsive approaches, including purpose-driven collaboration and knowledge sharing, to address macro-level economic policy challenges and opportunities. Greater number and more diverse actors are engaged in macro-level economic policy influencing. Increased funding from a wider range of actors for gender-responsive macro-level economic solutions.



#### Expanding Gender-Responsive WEE Macro-Level Economic Solutions

Research institutions and think tanks in East and West Africa adapt, generate, and position contextually relevant, gender-responsive solutions for use in macro-economic policy formulation and implementation.



## Strengthening WEE Advocates

Women's rights organizations, advocates, and feminist movements in East and West Africa effectively advocate for improved macrolevel economic policymaking and implementation.



#### Leveraging the Influence of IFIs, Multilaterals, and Bilaterals

Select IFIs, multilaterals, and key bilaterals provide resources and gender-aware advice and guidance to national governments in East and West Africa on gender-responsive macrolevel economic policy that aligns with national and regional priorities.

#### 1. Macro-level (MLG) WEE Solutions

LPSA will work with research institutions and policy actors in East and West Africa to recognize MLG as a constraint to WEE, and to generate and position contextually relevant gender-responsive policy solutions that address the role of weak and ineffective multilevel governance systems for use in policy formulation and implementation

#### 2. Strengthening WEE Advocates

LPSA will work with women's rights organizations, locl government associations, advocates, and feminist movements in East and West Africa effectively advocate for local-level WEE interventions through improved MLG policymaking and implementation

#### 3. Leveraging the influence of IFIs

IFIs and DPs can play an important role as catalysts for change. LSPA and partners will engage and leverage the World Bank (HQ and country offices) and other DPs to use their convening power to engage and pilot programs that resolve MLG constraints to effective WEE policies



# From context to concept and pilot design of a MLG WEE intervention (e.g., WEE / Childcare Grant)

#### 2024: Bringing together and strengthening WEE / MLG advocates

Identify the nexus between MLG and WEE and identify binding constraints

Identify potential program areas with (a) greatest potential policy impact on WEE and (b) greatest political potential 2025: Policy concept development

Engage think-tanks and policy makers to develop concrete policy concept that is "win-win-win"

Identify and bring together champions at all government levels Pilot design & adoption \*

Design detailed pilot scheme (in one or more local governments)

Engage in advocacy / identify places with strong local support (e.g., woman mayor)

Pilot implementation / upscaling \*

Pilot scheme in one or more local governments (typically with DP/ Foundation support)

Advocate and implement permanent conditional grant scheme

Roll-out to all municipalities

Continuous consensus building / lesson-capuring (adaptive; iterative)

# A process of adaptive co-creation: From problems and challenges to solutions and action

- Problem-driven iterative and adaptive co-creation of possible policy solutions to get to a "win-win-win" solution
- 2. What could be a possible multilevel governance policy solution? For instance, piloting a conditional WEE / childcare grant?
- 3. What are the incentives/ disincentives for different stakeholders to support or oppose the proposed solution?
- 4. Are there (political, institutional or fiscal) binding obstacles or constraints?
- Refine/adjust the concept multilevel governance policy solution (and/or add evidence-based inputs) to remove binding constraints and strengthen incentives

# Thank you!

We are excited to be on this journey with you together!

Localising Women's Economic Empowerment & Childcare in Kenya