# Summary of Findings on LNOB in Kenya for the United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office in Kenya (UN RCO Kenya)

For this report, the main focus was on disaggregating the data based on sex, education, geography, and economic status all of which highlighted widespread and persistent inequalities that affect populations that are left behind in Kenya. Across all of 47 counties where there LNOB data was collected, the majority of those that are disadvantaged are women and girls. Not only do they have to deal with more incidences of violence but they also still struggle with poverty and discrimination when it comes to opportunities for work and education.

## Objectives of the Analysis

* To break down the wider causal and contributing factors that contribute to women and girls being the more disadvantaged populations.
* To identify and highlight the overlap between various contributors to women and girl's socio-economic status in Kenya
* To test how the data from LNOB aligns with different development and humanitarian goals defined by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

## Key Findings

This analysis was primarily formative and thus there was a lot of focus on giving a multi-dimensional view of the data. Consequently, the key takeaways are meant to give a holistic view of Kenya. These key findings are as follows:

* Age was one of the primary variables that linked the disadvantaged populations across Kenyan counties. Closely linked to it was sex, which effectively put the female population under the age of 18 at the most disadvantage. For instance, the number of female sex workers under the age of 18 was significantly higher than the number of their male counterparts. Teenage pregnancies were also a notable overlapping factor.
* Another strong socio-demographic factor that is linked to more women and girls being the most left behind group was the level of education. Despite variations in education levels for entire country populations, women and girls lag behind more than anyone else. Poverty, unemployment, and poor infrastructure play a huge role in this.
* Compared to any other group, women and girls were the most affected by various kinds of crimes. This is true for all of the counties where the LNOB data highlighted.

## Summary

Despite all of the available evidence, women and girls in Kenya continue to face widespread discrimination. Previously, the specific problems that this group faces were not included in official figures of Sustainable Development Goals in the county.

However, with this data, there is now concrete evidence that since they are the group that is left behind the most, the socio-economic empowerment of women is vital to the LNOB's goals. In essence, this kind of empowerment is not only crucial to achieving gender equality but also fostering the growth of inclusive Kenyan societies as reflected by the vision of the Sustainable Development Goals.