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**NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR POPULATION
AND DEVELOPMENT**

THE STATE OF KENYA POPULATION 2018

*“Kenya’s Progress in Implementing the
Addis Ababa Declaration on Population and
Development for the realization of the ICPD
Plan of Action”*

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The report documents Kenya's progress in implementing the Addis Ababa Declaration of Population and Development (AADPD+5/ICPD@25) as presented in the six pillars, including domestication and implementation of the African Union Demographic Dividend Road Map. It also summarises the status, determinants, consequences and future prospects of realising the Big Four Agenda for Kenya, and recommends policy and programme interventions Kenya needs to address challenges posed by population and development.

The theme of the report "Kenya's Progress in Implementing the Addis Ababa Declaration on Population and Development for the realization of the ICPD Plan of Action" is derived from the 2017 decisions of the Specialized Technical Committee (STC- HPDC) for Health, Population and Drug Control of the Africa Union. This decision required member states to review implementation of the AADPD as a key framework for addressing population and development issues in Africa, adopted by African Ministers at the Africa Regional Conference on Population and Development held in Addis Ababa from October 3-4, 2013. It was endorsed by the African Union executive council in 2014. The AADPD provided region-specific guidance on population and development, and guidelines for the full implementation of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) beyond 2014 in Africa.

This report is based on an evaluation of Kenya's progress in implementing AADPD commitments, identifying challenges and prospects, and recommending priorities in line with commitments reflected in the AADPD. These commitments were eighty-eight (88) spread across six (6) pillars. These pillars are:

- i. Dignity and Equity
- ii. Health
- iii. Place and Mobility
- iv. Partnership and International Cooperation
- v. Data and Statistics
- vi. Governance.

The responsibilities of governance are hinged on the promotion of integrated social, economic and environmental sustainability in order to extend opportunity and well being to future generations.

Finally, the National Council for Population and Development appreciates all the sources of data used for making the compilation of this report possible and welcomes any suggestions that will improve future editions of the report.



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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS



AADPD	Addis Ababa Declaration on Population and Development
AUC	Africa Union Commission
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome ARV Antiretroviral
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
CRA	Commission for Revenue Allocation
DFID	Department for International Development of the British Government
EAC	East African Community
E-PROMIS	Electronic Project Management Information System
ERS	Economic Recovery Strategy
FGC/FGM	Female Genital Cutting (also referred to as Female Genital Mutilation)
FP	Family Planning
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HPDC	Health, Population and Drug Control
HDI	Human Development Index
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HMIS	Health Management Information System
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IMIS	Integrated Multisectoral Information System
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IOM	International Organization on Migration
KDHS	Kenya Demographic and Health Survey
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
K-JAS	Kenya Joint Assistance Strategy
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NACC	National AIDS Control Council
NASCOP	National AIDS/STD Control Programme
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NIMES	National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System
PEV	Post-Election Violence
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PSRI	Population Studies and Research Institute
RH	Reproductive Health
SNT	Strategy for National Transformation
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UNESCO	United Nations Educational Social and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees



General Introduction

1.1 Background

Since its independence from Britain in 1963, Kenya has recognized the role of population management in socio-economic development. This was captured in the Sessional Paper No. 10 of 1965 on African Socialism and its Application to Economic Planning that noted the link between the country's population growth and its resultant impact on socio-economic development. As a consequence, Kenya became the first country in sub-Saharan Africa to adopt an official programme on family planning in 1967, with a strong emphasis on the need for the reduction of family size and spacing of children.

Kenya's population has been increasing rapidly since the first national population census carried out in 1969. Population size increased from 10.9 million people in 1969 to 38.6 million people in 2009. The 2009 Population and Housing Census estimated a population increase at a rate of one million people annually representing a growth rate of about 2.9 percent annually. This rapid population increase is already squeezing the government's ability to provide for services such as education, health, housing, putting increased pressure on land use and causing environmental degradation and conflicts over the use of natural resources.

Kenya's Population Policy for National Development recognizes that rapid growth in the population size is a constraint to national development. To counter this policy, it proposes a reduction in the fertility levels from five children per woman in 2009, to two children per woman by 2050. Data from the 2014 KDHS shows that the fertility level was about four children per woman in 2014, showing that fertility levels are dropping. However, if the current trend continues and Kenya achieves a fertility level of two children by 2050, then the population size is projected to increase to 59 million in 2030, and 75 million in 2050, with the proportion aged below 15 years decreasing to 33 and 25 percent respectively. Consequently, there will be a reduction in the dependency ratio in the country from 80.9 in 2016 to 57 in 2030 and 45 in 2050.

It is against this background that the NCPD has initiated a process of developing and publishing, on annual basis, a State of Kenya Population Report to highlight population and development issues that need to be addressed in order to improve the quality of life of citizens, as laid out in Kenya's development blueprint Vision 2030, and to anchor sustainable development.

1.2 Objectives

The main objective of the 2018 State of Kenya Population Report is to document the review of the Addis Ababa Declaration of Population and Development (AADPD+5/ICPD@25) report on Kenya's progress in implementing AADPD under the six pillars, including domestication and implementation of the African Union Demographic Dividend Road Map. The specific objectives of the state of Kenya Population Report 2018 were to:

1. Summarize the Addis Ababa Declaration of Population and Development (AADPD+5/ICPD@25) report on Kenya's Progress in Implementing the AADPD and indicate their status, determinants, consequences and future prospects realizing the Big Four Agenda for Kenya; and
2. Recommend policy and programme interventions needed to address challenges posed by population and development issues mentioned above in Kenya.

Theme: Kenya's Progress in Implementing the Addis Ababa Declaration on Population and Development

The main theme of this report was derived from the 2017 decisions of the Specialized Technical Committee (STC- HPDC) for Health, Population and Drug Control of the Africa Union. This decision required member states to review implementation of the AADPD. The latter, a key framework for addressing population and development issues in Africa, was adopted by African Ministers at the Africa Regional Conference on Population and Development held in Addis Ababa from October 3-4, 2013. It was endorsed by the African Union executive council in 2014 and provided region-specific guidance on population and development, and guidelines for the full implementation of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) beyond 2014 in Africa.

This review focused on:

- i. Evaluation of the progress made on the implementation of AADPD commitments



- ii. Identification of challenges and prospects
- iii. Recommendations of priorities in line with commitments reflected in the AAPDP.

These commitments were eighty-eight (88) spread across six (6) pillars. The pillars are:

- i. Dignity and Equity
- ii. Health
- iii. Place and Mobility
- iv. Partnership and International Cooperation
- v. Data and Statistics
- vi. Governance

The responsibilities of governance are hinged on the promotion of integrated social, economic and environmental sustainability in order to extend opportunity and well being to future generations. A distinctive feature of AAPDP is that member states and non-state actors reaffirmed their commitment to fully implement the ICPD Plan of Action at all levels based on three principles, namely:

- i. The right to development- the people of Africa have the right to develop in all spheres of life, including human rights and human development, and in peace and security;
- ii. Empowering and increasing the capacity of people to play a more strategic role in development; and
- iii. Justice, equality and human dignity and rights for achieving inclusive and sustainable development.

Introduction

The overarching principle establishing this pillar is to leave no one behind. Goals and targets should endeavor, therefore, to reach first those who are furthest behind. Over time, disaggregated data shows that the benefits of development are far from equally shared¹. This thematic pillar focuses on:

- i. Poverty and inequality
- ii. Gender equality and empowerment of women
- iii. Adolescents and youth
- iv. Population ageing
- v. Persons with disability and indigenous populations.

This chapter provides a summarised analysis and update on the implementation by countries of what they committed to in 2013 in AADPD, and highlights the main achievements and means of implementation (laws, policies, programs, strategies) and results, as well as the gaps, challenges, and emerging issues that the country needs to address. This pillar contains 29 commitments that address the upholding human rights and fulfilling the needs of all people with attention to specific population groups such as women and young people; adolescent girls; older person; persons living with HIV; persons with disabilities; and migrants.

Commitment 1: Human Rights, Dignity and Equality

This commitment focused on:

- i. Development
- ii. Strengthening and implementation of appropriate legislation
- iii. National policies and programmes that guarantee and promote human rights, dignity and equality for inclusive sustainable economic and social development in all sectors.

Progress made:

The following significant actions were identified to promote human rights, dignity and equality:

- i. Development of the National Policy and Action Plan on Human Rights in 2016 whose main objective is to promote the observance, respect, promotion, protection and fulfilment of all human rights by State and Non-State actors.
- ii. The country established a National Social Safety Network Programme (NSNP) to guarantee minimum income protection (“safety net”) for poor and vulnerable groups. The programme comprises of four cash transfer programmes: Hunger Safety Net Programme Cash Transfers (HSNP-CT); Orphans and Vulnerable Children- Cash Transfers (OVC-CT), Older Persons-Cash Transfers (OP-CT) and Persons with Severe Disability-Cash Transfers (PWSD-CT).
- iii. The government has also increased budgetary allocations for the social safety net programme².
- iv. The Kenya National Human Rights and Equality Commission (KNHREC) whose mandate is to promote respect for human rights and develop a culture of human rights in the country has so far received and processed increased number of public complaints on human rights violations³.

Challenges and Prospects:

The following were identified as challenges:

- i. Identification of the deserving groups and their enrolment into the various safety network programmes especially those in hard to reach areas.
- ii. Data gaps on vulnerable populations to enable their inclusion in economic and social development.
- iii. Inadequate capacity and infrastructure to provide social protection services both national and county levels of governance.

However, the establishment of the devolved system of governance provides an opportunity to take various services closer to the people with the potential to address the above challenges.

¹ United Nations, 2016. The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2016 pg 12-14. United Nations New York.

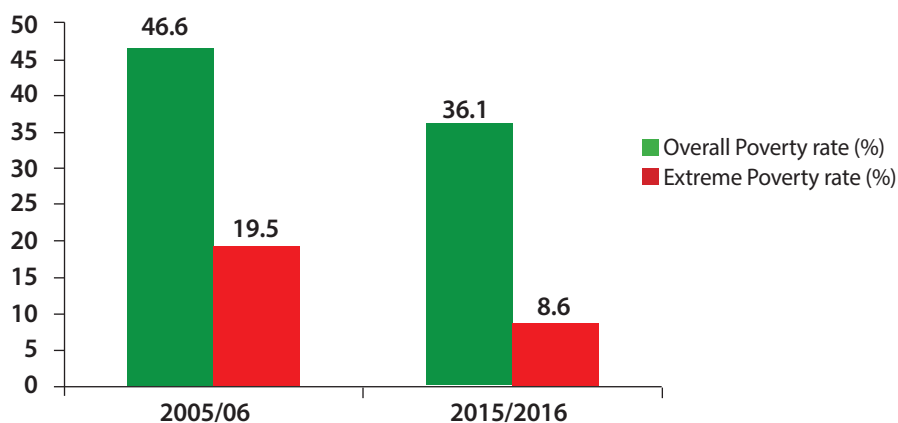
² The social protection safety net cash transfers in 2016/17 were as follows: KES 7.9 billion for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC); KES 7.3 billion for elderly persons; KES 1.5 billion for those with disabilities; KES 0.4 billion for street families’ rehabilitation; and KES 0.4 billion for Children Welfare Society. Between 2013-14 and 2015-16, the number of beneficiary households of the Government’s four principal cash transfer programmes increased from 522,000 to 829,000

³ 6,467 public complaints were received in 2014/15 fiscal year, 2,500 in 2016/17, and 3,000 cases were resolved in 2017/18 fiscal year

Commitment 2: Eradicating Extreme Poverty

Poverty occupies the centre of realizing dignity and human rights for all as exemplified in the ICPD Programme of Action in 1994 which states: “The relationship of population to development is so intertwined with issues of poverty, patterns of production and consumption, and inequality, that none can be fruitfully addressed in isolation.” Kenya is making progress through the development of poverty reduction plans. The proportion of people living in poverty, whether overall or extreme poverty, declined over the 10-year period by about 10 percent as shown in figure 2. However, the number of people living poverty remained at about 16 million.

Figure 1. Poverty Incidence between 2005/06 and 2015/16



Source KNBS 2018

Progress made

The following significant actions have been undertaken:

- i. Establishment of Equalization Fund and National Government Constituencies Development Fund (CDF). Increased allocation of direct funds for poverty reduction programmes⁴.
- ii. Since 2015, the government has adopted the SDGs as a framework for its targets under MTP III and continues to pursue the goals of Vision 2030 which places emphasis on poverty alleviation.
- iii. Increased investment in the social safety net⁵.

Challenges and Prospects

The prospects for attaining the commitment rests on a sustained effort to address labour market related challenges that encompass remedies for “inactivity” and “poor quality jobs” as well. Inactivity and poor-quality jobs affect larger numbers of youth than unemployment. Efforts are being made to improve access to quality basic education (free primary and secondary education) and interventions that promote better labour market outcomes.

Commitment 3: Discrimination against Women and Girls

Governments are to harmonize national legislation with ratified international instruments and accelerate the implementation of the respective national, regional and international commitments on gender equality and women’s empowerment in all sectors, and eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and girls.

⁴ In 2016/2017 Financial Year the government allocated KES 68.7 Billion (USD 65 million) about 4.4 percent of total revenues for direct poverty reduction programmes.

⁵ In the 2016/2017 Financial Year the government allocated KES 68.7 Billion (USD \$65 million), about 4.4 percent of total revenues, for direct poverty alleviation programmes.

Progress made

The following are significant actions taken so far:

- The government and partners support for programmes aimed at reduction of gender inequalities and the discrimination against all; women, men, persons with disabilities, the youth, children, the elderly, minorities and marginalized communities.
- In the constitution, the two-thirds gender rule incorporated in articles 27 and 81, increased the number of women in leadership positions across all political establishments at the national and county levels. This affirmative action also applies to company boards and public bodies to achieve parity .

Challenges and prospects

- Implementation of the two-thirds gender rule remains a challenge despite various efforts by key stakeholders including the legislature and judiciary to guide the implementation process.
- Women continue to experience undue disadvantage in their effort to run for electoral positions including financial and cultural attitudes towards women leadership.
- Women face barriers to accessing the justice system, including legal costs, bias in traditional justice systems, illiteracy and lack of awareness of right.

Commitment 4: Discriminatory Impact on Women and Youth

Review, revise, amend or abolish all laws, regulations, policies, practices and customs that have discriminatory impact on women, youth, especially girls, without distinction of any kind, and ensure that the provisions of multiple legal systems comply with international human rights regulations and laws;

Progress made

The following significant actions have been taken:

- i. There has been an improvement in labour force participation by women. The female workers in 2017 were 48.5 percent of the total labour force, which was a significant increase of 1 percent compared to other years. The labour participation rate has been steady for over five years at 65 percent, with the male participation rate dropping to 68 percent in 2017 from 69 percent in 2013 and that of females being steady at 62 percent since 2013.
- ii. The gender parity index of education in primary school enrollment in 2017 was 1.00 and for the literacy rate of the population aged 15-24 was 0.99 in 2015, with the male and female accounting for 87 percent and 86 percent respectively. Girl enrollment in secondary school is at 51 percent compared to their male counterparts at 49.7 percent. This increase in the enrollment rate of girls compared to boys is due to girl child empowerment. Primary completion rate of females is at 102 and that of male 101.
- iii. Prohibition of the Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) Act, which became law in October 2011, has been a major milestone. The FGM law guarantees women and children the following:
 - The right to be free from all forms of discrimination.
 - The right to dignity and physical integrity, including freedom from violence.
 - The right to health and the right not to be compelled to undergo any harmful cultural practices.

The proportion of FGM cases has since reduced from 27 percent in 2008 to 21 percent in 2017.

Challenges

The main challenge to the attainment of this commitment is largely the way men and women are socialized. The definitions and understandings of womanhood and manhood establish their positions of relative power and control at home and in society. Also, socially accepted gender norms and values about what constitutes acceptable behaviour and interpersonal relationships are instilled from childhood. It is, therefore, very difficult to change these beliefs and norms.

Prospects: The country adopted the Paris Principles and formed the Kenya National Human Rights and Equality Commission, which is an independent institution, enshrined in the Constitution of Kenya. Being a member of the United Nations and the African Union, Kenya has ratified many UN human rights conventions. Under the constitution, such treaties have the force of

law, and thus it has made binding international commitments to adhere to the standards laid down in these universal human rights documents.

Commitment 5: Equal Participation of Women

Increase and enhance the equal participation of women, especially those living in rural areas, in high added value production by increasing their equal access to training and decent work, including, equal pay for equal work, access to social security, paid parental leave, sick and care leave, and other socio-economic benefits, through the design and implementation of gender sensitive budgets with full accountability

Progress made

- i. The key action taken by Kenya is the implementation of the Employment Act 2012. The Act stipulates that an employee is entitled to:
 - ii. Maternity leave of three consecutive months
 - iii. Sick leave of not more than seven working days in a two months period
 - iv. Annual leave of 21 working days
 - v. Paternity leave for two weeks with full pay
 - vi. Equal remuneration for work of equal value, failure to which an employer who contravenes the provision of this section commits an offence.

Challenges and Prospects

The prospects of attaining this commitment lies in the implementation of the country's 2010 Constitution, which seeks to remedy the traditional exclusion of women and promote their full involvement in every aspect of growth and development. In addition, the full implementation of demographic dividend road map offers greater prospects towards achievement of this commitment.

Commitment 6: Male Participation and Equitable Sharing of Responsibility

Enhancement of male participation and equal and equitable sharing of responsibilities through support programmes that promote gender equality in rights and opportunities

Progress made

Kenya has taken the following significant actions:

- i. Continued implementation of the Employment Act 2012, which provide men paternity leave for two weeks to enable them support and closely stay with their partners at the initial stages post-delivery. This is an opportunity for men to shoulder responsibility as an effort to reduce or eliminate gender disparity.
- ii. Continued implementation of the Children Act 2011, which requires the responsibility of both parents to take care of a child even if his/her parents are not legally married.

Challenges and Prospects

The main challenge to the attainment of this commitment is largely the way men and women are socialized, and the definitions and understandings of womanhood and manhood that establish their positions of relative power and control at home and in society. Also, socially accepted gender norms and values about what constitute acceptable behaviour and interpersonal relationships are instilled from childhood. It is, therefore, very difficult to change these beliefs and norms.

Commitment 7: Economic Empowerment of Women and Young People

Enactment and implementation of laws and introduction of institutional reforms to ensure economic empowerment of women and young people through equal access to ownership and control of economic resources, technology and markets, including land, property and inheritance rights.

Progress made

Kenya has taken the following significant actions:

- i. Implementation of the Kenyan Constitution, 2010 which provides for non-discrimination, gender equity, and social justice between men and women. Also, the political pillar of the Kenya's Vision 2030 social and economic development blueprint aims at promoting the inclusion of women and disadvantaged groups in electoral and political processes and guarantees genuine and competitive issue-based politics at all institutional levels. The Gender Policy 2011 also aims to mainstream and empower women at the ministerial levels.
- ii. Enactment of four key family laws - Protection against Domestic Violence Act (2015), Marriage Act (2014), Matrimonial Properties Act (2013), and the Sexual Offences Act (2006). The pieces of legislation address the protection of women in matters related to matrimonial property, marriage and domestic violence. In that regard, Kenya has made good progress in realizing legal equality in these areas, which have long codified the pervasive discrimination and absence of rights of women that had pervaded society.

Challenges and prospects

A complex mix of cultural, legal, and social factors and obstacles have prevented women from enjoying equal property rights in Kenya. The deep-rooted cultural beliefs continue to give precedence to male relatives in the ownership or inheritance of property. Although the estimated ratio of women to men is 1:1, women hold only one percent of land titles in Kenya while men and women hold just five percent of land title deeds in Kenya jointly. Also, lack of awareness on the existing laws is equally a challenge with rural, illiterate women lacking access to the constitution which guarantees their rights to land and property.

Commitment 8: Women's and Youth's Participation in Decision-Making and Leadership

There has been an increase and enhancement of participation by women and youth in decision-making and leadership at all levels of society through effective implementation of appropriate policies, programmes and affirmative action

Progress made

Kenya has taken the following significant actions:

- i. In the constitution, the two-thirds gender rule incorporated in articles 27 and 81, has enabled the increase of women in leadership positions across all political establishments at the national and county levels. This affirmative action also applies to company boards and public bodies to achieve parity. This provision in the constitution provides a platform, especially in the national assembly where women's voices and needs can be advanced. As a result, the number of women in the National Assembly and Senate increased significantly in the 2017 general election compared to 2013. There are currently 76 women in the National Assembly, which is about 21.8 percent. Women in ministerial positions are six or 29 percent of the parliamentarians while women in managerial positions by sector are approximately 50 percent. The ratio of women to men in chairperson positions is 11:1, which still shows that men outnumber women in public institutions. Through empowerment and exposure, 54 percent of women can make their own decisions pertaining to their own health care, major household purchases, visits to their family or relatives and major household purchases. The position of women in employment is also improving. Jobs are correlated with education, particularly secondary education and generally there is now near-gender parity in enrolment, retention, and completion and progression rates for both boys and girls at both primary and secondary school levels.
- ii. The Kenya Judiciary has made tremendous progress in advancing gender equality. In 2016 42 percent of judges in Superior Courts were women. Women hold 37 percent of high-level positions in the judiciary. Among all employees (Judges, Magistrates, and staff), 53 percent are men to 47 percent women.
- iii. Implementation of the Gender Mainstreaming Strategy across all government sectors.
- iv. The constitution provides for representation of youth at difference levels of governance including national and county assemblies.
- v. Establishment of the National Youth Council to coordinate youth activities and mainstreaming of youth issues across sectors.

Challenges

- i. Inadequate representation of women and youth in decision making, programmes formulation and implementation.
- ii. Cultural and traditional practices



The devolved governance system holds great potential for increasing opportunities for women and youth to participate in governance and decision-making. Kenya is developing a youth mainstreaming strategy, to provide for a structured way of mainstreaming youth issues across all government sectors and the private sector.

Commitment 9: Gender Equity, Equality and Women Empowerment

Development and strengthening the implementation of public, civic and adult education programmes to address issues of gender equity, equality and women's empowerment

Progress made

Kenya has taken the following significant actions:

- i. Establishment of the National Gender and Equality Commission (2017) to spearhead and address gender equity and equality issues nationally. The National Gender and Equality Commission (2017) co-ordinates and advises on public education programmes for the creation of a culture of respect for the principles of equality and freedom from discrimination.
- ii. The Federation of Women Lawyers provides civic education and awareness creation in legal provisions of women's rights, women land property rights, Sexual reproductive health and rights, and sexual and gender-based violence among others, in partnership with key stakeholders.
- iii. Kenya, jointly with the East African Community countries and the Society for International Development (SID) set up a regional monitoring and evaluation mechanism for Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to ensure that the EAC is accountable for the gender-related commitments agreed to. This is a strategy for ensuring that women's' and men's concerns and experiences remain key to the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all legislation, policies and programmes so that both benefit equally, and inequality is not perpetuated.

Challenges and prospects

Harmful cultural practices like early marriages for girls and Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) are still practiced in some parts of the country, hampering girls' access to education. Also, violence against women and girls persists in both public and private life.

Commitment 10: Rights of All Girls, Boys and Children with Disabilities, To Health, Nutrition and Education

Addressing of the needs of all girls, boys and children with disabilities, with regard to their rights to health, nutrition and education at all levels

Progress made

Kenya has taken the following significant actions:

- i. Establishment of the Basic Education Curriculum Framework (BECF) of 2017: This was launched in May 2017, with an aim of nurturing the potential of every learner, including those with special educational needs. The curriculum is expected to catalyze the achievement of Kenya Vision 2030 as well as the National Education Goals, one of which is promoting social equity and responsibility. Under this goal, "education should provide inclusive and equitable access to quality and differentiated education, including for learners with special educational needs and disabilities."
- ii. Establishment of a Directorate of Special Needs Education in 2017 under the Ministry of Education to ensure efficient service delivery to learners with special needs. Government and other agencies have put in place vocational institutions to equip these persons with the necessary life skills in their social and cultural settings, and established rehabilitation centers and special schools for children with disabilities.
- iii. Integration of special needs physical access and specialized pedagogy in primary, secondary and TVET institutions to strengthen mentoring programs, talent development, guidance and counseling .
- iv. Strengthen food security through the school-feeding programme. This was done under Social Protection, Culture and Recreational.
- v. Currently, a total of 2,866 special-needs primary institutions in the country, with 2,578 integrated institutions and 288 special primary schools have been established. The enrolment of learners in special institutions and units currently stand at 108,221 pupils, with 31,344 are in special schools, and 76,877 enrolled in integrated and special units, which were established to promote inclusion.

- vi. During 2014/15 FY a total of KES 350 million was disbursed to 175 SNE schools with an enrolment of 16,358 learners. The amount was increased to KES 440 million in 2015/16 FY and disbursed to 228 schools with an enrolment of 26,044 learners. In FY 2016/2017, KES 453 million benefiting 26,900 learners with disabilities and special needs in 243 special institutions.
- vii. A top up of KES 2,300 per child with disabilities and special needs was disbursed in addition to the KES 1,420 given to all learners. KES 200 million was disbursed as FPE. Top up to 2,548 SNE schools to benefit 90,716 learners in 2014/15. In FY 2015/16 KES 206 million was disbursed to 2,497 schools benefiting 89,934 learners. In 2016/17 KES 250 million was disbursed to 2,820 schools benefitting 106,827 learners.
- viii. For infrastructural improvement, KES 460 million was disbursed to 180 special primary institutions in 2016/17 FY. To ensure adequate assessment and placement of children with disabilities, the sector disbursed KES 178.2 million to 333 Educational Assessment Resource Centers (EARCs) across the country between 2015/16 FY and 2016/17 FY (KES 89.1 in each FY).

Challenges

- i. Persons with disability still suffer from social discrimination, stigma and inappropriate infrastructure to access needed services.
- ii. Efforts have achieved only partial coverage of special needs children.

Commitment 11: High School dropout rates, among boys and girls

Address the causes of high school dropout rates, among boys and girls while creating a conducive environment to enroll those who have never been to school.

Progress made

The following significant actions:

- i. The country is implementing formulated of policies, strategies, guidelines and programmes toward the goal of Universal Primary Education (UPE) continue to increase participation rates in organized learning.
 - The net enrolment rate for primary school has increased from 88.2 percent to 91.2 percent from 2013 to 2017.
 - The pupil completion rate increased from 83.5 percent in 2016 to 84 percent in 2016 while the primary to secondary transition rate rose from 81.3 percent to 83.1 percent in the same period.
- ii. Introduction of the Free Secondary Education Policy:

The government rolled out implementation of free secondary education programme in 2018; though the programme began earlier as subsidized secondary education. The government pays full day secondary education, buys textbooks, reading materials and equipment and pays for Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (KCSE) exams.

- The aim of free secondary education policy is to ensure 100 percent transition of learners from primary level to secondary level of education. This policy has seen opening up of day-wing of some of the national secondary schools.
- About a quarter of women and men have completed primary school while 16 percent of women and 19 percent of men have completed secondary school.
- Eleven percent of Kenyan women and 14 percent of Kenyan men have gone beyond secondary school.
- Government has initiated key programmes to keep children in school including school feeding program, provision of sanitary towels and promoting child friendly school environment. This has reduced absenteeism for girls especially from poor families.

Challenges and Prospects

- Low quality of learning attributable to high primary school enrolment rates and low pupil-teacher ratio.
- Inadequate learning facilities especially in the rural areas
- Enrolment remains a challenge in some parts of the country, especially the arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs), and in informal urban settlements.
- Early marriages and teenage pregnancies still high in some communities

The rollout of the free secondary programme is expected to increase the primary to secondary levels transition rates for both boys and girls. In addition, the government's initiative to enroll all school going student into the national health insurance is expected to boost school enrolment and lower school dropout rates.

Commitment 12: Keeping the Girl Child, including married Girls and Pregnant Girls, Income

Create a supportive environment to keep the girl child, including married girls and pregnant girls, in school at all levels of education, and ensure admission or re-entry to school after delivery

Progress made

Kenya has taken the following significant actions:

- i. Continuous implementation of the school re-entry guidelines that ensures pupil/students can be re-admitted back after dropout.
- ii. The government rolled out implementation of free secondary education program in 2018 to ensure 100 percent transition of learners from primary level to secondary level of education. This policy has seen opening up of day-wing of some of the national secondary schools. The government pays full day secondary education, buy textbooks, reading materials and equipment and pays for Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (KCSE) exams.
- iii. Sanitary towels initiative: The program targets girls in classes 6 to 8 who may be excluded from participating in learning due to their menstrual hygiene challenges like increased absentism. The girls targeted are mainly drawn from primary schools in marginalized areas, Arid and Semi-Arid Lands, and areas with high poverty level.

Challenges and Prospects

- Slow pace of implementation of programs of existing laws and policies aimed enhancing school re-entry of pregnant schoolgirls and mother-students.
- Cultural barriers to school re-entry and stigma in schools.

A new bill that seeks to guarantee pregnant schoolgirls/mothers-students the right to school re-entry is in the parliament. The bill titled "The Care and Protection of Child Parents Bill, 2016," seeks to restrict schools from expelling students who become pregnant, disallow compulsory pregnancy tests, and would require schools to ensure harassment-free environments for student parents. Further, county governments would be required to build and maintain childcare centres to support student parents.

Commitment 13: Prevention of all forms child abuse

Develop and ensure full implementation and enforcement of policies to prevent all forms of child abuse, including school-based violence, violence against girls, sexual violence and harassment and the promotion of safe space programmes for girls

Progress made

Kenya has taken the following significant actions:

- i. The government developed a National Policy for Prevention and Response to Gender Based Violence (GBV) in 2014, which guides implementation of GBV activities in the country. The country in 2017 launched a Joint Programme on the Prevention and Response to GBV together with the UN. Further actions related to this policy include:
 - Adoption of regulations for victim compensation, to ensure adequate compensation for GBV victims.
 - Adoption of measures to ensure women GBV victims can enroll in the Witness Protection Agency.
 - Adoption of a reparations framework and ensure prioritization of women victims of SGBV.
 - The State to provide update on the status of Gender Desks in police stations and measures towards improvement of management of GBV cases.
- ii. Implementation of National Adolescents Sexual and Reproductive Health Policy 2015. Relevant objective is to contribute to increased access to ASRH information and age appropriate comprehensive sexuality education and reduce SGBV incidences amongst adolescents.
- iii. Enactment of guidelines for the alternative family care of the children, 2014: The purpose of these Guidelines is to enhance the current Kenyan legal framework and existing practices for children without parental care and those at risk of

- being separated from their parents
- iv. The enactment of four key family laws - Protection against Domestic Violence Act (2015), Marriage Act (2014), Matrimonial Properties Act (2013), and the Sexual Offences Act (2006).

Challenges

- Slow implementation of established policies and guidelines.
- Inadequate capacity of law enforcers and court users in handling all forms GBV and Child abuse related cases.
- Community interference with court cases especially withdrawal of ongoing cases.

Commitment 14: Legal Age of Marriage

Enact and enforce as a matter of urgency, the legal age of marriage in accordance with Article 6 (b) of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa.

"The proportion of married women aged 15-19 years was 11.9 percent in 2014 while 22.9 percent of women aged 20-24 were married or in union before the age of 18 years in the same year.

Progress made

Kenya has enacted the Marriage Act, 2014, which introduces a uniform minimum age of marriage, set at 18 for both women and men. This legislation applies to all forms of marriage including Islamic and customary marriages. Under this law, marriage can be considered void when one or both parties is/are underage.

Challenges and Prospects

- Persistent harmful cultural and traditional beliefs in high prevalence communities
- High poverty levels
- High illiteracy level among communities practicing early marriages

Commitment 15: Early and/or forced marriages, female genital mutilation/cutting

Protect the dignity and rights of women and girls by eradicating all harmful practices, including early and/or forced marriages, female genital mutilation /cutting, through adopting and enforcing laws that prohibit such practices and creating awareness around the harmful health consequences.

Progress made

Kenya has taken the following significant actions:

- i. Implementation of the Children Act. No. 8 of 2001. Revised Edition 2016 [2012]. Section 14 of this Act states that "No person shall subject a child to female circumcision, early marriage or other cultural rites, customs or traditional practices that are likely to negatively affect the child's life, health, social welfare, dignity or physical or psychological development".
- ii. The Kenyan government has established the Anti-FGM Board, 'a Semi-Autonomous Government Agency that was established in December 2013 following the enactment of the Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act, 2011. The Board's mission is to uphold the dignity and empowerment of girls and women in Kenya through the coordination of initiatives, awareness creation, and advocacy against FGM.

This formulation is in lieu of the slow change in the practice of FGM. The national prevalence of FGM was estimated at 21 percent among women age 15-49 in 2014, down from 27 percent in the 2008 and 32 percent in the 2003 survey. The FGM prevalence varies across different communities.

Challenges and Prospects

- Persistent Cultural and traditional beliefs in high prevalence communities
- High poverty levels

- High illiteracy level among communities practicing FGM and early marriages.

Commitment 16: Gender-based violence

Adopt and implement legislation, policies and measures that prevent, punish and eradicate gender-based violence within and outside of the family, as well as in conflict and post-conflict situations

Progress made

Kenya has taken the following significant actions:

- The government developed a National Policy for Prevention and Response to Gender-Based Violence (GBV) in 2014 which guides implementation of GBV activities in the country. The country in 2017 launched a Joint Programme on the Prevention and Response to GBV together with the UN. Further actions related to this policy include:
 - Adoption of measures that will ensure women victims of GBV can enroll in the witness protection agency.
 - Adoptions of regulations for victim compensation to ensure GBV victims receive adequate compensation.
 - Adoption of a reparations framework and ensure prioritization of women victims of SGBV.
 - The State to provide update on the status of Gender Desks in police stations and measures towards improvement of management of GBV cases.
- Continued Implementation of Counter Trafficking in persons act No. 8 2010 (Revised edition 2012 (2010): Section 3 (1) prohibits a person from recruiting, transporting, transferring, harboring or receiving another person for the purpose of exploitation by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion; abduction; fraud; deception; abuse of power or of position of vulnerability; giving payments or benefits to obtain the consent of the victim of trafficking in persons; and giving or receiving payments or benefits to obtain the consent of a person having control over another person".
- National Plan of Action for Combating Human Trafficking 2013-2017: An advisory committee spearheaded the development of the National Plan of Action (NPA) for Combating Human Trafficking 2013-2017. The NPA offers a coherent, ambitious but realizable road map to address the problems of human trafficking in Kenya.

Challenges

- Slow implementation of established policies and guidelines.
- Inadequate capacity of law enforcers and court users in handling all forms GBV and Child abuse related cases.
- Community interference with court cases especially withdrawal of ongoing cases.

Commitment 17: Equality before the Law

Adopt and protect the human rights of all individuals, without distinction of any kind, and guarantee equality before the law and non-discrimination for all people, in accordance with national policies, laws, religious, ethical values and cultural backgrounds

Progress made

Kenya has taken the following significant actions:

- The Kenya National Human Rights and Equality Commission (KNHREC) whose mandate is to promote respect for human rights and develop a culture of human rights in the Republic, promote gender equality and equity generally and coordinate and facilitate gender mainstreaming in national development and promote the protection and observance of human rights in public and private institutions among others.
 - KNHRC received and processed 6,467 complaints in 2015/16 and in 2016/17, the commission received and resolved 2,500 complaints.
 - The commission concluded 248 investigations in 2014/15.
 - The number of citizens sensitized on the Bill of rights was 4,357 in 2014/15.
- The Commission on Administrative Justice (CAJ) also known as the office of the Ombudsman: was established to investigate any conduct in state affairs or any act or omission in public administration in any sphere of Government and complaints of abuse of power, unfair treatment, manifest injustice or unlawful, oppressive, unfair, or unresponsive official conduct.
 - In 2016, the office handled 118,543; 100,720 were resolved while 17,823 were carried forward to the following year lead-

ing to 85 percent of resolution rate. It also indicated that males lodged more complaints (68 percent) compared to their female counterparts at 19 percent. Up to 13 percent of the complaints were lodged by groups and corporates. However, service delivery was obstructed by maladministration (24.63 percent), unresponsive official conduct (17.83 percent), delay (17.19), unfair treatment (12.19 percent), and abuse of power (10.64 percent), which was prevalent in the public sector.

Challenges

- Slow processing of court cases
- Inadequate awareness on human rights among the citizens

Commitment 18: Hate Crimes

Promulgate, where absent, and enforce laws to prevent and punish any kind of hate crimes without distinction of any kind, and take active steps to protect all persons from discrimination, stigmatization and violence; in accordance with national laws and policies

Progress made

Kenya has taken the following significant actions:

- Developed guidelines on social media usage in Kenya in 2017: National Communications Commission of Kenya (NCCCK) in collaboration with Commission on Cohesion and Nation Integration setup guidelines that put the responsibility of filtering out inflammatory text-messages on mobile phone service providers. It has also banned the use of any language other than Swahili and English - the country's two official languages - when sending political text messages during the designated campaign period. The guideline also spells harsh penalties to usage of social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter and WhatsApp amongst other to spread messages of hate, violence and discrimination.
- The National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC) Strategic Plan (July 2015–June 2020) seeks to facilitate the elimination of all forms of ethnic discrimination and proactively promote tolerance, understanding and acceptance of diversity, peaceful coexistence and unity. The strategic objectives are:

Through the NCIC, the following have been achieved:

- Developed Amani/Peace club curriculum and rolled it out in the institutions of higher learning. Since 2015 to date, the curriculum has been rolled out in 1,200 schools across the 47 counties, reaching 500,000 students/pupils and 1000 teachers.
- The capacity building sessions conducted annually to the teachers and students has enhanced their capacities in conflict resolutions within their peers and the communities.
- The Commission has continued to promote tolerance, peace and respect for diversity through the use of mass media engagements mainly print, radio, television and social media platforms
- From 2015 to 2017, the Commission scaled up media engagements to dissuade Kenyans from engaging in hate-mongering, emotive-ethicized politics, intolerance to diversity. This was done through Print, Radio & TV, campaigns; social media platforms; press conferences, talk-shows and interviews; outdoor Advertising through Billboards; and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Materials.
- Successful investigations of complaints on hate speech and ethnic contempt have enabled the Commission to secure prosecution of high-level personalities
- The Commission has recommended to the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP) the prosecution of over 3,000 individuals since inception for the offences of hate speech and ethnic contempt.

The government has passed a law, the Computer Misuse and Cybercrimes Act, 2018, which prohibits the intentional publishing of false, misleading or fictitious data, or misinformation with intent that it shall be considered or acted upon as authentic, with or without any financial gain.

Challenges and Prospects

- Boundary conflicts, political incitement, regional identities, devolved clannish/nepotism, ethnic balkanization. This progressively lead to both inter and intra-communal mistrust, tension, disillusionment and subsequent conflicts.
- Inadequate access to accurate and adequate information among citizen especially in far to reach areas.
- Inadequate financial allocation to NCIC needed in executing its mandate.

If the Computer Misuse and Cybercrimes Act, 2018 is fully implemented, it will reduce hate crime and discrimination in Kenya.

Commitment 19: Universal access to affordable quality, comprehensive education and skills development

Provide universal access to affordable quality, comprehensive education and skills development, including retention and completion, in a safe and participatory environment, at all levels of education as well as free elementary education, to adequately respond to labour market needs

Progress made

Kenya has taken the following significant actions:

- i. Free primary education: The government has continued to implement the free education to all children in school-going age. The programme is aimed at increasing the literacy rate in the country.
- ii. National Education Sector Plan (NESP) 2013-2018: NESP is a strategic plan for the education sector established in 2013/2014 as a strategic policy guide to the education sector till 2018. NESP builds upon the past accomplishments in the education sector and seeks to address some of the challenges that emerged during implementation the Kenya Education Sector Support Program 2005-2010. At the heart of this sector plan is an emphasis on improving the quality of education and the governance and management of the education system.
- iii. Basic Education Act of 2013: This was aimed at giving effect to the country Constitution and other enabling provisions. It articulates values and principles to guide provision of basic education.
- iv. Revised Policy Framework on Nomadic Education in Kenya (2015): Aimed at aligning the education policy with the realities of pastoral communities. Through this policy, the Ministry of Education has:
 - Increased support to low cost boarding schools amongst pastoralist communities, provided capitation grants for Special Needs Education (SNE) and mainstreamed Non-Formal Education (NFE) and alternative systems of the provision of basic education and training amongst nomadic communities.
 - Increased support for school health and nutrition, re-entry policy, especially for girls, and infrastructural support. These measures have seen increased retention of learners in school amongst pastoral communities.
- v. Free Secondary Education: The government rolled out implementation of free secondary education program in 2018; though the program began earlier as subsidized secondary education. The government pays full day secondary education, buy textbooks, reading materials and equipment and pays for Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (KCSE) exams. The aim of free secondary education policy is to ensure 100 percent transition of learners from primary level to secondary level of education. This policy has seen opening up of day-wing of some of the national secondary schools.
 - From 2016 to 2017, pre-primary schools went up by 1.3 percent to 41,779; primary schools rose by 6.7 percent to 35,442 and number of secondary schools increased by 7.2 percent from 9,942 to 10,665.
 - In the same period, total enrolment in pre-primary schools rose by 2.9 percent to 3,293.8 thousand; in primary schools increased from 10.3 million to 10.4 million and in secondary schools grew by 4.1 percent to 2,830.8 thousand.

Challenges

- i. Insecurity especially to teachers in North Eastern parts of the country due to threat of terrorism, which had seen even some teachers lose their lives.
- ii. Misappropriation of funds meant to support various education programs by the government by school management.
- iii. Inadequate infrastructure for quality learning in schools, especially schools in hard to reach areas.
- iv. Delays in disbursement of budgetary allocations to schools.

Commitment 20: Equitable access to education for all disadvantaged persons and groups

Provide equitable access, retention and completion, to comprehensive and quality education for all disadvantaged persons and groups, as well as meeting the learning needs of individuals requiring different pedagogical styles

Progress made

Kenya has taken the following significant actions:

- i. Development of Basic Education Curriculum Framework (BECF) of 2017: This was launched in May 2017, with an aim of

nurturing the potential of every learner, including those with special educational needs. The curriculum is expected to catalyze the achievement of Kenya Vision 2030 as well as the National Education Goals, one of which is promoting social equity and responsibility.

- ii. The government has continued support to the Kenya Institutes of Special Education. The institute offers training in special needs education and produce educational materials and assistive devices for persons with disability.
- iii. Establishment of Directorate of Special Needs Education: Established in 2017 under the Ministry of Basic Education to ensure efficient service delivery to learners with special needs.
 - There are 2,866 special needs primary educational institutions in the country, with 2,578 integrated institutions and 288 special primary schools. The enrolment of learners in special institutions and units currently stand at 108,221 pupils, with 31,344 are in special schools, and 76,877 enrolled in integrated and special units which were established to promote inclusion.
 - There are 32 special secondary schools and 80 integrated secondary schools which offer Special Needs Education. A total of KES 200 million is allocated annually to these secondary schools since 2014/15 to support their operations and provision of assistive technology devices; specialized instructional materials, special diet, medical services and SNE support services. This initiative led to 14.7 percent increase of enrolment of learners with special needs in secondary schools from 3,128 in 2014/15 fiscal year to 3,588 in 2015/16 fiscal.
- iv. Education sector policy for learners and trainers with disabilities: The government to establish and equip 10 model education, assessment and resource centers of excellence to facilitate early identification, assessment and placement of referrals of children with disabilities.
- v. Policy Framework for Education: Aligning Education and Training to the Constitution of Kenya (2010) and Kenya Vision 2030 and beyond: The policy became operational in 2013. The policy notes that special needs education requires appropriate adaptations to curricula, teaching methods, educational resources, medium of communication and the learning environment in order to cater for individual differences in learning.

Challenges and Prospects

- i. Inadequate funding to cover costs related to infrastructure development, purchase of assistive devices, learning resources and environmental adaptation.
- ii. Inadequate teachers and instructors for special need learners.
- iii. Low enrolment of children with special need to these learning institutions.
- iv. Cultural prejudice: In some communities, people with disabilities are still considered “less” human. As such, the community members do not give them adequate support that would be useful in their development.

This commitment can be realized by fast tracking the implementation of education sector policy for learners and trainers with disabilities. Also, mainstreaming special needs education across all levels through Directorate of Special Needs Education. In addition, KISE’s capacity should be strengthened to ensure adequate and timely training of teachers in special needs.

Commitment 21: Decent work and appropriate skills for young people

Provide decent work and appropriate skills for young people through effective policies and programmes that generate employment and sustainable work, consistent with international conventions and regional declarations, to ensure higher social, economic and human development returns from the demographic dividend.

Progress made

Kenya has taken the following significant actions:

- i. National Youth Service (NYS) Programme: The government has continued support to the NYS programme. The programme aim at molding the youth into a pool of disciplined and organized manpower, through participation in socio-economic development activities and vocational. The programme is fully funded by the government.
- ii. Establishment of Uwezo Fund. This is a specific intervention under the youth skills development and women empowerment flagship projects aimed at enabling women, youth and persons with disabilities access finances to promote their businesses and enterprises, thereby enhancing economic growth towards the realization of vision 2030.
 - Since its inception, over 290 Constituency Uwezo Fund Management Committees have been established to oversee the

- operation of the Fund.
- Disbursement of KES 5,354,400,004 to all the 290 constituencies for loaning to women, youth and Persons with Disabilities (PWD). This has benefitted 55,388 groups comprising of 34,360 women groups, 19,461 youth groups and 1,423 PWD groups. This has greatly expanded the access to finances for the enterprises of the target groups of youth, women and PWDs.
 - Establishment/expansion of 846,949 individual women, youth and PWDs enterprises (595,111 women, 223,378 youth and 28,460 PWDs) and skills built on entrepreneurship, savings culture and public procurement.
- iii. Youth Employment and Opportunities Project for Kenya: The first component of this project is aimed at addressing the skills mismatch of youth by engaging training to providers and private sector employers to offer training and work experience to targeted youth.
 - iv. Ajira Digital Programme 2017: Aims to introduce young people in Kenya to online work and provide the tools, training and mentorship needed for young people to work and earn an income through online work. The first phase saw the training of 10,000 youths in a period of one month.
 - The current unemployment rate for male youth (15-24) and female youth (15-24) is estimated at 21.3 percent and 23 percent respectively. Likewise, 45 percent of male youth (15-24) and 31 percent of female (15-24) are employed. Generally, the current unemployment rate for the youth (15-19) and (20-24) is 14.9 percent and 19.2 percent respectively.
 - v. Higher Education Institutions (HEIs). The government is revitalizing Institutions that offer skills required for employment. The key skills development institutions at the Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) levels are Teacher Training Colleges (TTCs); Technical, Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutions and universities. The TVET institutions consist of Youth Polytechnics (YPs), Institutes of Technology (ITs), Technical Training Institutes (TTIs), National Polytechnics (NPs), Technical University Colleges (TUCs) and the National Youth Service (NYS).
 - The proportion of students from Science Technology Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) increased from 22 percent in 2010/11 to 25 percent in 2014/15. This presents an opportunity to work on commercialization of the research and project outputs from these students and their supervisors.
 - Improving the skills of the unemployed through higher education is important in helping the country achieve inclusive growth and reduce inequality. Equipping the youth with skills for entrepreneurship and employability reduces inequality in society.
 - vi. Establishment and Implementation of the Internship Policy for the Public Service, 2015: The government has put in measures to strengthen youth employment by promoting and strengthening internships for youths graduating from training institutions to enable them acquire practical skills.

Challenges and Prospects

- i. Inadequate information on available opportunities by the youth especially those from hard to reach areas.
- ii. Negative perception and recognition of TVET by the public.

For attainment of this commitment, the government plans to undertake the following projects: training of 50,000 youth and women in textile and apparel skills; enhancing skills in the MSE manufacturing sector; enhancing skills possessed by workers in the housing construction industry; apprenticeship training both in the formal and informal sector; enhancement of industrial attachment; upgrading and expansion of existing Industrial Training Centres and addressing skills mismatch. The government has set Manufacturing as a priority in the Big 4 Agenda for the period 2018-2022. This is aimed at creating decent jobs, especially for the young people.

Commitment 22: Investing in young people to create and access jobs

Maximize the benefits of the demographic dividend by investing in creating opportunities and a supportive environment for innovation, creativity and entrepreneurship for young people to create and access jobs and realize their full potential;

Progress made

Kenya has taken the following significant actions:

- i. With the partners support, the government has invested in creating opportunities and a supportive environment for innovation and entrepreneurship for young people through policies, programmes and projects. These include:
- ii. Youth Employment and Opportunities Project for Kenya: The second component is for supporting job creation and responds to the need for job creation with initiatives to help launch new businesses, improve the productivity and job creation potential of existing microenterprises and among self-employed youth, and support innovative approaches to improve job and earning opportunities among the hard-to-serve youth.
- iii. Employment Policy and Strategy for Kenya (Sessional paper No. 4 of 2013): Promote full employment as a priority in national, economic and social policy and to enable the economically active population to attain and secure sustainable livelihood through productive and freely chosen employment by the year 2030.
- iv. Uwezo Fund, 2013: The main objectives are to expand access to finance through grants and credit to promote youth and women businesses and enterprises at the constituency level, thereby enhancing economic growth towards the realization of the goals of Vision 2030; and to generate gainful self-employment for Kenyan youth and women.
- v. Uwezo Youth Programme: This is a programme by Kenya Urban Roads Authority (KURA) targeting youths from socially and economically challenged backgrounds. The main aim is for these youths to gain career and life skills training in various institutions
- vi. Public Procurement and Assets Disposal Act, 2015: Under section 53 (6), the Act states that “All procurement and asset disposal planning shall reserve a minimum of 30 percent of the budgetary allocations for enterprises owned by women, youth, persons with disabilities and other disadvantaged groups”.

Challenges and Prospects

- i. Inadequate skills (both technical and life-related) among young people with low levels of education; and mismatch between acquired skills and those demanded by the job market.
 - ii. Preference of white color jobs to blue color jobs by population in the working age.
- The government has set manufacturing as one of its priority in the Big 4 Agenda for the period 2018-2022. This is aimed at creating decent jobs to the unemployed population especially the young people.

Commitment 23: Welfare, livelihoods and Stability of Families and communities

Address and improve the welfare, livelihoods and stability of families and communities and the longevity of people through inclusive social protection policies and programmes.

Progress made

Kenya has taken the following significant actions:

- i. Hunger and Safety Net Programme, Phase 2 (HSNP2), (2014–2019); The goal of HSNP2 is to continue to reduce poverty, hunger, and vulnerability in the focus counties, resulting in better and more sustainable safety nets for poor and vulnerable households. From 2016, the targeted households have been receiving unconditional cash transfers of KES 5,400. Between 2013/2014–2015/2016 fiscal years, a total of 236,370 households have had been reached.
- ii. Cash Transfer for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (CT-OVC): The government has continued to implement this programme which was started by UNICEF and at later stages funded by the government, UNICEF, DFID and World Bank. A total of 836,645 households were reached between 2013/2014–2015/2016 fiscal years.
- iii. Cash Transfer to Persons with Severe Disability (CT-PWSD): to target children and adults with severe disabilities who require fulltime support of the caregiver, with a payment of KES 2000 per month, delivered after every two months. Its aim was to enhance the capacities of caregivers through cash transfers and as such, improve the livelihoods of persons with severe disabilities as well as reduce negative impact of disability on households. A total of 97,928 households were reached between 2013/2014–2015/2016 fiscal years.
- iv. Older Persons Cash Transfer (OPCT) Programme; this programme has been expanded to all counties. To provide regular and predictable cash transfer of KES 2,000 per month to poor and vulnerable older persons (65 years and above) in identified deserving households.
 - A total of 645,102 households benefited between 2013/2014–2015/2016 fiscal years.
 - Two percent of the overall 2017/18 budget was designated for social protection programmes. This means that the budget allocation to the State Department of Social Protection was KES 24.2 billion which registered a steady increase of 68

percent since 2013/14. The increase in budgetary allocation is attributed to the scale up of the cash transfer safety net programmes.

- The NSNP has increased the number of household beneficiaries by 89 percent for households with older persons; 40 percent for HH with OVC and 72 percent of HH with PWDs between FYs 2013/14 and 2016/17. As of 2016, actual beneficiaries included 310,000 older people, 353,000 households with orphans and vulnerable children, and 47,000 households with people with disabilities.
- Social protection budget increased by 6 percent in 2017/18 financial year compared to the previous FY while the allocation of NSNP, which takes 82 percent of the social protection budget increased by 5 percent. This programme requires 35.8 billion but it was allocated 19.9 billion in the 2017/18 fiscal year.

Challenges and Prospects

Ineffective coordination across and within programmes has seen different programmes implemented by different ministries and departments, thus limiting the ability to build synergy and benefit from the existing infrastructure and resources.

Commitment 24: Challenges facing emerging family structures

Develop and strengthen family-related programmes that would address challenges facing emerging family structures such as female-headed households, child-headed households and households headed by older persons

Progress made

Kenya has taken the following significant actions:

- Cash Transfer for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (CT-OVC): The government has continued to implement this programme which was started by UNICEF and at later stages funded by the government, UNICEF, DFID and World Bank. It is to cater for the needs of children made vulnerable by HIV/AIDs and poverty. A total of 836,645 household were reached between 2013/2014–2015/2016 fiscal years.
- Hunger and Safety Net Programme, Phase 2 (HSNP2), (2014–2019); The goal of HSNP2 is to continue to reduce poverty, hunger, and vulnerability in the focus counties, resulting in better and more sustainable safety nets for poor and vulnerable households. From 2016, the targeted households have been receiving unconditional cash transfers of KES. 5,400. Between 2013/14–2015/16 fiscal years, a total of 236,370 households have had been reached.
 - Female-headed households account for 32.4 percent of all households.
 - 30.2 percent of female-headed households are poor compared to 26.0 percent of their male counterparts.
 - The poverty rates (45.5 percent) are worse for households headed by females in a polygamous union.
 - Poverty rate increases as the age of the household head increases, except for households headed by persons in the 15-19 age group. Households headed by older persons (60 years and above) recorded a high poverty rate of 36.3 percent and contributed a high share of 22.9 percent of the poor.
 - Poverty prevalence among households with children is estimated at 33.7 percent compared to 13.5 percent of households with no children.

Challenges

Rapid demographic and socio-economic changes due to urbanization and modernization have altered the composition and structure of the families in modern societies. This has left many family exposed to poverty with an increasing number having female headed and child headed.

Commitment 25: Active and healthy ageing for older persons

Promote a culture of respect, support, active and healthy ageing for older persons to ensure that they receive needed long-term care, equitable access to social services, and protection against violence, abuse and social discrimination

Progress made:

Kenya has taken the following significant actions:

- The National Policy for Older Persons and Ageing: Enacted by parliament in 2009 and reviewed in 2014 to conform to the

new constitution of 2010. This policy endeavours to strengthen intergeneration solidarity among generations, facilitate interaction and respect among all ages and generations, and aspire for an inclusive society. Some of the specific objectives relevant to this commitment are to:

- Facilitate the provision of reasonable care and assistance to older Persons by family and the state
 - Enhance and facilitate older Persons to pursue their personal development
 - Create a favorable environment that enables older Persons to live in dignity
 - Protect the Older Persons from abuse.
- ii. The following are the relevant policy objectives attached to various policy framework:
- Older persons and the law: To put in place legal measures to ensure that the rights of Older Persons are protected, promoted, and fulfilled.
 - Poverty and sustainable livelihood: To promote the inclusion of Older Persons in poverty reduction policies, programmes, and strategies and in national budgeting processes. This has partly been achieved through the older persons cash transfer programme.
 - Health HIV and AIDS: To ensure that access and the highest attainable standard of health for Older Persons.
 - Food, security and nutrition: To put in place measures to ensure availability of adequate food that is nutritious and safe for Older Persons.
 - Crosscutting issues: To take cognizance and mainstream crosscutting issues during the design, planning and implementation of development processes at both national and county levels.

Challenges and Prospects

- i. The effectiveness of the traditional family and community structures to provide in-built support and caring for Older Persons is increasingly under pressure. For instance, the emerging trend is for families to take older persons to institutions for elderly care.
- ii. Inadequate regulation by the state to govern institutions that care for older persons to ensure that they are older persons friendly.
- iii. Widening intergenerational gap due to reduced socialization and disintegration of family institutions and structures resulting to increased occurrences in abuse and violence against Older Persons.

Commitment 26: Participation of older persons in society

Introduce and strengthen policies that promote lifelong learning and facilitate the integration and participation of older persons in society, and benefit from the accumulated life experience and knowledge in all spheres of life

Progress made

Kenya has taken the following significant actions:

- i. The National Policy for Older Persons and Ageing: Enacted by parliament in 2009 and reviewed in 2014 to conform to the new constitution of 2010. This policy endeavours to strengthen intergeneration solidarity among generations, facilitate interaction and respect among all ages and generations, and aspire for an inclusive society. One of the policy's specific objectives relevant to this commitment are to promote the participation of older Persons in development processes;
- ii. The policy frameworks which it intends to address. The following are the relevant policy objectives attached to each policy framework:
 - Family community and culture: To promote a positive culture that recognizes diversity, protects, and respects the dignity and worth of Older Persons in the society. In 2015, it was estimated that about 50.8 percent of the elderly (>65) were literate.
 - Education, Training and ICT: Tap into the potentials of Older Persons especially skills and knowledge for posterity and to promote active participation and involvement of Older Persons in education, training and ICT.
 - Employment and income security: Put in place measures that ensure Older Persons continue to provide their expertise, talents, experience, and abilities to their families, and community by accessing and creating employment.

Challenges and Prospects

- i. No structured programme to integrate older persons in development community levels.
- ii. Breakdown of the extended family support systems to older persons in society due to increased movement of younger persons from rural to urban areas in search of employment.

Commitment 27: Eliminate child labour and all forms of child exploitation

Eliminate child labour and all forms of child exploitation including trafficking, abuse and neglect, and provide adequate care for the development and welfare of children including the establishment of child protection units at the national and sub-national levels

Progress made

Kenya has taken the following significant actions:

- i. Implementation of the Children Act No. 8 of 2001 (Revised Edition 2016 (2012)): This Act was enacted to consolidate all legislation that affects children and to give effect to certain international instruments which Kenya had ratified on the rights of children i.e. the convention on the rights of the child. It provides for the rights of children and seeks to enhance the welfare of children in Kenya.
- ii. Enactment of guidelines for the alternative family care of the children, 2014: The purpose of the Guidelines is to enhance the current Kenyan legal framework and existing practices for children without parental care and those at risk of being separated from their parents. It is designed to assist and support government and partners in the implementation of alternative care services for children in Kenya.
- iii. National Plan of Action for Children in Kenya 2015-2022: Provides an operational framework to guide stakeholders and partners in coordinating, planning, implementing and monitoring programmes for the child. In addition, it outlines priorities and interventions necessary for the progressive realization of children's rights in Kenya.
- iv. Continued Implementation of Counter Trafficking in persons Act No. 8 2010 (Revised edition 2012 (2010)): Section 3 (1) states that "A person commits the offence of trafficking in persons when the person recruits, transports, transfers, harbours or receives another person for the purpose of exploitation by means of: threat or use of force or other forms of coercion; abduction; fraud; deception; abuse of power or of position of vulnerability; giving payments or benefits to obtain the consent of the victim of trafficking in persons; and giving or receiving payments or benefits to obtain the consent of a person having control over another person".
- The Child Protection Report over a 10-year period, from 2006-2016, indicates that there have been 6,084,461 attempts to access the helpline, of these the received calls were 2,901,856 and dropped calls were 3,182,605. Of the received calls, 2,868,005 were children and individuals in need of counseling and information, 33,929 were child abuse cases. Of the 33,929 child abuse cases, there was child neglect (13,878), sexual abuse (7,832), physical abuse (7,317), child labour (3,123), emotional abuse (1,025) and child trafficking and abuse (528).
- Child neglect and abandonment remains the most prevalent form of child abuse in Kenya with over 13,878 cases reported.

Challenges

- i. Increased weakening family structures and socio-economic pressures are threatening kinship, which was widely accepted as a form of child protection.
- ii. Reporting cases of child trafficking continues to be a challenge since many children as well as adults lack confidence in the effectiveness of the authorities to handle reported cases.
- iii. Inadequate disaggregated data and information from various regions and sectors to inform the plan on situations of various categories of children, weak enforcement of legislation and policies.
- iv. Inadequate coordination of services among key stakeholders in the children sector.

Commitment 28: Rights of all migrants

Protect and fulfill the rights of all migrants, including economic migrants, internally displaced people and forced migrants as a result of humanitarian crisis, natural disasters and conflicts and victims of human trafficking, through policy and programmes that ensure their access to work and basic social services as well as enhancing the capacity of security and law enforcement

agencies to protect the rights of such persons

Progress made

Kenya has taken the following significant actions:

- i. Refugees Act, 2006 (Revised 2010) provides for the recognition, protection and management of refugees and special protection for refugees and asylum seekers with disabilities, trauma, etc. It further stipulates that refugee camps and transit centers must be maintained in an environmentally sound manner
- ii. Kenya Citizenship and Immigration Act, 2011 recognizes various categories of migrants, including foreign nationals and stateless persons, and stipulates procedures and requirements necessary for such persons to obtain citizenship. It also defines a prohibited immigrant and inadmissible person, including a person who refuses to submit for examination by a medical practitioner after being required to do so.
- iii. Kenya Citizenship and Immigration Regulations 2012 also regulate citizenship registration, issuance of passports and other travel documents, immigration control, etc. Also specifies the class of permits that refugees and other migrants can access, as well as the requirements for obtaining them.
- iv. Kenya Citizens and Foreign Nationals Management Service Act, 2011 provides for the creation and maintenance of a national population register to record identification and registration information for all Kenyans and resident foreign nationals; includes asylum seekers and refugees as defined in the Refugee Act.

Challenges

- i. There is high number of undocumented immigrants in the country. Due to lack of documents they do not receive services that require identification.
- ii. Insecurity. Laws that permit immigrants including refugees to work in the country are made stricter due to terrorism.

Commitment 29: Non-discrimination of persons with disabilities

Accelerate the implementation of the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities to ensure non-discrimination and equitable access to basic social services and access to physical environment and structures.

Progress made

Kenya has taken the following significant actions:

- i. Establishment vocational institutions to equip PWDs with the necessary life skills in their social and cultural settings, and established rehabilitation centers and special schools for children with disabilities.
- ii. Enactment and enforcement of the Persons with Disabilities Act, and implementation of the National Policy for Persons with Disabilities. This has ensured that the rights and privileges of persons with disabilities to employment and education are respected.
- iii. Establishment of safety nets such as the National Development Fund for Persons with Disabilities and the Social Protection Cash Transfer to Persons with Severe Disabilities.
- iv. The constitution also elaborates the rights of persons with disabilities. These include: - treatment with dignity and respect, access to educational institutions, reasonable access to all places, use of appropriate means of communication and ensuring that at least 5 percent of members of the public in elective and appointive bodies are persons with disabilities.

Challenges

- i. Existence of stigma and social discrimination among people with disabilities.
- ii. Low level of literacy among people with disabilities
- iii. Inadequate capacity in service providers to provide services to people with disabilities especially those are hearing and speaking impaired.



CHAPTER THREE

Health pillar

Introduction

The AADPD recognized that any development agenda that aims at individual wellbeing has to guarantee dignity and human rights to all persons, including the right to the highest attainable standard of health. The health goal and commitments is closely linked to many of the other social, economic and environmental commitments. The intersectoral action emphasizes the prevention of ill health, the need to end poverty and inclusive economic growth – which are all anchored on investments in health, education, and social protection for all citizens.

This pillar contains 17 commitments that address development challenges including the following key issues: universal access to sexual and reproductive healthcare services including maternal health (morbidity and mortality), skilled birth attendance, family planning and unmet need, HIV and sexually transmitted infections, comprehensive sexuality education, and equitable and universal access to healthcare and health system strengthening.

Commitment 30: Equitable and Universal Access to a Comprehensive Range of Health Care Services

Strengthen health systems, down to the primary health care level, towards the provision of equitable and universal access to a comprehensive range of health care services by ensuring, sustainable health financing and addressing the critical shortage of resources including human resources for health, and infrastructure.

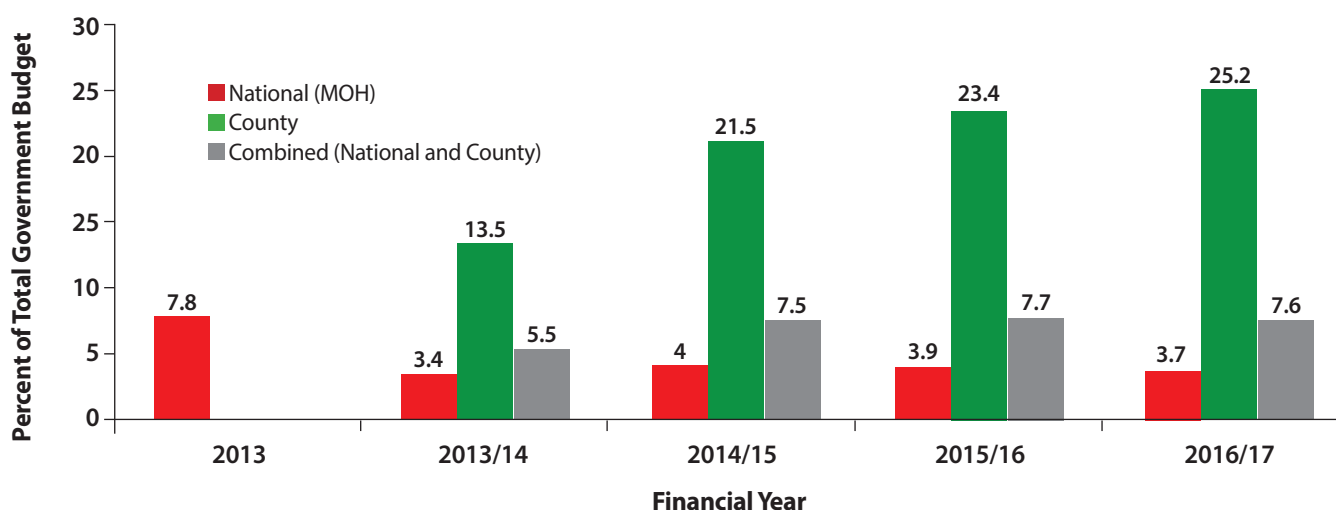
Progress made

The government has taken a number of initiatives and measures to realize universal health coverage, reduction of shortage of human resource for health and increase budgetary allocation to health. These include:

- i. Reforms in the National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF). These reforms include changing the management structure at NHIF to make the institution more effective and responsive to customer needs; reviewing the contributions of all members; expanding the benefit package to include out-patient cover for all members; and new packages related to addressing non-communicable conditions; and instituting strategies to enroll more members.
 - NHIF has also initiated effective recruitment strategies to ensure constant growth of members in both the formal and informal sectors. The target during the third Medium Term Plan (2018–2022) is to achieve over 70% health insurance coverage up from 36%.
 - Health insurance coverage has improved from 17.1% in 2013 to about 25% in 2017 while out of pocket expenditure has declined from about 83% to 75% of the population. For those with health insurance cover, NHIF covers 88.4%. The membership in NHIF rose by 11.1% from 6.1 million in 2015/2016 to 6.8 million in 2016/2017.
- ii. Implementation of the Health Insurance Subsidy Programme (HISP), 2014: The main aim of HISP is to cover the costs of health insurance for the country's poorest households. The NHIF aim was to scale up programme to reach 9 million beneficiaries by 2017 up from 23,500 households enrolled in 2014. By 2017, the programme had been scaled up from 25,525 to 160,422. So far, a total of 132,939 members have been registered.
- iii. Initiation of health insurance for 3 million secondary school students: The government has committed KES 4 billion for this initiative intended to ensure students access quality health service, easing the burden from the parents.
- iv. Implementation of free maternity programme aimed at ensuring all mothers access quality maternal and neonatal services. The Government has so far disbursed KES 10.7B to the counties for mothers to access maternity services and safe delivery.
- v. Implementation of expanded programme for free maternity dubbed "Linda Mama" (Protect a mother) rolled out in 2016.
- vi. Initiation of Imarisha Afya ya Mama na Mtoto ("Improve health of the mother and the baby") programme by the County government of Kakamega. This is to address high maternal and child mortality rates and moving towards UHC.
- vii. Implementation of Makueni Care: Makueni County residents, since 2014, enjoy all year medical cover for a subsidized cost of KES 500 per household through Makueni Care. The County government has also invested in expanding facilities, including an additional 113 dispensaries and health centres, and has more than doubled the number of health facilities within five years. These developments have reduced the average distance to a health facility from 9km to 5km. Compared to 38 doctors in 2013 the county now has 160 doctors.

- viii. The Kenya Human Resource for Health Strategy of 2014-2018 to address inadequate numbers of skilled human resource for health.
 - Increase in the number of training institutions, both private and public, namely Kenya Medical Training Colleges and Universities. It is estimated that number of registered medical personnel increased by 9.0% to 160, 749 in 2017. In the same period, total enrolment of the undergraduate and postgraduate medical students increased by 13.4% from 7, 989 in 2015/16 to 9,058 in 2016/17.
 - Gradual increase in budgetary allocation from 5.5 percent in FY 2013/14 to 7.7 percent in FY 2015/16.
 - Over the next five years, the Government targets 100 percent Universal Health Coverage (UHC) for all households (figure 2). This will guarantee access to quality and affordable health care to all Kenyans.

Figure 2: Trends in Health Allocation as a percentage of Total Government Budget



Source: National and County Health Budget Analysis, FY 2016/17, MOH

Challenges and Prospects

- i. Kenya is yet to achieve the 15 percent of the total budget allocation to health sector as recommended in Abuja Declaration to improve the health care system.
- ii. Shortage of health personnel: based on projections for general practitioners, clinical officers and nurses for the period 2013-2030, it will be a challenge to fill the staffing gaps for general practitioners and nurses by 2030.
- iii. Data gaps in identification and registration of NHIF beneficiaries from existing data systems.

With Universal Health Coverage as one of the “Big Four Agenda” of the current government, it is expected that the health and wellbeing of the Kenyan citizens will significantly improve.

Commitment 31: Delivery of Health Care that is Free from Stigma, Coercion, Discrimination, Violence

Operationalize the right to the highest attainable standard of health by adopting equity and rights based planning and resource-allocation, facilitating community participation in health decision-making and programming, educating health care providers and communities on what the right to health means in service provision and ensuring the delivery of health care that is free from stigma, coercion, discrimination, violence and respects human rights, including the rights to confidentiality, privacy, and informed consent:

Progress made

The government has taken a number of key measures including:

- i. Enactment of Health Act of 2017. Under the act a health care provider must, where possible, inform a client or a patient of his/her health status in the language he/she understands and, in a manner, which takes into account the user's level of literacy except in circumstances where there is substantive evidence that the closure of the users' health status would be contrary to the best interest of the user.
- ii. Formation of County Health Management Teams (CHMT) and Health Facility Management Committees (HFMC) to manage the health affairs at the county and facility level.
- iii. Training of the primary health providers (especially facility in-charges) and the HFMC on public health finance.
- iv. To ensure realization of right to healthcare, the national and county governments have been assigned specific functions and mandates which must effectively and efficiently be executed with the limited resources. This garnered towards fulfilling the constitutional requirement. The Medium-Term Strategies and Plans provide the framework for prioritization and implementation of the health sector priorities.

Challenges

- i. There is still need to train the health providers especially the in-charges and the HFMC on public finance management.
- ii. Community health education is still a challenge due to inadequate staff and inadequate funding to ensure there is frequent outreach services to reach to the deserving section of the population unable to access health services due to geographical distance.

Commitment 32: Eliminate Preventable, Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases

Create a supportive environment to eliminate preventable, communicable and non-communicable diseases, including HIV and AIDS, sexually transmitted infections, Tuberculosis and Malaria and heart-related diseases and cancers

Progress made

The government has put in place a number of interventions to avert risk factors associated with prevalence of NCDs. Among these interventions are:

- i. Restricting adverts on alcohol: -adverts can only be aired from 8:30 pm on TV and 2 pm on radio to reduce exposure to young people. Restriction through regulation of bar opening hour and alcohol only sold in separate sections of shops and supermarkets where children are not allowed to enter.
 - ii. The Tobacco Control Regulations, 2014: Require combined picture and text for health warnings and further regulate other provisions under the Tobacco Control Act, 2007 including public smoking restrictions, tobacco product and tobacco industry disclosures, and an annual fee placed on tobacco product manufacturers and importers.
 - iii. Mass ITNs distribution campaigns, routine distribution through ANC and child welfare clinics and social marketing of nets in designated rural counties to achieve universal ITN coverage.
 - iv. Several initiatives have been put in place towards HIV management and control. These include, PMTCT/EMTCT, VMMC, prevention and treatment of opportunistic infections, nutritional support, patient education on ART among others.
 - v. Kenya National Strategy for the Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases 2015–2020. Its goal is to reduce the preventable burden, avoidable morbidity, mortality, risk factors and costs due to Non-communicable diseases.
 - vi. National Cancer Control strategy (2017–2022): The strategy outlines broad areas of action along the cancer continuum and will be achieved through 5 strategic pillars: Prevention, early detection and cancer screening; Cancer diagnosis, registration and surveillance; Cancer treatment, palliative care and survivorship; Coordination, partnership and financing for cancer control and Monitoring, Evaluation and Research.
- Currently, 13.7% of the populations are alcohol drinkers. An estimated 5.8% of adult Kenyan males (15-64 years old) have some level of alcohol dependency with 2.4% of males falling under the category of abuse.
 - In 2014, 11.6% or 2.5 million adults in Kenya comprising of 19.1% men and 4.5% of women used tobacco. Among the youth aged between 10-14 years, 7% are tobacco users (9.6% boys 4% girls).
 - In 2015, household LLIN ownership stood at 63% with each household owning at least 1 LLIN. Among pregnant women, LLIN use increased from 36% in 2010 to 58% in 2015. Children under 5 who presented with fever and had a finger or heel stick increased from 59% in 2010 to 72% in 2015.

- Kenya's HIV prevalence has declined from 7.2% in the general population in 2007 to 5.6% in 2014. Women have consistently been more affected by HIV than men. Currently 6.9% of women in Kenya are living with HIV (down from 8.5% in 2007) compared to 4.4% of men (down from 5.5% in 2007).

Challenges

Inadequate budgetary allocation to the public health sector has placed barriers in the achievements of the initiatives being implemented.

Commitment 33: Universal Access to HIV Prevention, Treatment, Care and Support

Intensify efforts to achieve universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support for people living with HIV, and to eliminate mother-to-child transmission.

Progress made

The Kenyan government has set out policies, programmes and strategies to ensure access to HIV prevention, treatment, care, and support for people living with HIV and to eliminate mother to child transmission. These include:

- Mainstreaming Gender in HIV Responses across all government sectors
 - Implementation of the voluntary medical male circumcision (VMMC) for HIV prevention programme. Areas with the highest HIV prevalence among uncircumcised men were prioritized. By 2015, the programme had circumcised 860,000 males (aged 15-49) and met its universal coverage target of 80 percent.
 - Commitment to eliminating mother-to-child transmission (PMCTC) of HIV: Strategies to achieve this include efforts to increase knowledge of PMTCT, greater male involvement, universal attendance of pregnant women at antenatal clinics, universal uptake of HIV testing among pregnant women and the provision of antiretroviral drugs for those who test positive.
 - The country has aggressively scaled up treatment and a lot of good progress has been made in scaling up ART. By end of 2016, Kenya achieved its target of putting 1 million people on ART. The number of PLHIV under ART increased from 425,000 (2013) to 1.03 million (2016).
- Due to increased use of ARVs, the number of AIDS-related deaths reduced from 58,000 (2013) to 32,500 (2016).
 - HIV new infections have been declining gradually. In 2014, there were 89,000 new infections among adults and 11,000 among children. Therefore, new infections are highest in adults at 80% with women, men, young women and children accounting for 49%, 37%, 21% and 11% respectively.

Challenges

In spite of these policies and guidelines, there is still unmet demand for services due to stigma and negative attitudes of service providers, inadequate integration of reproductive health and HIV and AIDs services, knowledge gaps on ARVs and contraceptive methods.

Commitment 34: Universal Access to Sexual and Reproductive Health Services

Achieve universal access to sexual and reproductive health services, free from all forms of discrimination by providing an essential package of comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services including through the primary health care system for women and men, with particular attention to the needs of adolescents, youth, older persons, persons with disabilities and indigenous people, especially in the most remote areas.

Progress made

The government has put measures in place to ensure its citizens achieve access to sexual and reproductive health services free from discrimination by:

- Ensuring strict adherence to the individual rights enshrined in the constitution. These are rights to the highest attainable standard of health including reproductive health care, right of a person not be denied health care and to be discriminated upon because of race, gender, tribe, sex, age, residence, etc. and safeguarding the marginalized communities and individuals.
- Progressive implementation of Kenya Health Policy (2012-2030): The goal of this policy is attainment of the highest pos-

- sible health standards in a manner responsive to the population needs.
 - Between 2014 and 2017, the adoption of the modern contraceptive method by married women improved from 54 to 61 percent.
 - Need for FP satisfied with modern methods has improved and stands at a national average of 53.2 percent.
 - Between 2003 and 2014, the proportion of women making at-least 4 ANC visits increased from 52 to 58 percent and pregnant women seeking skilled care during delivery increased from 42 to 62 percent.
 - Adolescent birth rate is 96 per 1,000 women. 15% of all adolescent women have already given birth, and 3% are pregnant with their first child. In the last five years, the teen pregnancy rate has remained unchanged at 18.
- iii. Family Planning Advocacy efforts have seen County governments set out a specific budget towards family planning commodities and services

Challenges

- i. Availability and access to family planning commodities and reproductive health services remains a challenge in some parts of the country
- ii. Persistent cultural barriers to the utilization of modern family planning services.

Commitment 35: Respect and Protect Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights

Enact and enforce laws and policies within the national political and legal framework to respect and protect sexual and reproductive health and rights of all individuals

The government has enacted and continues to enforce laws and policies to guarantee and extend sexual and reproductive health rights to all individuals. These laws and policies include:

- i. National Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health Policy (2015): It provides for mechanisms for addressing adolescents' sexual and reproductive health (SRH) needs.
- ii. National Gender and Equality Commission, 2017: Its mandate is to contribute to the reduction of gender inequalities and the discrimination against all; women, men, persons with disabilities, the youth, children, the elderly, minorities and marginalized communities.
- iii. County government policy on sexual and gender-based violence (2017)
 - Enactment of these laws and policies made a significant progress in independent decision making, especially among women, on their own sexual and reproductive health. It has also led to easy access of the sexual and reproductive health services knowing well that they are not prone to indecent sexual behavior and discrimination in reproductive health service provision.
 - Kenya women (15–49) making their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care was 56% in 2014.

Challenges

- i. Inadequate health staff trained to provide various reproductive health services
- ii. Slow implementation of the laws and policies
- iii. Inadequate resource allocation to support family planning and reproductive health services.

Commitment 36: Integration of Sexual and reproductive health services, HIV and AIDS and Family Planning

Support the integration of sexual and reproductive health services, HIV and AIDS and family planning

Progress made

The following key actions have been undertaken:

- i. Development of the National Reproductive Health and HIV & AIDS integration strategy of 2009:
- ii. The strategy provides the framework for the integration of reproductive health and HIV & AIDS emphasizing on provision of these two services in the same place for all.

- iii. Minimum package for RH and HIV integrated services of 2012:
- iv. Provides guidance to implementers or service providers on the minimum requirements in terms of infrastructure, human resource, skills set, training materials, equipment, commodities and supplies and M&E that are necessary at any level of care for effective service provision.

Challenges

Inadequate capacity building to support the proposed services integration.

Commitment 37: Elimination of Preventable Maternal and Neonatal Mortality

Eliminate preventable maternal mortality and neonatal mortality through ensuring that births are attended by skilled health personnel, and that there is universal access to prenatal and postnatal care and family planning, emergency obstetric and neonatal care, and management of pregnancy-related complications and preventable complications arising from unsafe abortion in order to protect the health and safeguard the lives of women, adolescent girls and neonates.

Progress made

The government has put several measures in place to reduce maternal and neonatal mortalities and to prevent deaths of children under 5 years. These measures include:

- i. The Kenya Vision 2030: This is the country's blueprint for long-term economic development, sets an ambitious target of reducing health workforce shortages by 60% in order to efficiently provide equitable, affordable, and quality maternal and neonatal healthcare to all citizens.
- ii. Health Sector Human Resources Strategy, 2014–2018: The purpose of this strategy is to guide and provide a road map for HRH interventions for improved health service delivery. Some of the projected outcomes and strategic objectives for this strategy are to:
- iii. Free Maternity Programme, 2013: This was a flagship programme by the government of Kenya announced by the President on 1st June 2013. The Government has to date disbursed KES 10.7B to the counties for mothers to access maternity services and safe delivery.
- iv. Expanded programme for free maternity, 2016: This programme is dubbed "Linda Mama" (Protect a mother) and was launched in October 2016. It is a great step forward towards improving access and quality of maternal, new born and child health care services in the country.
- v. Other initiatives done by both the national and county governments include: Provision of the medical equipment to 94 county hospitals (2 per county) and 4 national hospitals, Imarisha Afya ya Mama na Mtoto ("Improve health of the mother and the baby") programme by the County government of Kakamega, and Makueni Care, a form of medical insurance by the County government of Makueni.
- Maternal mortality reduced from 540 to 362 per 100,000 live births between 2013 and 2017. With the continued effort, Kenya plans to bring down the maternal mortality ratio to 150 per 100,000 live births by 2017/18.
- Neonatal mortality rate fell gradually from 28.3 deaths per thousand live births in 2005 to 22.6 deaths per thousand live births in 2016.
- The number of mothers delivering in public health facilities increased by 48% between 2013 and 2016, attributed mainly to the free maternal services programme in the country. Delivery uptake is reported to have been 77% in 2015/16, an 8% increase from 2013/14.
- These initiatives together with partnership with other development partners have also made quality maternal and neonatal health accessible in Northern region of Kenya, which for many years had high maternal and neonatal mortality and morbidity to inaccessible health services.
- Efforts by the government to increase budgetary allocation for maternal and neonatal healthcare services. In 2013/2014 FY the national government allocated 3.8B to free access to maternal health programs. This has increased over years to 4.3B in 2015/2016 FY. However, the budgetary allocated for free maternal healthcare for FY 2017/2018 was lowered to 3.4B.

Challenges

- i. Inadequate funds

- ii. Inadequate staffing levels

Commitment 38: Access to Safe Abortion Services

Expand access for all women and adolescent girls to timely, humane and compassionate treatment of unsafe abortion complications and, in accordance with national laws and policies, provide access to safe abortion services

Progress made

To reduce the percentage of unsafe abortions and achieve universal access to treatment of complications from unsafe abortions, policies and strategies have been put in place by the government. These include:

- i. Implementation of the Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health Policy 2015: The policy emphasizes provision of appropriate youth friendly reproductive health information and services at all levels, and elimination of harmful practices such as early marriages and female genital cutting, among others.

Challenges

- i. Inadequate capacity building on post abortion care, integration of post abortion care
- ii. Abortion remains illegal in the country

Commitment 39: Elimination of Preventable Maternal Morbidities

Create supportive conditions to eliminate preventable maternal morbidities, especially obstetric fistula

Progress made

The government has put several measures to eliminate preventable maternal morbidities. These measures include:

- i. Kenya Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCAH) Investment Framework of 2016: This is a framework for Kenya to realize the Vision 2030, the Constitution of 2010 and the Health Sector Strategic and Investment Plan 2014-18 and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- ii. Free Maternity Programme, 2013.
- iii. Expanded programme for free maternity, 2016: This programme is dubbed "Linda Mama" (Protect a mother) and was launched in October 2016.
- iv. Other initiatives done by both the national and county governments that are: provision of the medical equipment to 94 county hospitals (2 per county) and 4 national hospitals, Imarisha Afya ya Mama na Mtoto ("Improve health of the mother and the baby") programme by the County government of Kakamega, and Makueni Care, a form of medical insurance by the County government of Makueni.

Challenges

- i. Inadequate funds
- ii. Inadequate staffing levels
- iii. Misconceptions surrounding childbirth in facilities

Commitment 40: Comprehensive Sexuality Education Programmes

Adopt and implement relevant comprehensive sexuality education programmes, both in and out of school, that are linked to sexual and reproductive health services, with the active involvement of parents, community, traditional, religious and opinion leaders; and young people themselves.

Progress made

A number of policies and legislative measures have been put in place by the government to guide how reproductive health services are provided. The need for all target populations to be provided with friendly and equitable reproductive health information, education and services are recognized in these policies:

- i. Adolescent Sexual and reproductive health policy (ASRH, 2015): Its objectives are to:
 - Contribute to increased access to ASRH information and age appropriate comprehensive sexuality education (AACSE);
 - Promote education of parents and the community on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights of adolescents.

- Strengthen capacities of institutions, service providers and communities to provide appropriate information and services to adolescents who require them.
- Strengthen ASRH information and AACSE programs for out-of-school and in-school adolescents.
- Leverage on existing community health structures to provide ASRH information and AACSE.
- Enhance the linkage between government ministries in charge of education and health.
- ii. Age appropriate comprehensive sexuality education guidelines, (AACSE): These guidelines being implemented by the MoH and NCPD, advocate for implementation of family education in schools. This is an age-appropriate, culturally relevant approach to teaching about sexuality and relationships by providing scientifically accurate, realistic and non-judgmental information.
- iii. Education Sector Policy on HIV and AIDs (2013): One of the goals of the policy is to facilitate access to relevant and age-appropriate information on HIV and AIDS, alcohol and substance abuse for learners at all levels using the following strategies:
 - Develop guidelines for age appropriate comprehensive sexuality education for all levels through domestication of relevant materials
 - Provide age appropriate information on comprehensive sexuality education that is accurate and current to all learners including those with special needs and/or living with HIV.
 - Ensure all Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials produced on HIV and AIDS are gender sensitive and responsive and accessible to learners at all levels.
 - Utilize multiple channels of communication to disseminate information on age appropriate comprehensive sexuality education and discourage socio-cultural practices and attitudes that increase young people's vulnerability to STDs, HIV infection and early pregnancies.
 - Create an enabling environment in the education sector to ensure acquisition of appropriate knowledge and information on HIV.

Challenges

- i. Inadequate capacity building of teachers
- ii. Lack of support from all stakeholders especially from religious and conservative groups.

Commitment 41: Rights of Individuals and Couples to Decide Freely and Responsibly, the Number and Spacing of their Births

Enact and implement fertility-related policies that promote the rights of individuals and couples to decide freely and responsibly, the number and spacing of their births and to have the information and means to do so, taking into account the need for such policies to be based on evidence from research and best practices.

Progress made

The government has undertaken measures to ensure that there is reduction in the number of unwanted or mistimed pregnancy through:

- i. Continue implementing the contraceptive commodity security strategy (2008–2012) to avoid stock out of essential contraceptives and other supplies.
- ii. Implementation of National Adolescents Sexual and Reproductive Health Policy 2015. Relevant objective is to: promote adolescents SRH and rights, contribute to increased access to ASRH information and age appropriate comprehensive sexuality education, reduce early and intended pregnancy and reduce SGBV incidences amongst adolescents.
- iii. Involvement of men as RH consumers and responsible partners to women to increase access to and use of RH services, including STI prevention and treatment services by both women and men.
 - In 2014, 53% of the married women used any modern method of family planning with 26% of them using injectables, 10% using implants, 8% using pills and around 3% using all other methods.
 - The use of contraceptives varies by age with the highest use being between ages 30–34 and the lowest use being in ages 15–19.
 - 18% of married women of child bearing (15-49) have an unmet need for family planning, with 8% having unmet need for limiting and 9% having unmet need for spacing while 20% of married women aged 15-24 have unmet need for family planning.

Challenges

- Cultural barriers to family planning
- Cultural norms and practices placing men as the ultimate decision maker
- Misconceptions around FP and perceived high cost of FP.

Commitment 42: Prevention of Unplanned Pregnancies

Institute measures to prevent unplanned pregnancies through improving access to information, technologies, commodities and services including emergency contraception, that increase the ability of individuals and couples to make free and informed decisions about the number and timing of births.

Progress made

To expand contraceptive choice and achieve RH commodities security, the government has done the following:

- Repositioning FP in the national RH programme in order to meet the unmet need in FP provision.
- Implementation of National Adolescents Sexual and Reproductive Health Policy 2015. Objective is to contribute to increased access to ASRH information and age appropriate comprehensive sexuality education and reduce early and intended pregnancy.
 - Contraceptive prevalence rate is 58%, for all methods, unmet need for FP is 18%, teenage pregnancy is 18%, and maternal mortality rate is 362 deaths in 100,000 live births.
 - In 2015, 94% of the primary health facilities provided at least three modern contraceptive methods while 79% of the secondary and 100% of the tertiary health facilities provided at least five modern contraceptive methods.
 - In 2017, it was estimated that skilled birth attendants help deliver 54% of the mothers.
 - The proportion of pregnant mothers who sought antenatal care (ANC) services and delivered in health facilities increased from 69% (2013/14) to 77% (2015/16).

Challenges

Cultural barriers to family planning

- Cultural norms and practices placing men as the ultimate decision maker
- Misconceptions around FP and perceived high cost of FP
- Adolescent pregnancy rate has remained unchanged

Despite tremendous improvement on the FP uptake, health education, anti FP religion believes, negative cultural believes and practices like early marriages and availability and accessibility of all forms FP at all levels of health care is still necessary to drastically reduce the unplanned pregnancy.

Commitment 43: Rapid diagnostic tests (RDT) for HIV, other sexually transmitted infections and reproductive tract infections

Take deliberate and concerted actions to provide affordable and accurate rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs) for HIV, other sexually transmitted infections and reproductive tract infections, as well as information, education, and treatment to all women and men.

Progress made

The government has taken measures to achieve universal access to RDTs for HIV and to information, education and treatment of STIs through:

- The Kenya Aids Strategic Framework (KASF) (2014/15-2018/19): Its objectives is to reduce new HIV infections by 75%, AIDS-related mortality by 25%, HIV-related stigma and discrimination by 50%, increase domestic financing of the HIV response to 50%.
- Introduction of rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs) and self-test kits in 2015. There has been a dramatic rise in the number of people testing for HIV.
- Education Sector Policy and HIV and AIDS, 2013: This policy aims to develop programmes to enhance HIV prevention, care and support for school pupils as well as education personnel (e.g. teachers).

Challenges

- i. Rampant high-risk behaviours among the youth attributable dynamism in information access and the social media platforms.
- ii. Insufficient financial resource allocation for policy implementation and monitoring in key prevention areas with over reliance on donor support for the national response.

Commitment 44: Access Sexual and Reproductive health information, counseling and services

Put in place measures that facilitate men and boys to access sexual and reproductive health information and counseling services, promote male participation and equal sharing of responsibilities such as care work, as well as shared decision-making between men and women on sexual and reproductive health

Progress made

The government is addressing this commitment and target mainly through National Adolescents Sexual and Reproductive Health Policy 2015 by promoting adolescents SRH and rights and contributing to increased access to ASRH information and age appropriate comprehensive sexuality education (AACSE). The points of actions are:

- i. Mainstreaming gender and address its concerns in all ASRH programmes.
- ii. Building and strengthening capacities of institutions, service providers and communities to provide appropriate information and services to adolescents who require them.
- iii. Supporting provision of age appropriate ASRH information.
- iv. Promoting male involvement in prevention of SGBV.
- v. Facilitating innovative approaches including utilization of digital platforms to enhance access to SRH information.
- vi. Leveraging on existing community health structures to provide ASRH information and AACSE and enhance the linkage between government ministries in-charge of education and health.
- vii. Establishment of youth friendly centers.

Challenges

- i. Slow implementation of the ASRH policy at the National and County levels of governance.
- ii. Inadequate access to and utilization of quality SRH services due to inadequate financial resources
- iii. Inadequate skilled human resources and institutional capacity; weak health information systems for tracking progress
- iv. Inadequate community involvement.
- v. Poor public awareness of SRH issues limits the involvement of community and local leaders in the development and implementation of SRH interventions.

Commitment 45: Access to appropriate psychosocial and health services

Ensure that all victims/survivors of gender-based violence have immediate and cost-free access to appropriate psychosocial and health services, including 24-hour hotlines; treatment of injuries; post-rape care, emergency contraception, and post-exposure prophylaxis for HIV prevention

Progress made

The government, through the National Monitoring and Evaluation Framework towards the Prevention of and Response to Sexual and Gender Based Violence in Kenya (2014), has details on how this commitment can be implemented. The specific indicators to be measured are:

- i. Vision 2030's Medium-Term Plan II (2013–2017) clearly outlined the establishment of integrated one-stop sexual and gender-based violence recovery centres in all health care facilities in Kenya. These centres were expected to offer medical, legal, and psychological support to victims of sexual and gender-based violence.
- Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15–49 subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner is 32.7%.
- Percentage of women aged 15–49 years and 15 – 34 years who have experienced physical or sexual violence from any husband/partner is 39.4% and 37.8% respectively.

- ii. Continued implementation of the Sexual and Gender Based Violence policy is expected to result into marked improvement on the management of victims of GBV.

Challenges

- i. Existence socio-cultural factors that promote gender discrimination and gender inequality.
- ii. Many GBV victims are also unaware of the existing GBV support services, ignorant about their rights and poor therefore unable to access justice system. GBV by close relatives, friends and neighbours pose a challenge as well because of non-reporting or delayed reporting.
- iii. Inadequate capacity of service providers to follow guidelines and protocols when handling survivors.

Commitment 46: Integrate response to gender-based violence

Integrate responses to gender-based violence in all sexual and reproductive health programmes and services including in humanitarian situations, as part of a broader, multi-sectoral, coordinated response, which include maternal and child health, family planning, and HIV-related services.

Progress made:

The government's effort to integrate GBV into SRH is through the following:

- i. During the implementation of the vision 2030 second medium term plan (2013–2017), it was proposed that an integrated one stop sexual and gender-based violence response centers in all healthcare facilities in Kenya be established. The proposed centers were expected to offer medical, legal and psychosocial support to victims of SGBV.
- ii. Some Gender Based Violence facilities have been stashed such as the Nairobi Women's Hospital that has integrated responses to GBV.
- iii. The National Crime Research Centre data on SGBV: The Centre has so far supported over 21,341 survivors of SGBV, of whom 56% were women, 36% girls, 3% men and 5% boys. However, there is little, if any, recently documented impact indicator on integration of GBV in all sexual and reproductive health programmes.

Challenges

- i. Integration of the SGBV with other health services is slowly taking effect due to lack of training, privacy of the victims, inadequate infrastructure and budgetary allocation.
- ii. Lack of awareness on availability of integrated SGBV. Stigma deters many victims of GBV from seeking care.

CHAPTER FOUR

Place and mobility pillar

Introduction

This pillar contains 19 commitments that cover the following key issues- urbanization and migration including the integration and re-integration of migrants.

Commitment 47: Free movement of people and goods within countries

Facilitate free movement of people and goods within countries to foster rural-urban inter-linkages, and regional integration.

Progress made

Kenya has taken the following significant actions:

- i. Kenya has signed and implementing a number of relevant regional agreements that facilitate movement of people and goods within Kenya and across countries. These include:
 - Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, the Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community (EAC).
 - Protocol on the Establishment of the East African Community Common Market, but it has not signed or ratified the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention).
- ii. Kenya has adopted the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and its protocols on trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling
- iii. A National Diaspora Policy was launched in early 2015, and aims to, inter alia: mainstream diaspora into national plans; provide opportunities for Kenyans in the diaspora to contribute to national development; safeguard the basic rights and living standards of the diaspora and establish the necessary institutions for the coordination and administration of diaspora issues.
- iv. Other key national laws relevant to migration include the Kenya Citizenship and Immigration Act and related regulations, the Kenya Citizens and Foreign Nationals Management Service Act; the Refugees Act; the Security Laws Amendment Act; the Prevention, Protection and Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons and Affected Communities Act; and the Counter Trafficking in Persons Act.
- v. The targeted skills mix in Kenya has leverage on strategic partnerships by taking advantage of revised labour laws, strengthened common training and education institutions, harmonized and coordinated education policies, accreditation and mutual recognition of educational qualifications and professional skills, private sector participation, liberalized services sector, expanded capacity for diversified value-added, high technology, and knowledge-intensive trade and investment opportunities in goods and services across the region.
- vi. Sustained greater market access for Kenyan products, goods and services and her people, which is given the existing peace and stability, particularly in the EAC region. In addition, continued regional peace and security builds investor confidence and supports increased trade

Challenges

- i. Vision 2030 does not adequately mainstream migration as a potential contributor to national development.
- ii. Despite the improvements in road network, Kenya still faces two challenges: a huge infrastructure deficit and unequal access between regions and income groups.
- iii. Main feeder roads in rural areas are yet to be developed and still hinder trade within the country.

Commitment 48: Maximizing the benefits and minimize the costs and repercussions of international migration

Adopt selective migration policies, maximize the benefits and minimize the costs and repercussions of international migration, and manage irregular migration. This commitment seeks to ensure existence of migration policies to maximize the benefits of international migration and manage irregular migration.

Progress made

Kenya has taken the following significant actions:

- i. The Kenya Diaspora Policy (2014): This Policy has been developed in recognition of the urgent need to mainstream the

Kenyan Diaspora into our national development process in line with the aspirations and goals of the Kenya Vision 2030. The Kenya Vision 2030 recognizes Diaspora contribution as a major enabler to the growth of our economy and critical factor in the achievement of our overarching vision of a globally competitive and prosperous Kenya by the year 2030.

- ii. Labour Institutions Act, which regulates cross-border recruitment by private employment agencies, including the registration requirements, agents' obligations, and penalties for violations. The law's subsequent amendments in 2014 regulated recruitment costs, shifting the responsibility for payment to the recruitment agencies, except for a service fee that should not exceed 25 percent of the workers' first monthly salary.
- iii. Diaspora Diplomacy is now one of the pillars of the Kenya Foreign Policy. According to the Central Bank of Kenya statistics, inward formal remittances from the Kenya Diaspora increased from KES 126.68 Billion in 2014 to KES 202.91 Billion in 2017.
- iv. The EAC Partner States policy on Migration where Kenya is a signatory have reviewed various laws related to work permit to ensure free movement of labour. In accordance with Regulation 6(7) of the EAC Common Market (Free Movement of Workers) Regulations, the Competent Authorities in Partner States issue work permits to East Africans wishing to work within the Partner States within thirty days from the date of application.
- v. Kenya has established a Border Management Secretariat to efficiently address strategic issues across all relevant border management agencies
- vi. Establishment of a National Migration Coordination Mechanism (NCM), to coordinate national migration management. Kenya has been identified as a source, transit, and destination country for victims of trafficking subjected to forced labor and sex trafficking. Kenya has launched National Referral Mechanism (NRM) Guidelines on Victims of Trafficking (VoT).
- vii. Kenya acceded to the Palermo Protocol against smuggling of Migrants by land, sea and air as well as the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons. This Protocol was domesticated in Kenya through the Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act, 2010. In line with the Act, the Kenya government launched the Counter Trafficking in Persons Advisory Committee to coordinate implementation of Policies related to human trafficking to provide prevention and protection services to victims.
- viii. Kenya operationalized the EAC One Stop Border Posts Act 2016. This was advised by the instability, radicalization and armed conflict in neighboring countries have also influenced recent immigration policy in Kenya.
- ix. In 2014, the Government amended the Kenya Citizenship and Immigration Act, under Section 75 of the Security Laws (Amendment) Act by adding Section 5A-5D to establish Border Control and Operations Co-ordination Committee (BCOCC) to enhance border efficiency and inter-agency coordination in border management.
- x. There is an ongoing initiative to establish the Kenya Institute of Migration Studies for improving knowledge and skills, data and research on migration. The Kenya Migration Training Institute is set to offer migration management courses at certificate, diploma and post-graduate diploma levels.
- xi. Kenya has launched E-visa and E-passport for more efficient Border Management.

Challenges

- i. Political instability in the neighbouring countries. Dues to this instability, migrants flee to Kenya to as refugees. Most of these persons end up in the Kenya community without documentation hence cannot get services or carry out any economic activity.
- ii. Inadequate data collection and analysis on migrants both documented and undocumented.

Commitment 49: Evidence-based migration policies

Formulate and adopt evidence-based migration policies, particularly those aimed at vulnerable groups, especially women and youth; maximize the benefits and minimize the costs and repercussions of international migration, and to protect the rights of migrants and citizens

Progress made

Kenya has taken the following significant actions:

- i. The Government of Kenya's Youth Employment Scheme Abroad aim to match Kenyan youth to employment opportunities abroad.
- ii. The completion of the Kenya National Migration Policy by the National Coordination Mechanism on Migration (NCM).

The drafted policy outlines a comprehensive normative framework that will guide migration management, with the main goal to enhance socio-economic development and security in the country, while taking into consideration the UN-inspired Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

- iii. Kenya has signed the following legal documents: (i) Kenya Citizenship and Immigration Act and related regulations, (ii) the Kenya Citizens and Foreign Nationals Management Service Act; (iii) the Refugees Act; (iv) the Security Laws Amendment Act; (v) Protection and Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons and Affected Communities Act; and (vi) the Counter Trafficking in Persons Act.
- iv. Kenya has adopted the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and its protocols on trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling.

Challenges and Prospects

- i. Data on the mobility of professionals in Africa remains poor and might be best collected through cooperation with institutions in destination rather than sending countries.
- ii. The complex relationships between international migration, training and labour market change also remain relatively underexplored.

There is opportunity for the development of more effective regional policies on forced migration, which pay attention to the problems of long-term protracted refugee crises, the related economic, security and protection issues and the lack of solutions for many populations and the link to livelihoods.

Commitment 50: Integrating migration issues in national development plans

Integrate migration issues in national development plans and strategies.

Progress made

Kenya has taken the following significant actions

- i. The Kenya Diaspora Policy (2014): This Policy has been developed in recognition of the urgent need to mainstream the Kenyan Diaspora into our national development process in line with the aspirations and goals of the Kenya Vision 2030. The Kenya Vision 2030 recognizes Diaspora contribution as a major enabler to the growth of our economy and critical factor in the achievement of our overarching vision of a globally competitive and prosperous Kenya by the year 2030.
- ii. Kenyan budget has for the recent past factored remittances as part of the income in the country. Remittances from Kenya Diaspora increased from KES 126.68 Billion in 2014 to KES 202.91 Billion in 2017. This has been largely attributed to recent developments in the information and communication technologies in the country that has given birth to a mobile-based payment and money transfer systems such as M-Pesa, Airtel Money, Nation Hela and Tangaza Pesa among others within and across countries.

Challenges

Lack of research on the link between migration and development such that migration issues can be integrated in development strategies.

Prospects

The Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) framework needs to be continuously improved. This would ensure the adoption of best practices and, inter alia, lead to compliance with the AML/CFT requirements and the fostering of an enabling environment for remittances. Additionally, policies need to be oriented to reap the benefits of migration while mitigating the costs. This is in line with the SDG where SDGs included two migration-related targets: to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration (Goal 10.7), and to reduce remittance costs to less than 3 percent by 2030 and eliminate corridors higher than 5 percent (Goal 10.c).

Commitment 51: Systematic City planning and equal access to quality and affordable basic health and social services

Address, as a priority, the living conditions of people in urban and semi-urban areas through systematic city planning and management while ensuring equal access to quality and affordable basic health and social services for all people.

Progress made

Kenya has taken the following significant actions:

- i. Integrated Urban Development Planning: The programme aims at conducting a detailed planning of two square kilometres around six (6) SGR railway terminus; slum and informal settlement upgrading; planning of three (3) border towns; dissemination of the National Urban Development Policy to counties; creation of an Urban Observatory Centre; and developing standards for urban land management and development control.
- ii. Urban Renewal Programmes: The programme aims at improving quality of life of people living in urban centers. It will entail water supply; sewerage collection and treatment; recreational, security and leisure facilities development; roads connectivity development; solid waste collection and disposal; market trade areas, cold storage, standardization and quality control; weigh bridges and planning, disaster management and social infrastructure.

Challenges

Rapid and unplanned urbanization has led to the mushrooming of informal settlements that lack basic amenities.

Prospects

The prospects for attaining this commitment lie on the Nairobi Metropolitan Services Improvement Project (NaMSIP). This project will entail improvement of railway stations, construction of markets, development of Integrated Urban Development Plans, construction of fire stations and purchase of fire engines, construction of trunk sewer lines and construction of storm water drainage systems. Also, the Urban Storm Water Infrastructure programme which will involve construction of Narok Storm Water Drainage Phase II; and construction of Kerugoya-Kutus Storm water drainage; It will also entail construction of vehicle and foot bridges crossing the storm water drainage; installation of security lighting at the crossing points for vehicles and pedestrians; and preliminary treatment of storm-water in case of discharge into sensitive water masses.

Commitment 52: Ensuring equity in access to services in urban and rural areas

Ensure equity in access to services by making them sufficiently and geographically available in both urban and rural areas

Progress made

Kenya has taken the following significant actions

- i. Implementation of Huduma Kenya Programme. This is a programme by the Government of Kenya that aims to transform Public Service Delivery by providing citizens' access to various Public Services and information from One Stop Shop citizen service centres called Huduma Centres and through integrated technology platforms. The programme is meant to enhance the access and delivery of Government Services to all Kenyans.
- ii. Implementation of e-citizen platform. Official Digital payments platform that enables Kenyan citizens, residents and visitors access and pay for government services online. This has increased efficiency of receiving government services.
- iii. Devolved system of government. Most of the services required by the citizens have been devolved to county and sub-county level making them easily accessible to the public.
- iv. Kenya has developed good connective infrastructure that can better develop its portfolio of cities. Urban economic growth has been established around population centres and productive agricultural regions, with most urban dwellers living near the Northern Corridor, which connects Mombasa Port through Nairobi to Malaba, with a branch line to Kisumu in the west. Less than 14 percent of urban dwellers live in remote towns farther than 35 kilometers from the Northern Corridor. In total, 76 percent and 85 percent of urban dwellers live within 15 kilometers and 35 kilometers of this corridor, respectively, underscoring its importance of urbanization.
- v. Government support to the development of metropolitan cities. This is in realisation that the country's system of cities will likely develop around its metropolitan regions.
- vi. The country plans to develop a multilevel governance framework that allows urban areas in a region to collaborate and provides incentives for local authorities to set up mechanisms to jointly deliver infrastructure and public services, along with a metropolitan area-wide planning framework.

Challenges and Prospects

Investment in network infrastructure has not yet been upgraded fully in rural areas, which are the lowest served.

Commitment 53: Creation of sustainable cities

Develop innovative plans for urbanization and creation of sustainable cities, and incorporate these plans into the national planning frameworks

Progress made

Kenya has taken the following significant actions

- i. The government formulated the Sector Plan for Population, Urbanization and Housing to guide the Second Medium Term Plan (2013-2017) in the implementation of the Kenya Vision 2030. Also, a National Urban Development Policy, 2016
- ii. The implementation of the Sessional Paper No. 9 of 2012 on the national industrialization policy framework for Kenya is premised on the guiding principles namely: (i) Productivity and competitiveness; (ii) Market development; (iii) high value addition and diversification; (iv) Regional dispersion; (v) Technology and innovation; (vi) Fair trade xiii practices; (vii) Growth and graduation of MSMEs; (viii) Employment creation; (ix) Environmental sustainability; (x) Compliance with the current Constitution; and (xi) Education and human resource development.
- iii. The government has prioritized housing as one its Big 4 Agenda to accelerate economic development. The government targets to construct 500,000 new affordable houses by the year 2022.
- iv. The Nairobi Metropolitan Area Transport Authority (NAMATA) was created in 2017 to deal with traffic congestion within the Nairobi metropolitan area. The Authority is expected to formulate a sustainable integrated public transport strategy based on the development of a sustainable urban mobility plan.

Challenges

- i. Rapid urbanization makes it difficult to make perfect plans for the urban centers.
- ii. Lack of adequate finances to fund implementation of urban plans.

Commitment 54: Land, housing and service needs of the poor and improve land markets

Promote the social use of space by attending to the land, housing and service needs of the poor, and improve the functioning of land markets

Progress made

Kenya has taken the following significant actions:

- i. Implementation of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010; Article 43 (1) b of Kenya's constitution provides every Kenyan has a "... right to accessible and adequate housing and to reasonable standards of sanitation."
- ii. Implementation of the National Land Policy (2009) and acts of Parliament, namely the National Land Commission (NLC) Act, the Land Act and the Land Registration Act, all of 2012.
- iii. Establishment and continued support to the National Land Commission of Kenya whose main mandated is to manage public land on behalf of the national and county governments. The commission ensures that the land is used for the intended purpose and protects the poor from losing their land in illegal ways.
- iv. Implementation of the housing Act, 2015 that allows provision of loans and grants for the construction of dwellings; to establish a housing fund and a housing board for these purposes; and for connected purposes
- v. The National Housing Corporations provided low-cost housing and social housing for the low and middle class population.
- vi. The government has provided incentives christened the 'Big Four Plan', including food and nutrition security, affordable housing, inexpensive universal health care and manufacturing, which are to be, allocated State funds in abundance.
- vii. Operationalization of the Civil servants housing and mortgage scheme whose changes are contained in legal notice number 231 of the December 7, 2015 of the Civil Servants (Housing Scheme Fund) amendment regulations.
- viii. The government has prioritized housing as one its Big 4 Agenda to accelerate economic development. The government targets to construct 500,000 new affordable houses by the year 2022.

Challenges and prospects

In adequate enabling environment for private sector participation in housing delivery process particularly for lower middle and

low-income groups resulting to minimal investment in housing sector despite high demand of houses for rent and sale. This is as a result of

The prospects of achieving this commitment lies with the Government in ensuring every citizen has access to affordable and comfortable housing and is therefore investing in major transformation programmes and projects as well as legislature review.

Commitment 55: Anticipating future growth and population needs.

Plan ahead and invest in urban and rural areas by anticipating future growth and population needs, as well as conducting co-ordinated regional approaches that include the peripheries of urban areas.

Progress made

Kenya has taken the following significant actions

- i. The MTP III 2018-2022, the CIDPs II 2018-2022 have been developed based on the population structure and its anticipated change. These plans will guide the development and allocation of funds to flagship projects.
- ii. The Nairobi Metropolitan Area Transport Authority (NAMATA) was created in 2017 to deal with traffic congestion within the Nairobi metropolitan area. The Authority is expected to formulate a sustainable integrated public transport strategy based on the development of a sustainable urban mobility plan.
- iii. Development of County Urban Special plan by some counties to enhance development of urban cities that are responsive to future growth and population need.

Challenges and Prospects

- i. Reliance on private investors to provide housing, electivity and social amenities that arise with urbanization, including security to special economic zones (SEZ) in Mombasa, Lamu and Kisumu established by the government to encourage investment and scale up its manufacturing base may take long for the services to be provided.
- ii. The prospects for the realisation of this commitment lies on devolved governments which provides an opportunity to reform urban planning and land management institutions. Also, the National Medium-Term Plan (MTP) and the County Integrated Development plans have put plans to develop County Urban Special plans that will enhance development of urban cities. At least over three counties have developed their special plans.

Commitment 56: Needs of the people living in fragile ecosystems

Develop and strengthen plans, programmes and systems for addressing the needs of people living in fragile ecosystems.

Progress made

Kenya has taken the following significant actions:

- i. The government passed the national Disaster Risk Management Policy in May 2018. The policy seeks to institutionalize comprehensive disaster management both at national and county level.
- ii. The government has continued to support to The State Department for Arid and Semi-Arid Lands in the ministry of devolution and Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) that formulates policies that fast-track development of ASAL areas to reduce inequalities and vulnerabilities as envisioned in the Constitution of Kenya. The ministry implements the following special programmes are implemented:
- iii. Implementation of Enhancing Community Resilience against Drought (ECORAD) programme. The programme implemented in ASALs that have been suffering from consecutive natural disasters of drought and flooding in recent years. The programme seeks to Enhancing Community Resilience against Drought through Sustainable Natural Resources Management and Livelihood Diversification.
- iv. Implementation of Programmes under Street Families. In March, 2003 the government through gazette notice No. 1558 established the Street Families Rehabilitation Trust Fund (SFRTF). Programmes of the fund are aimed towards: Coordinating Rescue, Rehabilitation and Reintegration activities for Street Families; Partnering with other organizations that provide rehabilitation activities for Street Families; Conducting public education on Street Families issues.
- v. Kenya signed and ratified the recently adopted African Union Convention on the Protection of and Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). The Kampala Convention, as it is also known, has important implications for the protection

of all those uprooted from their homes and livelihoods as a result of violence, conflict, development and environmental factors.

Challenges and Prospects

Kenya has experienced harsh weather conditions in the recent past. This has resulted in loss of life and property. However due to its uncommon nature, there is usually inadequate funds allocated to this sector. There is a possibility of achieving the commitment through implementation of the recently passed Disaster risk management policy 2018 and success of the programmes established in the ministry of devolution and ASALs.

Commitment 57: Sustainable use of urban space

Promote the sustainable use of space, by promoting urban growth within a systematic concern for environmental values, minimizing the size and impact of the urban blot, favouring energy-saving and well-integrated mass transportation, as well as density and compact cities

Progress made

Kenya has taken the following significant actions:

- i. Support to National Environment Management Authority. This institution coordinates the various environmental management activities being undertaken by the lead agencies and promotes the integration of environmental considerations into development policies, plans, programmes and projects, with a view to ensuring the proper management and rational utilization of environmental resources, on a sustainable yield basis, for the improvement of the quality of human life in Kenya. Provide environment impact assessment certification for all constructions.
- ii. Kenya ratified The New Urban Agenda, 2017 that will guide the efforts around urbanization of a wide range of actors - nation states, city and regional leaders, international development funders, United Nations programmes and civil society - for the next 20 years. Inevitably, this agenda will also lay the groundwork for policies and approaches that will extend, and impact, far into the future.
- iii. Support to the National Land Commission that is responsible for public land allocation, titling, and registration functions as well as oversight of land use planning throughout the country. It also has been tasked with developing and maintaining an effective land information system, facilitating property taxation, and addressing the historic land injustices arising from past corrupt land practices.
- iv. Development of County Spatial Plans: The County Governments Act requires that counties set up technical planning units to prepare plans. These planning units have a full complement of staff including a physical planning officer, an economic planner, and a county surveyor. The units are required to produce four distinct types of plans: the CIDP (5-year comprehensive plan); sectoral plans (subcomponents of CIDP for sectors such as housing and health); a county spatial plan (a geographic information system-based 10-year physical plan identifying desired patterns of land use as well as basic guidelines for a land use management system); and plans for cities and urban areas.
- v. Implementation of the Housing Act of Parliament and National and County housing policies that support the progressive realization of the right to adequate housing for all as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, as well as integrated housing programmes that promote provision of adequate, affordable, well connected and located housing for different income groups of society with special attention to the proximity factor and strengthening of the spatial relationship with the rest of the urban fabric and the surrounding functional areas.

Challenges

- i. The country is experiencing rapid urbanization resulting in informal settlements that do not adhere to the set out settlement regulations.
- ii. Most counties are yet to develop and/or implement urban integrated plans and county spatial plans

Commitment 58: The development of both rural and urban areas in order to strengthen their symbiotic relations in terms of markets and remittances

The development of both rural and urban areas in order to strengthen their symbiotic relations in terms of markets and remittances

Progress made

Kenya has taken the following significant actions:

- i. Kenya has an extensive road network of 161,451 kilometers that connect the rural areas and the urban centres. These roads facilitate mobility thereby enhancing trade and opening of markets.
- ii. A total of 7,247 kilometres of rural roads connecting to urban centres have been paved or repaired.
- iii. Kenya has a high mobile phone penetration. People both in rural and urban areas are using social media and online marketing platforms to trade. This is complemented by high rate of mobile money transfer service subscriptions among people in both rural and urban areas.

Challenge

There is inadequate funding to maintain rural roads especially those under county governments.

Commitment 59: Reducing barriers on movement and making migration an instrument of mutual development
Reinforce and establish bilateral, regional and global partnerships on migration to progressively reduce barriers on movement while upholding the fundamental human rights of all migrants, and make migration an instrument of mutual development for the benefit of migrants and countries.

Progress made

Kenya has taken the following significant actions:

- i. Completed the Kenya National Migration Policy by the National Coordination Mechanism on Migration (NCM). The drafted policy outlines a comprehensive normative framework that will guide migration management, with the main goal to enhance socio-economic development and security in the country.
- ii. Kenya has signed and implementing a number of relevant regional agreements that facilitate movement of people and goods within Kenya and across countries. These include:
 - Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, the Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community (EAC).
 - Protocol on the Establishment of the East African Community Common Market, but it has not signed or ratified the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention).
- iii. Kenya signed the IGAD Capacity Building Programme against Terrorism.
- iv. Establishment of National Migration Coordination Mechanism (NCM) that is charge of national migration issues in Kenya and acts as the focal point for Better Migration management (BMM).

Challenges and prospects

- i. Kenya faces significant strain on their limited resources given the presence of many refugees and asylum seekers.
- ii. Kenya is faced with high insecurity especially along its borders. This has made the government to be very strict on movements across these borders.

Commitment 60: Integration and reintegration of migrants and returning migrants

Promote policies that foster the integration and reintegration of migrants and returning migrants.

Progress made

Kenya has taken the following significant actions:

- i. Development of the Kenya National Migration Policy by the National Coordination Mechanism on Migration (NCM). The drafted policy outlines a comprehensive normative framework that will guide migration management, with the main goal to enhance socio-economic development and security in the country.
- ii. Kenya put in place a voluntary return and reintegration (AVRR) programmes for better governance of migration. IOM has been working with Kenya to offer pre-departure medical assessment, transportation and post arrival assistance to provide for a more humane return home.
- iii. In July 2016, the Kenyan National Migration Coordination Mechanism was launched, which is a platform for the coordi-

- nation of migration management in Kenya including reintegration.
- iv. The Government of Kenya, the Federal Government of Somalia and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (herein referred to as "UNHCR"), signed a tripartite agreement on the objective to provide for a legal framework for the safe and dignified and voluntarily repatriation of Somali refugees 'from the Republic' of Kenya and their reintegration in the Federal Republic of Somalia.
- v. Kenya signed bilateral agreements with Rwanda and Seychelles to address the shortage of teachers in Kenyan schools and an agreement on the recruitment of Kenyan domestic workers to Saudi Arabia (IOM, 2015c; Al-Sulami, 2017).

Challenge

There is little or no information on regular migration including for instance labour migration.

Commitment 61: Portability of acquired benefits and rights from migration

Work towards the regional and international portability of acquired benefits and rights from migration.

Progress Made

Kenya has taken the following significant actions:

- i. Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) has fostered informal dialogue and cooperation between Governments with a view to enhancing the benefits of international migration for development and to minimizing its negative impacts.
- ii. The MPFA promotes the formulation of comprehensive policies to better harness the development potentials of migration, taking into account all forms of migration including voluntary and forced migration, regular and irregular migration, as well as internal and international migration. The MPFA also recognizes the importance of border management, regional integration and migration data.
- iii. The Migration Action Plan (MAP) 2015-2020 is a tool for implementing and operationalizing the RMPF and consists of 12 strategic priorities such as improving labour migration management; supporting pastoralists' mobility within and across borders; creating migration data systems on the national level; and promoting as well as implementing the free movement of people.
- iv. The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), has established efforts at regional level to implement the free movement of persons, Member States are reluctant to sign and ratify respective agreements such as the Protocol on Free Movement of Persons, Labour, Services, the Right of Establishment and Residence and the Protocol on the Gradual Relaxation and Eventual Elimination of Visa Requirements.

Challenges

The Government of Kenya has adopted a variety of legislation that directly or indirectly addresses the human rights of migrants. However, there has been little effort to implement the laws.

Commitment 62: Secure and low cost remittance transfer

Ensure that migrants have access to secure and low-cost remittance transfer options.

Progress made

Kenya has taken the following significant actions:

- i. The Kenya Diaspora Policy (2014): This Policy has been developed in recognition of the urgent need to mainstream the Kenyan Diaspora into our national development process in line with the aspirations and goals of the Kenya Vision 2030.
- ii. The Diaspora and Consular Affairs Directorate, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Kenya developed the Send Money and Invest in Kenya: A guide for Diaspora Remittances & Investments, which has been developed for use by Kenyans living abroad through valuable technical assistance from the ACP-EU Migration Action.
- iii. Remittances from Kenya Diaspora increased from KES 126.68 Billion in 2014 to KES 202.91 Billion in 2017. This has been largely attributed to recent developments in the information and communication technologies in the country that has given birth to a mobile-based payment and money transfer systems such as M-Pesa, Airtel Money, Nation Hela and Tangaza Pesa among others within and across countries.

- iv. In the Kenyan market, Diaspora citizens also send money from the following RSPs platforms: Azimo, Equity Direct, MoneyGram, PoaPay, Sendwave, Skrill, Simbapay, Western Union, WorldRemit, Xoom, and Xendpay. These platforms provide online and/or smartphone app platforms, which allow for transfers from senders' bank accounts, debit/credit, or prepaid cards.
- v. The country through the newly established African Institute of Remittances (AIR), hosted by Foreign Affairs ministry is implementing an initiative called Nairobi Action Plan on Remittances, in line with the UN's sustainable development goal that calls on countries to cut the cost of sending remittances to three percent of the amount sent by 2020 is reduced.

Challenge

The cost of remittances remains very high, at an estimated 7.32 percent globally and 9.42 percent for SSA.

Commitment 63: Forecast the consequences of climate change-related migration

Forecast the consequences of climate change-related migration in vulnerable areas, especially cities and coastal areas.

Progress made

Kenya has taken the following significant actions:

- i. Implementation of Index-based Livestock Insurance (IBLI) project in northern Kenya, which provides livestock insurance to over 2000 households to help livestock herders sustain their livestock-dependent livelihoods during drought.
- ii. Establishment and support to National Draught Management Authority (NDMA). This agency is mandated to establish mechanisms which ensure that drought does not result in emergencies and that the impacts of climate change are sufficiently mitigated through developing and maintaining drought information systems, processing drought early warning information for use by stakeholders, coordination of drought risk reduction and building of long-term resilience to drought.

Challenges

- i. Data is lacking on the number of persons displaced as a result of climate change and environmental degradation.
- ii. Inadequate capacity to conduct rapid population assessment and forecast of effect of migration.

Commitment 64: Surveys to ensure current migration data

Fund regular national and regional surveys to ensure current migration data for studying migration and development in the region

Progress made

The main source of migration data in Kenya is population and housing censuses conducted after every 10 years. The latest census in Kenya was conducted last August 2019. The government does not have any other migration study between censuses. However, other organizations, particularly research institutions, conduct small-scale surveys on migration but these surveys are not routine.

Challenge

There is a lack of interest in and low funding for migration research in universities and research institutions.

Commitment 65: Rights of refugees and their physical protection

Recognize the rights of refugees and guarantee their physical and social protection in conformity with international conventions and work towards facilitating their repatriation to their countries of origin.

Progress made

Kenya has taken the following significant actions:

- i. Kenya hosts refugees, mainly from South-Sudan, Somalia, Ethiopia, Congo, and Rwanda among other countries. The refugees are hosted in Dadaab, Kakuma and Ifo2 refugee camps.

- ii. Implementation of Refugee Act revised 2012 (2006). The act has been tailor-made to make provision for the recognition, protection and management of refugees and for connected purposes. The act has made specific reference and safeguards for refugee families.
- iii. The Government of Kenya, the Federal Government of Somalia and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (herein referred to as "UNHCR"), signed a tripartite agreement on the objective to provide for a legal framework for the safe and dignified and voluntarily repatriation of Somali refugees from the Republic of Kenya and their reintegration in the Federal Republic of Somalia.

Challenges

- i. High number of undocumented immigrants who avoid register in refugee camps.
- ii. Refugees running away from refugee camps.

Commitment 66: Remove barriers to environmental sustainability

Remove barriers to sustainability inter alia through increased use of technology, including innovation, sound governance, systematic awareness creation and sensitization of the public and sustainable consumption behaviour that are beneficial to the environment

Progress made

Kenya has taken the following significant actions:

- i. The Kenyan Government has developed and adopted several policies, strategies and regulations that encourage the promotion of renewable energy in the short, medium and long term.
- ii. Implementation of ban on the use, manufacture and importation of all plastic bags, through a gazette Notice No. 2356 dated 28th February 2017 on The Environmental Management and Coordination Act, issued by the Cabinet Secretary for Environment and Natural Resources.
- iii. The government has made efforts to regulate and promote solar PV market by introducing the Energy (solar photovoltaic) regulation, 2012, draft energy bill (2015), solar PV standards and VAT Act of 2013.
- iv. The FiT policy of 2012 has greatly encouraged private sector involvement in solar energy generation. Between 2012 and 2016, the number of bicycles imported in to the country increased from 133,819 million in 2012 to 165, 984 million in 2013; however, by 2016, the number had dropped to 108,084. The relative accessories including tyres and tubes dropped in 2016.
- v. Kenya Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene Policy, 2016-2030 outlines that Government at all levels promotes the principle of 3Rs of waste management (i.e. reduce, reuse, recycle) and encourage waste separation to maximize resource use and conservation. The involvement of the formal and informal solid waste recycling industry will be developed and supported.
- vi. The government has also set up the Green Energy Fund Facility within the National Taskforce on Accelerated Development of Green Energy with the aim of offering loans to entrepreneurs who wish to invest in renewable energy projects, including solar PV.

Challenges and Prospects

- i. Data on households using bicycles and energy saving vehicles is not provided, hence the policy to regulate their purchase and maintenance may not be implemented.
- ii. Lack of average commuting distance in Kenya, which makes it hard for the ministry of transport to regulate the transport industry.

Prospects: The government has put in place solar energy targets in its 2012 National Energy Plan, in which it stipulates the installed PV capacity to be 200 MWp by 2022 and 500 MWp by 2030.

This pillar contains five commitments that are aimed at facilitating commitments in all dimensions of population and development, while integrating population issues into development planning.



CHAPTER FIVE

Governance and Accountability Pillar

Commitment 67: Integration of population dynamics into development planning

Further integrate population dynamics into development planning at the national and sub-national levels in order to comprehensively respond to population and development issues, including population dynamics and its implications for human rights, dignity, quality of life, poverty eradication and sustainable development.

Progress made

In this commitment, countries were expected to show the existence of mechanism to integrate population data in development planning; and undertake budget investments to integrate population data in planning. The Kenya government was able to: Continue Funding and Support the National Council for Population and Development (NCPD)

NCPD is a Semi-autonomous Government Agency (SAGA) mandated to:

- Undertake research and analyze population issues and develop policies relating to population
- Provide leadership and mobilize support for population programmes, including coordination and implementation by different organizations
- Assess the impact of population programmes and make recommendations arising from such assessments
- Identify and advise on population issues that may not be adequately or appropriately dealt with by the government
- Create public awareness on population and development issues in Kenya
- Undertake viable advocacy activities aimed at achieving support on certain population concerns

NCPD has been involved in the development of the Medium Term Development Plans I, II & III to ensure integration of population data and issues across key government sectoral plans. The agency also actively participated in the development and finalization of County Integrated Development Plans to ensure integration of population issues and particularly the demographic dividend roadmap into the sub-national level development plans.

- i. Development and Launch of the Kenya Demographic Dividend Roadmap and its dissemination is one of the mechanism that NCPD expects to ride on to ensure integration of population issues into development planning at the two levels of governance.
- ii. In Kenya, efforts are being made to integrate population data in development plans and in allocation of financial resources. The Commission for Revenue Allocation (CRA) uses population data as a basis for equitable sharing of revenue between the National and County Governments. In the current model, population accounts for 45 percent, the basic equal share accounts for 26 percent, poverty levels take 20 percent, land area accounts for 8%, fiscal responsibility accounts for 2 percent, and development factors account for 1 percent. This approach is, however, being reviewed.
- iii. County Public Participation Guidelines released in January 2016 by the Ministry of Devolution & Planning and Council of Governors to guide the county governments on public participation in the budget planning process. The process is undertaken during the development of Annual Development Plans (ADPs) at both the national and county levels.
- iv. Awareness on opportunities from EAC Integration that targeted a number of counties for publicity awareness creation on EAC in 2016/7. Selection of participants is from sub-counties within a county with the categories ranging from youth, women, PWDs, opinion leaders and business communities for purposes of inclusivity and creating multiplier effect.

Challenges

- i. Inadequate government funding
- ii. Inadequate capacity at both national and county levels to ensure integration of population data into development planning. The National Council for Population and Development has only managed to establish offices in 11 counties out of the 47 counties
- iii. Limited awareness on population issues among the public and political leaders

Prospects

- i. National and county development plans under the MTP III and CIDP II respectively have been developed in line with the Vision 2030. In the plans, population growth, economic stabilization and reduction are key components of the plans.
- ii. Establishment and operationalization of a Population Centre spearheaded by NCPD will enhance the capacity for integration of population issues into development planning.
- iii. Development of County Specific Demographic Dividend Roadmap Implementation guidelines will play a key role in the operationalization of the roadmap at the county levels.

Commitment 68: Ensuring effective coordination of all relevant social and planning bodies

Create and strengthen relevant institutions with the necessary capacity to ensure effective integration of population dynamics into development planning with a rights-based approach as well as efficiency and accountability, including ensuring effective coordination of all relevant social and planning bodies.

Progress made

- i. Data in KNBS is found in online databases and offline sources. Offline sources are found in surveys, censuses datasets and yearly KNBS reports like 'Facts and Figures', 'Economic Surveys' and 'Statistical Abstracts'. Datasets have micro-data (records of individual persons and households) while the reports produce macro-data data. Access to KNBS datasets is governed by a Data Access and Dissemination policy on which all data requesters have to fill and submit for evaluation. The KNBS has a directorate in charge of data analysis.
- ii. The Production Statistics Directorate: The team of data analysts in KNBS works with experts from international partners including the World Bank, the IMF, SIDA, GTZ among other organizations. The directorate manages the coordination, collection, analyses and generation and dissemination of Production statistics
- iii. Kenya National Data Archive (KeNADA): This is a database that organizes, stores and displays data and reports in a uniform way to facilitate data sharing at the country level across the world
- iv. Kenya Data Portal: The portal provides an online access to various data, information, and publications from the Kenya database.
- v. Data Search module provides a user-friendly and efficient tool to search for any indicator data in any data source of the portal.
- vi. Kenya Socio-Economic Database (KenInfo): This software provides methods to organize, store and display data in a uniform way to facilitate data sharing at the country level across government departments, UN agencies, development partners and other interested parties. The software has simple and user-friendly features that produce tables, graphs and maps for inclusion in reports, presentations and advocacy materials.
- vii. The Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) has key staff that is involved in developing policy directions for the country in various sectors, which include macro modelling, public policy programming, and operationalization of the government as well as social sectors.
- viii. The National AIDS Control Council and NASCOP manage the Strategic Information (SI) Team that undertakes the national estimates of HIV prevalence. The team includes capacities from the NACC, NASCOP with support from developing partners including CDC, AHF, and the Universities.
- ix. The National Council for Population and Development (NCPD) coordinates the implementation of the National Policy on Population and Development, including ensuring integration of population data and issues into development planning at the national and sub-national levels.
- x. Population Studies and Research Institute, University of Nairobi, mandated to undertake postgraduate training of population scientists and provide technical backstopping to the government of Kenya on matters of population and development, and population management.

Challenges

- i. Inadequate staff trained in population issues in the various government agencies dealing development planning.
- ii. Inadequate dissemination of research data to various users.
- iii. Limited access to administrative data by planners.

Prospects

Establishment and operationalization of a Population Centre spearheaded by NCPD will enhance the capacity for integration of population issues into development planning.

Commitment 69: Inclusive and effective participation of the whole society

Implement policies that ensure the inclusive and effective participation of the whole society inter alia women, young persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, indigenous people and other marginalized groups in all aspects and levels of governance.

Progress made

- i. In the Constitution, the two third gender rule incorporated in Articles 27 and 81, has enabled the increase of women in leadership positions across all political establishments at the national and county levels. This affirmative action also applies to company boards and public bodies to achieve parity.
- ii. The Public Procurement Oversight Authority (PPOA) for AGPO beneficiaries: From this process, the 30 percent Government Procurement Opportunities saw 293 women, youth and persons with disability win tenders worth KES 47 million.
- iii. Continued implementation of the gender mainstreaming strategy across all government Ministries and agencies
- iv. Continued implementation of the disability mainstreaming strategy across all government Ministries and agencies

Challenges

Some of the challenges anchored in the implementation of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 and the major policies and guidelines developed include:

- i. The EPR of persons with disability (PWDs) is lower than that of the overall population, 35 percent and 57 percent, respectively. In addition, about 14.4 percent of children benefit from membership in health insurance schemes. According to county government budgeting, there are no special funds targeting children and, where they exist, they are negligible.
- ii. While only an average of 12.7 percent receive a pension, and only about 5 percent receive cash transfers, nearly 20 percent of older persons live in households that sleep hungry at least once in 7 days. About 0.4 percent live in households that cannot afford even a single meal in a day.
- iii. Despite these economic realities, only 16.5 percent are insured in as far as their health is concerned. The National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF) requires premium payment of KES 500 a month to access health services. This fee is unaffordable for majority of the older persons.
- iv. Based on the Social Assistance Act (2013), an unemployed person qualifies for social assistance if they are classified as youth, have no source of income, and their lack of a source of income is not due to negligence. There is no social assistance programme targeting unemployed youth. The “Kazi kwa Vijana” programme, which had targeted the youth a few years ago, barely achieved its objective.

Prospects

The government through the Ministry of Public Services, Gender and Youth affairs is in the process of developing a youth mainstreaming strategy to provide a structure engagement of the youth

Commitment 70: Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms

Institute monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to effectively assess performance in order to ensure accountability

Progress made

- i. Intergovernmental Relations Act, 2012, Part II of the Act establishes the summit responsible for monitoring of county development plans and recommending appropriate action. Section 12 of the Act also establishes the intergovernmental Relations technical committee (IGRTC) that provides secretariat services to the summit and Council of Governors. Section 20 (f) established the Council of Governors with a mandate to coordinate the receiving of reports and monitoring the implementation of inter-county agreements on inter-county projects.
- ii. National Government Co-ordination Act, 2013. The Act provides for establishment of various committees to coordinate the National Government activities. Pursuant to Section 13 (1) of the Act, National Government Service Delivery Co-ordination committees were established in each county through the Executive Order Number 3/2014 which perform the following functions among others: (a) Coordinating implementation of National Government functions at the County level. (b) Monitoring, evaluation and reporting on programmes, projects and initiatives of the National Government at the county level. 4 (c) Identifying, through public participation the development priorities of the national government at county level.
- iii. Implementation of the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Systems (NIMES) and County Integrated Monitoring Evaluation System (CIMES) to track all government programmes. The systems will also track the Kenya Vision 2030

through its Medium Term Plans (MTP) and County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs), which will provide government with reliable policy implementation feedback to efficiently allocate resources over time.

- iv. Implementation of Chapter Six of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 Leadership and Integrity Act, Public Officer and Ethics Act of 2003, Public Procurement and Vetting of Judges and Magistrates Act, etc.
- v. Institutionalizing the Performance Management Framework for County Governments: This allows county governments to demonstrate their development results. Embracing this Framework in County Governments marks a paradigm shift in the sense that counties will no longer just demonstrate what they have done but rather how their activities and interventions have benefited the people of Kenya.
- vi. Policy on criteria for identifying marginalized areas and sharing of the equalization fund. The CRA developed a policy that sets out the criteria for identifying marginalized areas in Kenya. It identifies the marginalized counties and also provides a framework that will guide in the planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation in the use of the Equalization Fund.

Challenges

- i. Inadequate monitoring and Evaluation capacity at both the national and county levels.
- ii. The Auditor General reports covers at least two years after expenditures are undertaken hindering effective accountability.

Prospects

In the MTP III, the expenditure process and MTEF budgeting process will be anchored on Project/Programmes based Budgeting (PBB) that will ensure the MTP III 2018-2022 of the Vision 2030 is implemented within the budgetary constraint. This process will build on the departmental planning processes as well as the adoption of real time Integrated Financial Management and Information System (IFMIS) payment system.



CHAPTER SIX

Data and Statistics Pillar

This pillar contains seven commitments including on strengthening statistical capacity, civil registration, and the generation, collection, and timely use of census, survey, administrative and other data for planning, monitoring and evaluation.

Commitment 71: Statistical capacity to undertake evidence-based analysis and policy studies

Strengthen national statistical capacity to undertake evidence-based analysis and policy studies, as well as the ability to conduct sound monitoring and evaluation programmes, while increasing investment in the collection, analysis and utilization of population-based data, including population and housing censuses, surveys, civil registration, administrative records, and other studies, together with social, economic and environmental data.

Progress made:

National institutions with relevant capacity to analyze population data; Professionals trained in population analysis or statistics include:

- i. The Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) is mandated to act as the principal agency of the government for collecting, analyzing and disseminating statistical data in Kenya. It also acts as the custodian of official statistics. KNBS also conducts the population and housing census every ten years, and such other censuses and surveys as its Board may determine. Further, KNBS maintains a comprehensive and reliable national socio-economic database and also established standards and promote the use of best practices and methods in the production and dissemination of statistical information across the NSS;
- ii. The National Council for Population and Development (NCPD) is charged with the responsibility of coordinating the implementation of population and development activities being carried out by various stakeholders in Kenya. The Council undertakes research and analyses population issues and develops policies relating to population. It also provides leadership and mobilize support for population programs, including coordination and implementation by different organizations.
- iii. Civil registration Services (CRS) is responsible for the recording of all births and deaths and the characteristics of each vital event in the country; conduct analysis of all vital events and publish vital statistics in the country.
- iv. The Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) provides high quality public policy advice to the Kenyan government by conducting objective research, analysis, and capacity building. The Institute also conducts public policy analysis with the goal of providing advice to policy makers, Provides advisory and technical services on public policy issues to the Government, government agencies, and other stakeholders.
- v. The National AIDS Control Council (NACC) coordinates the Strategic Information team that develop annual estimates on HIV and AIDS indicators. The data is reported to the Global AIDS Monitoring portal for global access and policy development.
- vi. Ministry of Health collected data on the health service delivery through DHIS2. This platform is used to collect all the data in the health sector that is later analyzed to guide in policy development.
- vii. Universities and other higher institutions of learning: These institutions conduct training in conducting research, analysis and dissemination of population related data. These institutions provide technical backstopping to the Kenya national bureau of Statistics in this thematic area.

Other non-state institutions

- i. African Institute for Development Policy (AFIDEP): This is an NGO registered in Kenya. Its focus is to contribute to sustainable development by enabling the formulation of policies and programme interventions that are informed by sound research knowledge. Areas of focus include programme population, environment and sustainable development, public health, maternal and child health, reproductive health (including family planning).
- ii. African Population and Health Research Center (APHRC): An NGO registered in Kenya. Its focus is on conducting research on urban health, adolescent health, sexual reproductive health, nutrition, and maternal, newborn, child health and migration.

Challenges and prospects

- i. Inadequate capacity in analyzing data at subnational level affecting planning at county level and below.
- ii. Timely release of collected data improves efficiency in decision-making.

The country is gradually embracing the use of new technology in data collection. CAPI approach was used to conduct the 2019 population and housing census, Kenya AIDS indicator survey, Kenya health assessment survey among other studies. This will increase timeliness and quality of the data collected.

Commitment 72: Functioning system of civil registration

Establish a functional system of civil registration at national, sub-national and community level using existing traditional and local institutions to ensure the availability of relevant data for planning at all levels. Under this commitment, Kenya is expected to provide proof of the availability of civil registration data; as well as birth registration.

Progress made

Some of the critical progress made include:

- i. Existence of Civil Registration Services (CRS). In the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, the CRS's central office core functions are the processing, analysis, and dissemination of vital statistics from birth and death records. The CRS central office has five main divisions: Field services, Financial, ICT, Statistics, and Training. The Statistics division is responsible for receiving, compilation, analysis, dissemination and use of the information to facilitate policy formulation, management and planning, and monitoring and evaluation of registration services. There are currently 107 local Civil Registration Offices (CRO) providing services across the country.
- ii. CRS has produced annual vital statistics report since the year 2009 to date. The reports provide statistics on registration of births and deaths at national and county levels.

To complement the work CRS is doing, other ministries have established programmes that enhance registration of vital events.

- i. The Ministry of Health (MOH) is one of the main registration agents of births and deaths. To enhance its efficiency in collating and analyzing data on registration of deaths and causes of death, it has established a Health Information System unit for vital statistics. This unit is responsible for compiling and analyzing medically certified cause of death statistics with the ICD-10 coded underlying cause of death.
- ii. The Ministry of Education has begun the process of linking pupil school registration to the CRS generated birth certificates. All children and other students are required to produce birth certificates during admission. This programme is aimed at reducing operationalization of the examination registration, identification card application and other official documentation in future. The tracking will also determine the levels of school attrition, completion and repetition.
- iii. Huduma Kenya Programme is coordinated and implemented by the Ministry of Public Service, Youth and Gender Affairs. The programme is aimed to transform public service delivery by providing citizens access to various public services and information from one-stop shop citizens service centres. There are Huduma Centers in every county. CRS has partnered with Huduma Centers to offer civil registration services.

Challenges

- i. Inadequate funding to CRS has slowed down sensitization and provision of registration services and implementation of computerization of the registration services.
- ii. Laxity of the registration agents in registering and submission of records of vital events for analysis.

Commitment 73: Use quality and timely data for the purposes of planning, monitoring and evaluation

Generate, collect, and use quality and timely data from censuses, surveys, vital and civil registration systems, administrative records, studies and research, disaggregated by sex and population groups, for the purposes of planning, monitoring and evaluation

Progress made

Several studies and data collection/research work has been undertaken to achieve the various levels of policy development. These include:

- i. Kenya has consistently conducted population and housing census after every 10 years since 1969 as recommended by United Nations Principles and Recommendation for conducting population and housing censuses. The government has

- just conducted the 2019 census.
- ii. Kenya has conducted the Demographic and Health Surveys after every five years since 1989. The last survey was conducted in 2014.
 - iii. Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS) was conducted in 2015/6 and the reports launched in 2018.
 - iv. CRS has been producing annual vital statistics reports since the year 2009 to date. The reports provide statistics on registration of births and deaths at national and county levels.
 - v. KNBS produces Monthly Consumer Price Indices and Inflation Rates
 - vi. The Monitoring and Evaluation Department, in The National Treasury and Ministry of Planning, is implementing the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES) and County Integrated Monitoring Evaluation System (CIMES) that track all government programmes. The systems also track the Kenya Vision 2030 through its Medium-Term Plans (MTPs) and County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs), which provide government with reliable policy implementation feedback to efficiently allocate resources over time.
 - vii. The Ministry of National Treasury and Planning undertakes annual analysis of the annual Medium-Term Expenditure Framework sector reports that provide both financial and target achievement in the previous year. The data is disaggregated by the various locations, different age groups, gender of person who has benefited as well as levels of marginalization. Some of the reports include the Education report, the Social Protection, culture and Research sector report and the governance, Justice, Law and Order sector (JILOS) reports.
 - viii. The Controller of Budget's (COB) reports evaluate the utilization of allocation to the national and county governments. The data is presented through the national and county reports on utilization. In these reports, age, sex, marginalization and income levels disaggregate the CRA formula, where population accounts for 45 percent of the allocation, on the key beneficiaries.
 - ix. The Health Management Information System hosted by the Ministry of Health, is used to collate and analyze health data from its over 5,000 health facilities. This data is used to monitor progress in health sector on a monthly basis.

Challenges

- i. Inadequate capacity on data analysis within ministries, departments and agencies except in KNBS.
- ii. Low level of completeness of administrative data
- iii. High bureaucracy in accessing administrative data by training and research institutions, planners and policy maker resulting to low utilization of the available statistics in decision making.
- iv. Low funding for research activities in universities and institution of higher learning

Commitment 74: Research and policy studies

Undertake qualitative and quantitative research and policy studies.

Progress made

Kenya has conducted several research and policy studies as through different institutions in the period under review. The national government and development partners mostly fund the national institutions that undertake qualitative and quantitative research and policy analysis. Some of the institutions include:

- i. The National Council for Population and Development (NCPD) collects both qualitative and quantitative data on demographic dividends over the years. The NCPD is financed by the national government as well as development partners. Some of studies conducted during the period under review include: 2015 Kenya National Adolescents and Youth Survey and 2018 Kenya Service Delivery Indicators and Health Facility Assessment survey.
- ii. National Council for Science and Technology (Kenya) regulates and assures quality in the science, technology and innovation sector and advise the Government in matters related thereto. The Council also leads inter-agency efforts to implement sound policies and budgets, working in collaboration with the county governments, and organisations involved in science and technology and innovation within and outside Kenya; the data collected integrates effectiveness of science and technology to population welfare.
- iii. The Kenya National Bureau of Statistics is funded by the National Treasury and development partners. Some of studies conducted during the period under review include: 2015/16 Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS) II, 2016 Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise (MSMEs), 2016 National ICT survey, 2014 Kenya Demographic and health Survey

- (KDHS), 2015 Kenya Malaria Indicator Survey, Leading Economic Indicators, Annual Economic Surveys.
- iv. The Ministry of Health undertakes collection and analysis of health data with support from government funding as well as financing from external partners. Some of the key partners include the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR/Emergency Plan), the Global Fund, the SIDA, among other partners. Data collected include all health-related data under DHIS2 and the KENPIA among others. 2018 Kenya Population based HIV Impact Assessment Survey is currently being conducted.
 - v. The Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) is a government think tank established under an Act of Parliament. The Institution provides high quality public policy advice to the Kenyan government by conducting objective research, analysis, and capacity building. KIPPRA is funded by the National Treasury and gets external support from the Hewett Foundation, UKAID, Bill and Melinda Gates, Government of Netherlands and IDRC-Canada.

Challenges and prospects

Research work especially collection of feasible data for decision-making has not been given greater weight in Kenya. As outlined in the National AIDs Spending Assessment (NASA), 2016, only 2 percent was allocated for research.

Prospects

There are prospects to improve research situation in Kenya. The Kenya government established the National Council for Science and Technology (Kenya), under the Science Technology and Innovation Act No. 28 of 2018. It also established the Kenya National Innovation Agency and National Research Fund. These institutions are geared towards enhancing research in the country, that include social data for policy development

Commitment 75: Collecting data on older persons and persons with disabilities

Emphasize the importance of collecting data on older persons and persons with disabilities for planning and research, to take into account their specific needs in implementing policies and programmes

Progress made

- i. The Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Services is the custodian of the national policy on older persons and ageing population (2014). The policy provides a comprehensive framework to address the unique challenges those older persons in Kenya face, and recognition of their rights, as distinct right holders and participants. The ministry collects data on the status of the elderly that will help them provide an environment that recognizes, empowers, and facilitates Older Persons to participate in the society and enjoy their rights, freedoms and live in dignity;
- ii. The National Gender and Equality Commission collects data on the Social equality and inclusion among the population including those with disabilities. According the 2016 report, majority of the older persons face unacceptable challenges in addition to their rights being violated.
- iii. The Kenya National Bureau of Statistics carries out the Kenya Integrated Households and Budget surveys (KIHBS). For example, the KIHBS 2017 collected data on poverty levels among the 60-69 years age bracket.
- iv. The National Council for Population and Development (NCPD) analyzed data on demographic dividend that include data on the elderly and people with disabilities from the Kenya Demographic and Health Survey. From the analysis, in 2015, old-age dependency ratio (65+ per 15-64) for Kenya was 4.6. Between 1970 and 2015, old-age dependency ratio (65+ per 15-64) of Kenya was declining at a moderating rate to shrink from 7.3 ratio in 1970 to 4.5 ratio in 2015.

Challenges

- i. There remain substantial data gaps and deficiencies in data on older persons and their specific needs. There are also issues related to the accuracy of the data given that it is not frequently updated.
- ii. Infrequent data collection on older people and people with disabilities.

Commitment 76: Regular national censuses

Conduct regular national censuses according to international standards, in order to generate timely quality data as an essential component of national and regional development frameworks.



Progress made

The Government of Kenya stands out in its commitment to conducting decennial population and housing censuses in conformity with the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for conducting censuses. Kenya has just conducted a population and housing census with reference to the mid-night of 24th/25th August 2019. This was the eighth population census to be undertaken in Kenyan history, the others having been done in 1948, 1962, 1969, 1979, 1989, 1999 and 2009. The Constitution of Kenya, 2010 and the Statistics Act No. 4 of 2006, mandates the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) to be in-charge of the census process in the country. The 2019 census was conducted using CAPI as recommended in the 2020 round of censuses.

Challenges

- i. The census exercise is expensive activity.
- ii. Complex logistics for enumeration of pastoralist's communities.
- iii. Insecurity in northern and northern eastern parts of the country affects the mapping and enumeration of the census.

The use of new technology will reduce time taken to release the results, increase quality of enumerated data and facilitate easy production of statistics at enumeration areas.

Commitment 77: Periodic assessment of the national civil registration systems and vital statistics

Undertake periodic assessment of the national civil registration systems and vital statistics and prepare a plan for needed improvements where necessary.

Progress made

- i. Adoption of the Africa Programme on Accelerated Improvement of Civil Registrations and Vital Statistics (APAI-CRVS); Kenya adopted the CRVS system where it targets to:
 - Increase the monitoring and evaluation capacity of the Department of Civil Registration Services.
 - Increase birth and death registration coverage.
 - Improve data quality.
 - Enhance use of quality vital statistics for evidence-based decision-making at national and county levels. This system adopts real-time time data on births and deaths in all passages of life.
- ii. The last assessment of the national civil registration systems was conducted in 2013. Results from this assessment was used to prepare the strategic plan 2013-2017 and monitoring plan. The second assessment is expected to be conducted during the 2018/19 fiscal year and, thereafter, develop a new strategic plan.

Challenges

Inadequate funding to CRS has delayed to conduct the second assessment.

Partnership and International Cooperation Pillar

This pillar 11 commitments that speaks to strengthening partnerships at sub-national, national and international levels including with civil society, and the private sector; and strengthening policy dialogue and coordination, as well as knowledge transfer and resource mobilization in the area of population and development.

Commitment 78: Participation and building the capacity of local, national and international civil society organizations

Promote strengthened partnerships with local, national and international civil society organizations in the design, implementation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of population and development programmes and policies, and encourage the promotion of activities directed at increasing the participation and building the capacity of these organizations

Progress made

The government has maintained a strong partnership at the national level between the government population agencies and civil society organizations through:

- iii. Establishment and Continued Support NGOs Co-ordination Board: The Board is responsible for inter alia registering, facilitating and coordinating all national and international NGOs operating in Kenya; advising the government on their contribution to national development; providing policy guidelines for NGOs to align their activities with national priorities and receiving and analysing NGOs annual reports and to facilitate and co-ordinate the work of all national and international NGOs operating in Kenya.
- iv. Establishment and support of the National Council of NGO's mandated to:
 - Provide overall leadership to the NGO sector and civil society as a whole.
 - Champion the values of probity, transparency, accountability, justice and good governance.
 - Mandated to present all its members
 - Enhance self-regulation to its members and the adherence to the rule of law.
 - Assist them to realize their potential in providing services that improve the social economic status of the Kenyan society in pursuit of sustainable development and a just and equitable society regardless of gender, race, nationality, religious or any other inclination
- v. The NGO Coordination Board reported in 2013 that there were also approximately 30,000 registered societies, non-profit companies limited by guarantee, and trusts and more than 300,000 community-based organizations (CBOs).
- vi. CSOs' relationships with constituencies was strong in Kenya, where CSOs used community scorecards and citizen report cards to engage communities in holding governments responsible,

Challenges

- i. Changes in donor priorities pose funding challenges for certain sub-sectors of CSOs
- ii. Failure by some CSOs to comply with the established government regulations

Commitment 79: Role of civil society organizations

Recognize the role of civil society organizations including NGOs and youth in the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of population and development policies and programmes including for achieving the goals of sexual and reproductive health and rights;

Progress made:

- i. In Kenya, there exist over 10, 000 registered Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) registered by the NGO Bureau.
- ii. Deliberate involvement of CSOs as key stakeholders in policy and programme formulation.
- iii. CSOs are afforded Public participation in Kenya through Chapter 13 of the Constitution on public finance particularly public participation in budgetary matters.

Challenges and prospects

- i. Most CBOs have weak strategies of engaging their communities and leaders in ensuring popular participation, democratic leadership and good governance. Many of them have weak networks and organizational structures, low expertise in management of projects and resources while others have had internal management weaknesses leading to cases of

- financial malpractices and briefcase tendencies.
- ii. Registration has yet to be decentralized to the county level under the government-wide devolution that began in 2010.
- iii. Changes in donor priorities pose funding challenges for certain sub-sectors of CSOs.

Commitment 80: Strengthening partnerships with the private sector

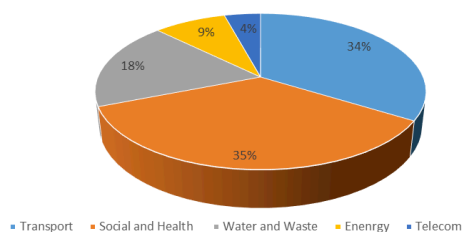
Promote strengthened partnerships with the private sector in the design, implementation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of population and development programmes and policies, in particular in the areas of service delivery and commodity production, security and distribution.

Progress made

Kenya wishes to ensure a conducive climate is maintained for private investment in the country's infrastructure. The Government appreciates that meeting the development needs of the country will require the participation of the private sector.

- i. Kenya signed 73 public private partnerships (PPP) between 2014 and 2018 covering sectors as presented in figure 3 below:

Figure 3: Public Private Partnerships Kenya in 2014–2018



Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

- ii. The PPP Policy came into effect in 2012 and provided the basis for the development of the Act. It provided a foundation for the establishment of institutions to champion the PPP agenda, facilitate mobilization of domestic and international private sector investments, and to provide for Government support for PPP projects, as well as providing a clear and a transparent process for project development.

Challenges

- i. Overcoming procedural, legal impediments & difficulties that would have been faced by government to implement PPP Procurement.
- ii. Establishment of a Viability Gap Fund to support economically viable project, which may not be financially viable without Government support.

Commitment 81: International cooperation in the area of population and development

Promote international cooperation efforts, including the development of joint programmes and initiatives, the strengthening of policy dialogue and coordination, the transfer of knowledge and technology, and the allocation and mobilization of financial and technical resources, for international cooperation in the area of population and development.

Progress made

- i. Kenya has continued to play its rightful role in fast tracking the EAC integration through the full implementation of the provisions of all common instruments.
- ii. Kenya has led strategic interventions that include mobilization of international support to enable IGAD to consolidate regional peace and stability, and strengthen its capacity to effectively address regional environmental issues

- iii. Kenya is an active member of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) and a signatory to the Peace and Security Pact which seeks to achieve sustainable peace and stability in the Great Lakes Region. Sustainable peace in this region is critical to the development of the region.
- iv. Kenya has been an active member of COMESA since its inception in December 1994. As the largest African regional economic bloc, COMESA is of strategic importance to Kenya's economic diplomacy. It provides an extensive market for Kenyan exports and is a major source of investment opportunities for Kenyan investors.
- v. Kenya will also continue to effectively engage with the Commonwealth, South-South Cooperation, Indian Ocean Rim-Association for Regional Cooperation (IOR-ARC) and other multilateral organizations to promote international cooperation and collaboration in finding lasting solutions to global challenges and in helping transformation of the multilateral system to reflect the diversity of our nations, and to ensure its centrality in global governance

Challenges

There is no coherent framework for coordination of the formulation and implementation of trade policy has been manifested in conflicting policies, weak policy implementation and inability of the policies to correct the deteriorating balance of trade and unexploited trade potential in the domestic economy, regional and global market.

Commitment 82: Mainstreaming the Addis Ababa Declaration on Population and Development

Mainstream the Addis Ababa Declaration on Population and Development in Africa beyond 2014 into the work plans of the bodies of the African Union and United Nations Economic Commission for Africa.

Progress made

- i. The African Union held the Second Session of the Specialised Technical Committee on Health, Population and Drug Control (STC-HPDC-2) Addis Ababa, Ethiopia 20-24 March 2017. Technical Committee (STC) on Health, Population and Drug Control is one of fourteen (14) STCs, defined as an Organ of the African Union in accordance with Article 5 (1) (g) of the AU Constitutive Act.
- ii. Kenya participated in the 26th Ordinary Summit in Addis Ababa on 31st January, 2016 to devote the theme of their 28th and 29th Ordinary Sessions in 2017 to "Harnessing the demographic dividend through investments in the Youth".
- iii. Review curriculum of educational institutions to increase quality and relevance to labour market and national developmental needs, particularly through an emphasis on skills development and a greater focus on science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) through enhanced implementation of continental policies like the Science, Technology and Innovation Strategy for Africa (STISA 2014-24); and the Continental Education Strategy for Africa (CESA 2016-25).

Challenges

- i. African countries and the African Union have, in the recent past, adopted several strategies with the aim of improving the health status of people in the African region. However, Africans in general, and women and children in particular, still face a huge burden of preventable and treatable health problems. As the demographic and health transitions have matured, the burden from communicable to non-communicable diseases has negatively impacted on development in the continent
- ii. Forced migration, in particular, continues to be a serious and, in some areas, an expanding problem across Sub-Saharan Africa. The continent is home to more than 15 million forcibly displaced populations. A substantial proportion of these people have been displaced by conflicts for years and, in some cases, even decades
- iii. Although Education is one of the most powerful instruments for reducing poverty and inequality and for laying the foundation for sustained socio-economic development, even improving literacy levels, and achieving universal education remain a major challenge in Africa. An emerging consensus is also to extend early childhood education to children in all communities.

Commitment 83: Mainstream the inclusion of the Addis Ababa Declaration

Also mainstream the inclusion of the Addis Ababa Declaration in the post-2015 development agenda.

Progress made

- i. Kenya Established “Promoting Effective Partnering” (PEP) Facility, which had been developed under its co-presidency. PEP prepares checklists and knowledge resources that guide practitioners towards implementing partnerships more effectively, inclusively and accountably. The final declaration in Nairobi called for the creation of this and other kinds of coordination mechanisms to support “efforts to ensure an enabling environment for inclusive, multi-stakeholder partnerships, including through country-level platforms for collaboration, to perform complementary roles in a transparent and accountable manner.
- ii. The SDG Kenya Forum mobilises civil-society actors, at the same time, the Kenya Private Sector Alliance serves as a platform for the business sector; Kenyan NGOs are sharply critical of the lack of formal institutional structures and mechanisms to develop Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships (MSPs) in a participatory and sustainable manner, since they believe it undermines the potential of MSPs if civil-society actors have to constantly fight for their right to be involved.

Challenges

Lack of comparable structures for MSPs.

Prospects

- i. Kenya identified further potential building blocks for a national meta-governance for MSPs in Kenya. The Kenyan Non-Governmental Organisations Coordination Board is tasked with registering supporting and steering NGOs and receiving their annual reports.
- ii. Population-level data needs to be analysed to ensure investment in sport and active lifestyles – whether on infrastructure or programme delivery – is targeted to ensure equitable access. Secondly, programme design and the training of programme facilitators and coaches, must prioritise inclusion and promote access for participants of all abilities and from all backgrounds.
- iii. From this perspective, it is important to consider the interplay between SDG 11 and the other SDGs, recognising that population density can mean that development challenges are intensified in urban areas.

Commitment 84: Monitor regularly the achievement of the AADPD

Monitor regularly the achievement of the goals of the Declaration in the context of reporting on the post-2015 development agenda

Progress made

- i. On data and statistics knowledge-sharing, technology and partnerships, the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics is mandated by the Statistics Act 2006 to supervise and coordinate the National Statistics System (NSS);
- ii. Kenya has continued to develop, strengthen and implement appropriate legislation, national policies and programmes that guarantee and promote human rights, dignity and equality for inclusive sustainable economic and social development in all sectors;
- iii. Kenya has Harmonized national legislation with ratified international instruments and accelerate the implementation of the respective national, regional and international commitments on gender equality and women’s empowerment in all sectors and eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and girls;
- iv. The government has facilitated the increase and enhancement of equal participation of women, especially those living in rural areas, in high added value production by increasing their equal access to training and decent work, including, equal pay for equal work, access to social security, paid parental leave, sick and care leave, and other socio-economic benefits, through the design and implementation of gender sensitive budgets with full accountability; and
- v. Kenya has developed and strengthened the implementation of public, civic and adult education programmes which address issues of gender equity, equality and women’s empowerment.

Challenges

- i. Statistical capacity and adoption of technology and innovation.
- ii. Inadequate investments that would translate to huge job creation as well as Rural and urban dimensions of poverty
- iii. Data gaps and other vital information exist

Commitment 85: Monitoring and evaluation of the AADPD

Conduct sound monitoring and evaluation of this Declaration based on reliable population data, projections, and consideration of future scenarios; Target: Sound monitoring and impact evaluation of commitments in the AADPD declaration.

Progress made

- i. Kenya through the Ministry of Devolution and Planning has developed the report on the implementation of the Agenda 2030 for sustainable development in Kenya, which incorporate post-2015 development agenda
- ii. The government is responsible for tracking and reviews of the SDGs. This will be done at both the national and sub national levels. At the national level, monitoring and evaluation of policies, projects and programmes outlined in MTP is done through National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES) which was established in 2004.
- iii. Kenya being a member of the United Nations participated in the SDGs and the AADPD declaration processes at national, regional and global levels including during the adoption of the SDGs agenda. Since adoption of the Agenda 2030, the Government of Kenya, non-state actors and development partners have committed to the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the agenda.
- iv. Kenya has developed Voluntary Common Reporting Guidelines, as contained in the Secretary General's Report. This will be spearheaded by an internal committee within the Ministry of Devolution and Planning. The committee comprised of three departments namely the SDGs Coordinating Department, Monitoring and Evaluation Department and Kenya National Bureau of Statistics.

Challenges

- i. Inadequate linkages/coordination between the National and sub national Governments;
- ii. High political turnover/ change of regimes.
- iii. Regional disparities within the country and regions.
- iv. Socio cultural practices that impede re-orientation of production systems.
- v. Weak data collection and management practice in some of the water sector institutions and in the counties limits the availability and accuracy of data.
- vi. Insufficient institutional, human, financial and technological capacity continues to hamper adequate development in the water resources sector.

Prospects

- i. As result of the importance the government is placing on the implementation of the Agenda 2030 and post-2015 Agenda, all Ministries, Department and Agencies have been directed to mainstream the SDGs into policy, planning, budgeting as well as monitoring and evaluation systems and processes. This is a demonstration of the firm commitment by the leadership of this country to sustainable development.
- ii. The government rolled out National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES) and fast-tracking implementation of electronic Project Monitoring Information System (e-promise) to provide a non-stop information portal where information is easily and readily available.

Commitment 86: Enhance coordination and cooperation among government departments

Enhance coordination and cooperation among government departments dealing with population and development matters for harmonizing population and policy within sectoral policies on education, youth and health and the need to build capacity and provide funding to national and regional population programmes.

The majority of the AADPD indicators are mapped or derived from the SDG indicators and are coordinated through the following government units/departments/institutions:

- i. The Ministry of Planning, through the SDG Unit, coordinates the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs in Kenya. The SDGs unit offers technical backstopping for SDGs within government and also among stakeholders.
- ii. An Inter-Agency Technical Committee drawing membership from the line Ministries, Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, National Council for Population and Development, representatives from the civil society organizations, private sector

- among others has been set up. Mechanism of coordination between the two levels of government has been worked out with the establishment of SDGs Liaison office within the secretariat of the Council of Governors (COG).
- iii. Mainstreaming SDGs in policy and planning: The government directed all Ministries, Department and Agencies (MDAs) to mainstream the SDGs into policy, planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation systems and processes. As a result, all SDGs targets and indicators have been mapped against the mandates of the MDAs and assigned the SDGs to the respective development actors.
 - iv. The 2018-2022 Strategic Plan guidelines have been reviewed to ensure that the SDGs are mainstreamed in MDAs' Strategic Plans. The SDGs have also been mainstreamed in the Performance Contracting and MDAs submit quarterly progress reports on a quarterly basis. Mapping the SDGs with Vision 2030: Each of the 17 SDGs has been mapped with Vision 2030 Second Medium Term Plan (MTP) objectives to ensure the global development framework and its implementation is directly linked towards achieving both Vision 2030 and SDGs.

Commitment 87: Review the outcomes of the African regional conferences on ICPD beyond 2014

Periodically review the outcomes of the African regional conferences on ICPD beyond 2014.

ICPD notes that it requires the willingness of governments, local communities, non- governmental sector, and international community and all other concerned organizations and individuals to turn the recommendations of the Conference into action.

Progress made

- i. Kenya has remained committed to the ICPD periodic reviews as demonstrated through past reviews including @5, @10, @15, @20 and the current @25 reviews and submission of country review reports to the AU.
- ii. A follow-up committee set up to monitor the declaration and the Ministers' meeting of the first African Union Specialized Technical Committee on Health Population and Drug Control (STC-HPDC-1) meeting, was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 16 to 17 April 2015. The theme of the Conference was 'Challenges for Inclusive and Universal Access', where critical issues addressing the theme across the three sectors of STC (health, drug control and population) were discussed. In their Agenda item V, there was a discussion on achieving inclusive universal access in health, population and development through implementing the Addis Ababa declaration on population and development.
- iii. The second African Union Specialized Technical Committee on Health Population and Drug Control (STC-HPDC-2) meeting, was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 20 to 24 March 2017. The theme of the Conference was "Youth, Health and Development: Overcoming the Challenges towards Harnessing the Demographic Dividend", where critical issues addressing the theme across the three sectors of STC (health, drug control and population) were discussed. The experts highlighted the importance of education and keeping children in school. They also emphasized that keeping a girl child in school significantly contributes to the reduction in teenage pregnancies and associated maternal mortalities, reduction in school dropouts and HIV infections among youths.
- iv. Kenya adopted the Quadrennial reports for the period 2012-2015 submitted by nongovernmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council through the Secretary-General pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

Challenges

- i. Inadequate institutional capacities.
- ii. High stakeholder expectations.

Commitment 88: Taking into account the concerns of all stakeholders

In doing so, we take into account the concerns of all strata of the continent's stakeholders – including the public sector; private sector; civil society including NGOs, faith-based organizations, youth, women, trade unions and academia; Members of Parliament; and regional and sub-regional development institutions.

Progress made

- i. Kenya has undertaken a number of initiatives which includes mapping the SDGs with Vision 2030, MDGs End Term Report, setting up institutional framework, capacity building, advocacy and awareness creation, mainstreaming SDGs in

policy and planning including the performance contracts and Strategic Plans on Ministries, Departments and Agencies and indicator mapping among others. This has been done with engagement of the stakeholders.

- ii. Kenya has also set the baseline data for most of the indicators to be between 2009 and 2014, depending on the frequency of data collection. However, inadequate baseline data on some of the indicators has proved a challenge in measuring progress on implementation of the SDGs.
- iii. Kenya has made progress in the implementation of the SDGs. From January 2016, Kenya has realized several milestones towards ending hunger and poverty in all its forms. Poverty levels in Kenya are currently 45.2 percent which is a decrease from the 2007 level of 46.8 percent and several poverty alleviation initiatives are being undertaken.
- iv. The National Social Safety Net programme (NSNP) whose objective is to improve the well-being of and increase resilience among specific vulnerable groups in Kenya is one of the major government initiatives to help meet the SDG and therefore the poverty rate is likely to have dropped when the next estimation is conducted.

Challenges

- i. Inadequate institutional capacities;
- ii. Inadequate capacity
- iii. High stakeholder expectations
- iv. Inadequate linkages/coordination between the National and sub national Governments on population issues

Prospects

- i. Lessons learnt from MDGs implementation have shown that strong partnerships and collaboration amongst stakeholders are critical in the successful implementation of the SDGs. One important step that has been undertaken is the mapping of all relevant stakeholders who will be involved in the implementation of the SDGs.
- ii. Building on the gains of the MDGs period, the lessons learnt and the experience gained over the time, there is renewed confidence among stakeholders and citizens on the preparedness of the country to tackle the SDGs. The overwhelming interest by the Private Sector has given a shot in the arm to the SDGs campaign and put the country firmly on track to attain the targets and the indicators.



CHAPTER EIGHT

Implementation of the Demographic Dividend Roadmap

Introduction

This chapter documents progress made (achievements), Challenges and Prospects in the country in documenting efforts to achieve the demographic dividend.

Progress Made

Modelling of the Country's Demographic Dividend Potential

Kenya embarked on the process of domesticating the AU Demographic Dividend Roadmap anchored on the theme "harnessing the demographic Dividend through investments in youth" in 2013. The domestication process started with modelling of the Country's demographic dividend potential using the DemDiv model. The generic model was developed by Futures Group and the model was populated with Kenyan data obtained from different sources. The results from the modelling exercise demonstrated that Kenya can reap immense socio-economic outcomes by reducing fertility levels alongside strategic investments on the health, education, economic and governance sectors.

National Adolescents and Youth Survey in 2015

The survey was conducted to provide insights on what it would take the country to harness the demographic dividend. In recognition of the important role that the country's 47 county governments need to play for Kenya to realize a demographic dividend, NCPD and various partners undertook the National Adolescents and Youth Survey (NAYS) in 2015. The survey key thematic areas included key health, education, economic and governance issues at county level that adversely affect the youth and require programmatic attention for the country to harness the demographic dividend. Among the issues affecting young persons identified by the survey included drug and substance abuse, sexually transmitted diseases, early pregnancies, school dropout, lack of skills and training, lack of employment opportunities, poverty, and low involvement in governance matters.

Development of the Kenya Demographic Dividend (DD) Roadmap

The development of the DD-Roadmap was undertaken by the National Council for Population and Development under guidance of the National Demographic Dividend Steering Committee comprising of members drawn from key sectors. The draft roadmap was subjected to a rigorous review and validation process involving the Steering Committee and a national demographic dividend forum for diverse input. Development of the Roadmap went further to incorporate costing of the priority action areas to be implemented by different sectors. The key objectives of the roadmap included;

- Domestication of the African Union demographic dividend roadmap within the Kenyan context
- Highlight priority actions that need to be undertaken by the country in each of the key demographic dividend sectors
- Provide a guide to County Government in coming up with county specific demographic dividend activities for funding
- Provide a basis for developing an implementation plan and a monitoring and evaluation framework for demographic dividend activities in the county

Implementation of the Kenya Demographic Dividend Roadmap promises to enhance country's potential to harness the demographic dividend by realizing the full potential of its youthful population.

Incorporation of DD in the Sectoral and County Development Plans

The National Council for Population and Development (NCPD), as coordinating agency in the implementation of the DD-Roadmap, made deliberate effort to ensure incorporation of the DD priority action areas into the various sectoral plans. In addition, NCPD has also participated in the development and finalization of the County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) and ensured that all plans integrated the DD component.

Incorporation of the DD into the Sectoral and CIDPs will ensure that the relevant sectors implement the priority action areas thus enhancing the country's potential to harness the demographic dividend. NCPD participated in the workshop organized by Council of Governors and UNDP to help Counties to finalize the formulation of the County Integrated Development Plans.

The guidelines include demographic features which include population size and composition, current population estimates, projections for 2020 and 2022, including projections in key urban areas in each county, population distribution and density per

ward and Sub County.

Specifically, the counties are supposed to generate data on population projections by age population projections by urban centres and sub-urban areas, population density and distribution. In addition, this will provide an opportunity to assess the progress the country will have made towards harness the demographic dividend after the five years of implementing the sectoral and county plans.

Awareness creation on Demographic Dividend

Regional symposium: Kenya successfully hosted a regional symposium in 2015 which brought together 16 countries to share experiences and progress in implementing demographic dividend activities. This symposium brought together sixteen (16) countries and various regional bodies such as African Union, IGADD, and East African Community. The forum documented the state of implementation of demographic dividend activities and concluded by emphasizing the need for such forums in future for purposes of learning and sharing best practices. Kenya's presentation at this forum included the activities being undertaken by the Youth Directorate and the National Youth Service.

National Demographic Dividend Steering Committee: In June 2016, the National Council for Population and Development constituted a National Demographic Dividend Steering Committee to spearhead the process of advocating for the implementation of demographic dividend activities in the country. The Steering Committee was made up have governmental, non-governmental, and development partner organizations. Prior to this, the Steering Committee was involved in organizing a side event on the demographic dividend in Africa at the sixth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD VI) meeting that was held in Nairobi in August 2016.

Prospects

County Specific Demographic Dividend Roadmap Implementation Guidelines

The National Council for Population and Development in collaboration with UNFPA is in the process of developing County specific demographic dividend roadmap implementation guidelines. The County specific guidelines are expected to operationalize the Kenya Demographic Roadmap by tailoring key priority action areas necessary to harness the demographic dividend based on the 47 counties' situational analysis.

National Population Centre

A Population Centre will be set up and equipped to improve the institutional capacity to collate and analyze population and population related data to support evidence-based planning at both national and county levels. This will also entail improvement of technical and management skills for the management of the population programme. The government will undertake a National Population and Housing Census in the plan period.

Labour and Employment

Unemployment is a major social and economic problem for Kenya. According to the 2015/16 Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey, about 72% of the country's population is under 35. An essentially young population with relevant job skills could be a great asset to the country and it puts Kenya in a competitive position to attract capital by taking advantage of the labour pool. The result would be "the demographic dividend" contributing to high economic growth, through rising savings as a result of lower dependency ratio.

Labour Market Information System

The Sector will develop and implement a policy to govern the collection, analysis, storage, retrieval and dissemination of labour market information. The programme will also involve development of modules for facilitating information exchange between the East Africa Community (EAC) Partner States, migrant workers and Kenyans in Diaspora. In addition, a Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) module for provision of information on vocational training will be developed.

Strengthening linkages between the industry and training institutions

The Government will strengthen the industrial attachment framework as one of the ways towards bridging skills gaps in the



country. In addition, capacity building of the Sector Training Committees established under the National Industrial Training Authority (NITA) will be conducted to enhance their role in determining sector training needs as well as developing occupational competence standards, testing and certification systems, and internship and attachment, and accreditation.

National Internship Programme

The National Employment Authority, in collaboration with the social partners and other stakeholders, will develop and implement the National Internship Policy and National Internship Programme aimed at facilitating placement of graduates in internships. The programme aims to provide graduates with opportunities to gain the necessary skills and to apply the principles and techniques learned in real-life problem-solving situations.

Skills Development

The objective of this programme is to create a pool of skilled manpower for industry. Towards this end, the government will undertake the following projects: training of 50,000 youth and women in textile and apparel skills; enhancing skills in the MSE manufacturing sector; enhancing skills possessed by workers in the housing construction industry; apprenticeship training both in the formal and informal sector; enhancement of industrial attachment; upgrading and expansion of existing Industrial Training Centres; addressing skills mismatch; development of level based Masters' Standards and National Standards and Quality Assurance System; and Establishment of New industrial Training Centres and Levy Offices.

The Universal Health Coverage UHC

Implementation of the "Big Four Agenda" which aims achieving 100% UHC by scaling up the National Health Insurance Fund in the next four years promises to improve access to health care services to all citizens. School and colleges have been targeted as part of the process to scale up uptake of the NHIF, a move that will see reduction in the number of days of out of school due to illness and lack of access to care for school going children. In addition, the UHC is expected to improve access to essential health and reproductive health services to the young people.

Continuous implementation of National Adolescents Sexual and Reproductive Health Policy 2015 will promote adolescents SRH and rights, contribute to increased access to ASRH information and age appropriate comprehensive sexuality education, reduce early and intended pregnancy and reduce SGBV incidences amongst adolescents to ensure young persons are healthy and their full potential can be realized.

Conclusion and recommendations

Conclusion

The full implementation of the intervention to ensure adherence to the commitments lies on integration using a multi-sectoral approach because a number of commitments are interrelated. Useful entry points include the incorporation of this commitment on existing programs such as those towards achievement of the SDGs and full implementation of the DD roadmap.

There are still challenges in the state of evidence in a number of key areas, specifically with regard to: poverty and inequality; gender equality and empowerment of women; adolescents and youth; population ageing; and persons with disability.

First challenge is data and information to provide evidence on how policies, programmes, legislation and laws are being implemented to achieve desired outcomes as envisaged in the 29 commitments under this pillar. These include:

- i. The intersections between the right to productive employment and decent work;
- ii. Education and training;
- iii. Importance of social integration and mobility .

More important is the desire to provide opportunities and programs that provide young people irrespective of gender orientation to decent work . Achieving decent work for young people is crucial for the progression towards wealthier economies, fairer societies and stronger democracies .

Recommendations

- lobby the MDAs to incorporate relevant commitments in their plans and interventions;
- Include progress markers of commitments into existing M&E plans
- lobby for the strengthening of capacity in order to improve administrative data particularly those relevant to monitoring and evaluation of the commitments
- Lobby partners to support the full implementation of the demographic dividend road map

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This report has been prepared by the National Council for Population and Development (NCPD) as an easy and reasonably comprehensive reference guide for population and development related information in Kenya. It contains information, which is useful to a wide spectrum of stakeholders whether in public, private sector or donor communities who are interested in the population issues.

The publication of this report demonstrates Government commitment to providing information not only for policy but also for programming. The population indicators reflect human development progress in a country. Addressing population and the Big Four Agenda issues is central in achieving the goals of the Vision 2030, ICPD Plan of Action and the SDGs.

