



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

2ND ANNUAL REPORT **on the Implementation** **of ICPD25 Kenya** **Country Commitments** **(2020 - 2021)**





NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

2nd Annual Report on the Implementation of ICPD25 Kenya Country Commitments (2020 - 2021)

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“Quality Population for a Prosperous Kenya”





Since November 2019 when the Nairobi Summit on ICPD25 was held, Kenya has earnestly embarked on the implementation of the seventeen commitments that it made before the international community to advance the goals of the Programme of Action (PoA) that was agreed on by the United Nations member states at the landmark International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) held in Cairo in 1994. The first step that Kenya took to actualize the implementation of the country commitments was the development of an Action Plan that stipulates the key actions and activities that the country would implement under each commitment during the decade leading up to the year 2030.

During the 2020 - 2021 period, Kenya made the following key achievements, among others, in the implementation of the ICPD25 country commitments: Reviewed the Population Policy for National Development (PPND) and the Kenya Demographic Dividend Roadmap; Operationalized the National Social Protection Steering Committee; Registered over 348,000 new members to the National Social Security Fund; Capacity built 142 Institutions on provision of quality and timely data for decision making; Finalized negotiation of Bilateral Labour Migration Agreements with the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia; Completed and put in operation 119 new TVET institutions; Three land mark declarations against FGM were made by the Pokot, Gabra and Samburu communities; All County Gender Technical Working Groups were strengthened; Provided 272 advisories to various institutions on opportunities for promoting gender equality and freedom from discrimination; and Process of integrating the ICPD25 indicators on a digital platform to ease monitoring and reporting was commenced.

November 2021 marks the second anniversary of the Nairobi Summit on ICPD25. This anniversary provides all stakeholders in the population and development sector with an opportunity to reflect on the progress that the country has made and the work that lies ahead as we seek to improve the lives of all citizens. It is therefore my pleasure to present the second progress report on the implementation of the ICPD25 Kenya County Commitments.

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a series of loops and a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Hon. (Amb.) Ukur Yatani, EGH
Cabinet Secretary
The National Treasury and Planning





In November 2020, Kenya produced the first implementation progress report highlighting what the country had achieved in the implementation of each of the seventeen commitments during the 2019-2020 financial year. The first report, which was launched during the first anniversary commemoration of the Nairobi Summit on ICPD25, now serves as a baseline upon which the country will assess its future progress in the implementation of the commitments.

This report, which covers the 2020-2021 financial year, provides both a qualitative and quantitative assessment of the progress made during the second year of implementation of the ICPD25 Kenya Country Commitments. The report also highlights the factors that facilitated the achievements that were made, challenges that were encountered, and existing opportunities that that can enhance implementation of the commitments in the years ahead.

The National Council for Population and Development would like to acknowledge members of the ICPD25 Technical Working Group, from the following institutions, who were involved in the development of this second annual progress report; State Department for Early Learning and Basic Education; State Department for Vocational and Technical Training; Ministry of Health; State Department for Labour; State Department for Youth Affairs; State Department for Gender, State Department for Social Protection; Council of Governors; Anti-FGM Board; Kenya National Bureau of Statistics; National Gender and Equality Commission; and UNFPA. Staff from NCPD who participated in this process are also appreciated for their effort in producing this report.

Financial support for the development of this report came from both the Government of Kenya, through The National Treasury and Planning, as well as from UNFPA. NCPD is grateful to these institutions for their continued support in ensuring that Council is able to coordinate the implementation of the ICPD25 Kenya country commitments.

Dr. Mohamed A. Sheikh
Director General,
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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACCAF	Africa Coordinating Centre for the Abandonment of FGM/C
ADDPD	Addis Ababa Declaration on Population and Development
AFGMB	Anti-Female Genital Mutilation Board
AG	Attorney General
AGPO	Access to Government Procurement Opportunities
AMREF	African Medical and Research Foundation
ARP	Alternative Rite of Passage
ASD	African Statistics Day
AWP	Annual Work Plan
CC	County Commissioner
CCGS	Collaborative Center for Gender Studies
CDG	Citizen Generated Data
CEC	County Executive Committee
CGTWGs	County Gender Technical Working Groups
CIDPs	County Integrated Development Plans
CIMES	County Integrated Monitoring Evaluation System
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease of 2019
CS	Cabinet Secretary
CSA	County Statistical Abstract
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CT	Cash Transfer
CT-OVC	Cash Transfer to Orphans and Vulnerable Children
DHMIS	District Health Management Information System
DPP	Director of Public Prosecutions
DQAs	Data Quality Audits
DSW	German Foundation for World Population
E&ITWG	Equality and Inclusion Technical Working Groups
EI	Economic Inclusion
E-NIMES	Electronic National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System
FBOs	Faith - Based Organizations
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation



FIDA	International Federation of Female Lawyers
GBV	Gender - Based Violence
GBVMIS	Gender Based Violence Management Information System
GBVRCs	Gender Based Violence Recovery Centres
GDP	Gross Domestic Package
GTWGs	Gender Technical Working Groups
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
ICT	Information, Communications and Technology
IDLO	International Development Law Organization
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IFG	Inter-Governmental Framework
IGRTC	Inter-Governmental Relations Technical Committee
IMIS	Information Management Integrated System
KAM	Kenya Association of Manufacturers
KCHS	Kenya Continuous Household Survey
KDHS	Kenya Demographic Health Survey
KeNADA	Kenya National Data Archive
KenInfo	Kenya Information Systems
KEPSA	Kenya Private Sector Alliance
KeSQAF	Kenya Statistical Quality Assurance Framework
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KPHC	Kenya Population and Housing Census
KSDS	Kenya Strategy for the Development of Statistics
MCDAs	Ministries, Counties, Departments and Agencies
MDAs	Ministries Departments and Agencies
MED	Monitoring and Evaluation Department
MOYAS	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTP	Medium Term Development Plans
NCPD	National Council for Population and Development
NGEC	National Gender and Equality Commission



NLC	National Leaders' Conference
NQAF	National Quality Assurance Framework
NSO	National Statistics Office
NSS	National Statistical System
NSSF	National Social Security Fund
ODDP	Office of the Director of Public Prosecution
OPCT	Older Persons Cash Transfer
PADIS	Population Administration and Decision Information System
PCK	Population Council Kenya
PDU	Presidential Delivery Unit
PHE	Population, Health and Environment
PoA	Plan of Action
PPI	Producer Price Index
PPND	Population Policy for National Development
PRC	Post Rape Care
PSRI	Population Studies And Research Institute
PWD	Persons with Disabilities
PWD	Persons With Disabilities
PwSD - CT	Persons with Severe Disabilities Cash Transfer
SDfG	State Department for Gender
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SGBV	Sexual Gender Based Violence
SIG	Special Interest Groups
SRH	Sexual Reproductive Health
TWG	Technical Working Group
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WB	World Bank
WPD	World Population Day



This section of the report provides an overview of the seventeen (17) Kenya Country Commitments in terms of what they seek to address as well as the key implementation achievements during the 2020-2021 period. Kenya's ICPD25 **Commitment 1** aims to employ innovation and technology to ensure adolescents and youth attain the highest possible standard of health and eliminate teenage pregnancies by 2030. During the 2020-2021 period, the country implemented a number of activities to promote the health of adolescents and youth. The key achievements in the reporting period were: An Adolescent Health Survey was undertaken; Enhanced advocacy and communication campaign was done for adolescent and young people's agenda during the COVID-19 including the Tujulishane campaign; Community handbook for adolescents, parents and community leaders with critical information on COVID-19 prevention, life skills, life goals and choices, ASRH, Nutrition, and HIV prevention was developed.

ICPD25 Kenya Country **Commitment 2** seeks to eliminate preventable maternal and newborn morbidity and mortality, mother to child transmission of HIV, and severe morbidity such as fistulas by 2030. This commitment is being implemented by strengthening the policy framework, advocacy, capacity building, commodity security and use of various initiatives such as UHC, Linda Mama Program, and mother mentors. Most of the planned activities for the year 2020- 2021 were implemented despite inadequate funding and COVID-19 pandemic. These include the quantification and specification for basic laboratory and maternity equipment for 1,032 health centres and 4,439 dispensaries, training of at least 13,000 health workers on Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care (EmONC), development and dissemination of the COVID-19 Reproductive and Maternal Health Continuity Guidelines across to all the 47 counties, and training of 60 national Maternal and Perinatal Death Surveillance and Response (MPDSR) Trainers of Trainers (ToTs).

Kenya, through **Commitment 3**, undertook to progressively increase health sector financing to 15 percent of the country's budget by 2030 in line with the Abuja declaration. This is expected to enable the country cover the cost of implementing Universal Health Coverage and financing of essential commodities such as family planning and HIV from domestic resources. During the reporting period, the annual forecasting and quantification for FP and HIV commodities was done and the National Supply Chain Strategy was complete.

Further, Kshs 4 billion was allocated to NHIF for the Linda Mama program, which provides health insurance to pregnant women and postnatal mothers. Several meetings were held in 2020-2021 with the aim of strengthening coordination and accountability of the SRH programme. These meetings include the SRH partners and Intergovernmental forum as well as six monthly National FP Commodity Technical Working Group meetings. In addition to this, the reproductive and maternal health dashboard was developed and put into use. This dashboard tracks commodity use, service delivery and training activities.

Commitment 4 obligates the Government to improve support to the poor and vulnerable groups more so the older persons, persons with disabilities, orphans and vulnerable children and Street Families by increasing the core social Protection investment from 0.8 percent of Gross Domestic Product to 2 percent by the year 2030. The cash transfer programme (InuaJamii) covers a total of 1,233,129 beneficiaries drawn from the Older Persons Cash Transfer, Cash Transfer to Orphans and Vulnerable Children and Persons with Severe Disabilities Cash Transfer groups of vulnerable persons. The beneficiaries receive



a monthly stipend of Kshs 2,000 which is paid bimonthly to enable them live a dignified life. Towards enhancement of social security coverage in the country, the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) enrolled a total of 61,458 new employers and 348,291 new individual members to the scheme. This increased the members' funds by Kshs 34.519 billion by the end of this period with Fund value growing to Kshs 283 billion.

The ICPD25 Kenya Country **Commitment 5** seeks to enhance integration of population, health and development programmes and projects into Medium Term Plans (MTPs) and the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) to ensure budgetary allocations and efficient implementation of programmes and projects by 2030. During the reporting period, 3 further analyses reports were done on various topical issues, 15 advocacy forums were held at both national and county levels to advocate for the integration of population dynamics into planning and budgeting and 14 officers from various counties were capacity build on how to integrate population dynamics in development planning. Over the same period, NCPD was allocated Kshs 394.83 million for the implementation of the population programme.

Commitment 6 seeks to enhance the capacity of relevant Government institutions to increase availability, accessibility and utilization of high-quality, timely and reliable population and related data. During the 2020 – 2021 period, the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) undertook the capacity building assessment of organizations under the National Statistical System. This assessment informed the development of the Kenya Strategy for the development of Statistics (KSDS) which is a framework that will guide the NSS in production and dissemination of official statistics. Several datasets, reports and publications were generated and disseminated during the reporting period through several forums and platforms for ease of accessibility and utilization.

Additionally, efforts by other state and non-state organizations have been made in achievement of the planned activities under this commitment. Contribution to these achievements were made by National Council for Population and Development and Ministry of Health among other government institutions. Other contributions have been made by non-state organizations such as International Centre for Reproductive Health (ICRH) through Performance for Action (PMA) project. Meanwhile preparatory activities have been undertaken within this reporting period with regard to planned Kenya Demographic Health Survey (KDHS) and the 2019 Census analytical reports which once published will play a very crucial role in achievement of this commitment.

In line with the recommendations of the ICPD Programme of Action (PoA), ICPD25 Kenya Country **Commitment No. 7** strives to integrate population issues into the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all policies and programmes relating to sustainable development. ICPD25 Kenya Country Commitment Number 7 objective seeks to integrate population issues into the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all policies and programmes relating to sustainable development at national, county and sub-county levels by 2030. Two key actions/activities that were implemented to actualize this objective during the 2020/2021 reporting periods were the review and the development of draft National Population Policy and holding of one workshop where 24 county officers from 6 counties (Narok, Nairobi, Homabay, Migori, Kitui, Turkana) trained on integration of population dynamics in development planning and programmes.



The country recognizes that Demographic Diversity and Sustainable Development are critical in addressing the country's socio-economic challenges. **Commitment 8** seeks to harness the demographic dividend through investments in health and citizens' wellbeing, education and skills training, employment creation and entrepreneurship, and rights, governance and empowerment of young people. The Commitment aims at harnessing the youth potential through coordinated efforts to ensure the youth are well equipped not only for employment but also to create jobs at national and county levels. Towards addressing youth unemployment, the government has initiated programmes aimed at promoting employment creation, facilitated access to available employment opportunities both locally and abroad, invested in skills development for the youth and promoted youth participation in decision making and nation building.

The significance of youth policies for any nation is to articulate priorities of the youth and what can be done to promote their development. Under **Commitment 9**, the Government seeks to ensure the realization of youth laws and policies which respond to ICPD PoA goals. In this regard, the Government is focused on aligning all laws to Kenya Youth Development Policy (2019) to ensure youth interventions contribute to the ICPD PoA goals. During the 2020-2021 period, the countrywide dissemination of the Kenya Youth Development Policy (2019) was continued. It is expected that through these dissemination efforts, a wider audience of stakeholders will understand how the provisions in the policy can be implemented for the development and empowerment of youth. In addition to this, the National Youth Council amendment Bill was passed during the reporting period.

During the 2019/2020 period, the transition rate from primary to secondary was at 98 percent, slightly below the 100 percent target that **Commitment 10** aims to achieve. The completion rates were 82 percent and 103 percent for primary and secondary education cycles respectively. During the period under review, 9,000 learners were awarded scholarships under the Elimu Scholarship Programme, and over 3 million secondary students were enrolled on health insurance cover under the EduAfya Programme in partnership with NHIF. There were also 900,000 girls who benefited from the Sanitary Towels Programme and 1.6 million learners benefited from the School Meals Programme. The Ministry of education established 476 additional low-cost boarding primary schools in ASAL and marginalised communities and carried out a mapping of learning centres in urban informal settlements and 269 Alternative Basic Education and Training (APBET) centres.

Commitment 11 seeks to improve the employability and life-skills of youths by enhancing quality and relevance of Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) in partnership with industry and private sector by 2030. Through the State Department for Technical and Vocational Training, the Government of Kenya is striving to attain this by promoting quality and access to TVET and to provide opportunities for learners in TVET for skills development that matches job opportunities in the labor market. In 2020-2021 period, the construction works for new Technical and Vocational Colleges in constituencies was continued.

During this period, a total of 119 out of a target of 169 new TVET institutions were completed and put into operational. The Ministry also equipped 116 Technical Training Institutes (TTIs) with the state of art equipment through support from the Governments of Kenya and China. In addition to this, 1,000 trainers were recruited and deployed to various TVET institutions in a bid to address the national shortfall. In an effort to increase enrolment in TVET institutions, the Ministry of Education undertook



TVET advocacy campaigns through various forums with the aim of rebranding and repositioning TVET and its programmes. Further to this, two (2) TVET guidelines were developed, namely; Competence Based Curriculum Guidelines and Competence Based Assessment Guidelines.

Kenya is on course to fully implement the Competency-based Curriculum for basic education as envisaged under **Commitment 12**. During 2020-2021, a taskforce was appointed to develop a roadmap for full implementation of CBC, with a focus on enhancing access, relevance, transition, equity, and quality. The Ministry of Education also developed a framework for teacher education aligned to CBC and upgraded teacher education qualification from a minimum of certificate to diploma. The Ministry, through KICD prepared curriculum designs for basic education and adapted curriculum and curriculum support materials to suit the needs of learners with disabilities. During the period under review, the Ministry of Education distributed CBC textbooks to all public learning institutions to achieve a pupil-to-textbook ratio of 1:1. Capacity building of over 100,000 curriculum implementers was conducted to support effective implementation of CBC and CBA.

Because of its negative effects of FGM, Kenya's **Commitment 13** seeks to end FGM by 2022 as per the Presidential Directive. During the reporting period, AFGMB together with partners successfully initiated and implemented interventions which were geared towards realizing zero FGM incidences by 2022. These include: facilitating community declaration against FGM; Convening county forums with National Government Administrative Officers in the 22 FGM high prevalence counties to secure their commitment on implementation of the Presidential directive where the Chiefs and Assistant chiefs pledged to enforce the Anti- FGM Act; rigorous campaign against FGM; carrying out intensive campaign against FGM; facilitating alternative rites of passage; facilitating community dialogues on FGM; Implementing interventions to address emerging trends of FGM such as medicalization and cross border FGM. Over the last one year, AFGMB has learnt lessons which it will utilize to address the challenge of limited resources, reporting and addressing negative gender norms.

Gender Based Violence, in its various manifestations, impacts differently on individuals, their families and the community. Economically, it results in unnecessary costs and imposes an economic burden on the government in terms of increased spending on health care, social services, civil and criminal justice systems, absenteeism from work, and lost productivity and output. Through **Commitment 14**, Kenya seeks to eliminate GBV within the next decade. There has been progress in preventing and responding to GBV at national and county levels.

The implementation of the National Policy on Prevention and Response to GBV (2014) has played a significant role in establishing an integrated and coordinated approach. It helped establish strategic objectives and provided guidance and responsibilities to various stakeholders on GBV prevention and response, and protection of GBV survivors. The development of the Intergovernmental Framework, Inter-Agency Committee, National GBV Technical Committee, GBV Coordination Secretariat, County Anti -FGM Steering Committees, County GBV Steering Committees, and County GBV Operational Committees has also improved GBV prevention and response initiatives in Kenya.

Further the State Department for Gender has continuously created awareness of women's and human rights through the annual commemoration of UN days, on Zero Tolerance for FGM, and 16 Days of Activism Against GBV. A specific achievement for the department is in the development and



operationalization of a mobile app known as KomeshaDhuluma which allows survivors, duty bearers and rights holders to digitally to identify and access services offered by stakeholders in the counties.

Commitment 15 seeks to end gender and other forms of discrimination by 2030 through enforcing the anti-discrimination laws and providing adequate budgetary allocations to institutions mandated to promote gender equality, equity and empowerment of women and girls. National Gender and Equality Commission is responsible for the implementation of this commitment. During the reporting period, the Commission implemented all of the 14 activities planned, and cumulative achievements over the last two years shows a positive trend towards realization of the set key outputs.

The Commission met its target for eleven (11) of the activities. Development partners, government agencies, international non-governmental organizations, private sector, foundation, and community based network of Special Interest Groups supported the Commission realize most of the achievements and targets. The Commission activities were facilitated by various factors among them existing legislations and receptive development partners. Some of the major challenges during the reporting period included budget constraints, and limited coverage in the implementation of the activities due to Covid-19 pandemic.

In order to accelerated full implementation of this commitment, the Commission shall continue to invest in the Information, Communications and Technology to effectively and efficiently implement public education programs on gender equality and freedom from discrimination, take advantage of the growing national jurisprudence on matters of equality and inclusion to enhance compliance with the principles of gender equality and freedom from discrimination, and expand opportunities for involving men and boys in the realization of women and girl's empowerment.

Through the implementation of ICPD25 **Commitment 16**, Kenya seeks to ensure universal access to quality reproductive health services, including prevention and management of GBV, in humanitarian and fragile contexts. During the reporting period, the COVID-19 pandemic occasioned a generalized humanitarian situation which was unprecedented. One lesson that was learnt from this pandemic during the reporting period is that preparedness and mitigation measures, that are an integral part of programming for humanitarian situations, should be enhanced. In an effort to enhance provisions of SRH services in humanitarians setting, the minimum standards for prevention and response to gender-based violence in emergencies was disseminated in the 47 counties during the reporting period.

A key milestone for **Commitment 17** during 2020-2021 is the establishment of the ICPD25 module in National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (e-NIMES) which was undertaken in December 2020 by the Monitoring and Evaluation Department (MED) in the State Department for Planning. It will be a game changer in the tracking, monitoring and reporting of the commitments once it is active because it will enable online reporting/updating for each of the commitments. The TWG members were trained on e-NIMES during the reporting period.



Introduction

In 1994, the United Nations member states and a wide range of other stakeholders convened in Cairo for the International Conference on Population and Development. This Conference was very significant because it moved the focus of population policies and programmes away from a human numbers to human lives. It put emphasis on improving the lives of individuals and respect for human rights.

Some of the specific areas that were singled out for action in an effort to improve the wellbeing of populations worldwide were: Economic growth and sustainable development; Gender equality, equity and empowerment; Family; Reproductive rights and reproductive health; Urbanization and internal migration; Technology, research and development; and Economic growth and sustainable development.

At the conclusion of the Conference, the United Nations member states agreed on a Programme of Action (PoA) that would guide the development and implementation of population policies and programmes for a period of 20 years from 1994 to 2014. However, as the year 2014 approached, it was apparent that the goals of the PoA would not be achieved on time and therefore a decision was made to extend the implementation period beyond the year 2014.

The Nairobi Summit on ICPD25 that was held in 2019 was convened to take stock of what the world had achieved in implementing the 1994 ICPD PoA. This forum was also used to get the United Nations member states, International organizations, and other stakeholders to commit to continue supporting the implementation of the PoA over the period leading to the year 2030. In this regard the United Nations member states, International organizations, and other stakeholders made specific commitments to achieve the goals of the PoA.

Kenya made seventeen (17) commitments aimed at improving the wellbeing of her citizens. The implementation of these commitments are expected to compliment the country's efforts toward achieving the goals of the following development frameworks: Kenya Vision 2030, The Big Four Agenda, Population Policy for National Development, African Union Agenda 2063, and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Kenya's seventeenth commitment mandates The National Treasury and Planning, through the National Council for Population and Development, to track and report on the implementation of each of the seventeen commitments. The development of the 2020-2021 Progress Report on Implementation of the ICPD25 Kenya Country Commitments is part of the ongoing efforts by the country to track and report and the achievements being made to fulfil the seventeen commitments.

Data and Methods

The second progress report on the implementation of the ICPD25 Kenya Country Commitments was compiled by members of the ICPD25 Technical Working Group. Data that was used to compile this report was sourced from the following institutions; State Department for Early Learning and Basic Education; State Department for Vocational and Technical Training; Ministry of Health; State Department for Labour; State Department for Youth Affairs; State Department for Gender, State Department for Social Protection; Council of Governors; Anti-FGM Board; Kenya National Bureau of Statistics; National Gender and Equality Commission; and National Council for Population and Development.

Development of the first draft of this report was undertaken in a workshop held at the Kenya School of Government in Embu from 14th to 18th September 2021. During the workshop, members of the TWG first discussed and agreed on the report outline. The members were grouped and assigned the commitments they were to work on after which each group went ahead to produce the first draft report of their respective commitments. These drafts were reviewed in the workshop plenary and feedback for further improvement given to each group.



After the workshop, each group was given a week to refine their reports and consult with their institutions before submitting the updated reports to NCPD for editing and compilation into one document. During this period, edited report was shared with each of the institutions for validation before the final document was produced and shared with the NCPD management for review and approval. The approved document was submitted for design, layout and printing before being shared with the Cabinet Secretary for final approval. This was followed by the launch and dissemination of the consolidated report.

Implementation Status of Commitments

Commitment 1

Employ innovation and technology to ensure adolescents and youth attain the highest possible standard and eliminate teenage pregnancies by 2030.

Overview of Commitment

This commitment seeks to improve health of teenagers, adolescents and youth to the highest possible standard including eliminating teenage pregnancies by 2030. In order to attain this commitment, the Government identified the need to raise the efforts to address the problem of teenage pregnancies, new adolescent and youth HIV infections and harmful practices such as child marriages. Further, it also sought to ensure universal access to friendly quality reproductive health services and information to the youth and adolescents. In pursuit of the above objectives, increased access to advanced technology for digital Health solutions was underscored as a critical mechanism to enhance delivery of reproductive health services and information to adolescents and young people.

Past and current efforts to achieve the objectives of the commitment

The Government of Kenya has prioritized the teenagers, adolescent and youths' reproductive health. Further, various coordination structures and mechanisms were established in order to ensure that teenagers and adolescents concerns are addressed. The Kenya AIDS Strategic Framework (II) has integrated policy guidance for provision of SRH and HIV in Emergency settings e.g. COVID-19. The National Government has also provided leadership on development of policies, guidelines and frameworks to guide ASRH interventions. Recognition of adolescents and young people SRH as a priority focus area also remains a key area of intervention. Ministry of Health and other Government institutions continue to have great partnership with stakeholders at National and County level. This has continued to support collaboration in service delivery at county level. Further, the Government has put in place a mechanism for the coordination of partners through national and county TWGs remain critical in moving this agenda.

Key Actions/Activities Planned for Implementation in 2020-2021

In 2020/2021, the Ministry planned to implement various activities geared towards elimination of teenage pregnancies by 2030. These activities are highlighted below under the following two objectives:

Objective 1: Improve health of adolescents and youth to the highest possible standard

1. Develop applications for youth friendly Sexual Reproductive Health (SRH) information
2. Integrate and nurture AYS-RHR related social enterprises and innovations in SRH programming at all levels
3. Establish, operationalize multi-sectoral collaboration working groups at National and County Level (health, youth, education) and harmonization of policies
4. Finalize and implement strategic MoH policies (RH Policy and RH commodity security strategy) and disseminate at all levels



5. Conduct education and demand creation at community level for SRH interventions including abstinence for minors
6. Advocate for integration of comprehensive SRH services in UHC package

Objective No. 2: Eliminate teenage pregnancies by 2030

1. Develop and implement a health sector response action plan for teenage pregnancy
2. Develop and implement strategies to increase access to age-appropriate information/life skills including advocacy for abstinence for adolescents and young people in and out of school using multiple approaches
3. Develop and implement SRH care giver capacity building and support mechanism for care givers handling adolescents and young people in and out of school using multiple approaches and stakeholders
4. Increase access to adolescent and youth friendly health services and support for school re-entry and services for first time mothers
5. Develop a health sector adolescent SRH service segmentation SOP/guideline to fast enhance individualized quality access to services to adolescents and youth
6. Generate and disseminate evidence on context specific interventions that reduce and mitigate the impact of teenage pregnancy.



Key Achievements in 2020-2021

Objective 1: Improve health of adolescents and youth to the highest possible standard

An adolescent health survey was undertaken as part of the periodic review and monitoring, evaluation and reporting on policy and strategy implementation as well as resource utilization for adolescent health. The survey report is complete, awaiting launch, dissemination, and utilization of findings for policy change. There is now an active National Adolescent Health Technical Working Group, which has representation from various other TWGs that touch on adolescent health. These include the National ASRH TWG, Adolescent HIV TWG, Child and Adolescent tuberculosis TWG, National Adolescent Nutrition TWG and Non-Communicable Diseases TWGs.

These TWGs facilitated enhanced advocacy and communication campaign for adolescent and young people's agenda during the COVID-19 pandemic. These campaigns included the Tujulishane campaign, which was a social media driven campaign. Draft Adolescent and school health strategies were developed to mainstream lessons learnt on care of learners. These documents are awaiting finalization, launch and dissemination in the financial year 2021/2022.

Objective No. 2: Eliminate teenage pregnancies by 2030

Increasing access to age-appropriate SRH information/life skills for adolescents in and out of school using multiple approaches (curriculum, youth empowerment programmes, digital platforms, parent and teacher engagement, school health programmes, faith institutions, mentorships) remains a priority intervention to end teenage pregnancy. During the period under review, Community handbook for adolescents, parents and community leaders has been developed and is awaiting launch and dissemination.

Additionally, a handbook targeted at adolescents' development has been finalized through collaborative work with young people and their parents. The documents contain critical information on COVID-19 prevention, life skills, Life goals and choices, ASRH, Nutrition, and HIV prevention that is implemented at the community level at community level by adolescents, their caregivers and community volunteers.



Challenges

During the period under review, the following were the challenges that were encountered during the implementation of activities under Commitment 1;

1. This commitment had political good will and policy frameworks in place that placed the young people at the center of the intervention. However, there is lack of compact resources targeted at holistic response to the improvement of the health of this population.
2. Fragmented implementation of Adolescent Health Programs. This is partly driven by lack of a holistic implementation guidance due to the ASRH policy 2015 Implementation framework which ended in 2020/2021 financial year.
3. Policy and legal conflict/ gaps: e.g. responding to the minors and adults in the context of the law of the land and lack of a framework for domesticated holistic interventions for ASRH and address emerging issues such as COVID -19 implication for ASRH.
4. Inadequate sub-national, sub-county and facility adolescent health TWGs for bilateral feedback between the National and county governments.
5. Inadequate and poorly equipped Adolescent friendly centers across the country and facilitate health care workers to be able to provide a comprehensive adolescent package of care at community and facility level.

Recommendations

To enhance the implementation of Commitment 1, the following actions are recommended;

1. Finalization, launch and dissemination of key strategic documents: Kenya Adolescent Health Survey Report; Kenya Adolescent Health Policy and Strategy; Kenya School Health Strategy (Making every school a health promoting school); and Community handbook for adolescents, parents, and community leaders.
2. Development, validation and launch of operational documents: Review of the ASRH policy; Development of ASRH service delivery guidelines; Division of Adolescent and School Health Monitoring and Evaluation Framework; and Division of Adolescent and School Health Communication Strategy.



Commitment 2

Eliminate preventable maternal and newborn morbidity and mortality, mother to child transmission of HIV, and severe morbidity such as fistulas by 2030.

Overview of Commitment

This commitment seeks to eliminate preventable maternal and newborn morbidity and mortality by 2030, eliminate mother to child transmission and childbirth complications including obstetric fistula by 2030. Further, it recognizes that the common causes of maternal morbidity and mortality such as obstetric hemorrhage, abortion complications, and sepsis and hypertensive disease in pregnancy are essentially preventable. This commitment also seeks to underpin the Governments continued focus to remedy the long-term morbidity experienced mainly by young mothers such as obstetric fistula, eclampsia, prematurity and mental illness. Additionally, elimination of mother to child transmission of HIV in the context of advanced use and efficacy of ARVs is a commitment within reach for Kenya. However, the increase in new HIV infections and poor adherence to HIV care undermines the efforts to eliminate mother to child transmission and health of young people living with HIV.

The Government has invested in the following areas to drive progress towards commitment 2: Ensure access to high-quality maternal and newborn health services; Increase demand and utilization of MCH services; Ensure accountability for maternal and perinatal deaths; Increased access, demand and accountability for high quality family planning interventions; Increase access, demand and accountability for high quality HIV prevention and care interventions targeting adolescents and young



people; and Increase number of women and girls living with obstetric fistula receiving access to care and rehabilitation. The overall goal is to reduce maternal mortality rate from 364 per 100,000 live births in 2014 to less than 100, increase skill delivery from 60 percent in 2014 to 90 percent, reduce newborn death from 27 per 1,000 live births in 2014 to 11 per 1,000 live births; Increase mCPR from 50 to 70 percent and reduce MTCT rate from 12.4 percent in 2019 to less than 5 percent by 2030. Additionally, the implementation of these interventions would see a reduction on number of women who experience obstetric fistula and provide rehabilitation care to about 2,000 women previously living with OF.

Past and current efforts to achieve the objectives of the commitment

The agenda of eliminating preventable maternal and newborn mortality continues to receive increased political good will and engagement, which has facilitated improved resource allocation. Some of the Government initiatives that have received this support are Beyond Zero Campaign and Linda Mama Program. These initiatives are aimed at improving access to skilled birth attendance. In addition to this, the National and County governments, in partnership with various stakeholders, continue gradual expansion of the infrastructure, provision of medical equipment and human resources for health to address the increased need and demand for the maternal, child and HIV services in the country.

To sustain accessibility to quality Family planning services, the country has invested in FP service delivery, health information management and FP technologies/commodities to ensure quality services and commodity security. Family planning is a critical intervention to help prevent unplanned pregnancies in order to avert maternal and neonatal mortalities. The Government has continued to contribute to procurement of family planning and HIV commodities through domestic funding. Kenya's Family Planning programme is supported by commitments from Government and international donors. At the London Summit on Family Planning in 2012, the Government pledged an additional 1 million US Dollars (USD) per year to increase national financing for FP commodities and services. However, since the commencement of a devolved system of government in 2013, funding has been erratic. Funding declined from more than USD 12 million in 2013/14, when there was still a budget line for commodities, to a total of less than USD 1.5 million between 2014/15 and 2017/18 combined. In the 2019/2020 FY, the Government allocated KES 540 million (UHC), 250 million (National Treasury) and 200 million (THS-UC project). There has been sustained push for domestic financing of family planning interventions.

The Government has in the past invested in development of policy documents including RH policy 2020/2030, national protocols for the improving reproductive, maternal and new-born care. These protocols and guidelines include the Maternal and Perinatal Death Surveillance and Response (MPDSR) tools and guidelines; National Maternal and Newborn Quality of Care Standards, National Family planning guidelines; National guidelines on management of Sexual violence in Kenya amongst others. The period under review also continued to experience the unprecedented global COVID-19 pandemic whose spread and concomitant containment measures had a direct impact functionality of the health system and increased vulnerability to poor maternal and reproductive health.

Key Actions/Activities Planned for Implementation in 2020-2021

During the period under review, the Ministry of Health planned to implement the following activities aimed at eliminating preventable maternal and newborn morbidity and mortality;

1. Equip 3,500 health facilities with assorted MNH equipment to provide EmONC
2. Capacity building of in service health care workers in providing HIV, FP, EmONC, post abortion care and QOC standards
3. Ensure availability of critical commodities including HIV (testing kits, ARVS and lab monitoring reagents), Family planning (FP), critical EmONC commodities (Oxytocin, Magnesium Sulphate, Oxygen and blood products) through domestic funding
4. Increase by 500 the number of midwives trained into service from nursing /medical training schools every year



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5. Provide technical assistance to counties to adopt the National referral protocols for maternal and child services
 6. Strengthening of data management and use for decision making for FP, HIV and maternal health including routine reporting and real-time data relay, digitization of reporting and connectivity between clients, facilities and national system through telemedicine
 7. Increase budget allocation for FP commodities by 10% every year by both levels of the Government
 8. Capacity build communities including mentor mothers, CHWs, CHEWs, for provision of FP, HIV and maternal newborn information and interventions through dissemination of IEC and training materials.
 9. Establish and implement Establish and implement FP pharmacovigilance in all 47 counties
 10. Equip and support at least 2 county referral facilities to integrate fistulae management into routine care
 11. Integrate obstetric fistula prevention and management into the Linda Mama and UHC package of care
 12. Develop and roll out SRH, HIV, TB, GBV prevention and control frameworks /guidelines including eMTCT to all the 47 counties
 13. Strengthen integration and accountability of SRH/HIV/STI multi-sectoral coordination at national and county level
 14. Increase decentralization of HIV testing, linkage care and treatment delivery points
 15. Expand Mentor mother program across all the 47 counties

Key Achievements in 2020-2021

Here below are the key achievements during the reporting period;

- 1. Equipping of infrastructure for maternal and new born;** In an effort to enhance the capacity of health facilities to deal with maternal and neonatal health issues, the quantification and specification for basic laboratory and maternity equipment for 1,032 health centres and 4,439 dispensaries finalized during the reporting period.
- 2. Capacity building of in service and pre-service health care workers;** At least 13,000 health workers were trained on Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care (EmONC) while 50 midwifery educators/tutors inducted on how to deliver the updated competency-based syllabi/curricula. Over the same period, more than 546 health workers trained on obstetric fistula care while another 450 were trained on HIV care including provision of Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) services. With regard to family planning, 2,946 health workers from across the 47 counties were capacity built on counselling, services and reporting.
- 3. Policy and guidelines:** The COVID-19 Reproductive and maternal health continuity guideline was developed and disseminated across to all the 47 counties. The reproductive health policy 2020-2030 was finalised and is awaiting dissemination.
- 4. Empowering of communities;** The National AIDS Control Council (NACC) in conjunction with the HIV and AIDS Tribunal supported capacity building of 200 stakeholders/community members in each of the 47 counties on creation of awareness on human rights, stigma and discrimination.
- 5. Strengthening of coordination and accountability:** During the reporting period, 60 national Maternal and Perinatal Death Surveillance and Response (MPDSR) Trainers of Trainers (ToTs) trained. In addition to this, training for 28 County MPDSR Committees was undertaken in an effort to strengthen MPDSR implementation at all levels.
- 6. Resources and availability of critical commodities:** Budgetary allocation for Family planning commodities has increased by over 10% of the previous year. There was sustained supply chain for the provision of FP commodities and introduction of new maternal commodities.
- 7. Expanding mentor mother program:** The following were the outcomes realized:



- Sustained ANC and skilled birth attendance increase. Skilled delivery from 62% in 2017 to 75% in 2019 and to 83% in 2021.
- Increased access to modern methods of family planning from 53% in 2014 of married women using a modern method of contraception (mCPR) to 62 % (2021)
- MMR 342/100,000live births (2017) from 364/100000 live births in 2014
- The country has been able to introduce new reproductive maternal health commodities and devices since 2016 to reduce child birth related deaths and severe complications such as the heat stable carbetocin for preventing postpartum hemorrhage (PPH), NASG and Uterine Balloon tamponade for PPH management
- Expanded contraceptive method mix with additional new contraceptive methods (levonorgesteral intrauterine device system and subcutaneous depot injection (DMPA –SC)
- The Ministry of Health have finalized and disseminated *Maternal Newborn Health Standards for Improving Quality of Care* and *MNH Quality of Care Assessment Tools* in line with *WHO Standards for Improving Quality of Maternal and Newborn Care in health facilities (2016)*.
- Mainstreamed maternal and reproductive health responsiveness in emergencies through development and dissemination of RH guidelines during COVID-19 emergency. This ensured mitigation of impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on service continuity and health women and girls
- For the financial year 2021/2022, the health budget has increased from 111.7 billion to 121:1 billion Shillings. These funds largely go into health systems strengthening towards Universal Health Coverage (UHC). Partnerships with development partners have facilitated great achievements in the Family Planning arena.



Facilitating Factors, Challenges and Opportunities

Poor quality maternal and newborn health services remain a hindrance to ending preventable maternal/newborn deaths as envisioned in the SDGs and UHC. Despite the increase in access to services, high rates of adverse outcomes for women and their infants including maternal and newborn mortalities, stillbirths and ill-health still persists, this is a reflection of the quality of antenatal, intrapartum and postnatal and skilled birth services in health facilities. Despite having a budget line for procurement of commodities, there is need to have funding for FP/Maternal services and programing to reduce donor dependency. An urgent comprehensive investment case and country owned holistic interventions are needed if this commitment is to be realized.

The period under review also coincides with the COVID-19 pandemic and its impact on the economy and service delivery. Data from the Kenya Health Information System show a drop of FP visits from 5,495,975 visits in 2018/2019 to in the financial year 2019/2020. In FY 2020/2021, this situation has not changed significantly. This could be attributed to potential clients who have continued to experienced situations where their priorities have shifted to more pressing needs of the family but could also mirror the adaptation of the mitigation guidelines to more longer lasting options for family planning.

The high-level political good will and existing policies and strategies have been critical enablers of the implementation of activities. There has been progressive improvement in domestic resources especially for the FP commodities, HIV and maternal and newborn health due to the sustained advocacy work. The COVID -19 situation and rapid decline in donor funding for programs significantly affected the ability to optimally implement the activities as initially envisioned. Harnessing the county level investments, partners/CSOs investments and implementation was critical though sub-optimal. To reduce reliance on donors for the procurement of family planning commodities, the Government has a budget line for procurement of family planning commodities and technologies. Due to efforts in advocacy for family planning and increased capacity of health workers to offer a comprehensive range of methods, the demand for contraceptives increased.



However, overall expenditure on procurement of family planning commodities and response does not match the increased demand and need based on the country's demography. The management for obstetric fistula remains a challenge due to low number of health care providers with the required skills. During the 2020/2021 financial year for instance, health care providers were trained in Fistulae care through partner sponsored camps. There is need for continued advocacy for the financing and programming of the OF care through sustainable options.

Going forward opportunities still lie in the establishment of e-tools for monitoring and tracking investments in SRH, social accountability platforms (under commitment 3) and integration of maternal health in the HIV situation room to ensure accountability and efficient use of resources. The RH policy 2021-2030 also proposes operationalization of a partnership framework in SRH to align the different players in the space. The MOH continues to maintain the advocacy and leveraging of the existing opportunities such as MTEF processes and UHC to ensure progressive increment in domestic resource investment, which are critical for commitment 2 to be achieved.

As Development Partners' funding decreases, the Government of Kenya is required to increase domestic financing for family planning commodities and services. Since Kenya is classified as Middle-income country, the Government of Kenya will be required to meet all the cost of procurement, warehousing and distribution of family planning commodities and services by 2023/2024 when the donors are expected to pull out. In the financial year 2020/2021, the government disbursed USD 5.1 million to Family Planning commodities against the allocated USD 7.9 million. In addition to the Development Partners USD 3 million, Kenya requires USD 20 million to finance these strategic commodities. To bridge funding gap for FP, GOK and development partners agreed on a formula that would have FP fully funded domestically by 2024.

Other FP challenges include limited availability and access to FP products and technologies in health facilities; suboptimal involvement of the private sector in FP; mismatch between FP commodity stocking and FP strategies; fluctuation of FP budget line over the years; and diminishing donor support and loss of FP budget line post devolution. There is an ongoing advocacy for enhanced FP funding and there is good political will in provision of quality RH, including FP services. KEMSA has capacity to procure, warehouse and distribute FP commodities in a timely manner. More resources are required from domestic sources to bridge the funding gap in line with the forecasting and quantification of FP commodities report of 2020. This implies that more resources need to be allocated in technical support in service delivery to improve accessibility and quality of services for all Kenyans.

In the context of the country's devolved health system, efforts from both levels of government in addressing commitment 2 aspirations are critical. However, the systematic tracking of inputs from sub-national level is sub-optimal. It is desirable that moving forward, mechanisms are established to track and highlight efforts at the sub-national level that contribute to the outcomes observed for accountability.

Commitment 3

Progressively increase health sector financing to 15 percent of total budget, as per the Abuja declaration, by 2030.

Overview of Commitment

Kenya committed to progressively increase health sector financing to 15 percent of total budget by 2030 in line with the Abuja declaration. This is expected to enable the country cover the cost of implementing Universal Health Coverage including Linda Mama package, financing of essential commodities such as family planning and HIV from domestic resources. In order to attain this commitment, the Government



identified the need to increase resource allocation and investment for SRH including maternal & newborn health and FP. Further, the Government also continues to address efficient use of the resources through strengthening of coordination, partnerships tracking and accountability frameworks.

Past and current efforts to achieve the objectives of the commitment

The Government has over the year's increased budgetary allocation from domestic resources for FP, HIV and Linda Mama. Aligned to the MTEF and program specific forecasting and quantification, the Government has incrementally apportioned additional resources towards meeting the needs of the population. As a result, Government funding for FP commodities increased from Kshs 58.1 million in 2017/2018 to Kshs 63.5 million in 2018/2019. For Linda Mama, Government funding increased from Kshs 3.9 billion in 2017/2018 to Kshs 4.3 billion in 2018/2019 and to 4.6 billion in 2019/2020.

Outcomes 2020/2021

The Government has progressively increased its budgetary allocation to the Health sector. The Ministry has a unified explicit UHC benefit package that includes sexual and reproductive health. The Ministry has a budgetary allocation towards basic and maternity equipment for Primary Health Care facilities. Through UHC program, there is increased budgetary allocation to essential medicines including maternal health, family planning and HIV commodities. County Governments have committed to progressively invest in health. They have committed to allocate not less than 30% of their budget to health.



Key Actions/Activities Planned for Implementation in 2020-2021

During this reporting period, the following activities were planned for implementation;

1. Conduct robust annual forecasting and quantification of life -saving SGBV kits and drugs, RH and HIV prevention commodities
2. Develop and disseminate evidence-based investment cases for the three transformative results from the ICPD commitments i.e. zero unmet family planning, zero maternal deaths and zero gender based violence.
3. Conduct advocacy and resource mobilization forums
4. Hold annual SRH /Gender intergovernmental forums and stocktaking
5. Develop and operationalize an online resource tracking platform for SRH interventions
6. Undertake periodic supervisions, COEs and TWGs at National and County level
7. Institutionalize social accountability approaches in SRH and Gender interventions at all levels including an annual community SRH dialogue day.



Key Achievements in 2020-2021

In an effort to increase resource allocation and investment in SRH during the reporting period, the annual forecasting and quantification for FP and HIV commodities was done and the National Supply Chain Strategy was complete. Further to this, Kshs 4 billion was allocated to NHIF for the Linda Mama program, which provides health insurance to pregnant women and postnatal mothers.

During the reporting period, several meetings were held with the aim of strengthening coordination and accountability of the SRH programme. These meetings include the SRH partners and Intergovernmental forum as well as six monthly National FP Commodity Technical Working Group meetings. In addition to this, the reproductive and maternal health dashboard was developed and put into use. This dashboard tracks commodity use, service delivery and training activities.



Facilitating Factors, Challenges and Opportunities

The greatest opportunity for the health sector in general is the political commitment to achieve UHC by 2022 through a primary healthcare approach. SRH is a key entry point for primary healthcare services. The Government in the spirit of UHC, Linda Mama and MTEF, which are all active agendas, continues



to progressively invest domestic resources in health. The fact that health is part of the Big Four Agenda provides a critical opportunity for the country to expand the percentage contribution of GDP to health. The COVID-19 pandemic significantly skewed the use of the resources to respond to the pandemic. Advocacy remains critical to ensure maternal, SRH, FP, GBV and HIV agendas are prioritized. There is need to finalize the RH policy 2020 for the country and other investment cases and social accountability instruments to mainstream the implementation of this commitment.

Moving forward, the following opportunities need to be tapped to increase the employability and life-skills of youth in the country; Political good will from Government as well as good will and partnership from all stakeholders. Critical actions must include development of the investment cases and using them as tools for advocacy for targeted resources for RH. Additionally, there is need to tap in the ongoing NHIF and UHC dialogue to ensure inclusion of critical packages in the funding agenda.

Commitment 4

Improve support to older persons, persons with disabilities, orphans, and vulnerable children.

Overview of Commitment

Under this commitment, Kenya strives to enhance management and coverage of the social protection investment by progressively improving support to older persons, persons with disabilities, orphans and vulnerable children and other persons with a form of vulnerability. This will be realized by increasing the core social protection investment from 0.8 percent of Gross Domestic Product to at least 2 percent by the year 2030 with an aim of ensuring that all Kenyans live in dignity and exploit their human capabilities for their own social and economic development.

The commitment is in line with national, regional and international legal frameworks such as: The Constitution of Kenya (2010) Article 43 which asserts the “*right for every person...to social security and binds the State to provide appropriate social security to persons who are unable to support themselves and their dependents*”. Other Articles in the Constitution which touch on social protection are Article 53 on children, Article 54 on persons with disabilities and Article 57 on older members of the society.

Article 21 establishes the progressive realization of social and economic rights and obligates the State to “*observe, respect, protect, promote, and fulfil the rights and fundamental freedoms in the Bill of Rights*.”; the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), which recognizes social protection as a fundamental human right for all citizens of the world and; the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights (1981).

Past and current efforts to achieve the objectives of the commitment

Social protection has been implemented in Kenya for many years in various forms that include both non-contributory and contributory schemes. In 2004, the Government started the cash transfers programmes, targeting the vulnerable groups with the aim of supporting households living with and taking care of orphans and vulnerable children. It targeted 500 households in the then three districts of Kwale, Garissa and Nairobi.

Later the government introduced the Older Persons Cash Transfer and Person with Severe Disability Cash Transfer programmes in 2007 and 2010 respectively. Currently, the Government is implementing three cash transfer programmes namely; Older Persons Cash Transfer, People with Severe Disabilities Cash Transfer and Orphans and vulnerable Children Cash Transfer that cover a total of 1,233,219 persons receiving a stipend of Ksh 2,000 per month paid bi-monthly.



The expenditure for these three cash transfer programmes is estimated at Kshs 30 billion per year which is far below the expected expenditure of Kshs 400 billion for universal coverage of all the poor and vulnerable in Kenya. By the end of FY 2020/21, the government had disbursed a total of Kshs 166.9 billion to support the programme. The Government has also established other programmes/initiatives to support the vulnerable groups. These include: Street Family Rehabilitation Trust Fund; Persons with Disabilities Fund; Establishment of Kirinyaga Rescue Centre for neglected and abused older persons; Presidential Secondary School Bursaries; the Economic Inclusion project and; the Nutrition Improvement through Cash and Health Education (NICHE) among others.

In an effort to transform the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) into a Pension scheme, the NSSF Act (2013) was enacted with the aim of: ensuring provision of basic social security to Kenyans; increasing membership coverage of the social security scheme in the country as it requires all employers including the government, to register their employees and contribute to the Fund; and to bring within the ambit of the Act self-employed persons to access social security for themselves and their dependents. As a result of this, there has been an increase in NSSF membership from 1.2 million in 2013 to 2.9 million in 2020 with the Fund value standing at Ksh. 284 billion.

Summary of achievements made under the commitment in 2019-2020

Summary of achievements made under the commitment in 2019-2020

During this period, the Social Protection Investment Plan for Kenya Vision 2030 was finalized. One advocacy fora with members of the parliamentary committee on Labour and Social welfare, to discuss various policies and bills pertaining to the sector, was convened. Besides that, a total of 766,424 older persons, 37,104 persons with severe disabilities, and 295,316 orphans and vulnerable children were supported through the Cash Transfer Programme (*InuaJamii*).

In addition, 22,000 OVCs were provided with educational scholarships, 3,650 persons with albinism were provided with sunscreen lotion and protective clothing and 1,030 street persons were rehabilitated and reintegrated back to their families and communities during the same period. The National Social Security Fund (NSSF) enrolled a total of 61,458 new employers and 348,291 new individual members to the scheme. This increased the members' funds by Kshs 34.519 billion by the end of this period.



Key Actions/Activities Planned for Implementation in 2020-2021

During the period under review the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection pursued the following three objectives:

Objective 1: To increase the core social protection investment

In order for the Country to realize increased investment in the core social protection, the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection in 2020-2021 period planned to implement the following activities:

1. Implement the Social Protection Investment Plan for Kenya Vision 2030
2. Convene advocacy fora with Parliamentarians, MCAs and development partners
3. Implement the graduation model

Objective 2: To enhance management and coverage of core Social Protection Investment

To enhance management and coverage of core social protection investment in Kenya, the following activities were planned for implementation in the FY 2020/21:

1. Operationalize the National Steering Committee for Social Protection (NSCSP),
2. Develop and implement the social registry for Social Protection programmes
3. Provide cash transfer to all eligible Older Persons (OP, 70+),
4. Support 47,000 Persons with Severe Disabilities (PwSD) with Cash transfer
5. Support 353,000 Orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) with Cash transfer



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6. Support PWD entrepreneurs with LPO financing under AGPO
 7. Provide sunscreen lotion to 3,800 persons with albinism
 8. Establish rescue centres for abused and neglected older persons
 9. Provide Educational scholarships to 30,000 OVCs under the Presidential bursary programme
 10. Rehabilitate and re-integrate 2000 street families back to communities.

Objective 3: Improve social security coverage in the both formal and informal sectors

Towards enhancing social security coverage in the country, the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) planned to undertake the following activities;

1. Register 311,478 new members to the Fund
2. Register 43,993 new employers
3. Enhance members' funds by Kshs 23.184 billion
4. Develop one (1) social security product for the informal sector with short-term maturity period.



Key Achievements in 2020-2021

The Government through the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection has achieved a significant number of targets during the period under review as discussed below.

Objective 1: To increase the core social protection investment

Towards the realization of an increased investment in the core social protection, the Ministry Convened five (5) advocacy fora with key stakeholders with an aim to discuss various policies and legal frameworks pertaining the social protection sector and enhancing the funding of the sector. These fora include: one forum with MPs; 2 Joint Review and implementation support (JRIS) meetings with Development partners and; meeting with the County Governments of Makueni and Vihiga counties. Further, the Ministry commenced the implementation of the graduation model through the Economic inclusion project in 5 counties namely; Makueni, Marsabit, Kisumu, Taita Taveta and Murang'a. This project is aimed at empowering the Cash transfer beneficiaries economically and graduate them from poverty for self-reliance.

Objective 2: To enhance management and coverage of core Social Protection Investment

The Ministry carried out the following activities during the period under review: Operationalized the National Social Protection Steering Committee; provided Cash transfer to 34,536 Persons with Severe Disabilities (PwSD), 294,345 Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) and 763,670 Older Persons under the Inua Jamii programme; Supported 23 PWD entrepreneurs with LPO financing under AGPO; commenced Implementation of NICHE project to supplement the Cash transfer programme in households with children under the age of 2 years and expectant mothers; Provided Educational scholarships to 22,484 OVCs under the Presidential bursary programme; Reintegrated 2,285 street persons back to the community; Operationalized the Social Registry and populated with data for the poor and vulnerable from two (2) counties (Makueni and Vihiga) and; Established the Kirinyaga Rescue Centre which is currently hosting 45 abused and neglected Older Persons.

Objective 3: Improve social security coverage in the both formal and informal sectors

The National Social Security Fund (NSSF) achieved the following during the FY 2020/21: Registered 348,291 new members against a target of 311,478 which can be ascribed to implementation of an on-line (Unstructured Supplementary Service Device - USSD) registration system; Registered 61,458 new employers against a target of 43,993; increased the NSSF members' funds by Kshs 34.519 billion and; developed and implemented the *HabaHaba* savings plan targeting informal sector workers where a member can save a minimum of Kshs 25 per day. There were 172,000 members saving with NSSF under HabaHaba plan by the end of the Financial Year.



Contribution of CSOs, Private Sector and Other Actors

Kenya has greatly improved in cushioning the poor and vulnerable against shocks over time through implementation of programmes aimed at assisting these persons. This improvement has been realized through collaboration of the Kenyan Government and other Social Protection Players in the country. These players include: the World Bank and United Nations agencies which have collaborated with the Government in the development and operationalization of the Social Registry, implementation of the graduation model and NICHE programme among other initiatives; Equity Bank and Master Card Foundation who supplement Government efforts by implementing the Wings to Fly Programme that supports students from poor and vulnerable households; Red Cross Society, AMREF, Child Fund and others actors who implement cash and in-kind transfers to cushion the poor and vulnerable persons against shocks.

Facilitating Factors, Challenges and Opportunities

There is a strong legal framework, including the Constitution of Kenya (2010), which supports the commitment to cushion vulnerable persons. The Ministry of Labour and Social Protection has automated systems such as the Social Registry to curb duplication in SP programmes and USSD code for the NSSF member registration and contribution. The Ministry has also developed a Social Assistance bill which seeks to establish Social Assistance Fund in line with Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) and is in the process of reviewing the Social Protection Policy.

Despite significant expansion of the sector in recent years, there are major challenges facing the SP sector which include: prioritization of the extremely poor due to limited resources invested in social protection; lack of harmonization of the different social protection programmes which has reduced the efficiency of service delivery, and increased the strain on scarce administrative resources; the impact of COVID-19 pandemic that has led more people into poverty and also slowed down the planned member recruitment and awareness creation activities despite the fact that the Fund developed a technology-enabled product for ease of recruitment.

As a result of system upgrade and automation, the Ministry has an opportunity to link its systems with the others such as the Civil Registration System, NHIF, Retirement Benefits Authority (RBA) and other SP programmes MIS to avoid duplication and ease change management of the *Inuajamii* programme in case of beneficiary or caregiver death. Enactment of the Social Assistance Act will ensure transparency, accountability and efficient management of the Social Assistance Fund which is likely to attract big support from donors.

The facilitating factor in enhancement of social security coverage is the existence of a policy framework on social security in the country. This has facilitated recruitment of members from all sectors of the economy including the informal sector. In addition, automation of NSSF services such as member registration, filing of returns online, payment of contributions via M-Pesa services and Electronic Fund Transfer (EFT) bank services, and checking statements through the phone has played a critical role in enhancement of social security coverage.

However, the major challenges facing social security coverage in Kenya are: Court cases which hamper full implementation of NSSF Act No. 45 of 2013 and consequently realization of set targets on enhanced social security coverage; the impact of COVID-19 pandemic that slowed down member recruitment and awareness creation activities; reduction of contributions from County Governments due to enrolment of employees to the County Pension Fund; lack of coverage for Kenyan migrant workers; and loss of contributions due to downsizing of employees and closure of enterprises.



Further, informality poses some distinctive issues in providing retirement income that cannot be addressed merely by extending conventional pension systems to these workers. While some workers may have the potential to save for old age, others may not have the means to defer consumption without significant subsidies.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Kenya's social protection system is in a state of constant change. The changes have brought about an improvement in the efficiency, delivery, coverage, transfer values and general coordination. There is a marked reliance and use of technology in the delivery of social services. A significant advancement in this sector is the development and use of the Social Registry in the coordination of the sector initiatives. Public-private partnerships in the social protection sector have also contributed significantly to the funding and delivery of social protection programmes, as well as in the conceptualization and development of the different social protection products in Kenya.

However, there is still a big number of deserving persons who are yet to be covered. To address this, the Government and SP stakeholders need to:

1. Advance on complementarity and graduation of cash transfer programs – offering complementary such as financial literacy to manage and invest finances and Engaging them in an economic generating activities which is a sustainable way of cushioning them. This will make the beneficiaries self-reliance (graduate from poverty) hence exiting them from the cash transfer programs;
2. Increase funding for social protection so that the number of vulnerable persons covered can be increased;
3. Develop sustainable investments for Social Protection to reduce over reliance on the exchequer;
4. Extend Social Security coverage to the informal economy and Kenyans working abroad;
5. Enhance the requisite legislative and policy provisions for social protection and;
6. Strengthening coordination and collaboration with other SP actors to enhance targeting and reduce duplication of efforts

Commitment 5

Enhance integration of population, health and development programmes and projects into Medium Term Plans (MTPs) and the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) to ensure budgetary allocations and efficient implementation of programmes and projects by 2030.

Overview of Commitment

The 5th ICPD25 Kenya Country Commitment seeks to enhance integration of population, health and development programmes and projects into Medium Term Plans (MTPs) and the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) to ensure budgetary allocations and efficient implementation of programmes and projects by 2030. This commitment clearly recognizes the need to address the inter-relationship between population issues and socio-economic development with the aim of improving the population's quality of life as articulated in the Kenya Vision 2030 and ICPD Programme of Action (PoA).

Two objectives were developed to actualize this commitment through the implementation of the ICPD25 Kenya Country Commitments Action Plan. These objectives are:

1. To integrate population issues into the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all policies and programmes
2. To increase domestic financing for population programme by 2030.

In line with the ICPD PoA Kenya has been undertaking integration of population issues into Medium Term Plans of Kenya Vision 2030, County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) and the Medium Term Expenditure Frameworks (MTEF) budgeting process. This is aimed at ensuring the realization of the



goal of matching population growth with the available resources in order to improve the quality of life as articulated in Sessional Paper No. 3 of 2012 on Population Policy for National Development (PPND) and Kenya Vision 2030 Medium Term Plans.

The priority of the population sub-sector in Kenya Vision 2030 Medium Term Plans is the implementation of Sessional Paper No. 3 of 2012 on PPND. The goal is to 'Attain high quality of life for the people of Kenya by managing population growth that can be sustained within the available resources'. This goal requires the integration of population issues into development planning and budgeting process in the relevant sectors of the Kenyan economy. The implementation of PPND needs adequate resources so that it can effectively contribute to the goals and objectives of Kenya vision 2030, ICPD25 Kenya Country Commitment and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

In order to ensure adequate allocation of resources for the implementation of PPND, the Population Sub-Programme should be upgraded to a programme in the MTEF budgeting process. This action will enhance prioritization of the population programme in budget allocations by the Government.

Past Efforts and Current Efforts to Achieve Objectives of the Commitment

Kenya has made efforts to integrate population dynamics in the Medium Term Plans (MTPs), County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) and MTEF budgeting process at national and county level in line with the ICPD PoA. Population dynamics were integrated into Medium Term Plans for 2008-2012, 2013-2017 and 2018-2022. These dynamics were also incorporated into the 2018 -2022 County Integrated Development Plans. The MTPs and CIDPs serve as crucial reference documents in the MTEF budgeting process which is carried out on an annual basis at both national and county levels in Kenya.

In the MTEF budget, Population Management Services is a sub-programme in the Economic Policy and National Planning Programme. Budgetary allocation for integration of population dynamics in the MTPs and CIDPs as well as the coordination of the implementation of Population policy and programmes by NCPD is derived from the Economic Policy and National Planning Programme during the MTEF budgeting process.

In June 2019, Kenya developed the Population, Health and Environment (PHE) strategic Plan 2018-2022 whose goal is to promote a multi-sectoral integrated approach in the implementation of development projects and programmes by addressing population issues, health, and environment conservation simultaneously in order to achieve sustainable development.

The 2018-2022 Action Plan for the implementation of the Population Policy for National Development was developed in June 2019. The Action Plan provides clarity on what needs to be done by various actors and all the elements necessary to make the process of population policy implementation and its management effective and efficient. It also provides a basis for resource mobilization, coordination and synergies necessary for efficient implementation of PPND. In 2020, the review of Sessional Paper No. 3 on PPND was commenced with the aim of improving the country's population programme. This review is expected to culminate in a new population policy for Kenya in 2022.

Summary of Achievements Made Under the Commitment in 2019-2020

During the 2019-2020 reporting period, 40 planning officers were capacity built on how to integrate population dynamics in development planning. These officers were drawn from Kisumu, Kakamega, Vihiga, Bungoma, Narok, Nairobi, Homabay, Migori, Kitui and Turkana Counties. About 15 advocacy forums were held at both national and county levels to advocate for the integration of population dynamics in planning and budgeting. Three further analysis reports on the inter-linkages between population dynamics and other development variables were developed.



These reports were entitled: Impact of Teenage Pregnancies on Women Empowerment; Population and Allocation of Resources in Kenya - Should population be the Main Factor; and The State of Kenya Population Report 2020 on Zero Harmful Practices - Accelerating the Promise of ICPD25.

Over the same period, the country's population programme was allocated Kshs 129.6 million for the implementation of various population activities. The completion rate for the population programme activities in 2019-2020 was 92 percent.



Key Actions/Activities Planned for Implementation in 2020-2021

The planned activities under this commitment during the period under review were;

1. Conduct further analysis on the inter-linkages between population dynamics and other development variables
2. Advocate for integration of population dynamics at both county and national levels
3. Advocate for increased budgetary allocation for the population programme during the MTEF budgeting
4. Strengthen the national and county coordination mechanisms for efficient implementation of the population and development programme



Key Achievements in 2020-2021

Here below is a summary of the key achievements under Commitment 5 during the 2020-2021 period;

Objective 1: To integrate population issues into the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all policies and programmes

During the reporting period, three (3) further analysis reports on the inter-linkages between population dynamics and other development variables were produced. These reports were entitled;

1. Levels of Internal Migration and its Implications to Development Planning in Kenya: 'A desk review of existing literature to inform policy and programme'
2. Population Age Structure and Demographic Dividend in Kenya
3. State of Kenya Population Report 2021 on 'Women Empowerment in Kenya'.

Fourteen (14) advocacy forums were held at both national and county levels to advocate for the integration of population dynamics in planning and budgeting.

Objective 2: To increase domestic financing for population programme by 2030

Over the reporting period, NCPD was allocated Kshs 15.5million for the implementation of various population programme activities in the country. During the 2019-2020 the actual allocation was 129.6 million. This was the same year that the Council spear headed the successful Nairobi Summit on ICPD25. Though the actual allocation was less than what was allocated in 2019-2020, the Council was able to implement the integration activities that were earmarked for the 2020-2021period. The completion rate for the population programme activities in 2020-2021 was 92 percent.



Facilitating Factors, Challenges and Opportunities

The following are some of the factors that facilitated the achievements made during the 2020-2021 period;

1. The establishment of the NCPD as a Semi-Autonomous Government Agency (SAGA) with a Board of directors has placed it in a better position to mobilize resources from both government and development partners to implement population and development programmes



2. Population issues alongside Urbanization and Housing concerns have been mainstreamed within MTPs for the implementation of Kenya Vision 2030
3. Kenya Country Commitments made during the Nairobi Summit on ICPD25 mandated NCPD to track, monitor and report on the progress made in the implementation of the commitments
4. Population is a sub-programme in MTEF thereby facilitating budgetary allocation to NCPD for implementation of population and development activities
5. Presence of development partners who support implementation of population and development programmes

The implementation challenges experienced during the 2020/21 period were;

1. Weak legal framework for NCPD to coordinate implementation of PPND by state and non-state actors. This is because NCPD is established by a Legal Notice and not through an Act of Parliament which could enable it to enforce compliance on reporting of population and development projects and programmes being implemented by various state and non-state actors at both national and county levels
2. Weak linkage between the NCPD Annual Work Plan (AWP) and the activities earmarked in this commitment
3. Inadequate understanding of the inter-linkage of population and development. This has led to development and implementation of sectoral policies and programmes which do not integrate population issues
4. In the MTEF budgeting process, population sub-sector is a sub-programme in the Economic Policy and National Planning Programme and therefore it gets inadequate priority in budgetary allocation
5. The population sub-programme budget allocation was reduced from Kshs 129.6 million in 2019-2020 to 15.5 million in 2020-2021 hence some of the activities were not implemented.

Moving forward, the following opportunities exist and can be utilized to achieve the objectives of Commitment 5;

1. MTP for implementation of Kenya Vision 2030 and the Kenya Demographic Dividend Roadmap (2020) provide prospects for further integration of population variables in development plans and budgetary process
2. Political good will for the population programme which can be used to mobilize more resources for the population programmes and integration of population dynamics in development planning and budgeting
3. The momentum created after the successful hosting of the Nairobi Summit on ICPD25 has enhanced understanding on the inter-linkages between population and development and prospects for further integration of population issues in national development programmes
4. Existence of institutions of higher learning such as Population Studies Research Institute (PSRI) to facilitate capacity building on population issues and data. This can facilitate further integration for population issues in development.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The activities in Commitment No. 5 that were earmarked for implementation in 2020-2021 were implemented against a budget reduction of 32 percent. For the successful implementation of this Commitment in the coming years, the following recommendations are made;

1. Integrate Commitment 5 activities in the Council's AWP so that they can be planned for and allocated the necessary resources
2. Relevant MDAs need to implement the directive from the Head of Public Service dated 22nd November 2019 that approved ICPD25 Kenya Country Commitments for implementation by mainstreaming various key actions/activities in their MTEF budgeting process.



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3. The exchequer needs to find ways of ensuring timely disbursement to MCDAs of budgeted and approved funds. This will help to reduce delays in the implementation of projects and programmes
 4. Strengthen the inter-governmental coordination mechanism between the national and county governments. This will enhance the implementation of the ICPD25 Kenya Country Commitments at national and county level
 5. Finalize the review and development of the National Population Policy for Sustainable Development and its implementation plan to facilitate mainstreaming of integration of population issues in development planning at national and county level

Commitment 6

Enhance the capacity of relevant Government institutions to increase availability and accessibility to high-quality, timely and reliable population and related data.

Overview of Commitment

The government of Kenya acknowledges the importance of population and related data and evidence in informing policy and programme interventions both at national and sub-national levels. Kenya has an elaborate National Statistical System (NSS) that is coordinated by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) a National Statistics Office (NSO) which is the principal Government agency for collecting, analyzing and disseminating statistical data in Kenya and also the custodian of official statistical information.

Through the various research institutions, the Government has generated a wealth of data on various indicators including but not limited to population and development data. Despite all the efforts made in generating data, there still exists gaps with regard to the data availability/sharing, quality, timeliness and ultimately utilization with the aim of informing policy and programmes.

Another gap is the lack of/or weak capacity by various institutions with regard to data generation, analysis and sharing which is contributed to by lack of skills, funding and research infrastructure and to large extend funding. It is therefore expected that by implementation of this commitment, the objective of enhancing the capacity of relevant Government institutions to increase availability and accessibility to population data will be addressed.

Past and current efforts to achieve the objectives of the commitment

Several efforts by various government institutions supported by non-state organisations have been made in achieving the objective of this commitment. The Statistics Act of 2006 that established KNBS was revised in 2019 and this has enhanced the scope of KNBS and sets out principles to be observed in the collection of data. It has also empowered KNBS to use electronic means to collect data, empowered KNBS to correct or cancel statistical information that is found be inaccurate and also criminalizes misuse of data collected by KNBS.

Kenya Statistical Quality Assurance Framework (KeSQAF) was developed to provide KNBS as the National Statistics Office (NSO), a framework to better fulfil its role as a coordinator of the NSS on the issue of quality and in line with UN resolution ((UNCTAD, 2019). In addition to these efforts, KNBS has been building capacities within the National Statistical System to ensure production and dissemination of statistical information that conforms to UN fundamental principles of official statistics.

Further, the Bureau has continuously engaged stakeholders in the planning for production of statistics through its five-year institutional Strategic Plan with the aim of providing robust and quality statistics.



Summary of Achievements Made Under the Commitment in 2019-2020

One of the key achievements under this commitment during the 2019-2020 period was the implementation of the Kenya Population and Housing Census (KPHC) in August 2019 which covered over 12 million households in over 129,000 enumeration areas. The results on the size, composition, distribution of the population compiled and launched through 5 basic reports. Other reports that were produced during the same period were the 2019 Annual Economic Survey Report and the 2019 Annual Statistical Abstract.

Various capacity building activities were undertaken by Kenya during that period and included capacity building in data collection and management. Study tours were made by various teams from Kenya to Senegal, Ethiopia, Malawi, and South Africa.

Kenya joined other countries in Africa in celebrating the African Statistics Day (ASD) and the World Population Day (WPD) on 18th November 2019 and 11th July 2019 respectively at both the national and county levels. These forums were used to create statistical awareness to the public.

With the advent of COVID-19 in Kenya in March 2020, the country conducted a rapid assessment of the impact of the disease in Kenya. This was documented in the COVID-19 Impact Survey.

Key Actions/Activities Planned for Implementation in 2020-2021

A number of activities/actions were planned for implementation during 2020-2021 in order to achieve the above objective under this commitment. These were;

- Undertake institutional capacity assessment of relevant government institutions to provide quality, timely and reliable population data
- Promote data use for decision making
- Increase availability and accessibility of timely, reliable and high quality population and related data (SRH data through annual nationwide SRH DQAs) and Capacity building

Key Achievements in 2020-2021

Various achievements were made in the implementation of the planned activities as highlighted below:

- **Undertake institutional capacity assessment of relevant government institutions to provide quality, timely and reliable population data:** During the reporting period, the Bureau published and disseminated a framework for the National Statistical System (NSS), the Kenya Strategy for the Development of Statistics (KSDS), in April 2021.

It is aimed at mainstreaming statistics in the in national policies and planning processes. The report highlights the capacity building assessment done, whereby 19 Government institutions' capacity was assessed. The Strategy covers the period 2019-2023. This assessment provides a framework for institutions within the National Statistical System (NSS) to produce and disseminate official statistics for policy planning and evidence based decision making at national and county government levels, and in the private sector.

- **Undertake promotion of data use for decision making:** A number of achievements were made. A number of data use and sharing forums were held and included dissemination launches research dialogues/webinars and celebrations. Through these forums, over 5,841 hard copy reports and publications were issued out. Several documents and reports were produced and launched and included Economic survey of 2021, National Statistical Abstracts, Gross County Product, Kenya Facts and Figures, four quarterly Gross Domestic Product (GDP), four quarterly POP, four quarterly Producer Price Index (PPI), four quarterly labour force survey Leading economic indicators (12),



Consumer price Indices (12), Kenya Continuous Household Survey (KCHS), Poverty report, KSDS, NSS, State of Kenya report, ICPD plan of action, ICPD 1st report and COVID-19 reports among others. The international celebrations of the African Statistics Day (ASD) of 2020 and the World Population Day (WPD) of 2020 also served as crucial forums whereby data use was promoted. These celebrations were held both at national and at County levels. One County research dialogue was held in Kilifi County with data producers and users during the reporting period. One data users training workshop on population projections using Population Administration and Decision Information software (PADIs).

- **Increasing availability and accessibility of timely, reliable and high quality population and related data:** To increase data availability and access, various datasets (census data and others) were uploaded for public access through various digital platforms such as; Kenya National Data Archive (KeNADA), Kenya Information Systems (KenInfo), Information Management Integrated System (IMIS), Kenya Open data, Data visualization and Kenya Data Portal. One of the measures that was used to track use of data materials, was through the No of datasets/publications/reports that were downloaded.

In the reporting period, over 14,944 datasets and assorted reports/publications were downloaded for use in informing policy and programmes. During the year, preparatory activities for the planned Kenya Demographic Health Survey (KDHS) were undertaken development of the draft data collection tools. Additionally, one annual Sexual Reproductive Health (SRH) Data Quality Audit (DQAs) and capacity building was undertaken by the Ministry of Health.

- **Undertake capacity building on data collection and management among the relevant Government institution:** This activity was not planned for this reporting period however, some achievements were made towards realization of capacity building. One hundred and forty-two (142) Institutions were capacity built following recommendations from the institutional capacity assessment. Additionally, the capacity of eight 8 county statistical units was also built. The Counties included; Makueni, Laikipia, Kitui, Lamu, Nandi, Uasin Gishu, Isiolo and Mombasa.

Contribution of CSOs, Private Sector and Other Actors

Apart from the government led initiatives in addressing the objective of this commitment, several non-state institutions played various roles in enhancing capacity of relevant Government institutions to increase availability and accessibility to population data. These included; CSOs, Private sector and Development partners. Some of the contributions of the non-state actors was as follows:

- Promoting generation, dissemination and use of population data
- Financial support of government initiatives towards achievement of the commitment objective
- Joint implementation of data collection initiatives with government institutions and,
- Technical support in data generation and use

Facilitating Factors, Challenges and Opportunities

The factors that facilitated the achievements made during the 2020-2021 period were;

1. The existence of a new KNBS Strategic Plan in place with 5 strategies, 2 of which are in line with this commitment
2. Existence of the Kenya Strategy for the development of Statistics (KSDS) (2019/23) published in 2021.
3. Passage of the revised Statistics Act of 2019 which provides further strengthened the legal and technical capacity of KNBS in ensuring quality and timely statistics.



During the implementation of the planned activities in the reporting period, the following challenges were encountered;

1. Inadequate Funding for regular surveys like the KDHS in order to generate County specific indicators;
2. Delayed disbursement of funds by the exchequer and over-reliance on limited sources of funding;
3. Emerging issues like the Covid-19 Pandemic that affected statistical activities through delays in data collection and reallocation of funds and budgetary cuts
4. Interference on release or accessibility through court cases
5. Low response rates for some surveys
6. Mode of dissemination (web-based and even during launch and hard copies) available may not reach persons at grassroots levels;
7. Erroneous interpretation and misuse of statistics by some end-users.
8. Inadequate statistical capacity within the National Statistical System.
9. Data gaps and Synchronizing data collection and compilation with the interest of various stakeholders.

Despite the challenges that were encountered during implementation, there are opportunities that can be leveraged on to make more gains in achieving the objectives of Commitment 6. These opportunities are;

1. Implementation of the new KNBS career guidelines which will address staffing issues;
2. Political and government goodwill, and also goodwill from development partners and other stakeholders;
3. Existence and goodwill from the devolved units which can play a big role by strengthening the NSS;
4. Exploration of new data sources like the Big Data and Citizen Generated Data (CDG) for official reporting

Conclusion and Recommendations

The targets set out in achieving the objective under this commitment are realistic and achievable through strengthening the capacity of the institutions in the National Statistical System to enable them collect, accurate, timely and valid data which will be able to inform policy and programmes and hence contribute to improvement of quality of life of Kenyans.

There is need to address the issues surrounding funding of the NSS in addition to addressing delays in release of the available funds. Emphasis on building capacity of the NSS to enable them produce timely and accurate data. Another focus area should be on advocacy for data use by various stakeholders for purposes of informing programmes and policies.

Commitment 7

Integrate population issues into the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all policies and programmes relating to sustainable development at national, county and sub-county levels by 2030.

Overview of Commitment

The international Conference on Population and Development Programme of Action adopted in Cairo Egypt in 1994 underscored the need for integration of population issues into the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all policies and programmes relating to sustainable development.

It also further made recommendation for governments to carry out timely and periodic reviews of their development strategies with a view of assessing progress made towards integration of population into development and environment programmes. The assessment of aforementioned progress is expected



take into account patterns of production and consumption and seek to bring about population trends consistent with the achievement of sustainable development and the improvement of the quality of life.

In line with these recommendations, ICPD25 Kenya Country Commitment No. 7 strives to integrate population issues into the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all policies and programmes relating to sustainable development. Under this commitment, there is one objective as stated in the 2020-2030 Action Plan for the implementation of the ICPD25 Kenya Country Commitments namely: *“to integrate population issues into the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all policies and programmes relating to sustainable development at national, county and sub-county levels by 2030”*. To achieve this objective, two key actions/activities are being implemented namely:

1. Analysis of population and development Policies to identify the gaps
2. Capacity building for policy makers and implementers on integration of population issues into the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all policies and programmes relating to sustainable development at national, county and sub-county levels.

Past and Current Efforts to Achieve the Objectives of the Commitment

The Government of Kenya has integrated population issues in development planning since independence. However, these efforts gained momentum after the land mark International Conference on Population and Development held in Cairo Egypt in 1994.

Consequently, population issues have been integrated in a number of sectoral policies and strategies as shown below:

1. National Reproductive Health Policy, the Reproductive Health Strategy and National Reproductive Health Training Plan 2007-2012.
2. Establishment of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (MOYAS) now the State Department of Youth Affairs and adoption and implementation of the National Youth Policy (2006 and 2019).
3. Development and implementation of the E-NIMES and CIMES together with the MTPIII (2018-2022) Indicator Tracking Matrix to monitor and evaluate implementation of various sectoral policies and programmes in Kenya.
4. Mainstreaming of Population, Health and Environment (PHE) integrated approaches in the Environment and Population, Urbanization and Housing sectors of the MTPIII (2018-2022) of Kenya’s Vision 2030
5. Development of the Action Plan for the implementation of the ICPD25 Kenya Country Commitments 2020-2030 during the 2019/2020 FY
6. Capacity building to policy makers and implementers on integration of populations issues in development planning during the 2019/2020 FY
7. Review and Development of the Draft National Population Policy for Kenya during the 2019/2020 FY.

Summary of Key Achievements during 2019-2020

The major achievements registered during the 2019-2020 period was the commencement of the review of the Population Policy for National Development (Sessional Paper No. 3 of 2012) and identification of gaps for consideration in the process of developing a new Population Policy.

The new Population policy builds on the progress made in the implementation of previous population policies and takes cognizance of the new development agenda, particularly the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the African Union (AU) Agenda 2063, and Kenya’s development agenda outlined in the Vision 2030 and the Constitution of Kenya.





Key Actions/Activities Planned for Implementation in 2020-2021

Two key actions/activities were planned for implementation during the 2020-2021 reporting period under commitment 7. These were:

1. Conduct analysis of population and development policies to identify existing gaps
2. Build capacities to policy makers and implementers on integrations of populations issues.



Key Achievements in 2020-2021

During the reporting period 2020/2021, the Government of Kenya, through the National Council for Population and Development, reviewed Sessional Paper No. 3 of 2012 on Population Policy for National Development. The review of this policy was done through a consultative process that involved stakeholders at national and county level. This process culminated in the holding of the National Leaders Conference on Population and Development from 26th to 28th of May 2021. Consequently, a draft National Population Policy incorporating the gaps identified in the previous population policies was developed.

The draft National Population Policy articulates multi-sectoral approaches in its implementation to facilitate integration of population issues into the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all policies and programmes relating to sustainable development at national, county and sub-county levels in order to improve the quality of life of the people of Kenya.

UNFPA, Population Studies and Research Institute of the University of Nairobi, German Foundation for World Population (DSW), KEPSA, KAM; The Intergovernmental Relations Technical Committee (IGRTC), Members of National Assembly and opinion leaders provided important inputs that for the development of the National Population Policy.

In 2020-2021, the National Council for Population and Development (NCPD), which is responsible for the implementation of the key actions/activities under Commitment 7, collaborated with MDAs and County Governments of Narok, Nairobi, Homabay, Migori, Kitui, and Turkana counties to build capacity of their Planning Officers on integration of population issues in development planning.



Facilitating Factors, Challenges and Opportunities

During the 2020-2021 period, the following were the factors that facilitated the implementation of Commitment 7;

1. Institutionalization of the Nairobi Summit on ICPD25 Annual National Anniversary Celebration where relevant MDAs presents scorecard on the achievements, challenges and recommendations of various targets on ICPD25 Kenya Country Commitments.
2. Funding from the government and development partners which facilitated the process of the review and development of the draft National Population Policy
3. Collaboration with the County Governments of Narok, Nairobi, Homabay, Migori, Kitui, Turkana counties that facilitated capacity building of their staff on integration of Population issues in development planning
4. Existence of sectoral policies and monitoring and evaluation systems that enabled the review to be undertaken to identify gaps in the integration of population variables.
5. Existence of Website of various MDAs and County Governments with downloadable materials including policies, and monitoring and evaluation Frameworks/Systems



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6. Existence of MOU's with the University of Nairobi, Population Studies and Research Institute which include support for capacity building in policy analysis and in the integration of population issues in policies and programmes
 7. Existence of development partners who support implementation of population and development programmes

Implementation of Commitment 7 faced the following challenges in 2020-2021:

1. COVID-19 pandemic and mitigation measures that were imposed by the government of Kenya limited the number of people to meet on consultation processes.
2. Categorization of the population sub-sector as a sub-programme in the Economic Policy and National Planning Programme has led to its less priority in budgetary allocation in the MTEF budgeting process. The inadequate funding for this sub-sector during the reporting period adversely affected the implementation of the planned activities.

The existing opportunities for improving the implementation of Commitment 7 are;

1. 1st Progress report on ICPD25 Kenya country Commitments 2019-2020 and the 1st Anniversary Celebration of the Nairobi Summit on ICPD25 held on 27th January 2021 enhanced understanding on the inter linkages between population and development and prospects for further integration of population issues into the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all policies and programmes relating to sustainable development.
2. Existence of institutions of higher learning (Population Studies Research Institute, University of Nairobi (PSRI) and development partners to facilitate programme funding and capacity building on policy analysis and development and the integration of population issues in policies and programmes respectively.
3. Existence of E-NIMES and CIMES to facilitate uploading of ICPD25 Kenya Country Commitments indicators together with tracking and reporting at national and county level.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The two key actions/activities planned for ICPD25 Kenya Country Commitment 7, which has one objective *"to integrate population issues into the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all policies and programmes relating to sustainable development at national, county and sub-county levels by 2030* were implemented as planned during the reporting period.

In the reporting period from 1st July 2020 to 30th June 2021 NCPD in collaboration with relevant government MDAs, CSOs and private sectors build capacities of staff in six counties on integration of population dynamics in development planning. The Council also developed a draft National Population Policy. These achievements were realized albeit the challenges that were experienced during the period because of COVID-19 pandemic and inadequate funding from both the government and development partners.

In order to enhance the implementation of Commitment 7, the following recommendations are made;

1. Relevant MDAs need to implement the directive from the Head of Public Service dated 22nd November 2019 that approved ICPD25 Kenya Country Commitments for implementation by mainstreaming various key actions/activities in their MTEF budgeting process.
2. The exchequer needs to find ways of ensuring timely disbursement to MCDAs of budgeted and approved funds. This will help to reduce delays in the implementation of projects and programmes.
3. Strengthen the inter-governmental coordination mechanism between the national and county governments. This will enhance the implementation of the ICPD25 Kenya Country Commitments at national and county level.



4. There is a need to integrate emergency response/risk mitigation plan in the design of projects/ programme in view of the adverse effects of the COVID-19 pandemic
5. Finalize the review and development of the National Population Policy and its implementation plan to facilitate mainstreaming of integration of population issues in development planning at national and county level.
6. Fast track finalization of the draft NCPD Population Bill to enable NCPD to be established by an Act of Parliament to facilitate enforcement for compliance on reporting of population projects and programmes being implemented by various state and non-state actors at both national and county level.
7. Leverage the technical and financial support available from various partners including Partners in Population and Development (South-South Cooperation).

Commitment 8

Harness the demographic dividend through investments in health and citizens wellbeing; education and skills training; employment creation and entrepreneurship; and rights, governance and empowerment of young people.

Overview of Commitment

Demographic Dividend has increasingly become an important factor for economic development in developing countries such as Kenya. It provides the rationale for implementation of policies aimed at achieving a favorable population age structure through population management. The country recognizes that Demographic Diversity and Sustainable Development are critical in addressing the country's socio-economic challenges. Demographic dividend has the potential to change the socio-economic landscape of a country through investments in youth. This commitment aims at harnessing the youth potential through coordinated efforts to ensure youth are well equipped not only for employment but also to create jobs at national and county levels.

The needs of youth vary according to age, education levels and socio-economic background hence the need for targeted interventions. Therefore, investing in the youth through creating opportunities, supports and services through health promotion, access to education, skills training and gainful employment as highlighted in Commitment 8, is the real essence of positive youth development.

In an effort to address youth unemployment, the Government has initiated programmes aimed at promoting employment creation and facilitating access to available employment opportunities. In addition, mechanisms have been put in place towards protection of Kenyans working abroad where the Government has entered into Bilateral Labour Migration Agreements (BLMAs) with key labour destination countries.

Youth (18-34 years) are about 13 million and constitute 29 percent of the country's total population. The unemployment rate in the country as at June 2020 was 7.2 percent with the highest proportion of unemployed reported in the age groups 20-24 and 25-29 at 17.6 and 10.7 percent respectively. Youth are an asset to the nation if well harnessed but can be a liability if not included in economic activities. Investment in employment opportunities is therefore critical because it provides youth with opportunities to earn a living and to contribute to economic development.

In order to attain Commitment 8 on harnessing the demographic dividend, the following objectives were identified for realization by 2030;

1. Improve coordination of the implementation of Kenya's Demographic Dividend Roadmap at national and county levels



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2. To coordinate all stakeholders involved in delivering on demographic dividend
 3. To mobilize and capacity build youth on health and wellbeing
 4. Increase skills development among the youth
 5. To invest in employment opportunities for youth
 6. To promote and integrate youth participation in decision making and nation building
 7. To engage youth to participate in the country's socio-economic development and empowerment.

Past and Current Efforts to Achieve the Objectives of the Commitment

Towards realization of economic benefits of Kenya's demographic dividend, the country recognizes the important role that the National and County governments need to play in the implementation of programmes and projects that contribute to the country's economic development. In 2014, the National Council for Population Development in collaboration with partners piloted a Demographic Dividend model to identify both policy and programme actions that Kenya needs to implemented in order to enhance achievement of the demographic dividend.

The following year, NCPD and partners undertook the National Adolescents and Youth Survey (NAYS) to identify key health, education, economic and governance issues at county level that adversely affect the youth. Later, in 2017, issues pertaining to demographic dividend were integrated into the second generation of County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) that cover the period 2018-2022.

High youth unemployment, HIV/AIDs pandemic, drug and substance and other health related issues, poor access to education, lack of employable skills and insufficient socio-economic support are some of the major challenges facing the youth in the country. In this regard, the Government revised the National Youth Policy in 2019 to provide policy direction in addressing these challenges. Other policies that have been put in place to address unemployment include the National Employment Policy and Strategy for Kenya (2013), the Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (2010-2020) and the National Industrialization Policy Framework for Kenya (2011-2015).

Various programmes and projects to address youth unemployment have also been implemented across the country. They include: Public works programmes such as the KaziKwaVijana; Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF); Kenya Youth Empowerment and Opportunities Project (KYEOP); Youth Employment Scheme Abroad (YESA); and Women Enterprise Fund (WEF).

Towards promotion of employment both locally and abroad the following actions have been undertaken: Establishment of the National Employment Authority (NEA) in 2016 vide the NEA Act of 2016 to provide the institutional framework for coordination of employment in the country; Three (3) Bilateral Labour Migration Agreements with Qatar, Saudi Arabia and United Arabs Emirates (UAE) were negotiated and signed, in addition, three Labour Attaché Offices were established in these countries to ensure protection of Kenyan migrant workers; An online portal www.neaims.go.ke was established to facilitate employment services; An interactive web-based Kenya Labour Market Information System (KLMIS) <https://www.labourmarket.go.ke> was launched on 12th July, 2017 to facilitate collection, analysis, storage and retrieval of labour market information for effective decision making; An online Industrial Training and Attachment Portal (ITAP) www.nita.go.ke/itap was created to facilitate online placement of trainees and trainers on industrial attachment; and Sector Training Committees were establishment and operationalized to provide guidance on industrial training in various sectors of the economy.

Summary of Key Achievements in 2019-2020

The key achievements under Commitment 8 during the 2019-2020 were: Commencement of the development of the demographic dividend scorecard; Analysis of the country's population age structure using the 2019 KPHC results to assess the country's efforts to attain a demographic dividend; Skills development to address the needs of the labour market where 67,746 youth were trained in various



skills; and disbursement of Kshs. 473.3 million to 94,680 youth and youth enterprises. In addition, the Public Service Commission (PSC) and the National Industrial Training Authority (NITA) placed 3,600 and 3,746 youth respectively on a one-year internship programme. Further, 57,528 jobseekers were placed in employment locally and abroad during this period.

Key Actions/Activities Planned for Implementation in 2020/21

The activities that were planned for 2020-2021 towards actualization of the objectives on ICPD25 Commitment 8 were:

1. Review and update the Kenya Demographic Dividend (DD) Roadmap in line with the relevant national and international protocols
2. Build capacity of national and county planning teams to incorporate DD in annual development plans
3. Develop and disseminate DD scorecard at national and county levels of Government
4. Develop the Kenya Youth Development Index (Composite index for education, income and health)
5. Capacity build youth on health and wellbeing, promote universal health care coverage among the youth; and Mobilize youth to participate in health Promotion programmes
6. Provide youth with training on life, entrepreneurial, technical and vocational skills, Job Specific Skills, and core business skills
7. Industrial training of workers in the industry to upgrade their skills
8. Implement youth internship programs
9. Built capacity of youth through provision of business development services
10. Increase employment opportunities for youth
11. Undertake pre-departure training for outbound Kenyan migrant workers
12. Negotiation and signing of Bilateral Labour Migration Agreements (BLMAs)
13. Involve youth in volunteerism and community service

Key Achievements in 2020-2021

During the year under review, the following were the key achievements: The Kenya Demographic Dividend (DD) Roadmap was reviewed and aligned to the national and international protocols; the Demographic Dividend Effort Index Scorecard for Kenya was developed and disseminated to both National and Country stakeholders; About 39,600 youth were sensitized on UHC, health and well-being and 34,088 youth were enrolled into NHIF; Trained a total of 18,857 youth on life skills and 17,426 youth on core business, technical and vocational skills; Provided 55,600 workers with industrial training to upgrade their skills; Provided pre-departure training to 19,277 outbound Kenya migrant workers; Finalized negotiation of Bilateral Labour Migration Agreements with the government of the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia awaiting signing in 2021-2022; Involved 50,000 youth in volunteerism and community service; and placed 12,305 youth on internship. Finalization of the National Internship Policy will facilitate implementation of the National Internship Programme targeting placement of all graduates in the country on internship.

Contribution of Development Partners, CSOs, Private Sector and Other Actors

The country received financial and technical support in the development of the Kenya Demographic Dividend Effort Index Scorecard from Gates Institute of the John Hopkins University and updating of the Demographic Dividend Roadmap from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). In addition, implementation of employment programmes was supported by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), International Labour Organization (ILO) and World Bank (WB).





Facilitating Factors, Challenges and Opportunities

Kenya developed the Demographic Dividend Roadmap in 2017 to transform the development agenda by investing in youth. The DD Roadmap was reviewed in 2020/21 to include the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census data and the emerging population issues. Promotion of employment in the country has been facilitated by the existence of a National Employment Policy and Strategies for Kenya, which outlines focused employment creation measures the country needs to take in addressing employment issues and provides a strong institutional and legal foundation for realization of these measures.

The Constitution of Kenya 2010, national policies and legislations, and international frameworks provided an enabling environment for furthering the youth agenda in the country and harnessing youth demographic dividend. The goodwill from Government also facilitated implementation of programmes that address youth issues. However, the demographic dividend concept is not well understood thus making its implementation a challenge. Further, lack of sufficient monitoring tools for DD implementation has hampered measurement of the progress made in implementation of initiatives that contribute to the country's economic development.

The employment promotion interventions have been piecemeal in nature, poorly coordinated and non-integrated with the larger economy. As a result, the Kenyan economy has not been able to generate sufficient jobs to absorb the rising number of youth entering the labour market each year. This has resulted to high unemployment rates over the years, especially among the youth aged 18-35 years.

The major challenges in labour migration are; lack of comprehensive Policy and Legal Framework on Labour Migration, inadequate Bilateral Labour Migration Agreements (BLMAs) with key labour destination countries and lack of a clear implementation framework for concluded Agreements thus exposing Kenyan migrant workers to exploitation in countries where no BLMAs exists, lack of timely Labour Market Information to facilitate informed decision making, and lack of Return and Reintegration Framework making it difficult for returnees to contribute to the country's economic development. Establishment of a Regional Ministerial Forum in January 2020 comprising of eleven (11) countries (Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda, Somalia, Ethiopia, Djibouti, Eritrea, Sudan and South Sudan) to harmonize Labour Migration Policies across East and Horn of Africa for orderly migration of workers from these regions present a great opportunity for Kenya to streamline labour migration.

The country has realized key milestones in youth empowerment following implementation of employment creation targeted strategies in various sectors. Key among these are establishment of the National Youth Council as a representative body advancing the voice of the youth, establishment of several Affirmative Action Funds targeting youth, women and people living with disabilities with low/interest-free funds for economic empowerment activities. Strengthening of partnerships and adoption of a multi-agency approach in addressing the challenges facing the youth in the country provides an opportunity harnessing demographic dividends.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Kenya has been among the first Countries that have developed the Demographic Dividend Effort Index which is a robust tool that will help programme implementers and policymakers assess the local interventions in high-impact programs. For Kenya to enhance the fulfillment of Commitment 8, the following recommendations need to be implemented;

1. Prioritize the development of the Kenya Youth Development Index which is a composite index for education, income and health. This activity was planned for implementation in 2020-2021 but was rescheduled due to lack of resources. The Index is important since it collectively measures progress on youth development and tracks the impact of youth initiatives, programmes, projects and activities at various levels.



2. Expedite the development of the National Labour Migration Policy and Labour Migration Management Bill. Once finalized, these documents will provide a framework that ensures labour migration is done in a safe, orderly and regular manner. Implementation of the policy and enforcement of the legislation is critical for realization of productive labour migration.

Commitment 9

Eliminate legal, policy and programmatic barriers that impede youth participation.

Overview of Commitment

The significance of youth policies for any nation is to articulate priorities of the youth and what can be done to promote their development. Under this commitment, the Government seeks to ensure the realization of Youth laws and policies which respond to ICPD PoA commitments. Through this, it creates impetus for the elimination of legal, policy and programmatic barriers that impede youth participation in decision making, planning and implementation of development activities at all levels by 2030. In this regard, the Government focuses on aligning all laws to Kenya Youth Development Policy 2019 to ensure youth intervention become part of achieving the ICPD PoA Commitments.

The importance of the commitment is highlighted in the importance of youth policies and laws in realizing ICPD PoA. Youth laws address the inequalities or past discriminatory practices that youth undergoes as they navigate their development trajectory. It is worthy to note that, Youth policies convey clear objectives, vision, direction, coordination and offers the best approach to plan and support the development of the youth. It remains as a long term instrument where the coordinating mechanism can draw various interventions with its key stakeholders.

Past and Current Efforts to Achieve Objectives of the Commitment

Since 2006, the government and other stakeholders have continued to design and implement various interventions to address the needs of the youth. Efforts towards youth empowerment have result in tremendous progress, with the enactment of the National Youth Policy was passed in 2007. The establishment of Ministry of State for Youth Affairs in 2005 with two key youth departments: youth development and training, led to more focus on youth empowerment, and followed by the establishment of Youth Enterprise Development Fund in 2007 and National Youth Council in 2012.

The Youth Training department focused on revitalising youth polytechnics and imparting vocational skills to youth at youth vocational centers dubbed *village polytechnics*. After 2013, the youth training department was moved to Ministry of Education. All these efforts were aimed at addressing the challenges facing the youth in Kenya.

During MTP II (2013-2017), the Ministry in charge of youth affairs embarked on review of the National Youth Policy, 2007 to provide a broad based policy guidelines that ensures its alignment to the Constitution 2010, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2015-2030, the Commonwealth Youth Charter and the African Youth Charter under the African Agenda 2063, to fulfill and realize the aspirations of the Kenya Vision 2030, the Sector Plans, Devolution and the Big four Agenda for Kenya, and further realize key priorities as set out in medium term plans.

Further, Policy aligns itself with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) human development perspective which emphasizes the richness of human life and the need for creating fair opportunities and choices for all.

This alignment was to ensure youth are provided with social and economic opportunities to unleash their full potential while at the same time being protected from any harmful cultural practices and risk



factors such as being involved in crime, drugs and substance abuse and any factors that result in youth being marginalized or vulnerable. The Kenya Youth Development Policy, 2019 responds to realization of ICPD POA and is subject to review, when there are emergent issues that warrant its review within the medium term period.

Summary of achievements made under the commitment in 2019-2020

Under this commitment, the National Youth Council Act was repealed and The Kenya National Youth Policy (2019) was launched and disseminated. These are key milestones in moving the youth agenda forward. They provide the mechanism for integrating youth agenda in various policy, legislation, programmes and project formulation.



Key Actions/Activities Planned for Implementation in 2020-2021

During the reporting period, the following two (2) activities were planned for implementation;

1. Launch, disseminate, and implement, the Kenya Youth Development Policy (2019)
2. Enact and amend youth related legislations.



Key Achievements in 2020-2021

The main achievement under this commitment was the continued countrywide dissemination of the Kenya Youth Development Policy (2019). Through dissemination, a wider audience of stakeholders will understand how the provisions in the policy can be implemented for the benefit of youth. In addition to this, the National Youth Council amendment Bill was passed during the reporting period.

Contribution of CSOs, Private Sector and Other Actors

The youth and youth serving organizations have played an important role in the youth sector. This include participation in the design, implementation and monitoring of youth initiatives. Development partners have also been able to support two on-going projects targeting the youth in the State Department. While the ordinary citizens, have contributed towards enhance accountability through public participation. Equally, the non-state actors have complemented government resource mobilization, community mobilization, dissemination, service provision and capacity building.



Facilitating Factors, Challenges and Opportunities

There are favourable policies and laws to support youth agenda in the country. The youth institutions have vibrant and focused leaders spearheading youth agenda in Kenya. State Department for Youth Website was developed, an expected to provide platform for information retrieval, collection of data, analysis an interactive portal. Additionally, the state department for Youth has a presence in Facebook and twitter.

Although there are many policies, including supportive legislation, which seek to address the different problems facing the youth; due to lopsidedness in budgetary considerations, the youth programmes, have not been allocated adequate resources, resulting in the slow implementation of policies and programmes pertaining to the youth. In addition, delayed funding for most projects and programmes has undermined optimal service delivery.

H.E. the President was nominated as a global youth champion by the UNGA and hence there is goodwill to focus on the needs, opportunities and support for young people. There laws and policy frameworks exists that support the furthering of youth agenda. Further is the need for leveraging on collaborations and partnership with stakeholders in youth space.



Conclusion and Recommendations

Significant progress has been made under this commitment. However, certain interventions are still required to enhance youth participation in national development. This include the need for a youth mainstreaming policy and a Youth mainstreaming strategy. These will guide the state and non-state actors to mainstream youth in their policy designs.

Commitment 10

Attain universal basic education by ensuring 100 percent transition of pupils, including those with special needs and disabilities, from early learning to secondary education.

Overview of Commitment

Education raises people's productivity and creativity and promotes entrepreneurship and technological advances. In this vein, The Government of Kenya recognises education's pivotal role in delivery of national development blueprints such as the Kenya Vision 2030 and the "Big Four" Agenda. In this regard, the Early Learning and Basic Education sub-sector lays the foundation by developing individuals' Knowledge, Attitudes, Values, Skills and Competencies for improved and sustainable methods of food production, delivery of affordable housing, universal health care, and enhancing manufacturing.

In order to realize this, the education sector initiated reforms culminating to robust enabling policy (Sessional Paper No 1, of 2019) and legal frameworks (Basic Education Act, 2013) that effectively address citizens' needs and aspirations responsive to socio-economic dynamics. The policy and legal frameworks are aligned to provisions in the Constitution of Kenya 2010, Continental Education Strategy (CESA) and the aspirations of Sustainable Development Goal 4 (SDG₄).

Past and current efforts to achieve the objectives of the commitment

The Ministry of Education developed the National Education Sector Strategic Plan (NESSP) that spells out policy priorities, programmes and strategies for the sector over subsequent five year periods, building on challenges of the previous National Education Sector Plans. The programmes in NESSP are drawn from education analysis, the lessons learnt from previous NESP implementation, Sessional Paper No 1 of 2019, and priorities identified in MTPs.

In an effort to continue providing Universal Primary Education, the Government provides Free Primary Education Capitation (FPE) and enhancement of the capitation by providing top up grants for learners with special needs and abilities. In order to enhance completion rates, the Government also pays examination fee for all candidates (both in public and private schools).

To enhance access to education, the Government has continued to improve infrastructure in schools and equipped public education centers. This is being achieved through infrastructure grants that were disbursed to primary and secondary schools. In addition, the Ministry rolled out Secondary Education Quality Improvement Project (SEQIP) aimed at expansion and upgrading of infrastructure in secondary schools to accommodate increased enrolment due to the Government's 100 percent transition policy in 110 sub-counties in economically disadvantaged regions.

Summary of achievements made under the commitment in 2019-2020

Kenya continues to register improved completion rates for the primary and secondary education cycle. During the FY 2019-2020, the completion rate was 82 percent for the primary education cycle and 103 percent for the secondary education cycle, while the transition from primary to secondary was at 98 percent. This is due to implementation of strategic activities and affirmative action programmes in basic education that include: adopting multi-agency approach to enforce the 100 percent transition policy through establishment of working groups at the county level and spreading the heading back to school



campaigns; awarded scholarships to 9,000 beneficiaries under the Elimu Scholarship Programme with a comprehensive package of school fees, stipend and school kits.

The Ministry also insured the health of 3,023,899 secondary school learners through the EduAfya Programme on universal health in partnership with the National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF), provided sanitary towels to 900,000 school girls. In addressing data gaps, The Ministry of Education developed the National Education Management Information System (NEMIS) as a single source of truth for data in the education sector. NEMIS has been used to track individual learner's placement and admission, and distribution of capitation grants to students in secondary schools, thereby providing real-time progress on the status of the transition.



Key Actions/Activities Planned for Implementation in 2020-2021

Here below are the activities that were planned for implementation in 2020-2021:

Objective 1: To attain 100% transition of learners at all levels by 2022 and maintain the same

1. Sensitize stakeholders and communities on the role and value of education in development and the need for pre-primary education especially in areas of low enrolment in pre-primary
2. Improve education infrastructure and equip public education centers at all levels to ensure that they meet the required standards
3. Improve the Teacher-to-Student Ratios
4. Monitor and evaluate level of transition

Objective 2: To promote inclusivity of all learners in the education and training institutions

1. Review and implement existing guidelines (selection, placement, transition) to ensure inclusivity of all learners at all levels of basic education
2. Develop a standard design for disability friendly infrastructure, teaching and learning resources at all levels of basic education.
3. Establish additional low-cost boarding schools in all areas including ASAL and marginalized communities.

Objective 3: To achieve 100% completion rate of all learners in basic education by 2030

1. Develop a framework for funding of learners from vulnerable backgrounds at all levels of basic education
2. Enhance Implementation of the school re-entry guidelines
3. Develop a framework to guide education intervention in vulnerable areas
4. Sensitize stakeholders and communities on cultural attitudes on completion of basic education for all
5. Conduct community sensitization and prevention of child marriage.



Key Achievements in 2020-2021

Objective 1: To attain 100% transition of learners at all levels by 2022 and maintain the same

To promote enrollment at pre-primary, 47 County ECDE Directors were sensitized on pre-primary education policy and standard guidelines as well as the requirements of NESSP in relation to pre-primary education. The National Early Childhood Education Committee (NECEC) was established to oversee implementation of early childhood education across the counties. MoE also conducted various stakeholders' fora sensitizing 1,000 community members on the value of education in development and the need for pre-primary education.



On Primary Schools Infrastructure Improvement, Kshs 120 million was used to upgrade infrastructure in 181 schools. Further, Kshs 900 million was also used to procure 360,000 desks for 5,136 public primary schools to improve on social distance and learning environment. Each school got 70 desks on average. A total of 450 desks were retained at sub-county offices as prototypes for local artists to use as a sample to guard on quality and standards.

For the Secondary School Infrastructure Improvement Project, Kshs 2.315 billion was used to procure 262,757 desks and chairs for secondary schools under the economic stimulus Programme and to construct 905 classrooms, 95 Laboratories and 347 WASH facilities.

To support the attainment of access to quality and relevant education and training, the Ministry of Education (MoE) through the State Department of Early Learning and Basic Education, provided 18,000 learners who would have not transitioned from primary to secondary school with scholarships; Conducted Advocacy campaigns in 110 sub-counties across 30 counties on the importance of education; Built capacity of 7,835 gender champions on making schools' environment safe and free from gender based and school violence (GBSV); Developed an online learning portal that supports continuity of learning even during times of pandemics or during disruption of learning due to natural disasters; Enhanced School Feeding Programme to enable children who would have otherwise dropped out of school to continue schooling; Trained 76 subject experts, 1,088 facilitators and 22,942 teachers of Science, Mathematics and English on the School Based Teacher Support System (SBTSS); and Operationalized School Based Teacher Support System in 2,000 primary schools and 500 secondary schools.

In ensuring that all learners in Kenya attain basic education level of education, KNEC offers examinations to all learners including those with special needs. In the year 2020, KNEC successfully examined 2,675 KCPE candidates (1,480 boys and 1,195 girls) and 1,883 KCSE candidates (1,056 male and 827 female) with special needs as detailed in the Table below;

Nature of Disability	2020 KCPE	2020 KCSE
Physically Handicapped	1,000	709
Blind	104	113
Low Vision	632	499
Deaf	738	562
Total	2,675	1,883

To achieve this KNEC conducted the following:

- Assessment of special needs candidates to determine the severity and nature of disability of each learner
- Adapted the tests papers to cater for special needs candidates
- Issued instructions on assistance to be given for special needs candidates including additional time determined by the severity and nature of disability.

The Teachers Service Commission (TSC) recruited an additional 10,000 teachers to improve Teacher: Student ratio and in the long run enhance provision of quality and relevant education. The ECDE teacher was mainstreamed in public teacher training colleges. Consequently, the minimum qualification for pre-primary teacher has been revised to Diploma in ECDE and entry requirement fixed at a minimum grade of C-plain in KCSE.

The first pre-service ECDE cohort to train in CBC was admitted in May 2021 in 6 Teacher Training Colleges. The total enrollment in these colleges stood at 1,068. The low number is attributed to the piloting of teacher trainees under the new System of Diploma in only 6 out of the 32 PTTCs. The



second intake under this category is scheduled to take place in September 2021. The sub-sector has also developed guidelines to upgrade graduate P1 teachers.

Objective 2: To promote inclusivity of all learners in the education and training institutions

In 2020-2021, the Ministry of Education revised the guidelines for form one selection, placement and admission to ensure inclusivity of learners at all levels of basic education.

During the reporting period, the Ministry also established the National Psycho-Education Assessment and Referral Centre at the Kenya Institute of Special Education (KISE) to enhance identification, assessment and interventions of children with disabilities. KISE and the Kenya Institute for the Blind (KIB) design teaching learning materials for learners with special needs. In addition, the Ministry established Universal Design for Learning (UDL) platform for SNE digital content.

Monitoring was done in sampled counties on the LCB's status and it emerged that most of the facilities were not of the expected standards. Enrolment fluctuation caused by unfavorable cultural practices can be mitigated by expansion of low-cost boarding schools. The Ministry of Education therefore rehabilitated 188 out of the 476 low-cost boarding primary schools in ASAL and marginalized communities.

The Ministry placed pre-service teacher trainees in all public Teacher Training Colleges. A total of 822 trainees were placed for Diploma in Primary Teacher Education while 1,411 were placed for Diploma in Early Childhood Development Teacher Education. To align teachers to CBC, a total of 7,146 P1 trained teachers were placed in Teacher Training Colleges for upgrading to Diploma in Primary Teacher Education. A total of 223 ECDE trained teachers were placed for Diploma in Early Childhood Teacher Education.

Teacher Training Colleges are supported by the Government through provision of quarterly grants to supplement recurrent expenditure and occasionally for infrastructure improvement. During the reporting period, the Ministry disbursed Kshs 86,850,000 for the first quarter and a similar amount for the second quarter. The Ministry is looking forward to disbursing Ksh. 86,850,000.00 for the third and a similar amount for the fourth quarter. It is also anticipated that a few colleges will benefit from the disbursement of Kshs 55,400,000.00 for the rehabilitation and construction of old and new TTCs respectively.

Objective 3: To achieve 100% completion rate of all learners in basic education by 2030

During the reporting period, the Ministry of Education developed the draft Equity Financing Model for Basic Education. This is a framework for funding of learners from vulnerable backgrounds at all levels of basic education.

The Ministry continued to implement the National School Re-entry guidelines by providing support for learners to re-enter and complete their basic education. The Ministry in collaboration with development partners through the 4 Ts initiative (Trace, Track, Talk and Return to school) reached out to 1,662 pregnant and parenting girls in Homa Bay and Narok counties who returned to school. The girls and their guardians also benefited from guidance and counselling services to sustain the gains.

The National Council for Nomadic Education in Kenya (NACONEK) carried out a mapping of learning centres in urban informal settlements and 269 Alternative Basic Education and Training (APBET) centres. An Integrated Water Food and Energy Sustainable Solutions Framework for schools was launched and two components (water and food nexus) were implemented.

During the same period, a baseline survey on Out-of-School Children (OOSC) was conducted in sixteen (16) counties of Kenya with support from UNICEF. These counties were Mandera, Wajir, Garissa, Tana



River, Kwale, Kilifi, Nairobi, Kajiado, Narok, Baringo, Marsabit, Samburu, Isiolo, Turkana, West Pokot and Bungoma. The baseline survey results informed interventions to be included in a project “Expansion of come to school programme in Kenya”. Specific recommendations and strategies aimed at addressing the barriers were implemented.

NACONEK conducted an advocacy and community sensitization for 400 participants drawn from ASALs as part of the ongoing Government efforts to sensitize stakeholders and communities on cultural attitudes that may negatively impact the completion rates of basic education. In addition, the Ministry adopted a multi-agency approach to enforce the 100 percent transition policy through establishment of working groups at the county level and spread heading back to school campaigns. Similarly, in effort to enhance and maintain the high completion rates, sanitary towels were provided to 1,675,679 girls. Further, the Ministry developed flexible learning guidelines, reviewed child online safety, security and ethics manual.

Leave No Girl behind (LNGB) intervention supports girls who have never attended or have dropped out of school to go to school. Action Aid allocated Kshs 6.6 million to support 5,000 girls in Migori, Kisumu, Kisii, Garissa and Isiolo counties to go back to school. Also, the Girls’ Education Challenge (GEC) supports girls in marginalized areas. Through GEC 1,000 solar radios were distributed, 2,260 teachers supported with stipend, 7,600 girls supported through cash transfers and 4,260 textbooks and learning materials distributed.



Facilitating Factors, Challenges and Opportunities

The main factors that facilitated the achievements made in 2020-2021 were the following strategic reforms that were instituted in the education sector; Introduction of the Competency Based Curriculum (CBC); Teacher education curriculum reforms; E –learning; Remote learning and upgrading of existing infrastructure e.g. e-cloud; Blended learning; and ICT in Education.

Strategies in place to address the plight of the vulnerable and ensure “No one is left Behind” also facilitated the implementation of activities during the reporting period. These include; STEM mentorship programmes for girls; Policy on learners and trainees with special needs and disabilities; Development of re-entry guidelines to support the re-entry of learners who drop out of school; Psychosocial support for learners; SEQIP project interventions like Elimu Scholarships; and Policy on Learners and trainees with special needs and disabilities.

During the reporting period, COVID-19 negatively affected the education sector as follows;

- Closure of learning institutions –Pre- primary, primary and secondary schools
- Learners were exposed to many risks while at home, especially vulnerable children and children with special needs
- Most learners got less parental support on ICT from parents with little or no ICT knowledge and skills

Altogether, the above hampered the smooth teaching and learning thereby necessitating the need for extra effort and continued application of targeted strategies to mitigate the impact of COVID-19.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The Ministry of Education has been able to realize universal basic education by ensuring 100 percent transition of learners, including those with special needs and disabilities. This achievement can be ascribed to political goodwill, supportive policy guidelines, support from development partners and the private sector, multi-agency coordination and continued stakeholder engagements and sensitization.



Whereas the country is on course to achieve 100 percent transition and completion in basic education, there are challenges that impact on the progress. These include inadequate resources such as funds, human resources and strained physical infrastructure in learning institutions. There are also gaps in data, especially from private and pre-primary institutions which affect evidence-based policy planning and decision making on interventions to reduce the disparities in attainment of universal inclusive and equitable basic education. Insecurity, natural disasters and pandemics like COVID-19 have also greatly impacted on the country's progress to attaining universal basic education by 2030.

The progress towards attainment of universal basic education will be enhanced if the stakeholders in the education sector harnessed the opportunities created through legal and policy reforms and the continuous periodic feedback on the status of basic education. The Ministry of Education developed the National Education Sector Strategic Plan (NESSP) 2018-2022 which outlines policy priorities and programmes for inclusive and equitable quality education, training and research.

Sessional Paper No.1 of 2019 on Reforming Education and Training for Sustainable Development in Kenya also provides policy options on the provision of education. There is a further opportunity through a robust data management system, and publication of annual statistical booklets to provide feedback on the progress Kenya is making on achievement of SDG 4 and other commitments on education.

Commitment 11

Improve the employability and life-skills of youths by enhancing quality and relevance of Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) in partnership with industries and private sector.

Overview of Commitment

Commitment 11 seeks to improve the employability and life-skills of youths by enhancing quality and relevance of Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) in partnership with industry and private sector by 2030. Through the State Department for Technical and Vocational Training, the Government of Kenya is striving to attain this by promoting quality and access to TVET and to provide opportunities for learners in TVET for skills development that matches job opportunities in the labor market. The following two objectives are expected to actualize this commitment:

1. To promote quality and access to TVET
2. To provide opportunities for learners in TVET for skills development that match job opportunities.

Past and Current Efforts to Achieve Objectives of the Commitment

The Government continues in its efforts to revitalize, rebrand and reposition TVET institutions through several initiatives. This includes construction, rehabilitation, expansion, equipping, recruitment of personnel, advocacy as well as making TVET more affordable through provision of capitation to trainees. All these initiatives are aimed at expanding access to TVET and improving quality as well as making TVET a career choice for the youth.

Access to TVET has been enhanced by increasing the number of public institutions offering technical training. Operational public TVET institutions were 1,450 in the FY 2020/2021 representing a 10% growth from 2019/20. The construction works for new Technical and Vocational Colleges in constituencies was continued. The construction is split into four phases namely: 9 TTIs in Counties without any; Phase I of 60 TTIs in constituencies; Phase II of 70 TTIs in Constituencies; and Phase III of 30 in constituencies.

Encouraging youth to display their skills and talents has also been pursued through Robotic contests at regional and national levels, which are held annually to popularize TVET programmes and motivate TVET trainees. KCSE candidates, irrespective of the year they did the KCSE Examination were eligible for placement to TVET courses. The number of students placed to TVET courses has been on the



rise due to increase in the number of TVET institutions, subsidized tuition fee, students' loan, and sensitization and awareness creation among others. Enrolment in TVET institutions stood at 156,644 in 2018-2019 which has increased to 235,607 in FY 2020/2021 representing 45% growth. This is attributed to the introduction of capitation which greatly subsidized the cost of technical training.

Key Achievements in 2019-2020

During the 2019-2020 period, the Ministry of Education conducted an assessment on capacity of physical facilities in 305 TVET institutions. It also equipped 56 Technical Training Institutes (TTIs) with the state of art equipment through the support from GoK /China Project on equipping of institutions.

In addition to this, 1,000 trainers were recruited. The Ministry also undertook TVET advocacy campaigns through various forums with the aim of popularizing TVET programmes and increase enrolment.

Planned Activities for 2020-2021

In order for the objectives of Commitment 11 to be realized, the Government planned to implement the following activities during the reporting period;

1. Conduct an assessment on capacity of physical facilities in TVETs
2. Expand TVETs and construct at least one TVC in every constituency
3. Rehabilitate existing TTIs and equip them with state of art equipment
4. Recruit and retain adequate human resource for effective implementation of CBET
5. Establish Sector Skills Advisory Councils (SSACs)
6. Develop CBET framework and guidelines to guide trainers in its implementation
7. Develop guidelines on TVET career guidance, counselling and mentorship
8. Develop a framework for engaging TVET graduates in national projects and exchange programmes, and build partnership for TVET graduates' internship
9. Conduct TVET advocacy campaigns.

Key Achievements in 2020-2021

During the period under review, the Ministry of Education conducted an assessment on capacity of physical facilities in 198 TVET institutions. In order to address the identified gaps, the construction works for new Technical and Vocational Colleges in constituencies was continued. The construction is split into four phases namely: 9 TTIs in Counties without any; Phase I of 60 TTIs in constituencies; Phase II of 70 TTIs in Constituencies; and Phase III of 30 in constituencies.

For the Phase of 9 TTIs, a total of 6 were completed and operationalized during the period under review. For Phase I of 60, a total of 53 were completed and operationalized. The completion of the remaining seven (Sigor – 79%, Lamu East – 95%, Samburu West – 59%, Kakrao – 85%, Balambala – 65%, Saku – 80% and Merti – 95%) has delayed due to various factors including failure of NG-CDF to contribute Kshs 10M each, natural calamities and insecurity.

A total of 60 TTIs were completed and operationalized in Phase II of 70. The completion of the remaining ten (Igembe South – 79%, Mandera North – 92%, Ngeria – 45%, Wajir North – 35%, Laikipia West – 40%, Moyale – 85%, Gichugu – 65%, Magarini – 60%, Ombek – 98% and Kapchepkor – 95%) has been delayed due to breach of contracts and failure of NG-CDF to contribute Kshs 10M each. The sub-sector initiated Phase III of 30 TVCs which recorded an average of 45 percent completion rate. The average completion rate for the four phases is 70% with a total of 119 new TVET institutions complete and operational out of the planned target of 169.



For the FY 2020/2021 the Ministry had planned to initiate the establishment of five TVCs in constituencies that still do not have a TVC. However, due to the budgetary rationalization, this project phase was not initiated. The Ministry also equipped 116 Technical Training Institutes (TTIs) with the state of art equipment through support from GoK /China project on equipping of institutions. In addition to this, 1,000 trainers were recruited and deployed to various TVET institutions.

In order to address the challenge of negative perception, the Ministry undertook TVET advocacy campaigns through various forums with the aim of rebranding and repositioning TVET and its programmes as well as increase enrolment. The Ministry also continued with advocacy campaigns through TVET fairs and a communication strategy was also developed to guide the advocacy campaigns.

Under trainer management, the Ministry moved trainers from TSC to PSC in order to ensure that the sector gets adequately trained trainers with the requisite industry skills. A scheme of service for trainers was developed and approved by the Public Service Commission.

As part of reforms in trainer management, 4,500 TVET trainers have had their services transferred from TSC to Public Service Commission of Kenya (PSC). During 2020-2021, an extra 1,000 trainers were hired to address the huge shortfall of trainers. On Competency Based Assessment and Certification, the Ministry established 4 SSACs. Additionally, a CBET framework was developed and two (2) guidelines namely; Competence Based Curriculum Guidelines and Competence Based Assessment Guidelines were also developed.

Under the second objective on provision of opportunities and skills that match job markets, the following activities were implemented; The Ministry initiated the development of a policy on career guidance, counselling and mentorship. The guidelines to implement the same will be developed once the policy is finalised.

In 2020-2021, the provision of start-up kits for TVET graduates did not kick off. The Ministry is still exploring modalities for resource mobilization and implementation of the initiative.



Facilitating Factors, Challenges and Opportunities

The main factors that contributed to the achievements made during the reporting period were;

1. Political support to TVET
2. Conducive policy environment
3. The "Big four Agenda" that seeks to improve manufacturing and food security
4. Support from development partners namely; World Bank, African Development Bank, Government of China, German Government among others
5. Availability of loans from HELB, capitation and bursaries from county governments, NG-CDF and other organizations/partners.

The achievements realized during the reporting period were not without challenges. The main challenges encountered during implementation were;

1. Inadequate funding for both infrastructure development and capitation
2. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of projects is not fully appreciated. There is also no M&E framework to enhance project implementation
3. Poor location of some of the project
4. Poor road network that inhibits access to some of these institutions
5. Lack of necessary infrastructure such as 3-phase electricity supply and water supply in some projects



6. Political differences in some areas regarding the project location thus affecting implementation of some projects
7. Insecurity in some project sites
8. Lack of contributions from National Government-CDF of Kshs. 10m toward each institution.

Moving forward, the following opportunities need to be tapped to increase the employability and life-skills of youth in the country;

1. Political good will from government
2. Good will and partnership from industry
3. High demand for tertiary education services

Conclusion and Recommendations

The State Department has made significant progress towards enhancing access, equity, quality and relevance in TVET training. Achievements in the sub-sector require a collaborative approach where all players effectively deliver on their core mandates. Gains realized need to be consolidated through stakeholder support. For enhanced implementation of Commitment 11 during the subsequent years, the following recommendations are made;

1. Continue expansion, upgrading, rehabilitation and equipping of existing TVET institutions with modern state of the art training equipment in order to improve quality of the training
2. Continue with a phased approach in establishment/expansion/ construction of TVET institutions;
3. Establish mobile training workshops in ASAL to enhance access and equity
4. Construct hostels in newly established TVET institutions, Special Needs TVET institutions and TVET in ASAL in order to improve access to TVET
5. Embrace the use of a versatile Learning Management System for the entire TVET so that it offers an alternate media for instructing the trainees.
6. Implement targeted affirmative action to address regional, gender and sectorial disparities in TVET
7. Develop a quality assurance and standards policy and establish a strong institutional based quality assurance and standards mechanism as well as retooling TVET county directors to lead in the internal quality assurance functions
8. Mainstream special needs in TVET
9. Continue rebranding and repositioning - TVET as a premier career choice;
10. Capacity build TVET trainers, including Continuous Professional Development (CPD) for quality delivery of CBET curricula;
11. Fast track CBET implementation through creation of CBET champions and strengthen advocacy on CBET
12. Increase the recurrent level of funding to address emerging issues such as HIV/AIDS, Drugs and substance abuse, safety and security, Competence Development, Disability Mainstreaming, Gender Mainstreaming, National Cohesion and Values, Road Safety Mainstreaming, Post Covid-19 recovery strategies among others;
13. Strengthen partnerships with bodies such as NG-CDF and other funds to support infrastructure development in TVET institutions;
14. Strengthen ICT integration and internet connectivity in TVET to facilitate virtual training.



 **Commitment 12**

Fully implement the Competence Based Curriculum (CBC) so that learners are equipped with relevant competencies and skills from an early stage for sustainable development.

Overview of the Commitment

Kenya is committed to the SDG-4 of providing inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all. The Constitution of Kenya 2010 envisaged a national transformation, with enhanced emphasis on productivity, values, equity and quality education training and research. Discard from the public on quality and relevance of 8-4-4 pointed out inefficiencies and inability of the system to match the dynamic market. In this regard, Kenya unveiled the Competency Based Curriculum (CBC) aimed at nurturing every learner's potential by ensuring that they acquire core competencies.

In order for Kenya to realize Vision 2030 and Constitutional aspirations, it is critical that Kenya sustains a progressive implementation of the CBC, with the first cohort expected to enter the job market by 2031. Competencies acquired through CBC will ensure that Kenya develops a skilled, ethical, productive and resilient human capital to meet the national and international demands in a fast-changing and technology driven society. This calls for concerted efforts by the Ministry of Education and other relevant players to ensure successful implementation and development of relevant standards and guidelines that will regulate schools to enhance quality.

Summary of Key Achievements in 2019-2020

Kenya has embarked on a progressive and phased roll-out of the CBC at pre-primary and primary level. During the 2019-2020 period, the CBC was roll-out up to Grade 4. In the same period, a taskforce on enhancing access, relevance, transition, equity, and quality for effective curriculum delivery submitted a report that provides a clear roadmap for full implementation of the CBC. The Ministry also aligned teacher education curriculum to the CBC. It also integrated Competency Based Assessment (CBA) in to the CBC training modules.

In 2019-2020, the Ministry of Education provided CBC textbooks to all learners in public primary schools and approved CBC compliant textbooks to facilitate implementation of CBC in private primary schools. The Pupil-to-Textbook Ratio was at 1:1 for Grades 1 to 3. During the same period, the Ministry developed and disseminated electronic and non-electronic curriculum support materials. It also enhanced broadcasting of educational programmes through radio and TV while KICD strengthened the digital repository for educational content through the Kenya Education Cloud.

Further, the Ministry, in partnership with the State Department for ICT and Innovation, implemented the Digital Literacy Programme (DLP) in primary schools. County ICT officers were deployed to support the implementation of DLP.

The Integrated Assessment Tool used during the 2019 Monitoring Learner's Progress was uploaded through the KNEC portal for schools' access and administration. In 2019, Kenya National Examinations Council conducted Monitoring of Learner's Progress for Grade 3 pupils. The MLP assessed the CBC learning areas of English Language Activities and Mathematical Activities. The Ministry also finalized the National Quality Assurance and Standards Framework (NEQASF) which among others provides for Institution-based Quality Assurance (IBQA) for sustainable monitoring of CBC implementation.





Key Actions/Activities Planned for Implementation in 2020-2021

Here below are the broad activities planned for implementation in 2020-2021:

1. Develop a framework for rolling out the CBC and providing transition for the proposed structure
2. Capacity build basic education teachers, county ECD officers and other curriculum implementers on Competence Based Curriculum.
3. Develop Competence Based Curriculum support materials for all levels
4. Develop a Competency-Based Assessment tool for education
5. Build the capacity of technical officers on conceptualization, design and implementation of CBA.
6. Establish a web-based portal to facilitate access to formative assessment at school level
7. Develop digital content for all subjects of the CBC
8. Establish an ICT integration in education support system at the national, county, sub-county and institutional level.
9. Monitor and assess the implementation of CBC.



Key Achievements in 2020-2021

During the reporting period, the Taskforce on enhancing access, relevance, transition, equity, and quality for effective curriculum delivery submitted the Taskforce report that provides a clear roadmap for full implementation of the CBC. The State Department on Implementation of Curriculum Reforms was established whose mandate is to coordinate implementation of the curriculum at all levels of education.

The Ministry of Education together with KNEC, TSC, KICD, KISE and CEMASTEVA conducted training for 215,253 Primary School Teachers. The training aimed at equipping teachers with requisite skills and knowledge for the implementation of CBC and CBA. In addition, over 3,000 teachers were trained on remote learning through Kenya Education Cloud to enhance their capacity to access curriculum delivery materials.

In the 2020-2021 period, KICD finalized the Curriculum Designs for Grade 5 which were submitted to the publishers to develop the course books and teachers guides in readiness for roll out of CBC in Grade 5. In addition, the Institute finalized the curriculum designs for Grades 6, 7, 8, 9 and developed Curriculum designs for Diploma in Early Childhood Development, Teacher Education and Diploma in Primary School Teacher Education.

KICD also adapted the Curriculum Designs for Diploma in Early Childhood Teacher Education and Diploma in Primary Teacher Education for SNE students. Eleven (11) curriculum designs for stage-based pre-vocational level for learners with special needs were developed; digital content for visually (VI) and Hearing Impaired (HI) Learners Grade 1 in 8 and 7 learning areas respectively were adapted; 3 curriculum design for Kenya Sign Language for Grade 7,8 and 9; as well as Curriculum designs for braille for Grades 7,8 and 9 were developed.

As regards curriculum implementation support materials, the KICD developed the scope and sequence charts for 27 subjects in Grades 10, 11 and 12 namely: Sports Science, Drama and Elocution, Literature in English, Fasihi ya Kiswahili, German, Biological Sciences, Physical Sciences, Information Communication Technology, Health, Foods and Nutrition. In addition, 24 prototype materials for Grade 5 were developed and disseminated; Grade 5 and 6 teachers' handbooks in 18 learning areas were developed; 365 electronic materials to support remote learning were produced and disseminated as a mitigation measure during the COVID-19 pandemic period.



KICD also broadcasted over 20,000 programmes through Radio and TV Channel and also disseminated e-content through Kenya Education Cloud (KEC) to support remote learning during the COVID-19 global pandemic.

To fully implement the competence based Curriculum (CBC) so that learners are equipped with relevant competencies and skills from early stage for sustainable development by 2030, the Ministry of Education (MoE) through the State Department of Early Learning and basic Education, supported training of subject panelists; Supported the development and adaptation of Curriculum Designs; 95% of schools (both primary and secondary schools) reporting a 1:1 student/ pupil text-book ratio; 170,000 Grade 4&5 teachers, CSOs, head teachers and field officers trained on CBC; 102,000 teachers for Grades 1, 2, 3, trained on innovative ways of teaching mathematics under CBC.

Through this training, Government has been able to improve teaching achievement in Early Grade Mathematics; Supported development and adaptation of Curriculum Support Materials for grade 4-6; Provided assistive devices to learners with special needs and KNEC procured and installed Internet Security servers and trained staff on utilization.

During the reporting period, the capacity of technical officers on conceptualization, design and implementation of CBA was built. The Ministry of Education together with KNEC, TSC, KICD, KISE and CEMASTEVA conducted training that aimed at equipping technical officers with requisite skills and knowledge for the implementation of CBC and CBA. These include 1,075 Curriculum Support Officers (CSOs), and 600 Tutors from 30 Teacher Training Colleges on CBC and CBA.

In 2020-2021, KNEC upgraded the online assessment portal enabling capacity to support processing and analysis of big data. A total of 8,233,334 (Boys 4,226,577 and Girls 4,006,757) from grade 1-4 and class 5-8 were assessed online to establish if there were any learning gaps following closure of schools due the COVID-19 pandemic. The report reveals Learning gaps, whereby the majority of Class 8 learners still performed below average. The school specific reports presented school performance against national performance. They also identified weaknesses and suggested pedagogical approaches to addressing the weaknesses.

Digital archiving and indexing of multimedia elements was undertaken during the reporting period to enhance access through Kenya Education Cloud (KEC) to support remote and blended teaching and learning. This included 6,005 video, audio and interactive content. Cumulatively, 3,411 interactive online lessons were available by 31st May 2021. A total of 945 lessons were developed between February and May 2021. This includes the following TV and radio programmes: 96 radio programmes produced and 849 TV programmes. The Cloud continued to host radio lessons, interactive digital content, e-Books for all levels of basic education to serve learners and teachers and provide online courses for teachers on curriculum integration and use of ICT in learning.

In addition, KICD has adapted 30 new online learning materials for mathematics, English, literacy, Kiswahili, environmental, hygiene and nutrition, Christian religious education, and creative activities learning areas (Grade 1: Eight (8) for Visually Impaired and Seven (7) for Hearing Impaired; and Grade 2: 8 for Visually Impaired and 7 for Hearing Impaired). In addition, KICD has acquired Grade 3 content in 9 learning areas. Further, KICD has completed Content curation for grade 4 content in 10 learning areas. Teachers and learners are able to access and utilize this new online content that is available on KEC via <https://lms.kec.ac.ke>

During the COVID-19 pandemic, KICD up scaled utilization of Kenya Education Cloud to disseminate curriculum support materials and digital lessons to learners at home due to COVID 19 pandemic.



KICD has also established Elimika which is an online portal within Kenya Education Cloud platform to facilitate online capacity building for teachers on the use of technology in teaching and learning.

Through Elimika online based training portal, all teachers are able to enroll for capacity building courses, ICT integration in teaching and learning as well as Health Literacy. The uploading of digital materials from internal (KICD) and external (Publishers) sources was up scaled to increase access for learners during the COVID 19 pandemic. The digital learning materials uploaded in Kenya Education Cloud were vetted and approved for use as curriculum support materials in the relevant levels of learning. All digital content was made accessible free of charge during the period of COVID 19 pandemic.

The Institute also continued to curate and disseminate interactive digital content items for Primary and Secondary level to support Digital Literacy Programme (DLP). The digital content was also adapted for children with special needs. During reporting period, the Institute curated Grade 4 digital content and availed it in the M-Lugha app. The curation of Teacher training materials for TESSA (Teacher Education in Sub-Saharan Africa) was undertaken. 116 Multimedia elements were developed for Environmental Studies Accessible Digital Textbook for Grade 1. Curation of Mwalimu-Plus content (primary content) was done and 193 submissions of digital content were also curated.

In tandem with the new Competency Based Curriculum (CBC), the Kenya National Examinations Council (KNEC) is expected to develop and implement new modes of assessment. These will be a combination of summative and formative modes of assessment. In the 2020-2021 period, the sector conducted the second 2020 Grade 3 national assessment and Grade 4 school based assessments. A total of 1,327,512 Grade 3 learners in 35,858 primary schools were assessed. The first 2020 Grade 4 School Based Assessment (SBA) was administered to 1,404,738 learners in 37,376 primary schools. This is the CBC Pioneer Class expected to undertake summative assessments at Grade 6 in December 2022.

In implementing the Competence Based Curriculum (CBC), KNEC is tasked with ensuring that the new modes of assessment are implemented through the Competency Based Assessment (CBA). In this regard, KNEC achieved the following progress during the reporting period:

- Grade 3 Monitoring of Learner Progress (MLP): KNEC conducted the first ever Grade 3 MLP in 2019 where a total of 1,282,150 Grade 3 learners in 37,374 regular and SNE schools were assessed. Out of these, 604,522 (47.15%) were female, while 677,628 (52.85%) were male. A total of 5,224 learners with special needs were assessed. This was the first cohort to be assessed under the CBC.
- The 2020 Grade 3 MLP was conducted where A total of 1,327,512 learners were identified through CBA Portal in 35,858 primary schools. Out of these 633,267 (47.70%) were female, while 694,245 (52.29%) were male.
- Grade 4 School Based Assessment (SBA): The first cohort 2020 Grade 4 learners undertook the 2020 School Based Assessment (SBA) at Grade 4 between 8th and 19th March 2021. The assessment was administered to 1,404,738 learners from 37,367 primary school. The female learners were 664,942 (47.70%) while the male learners were 739.



Facilitating Factors, Challenges and Opportunities

The success recorded in the phased progressive roll-out of the Competency Based Curriculum has been attributed to the political commitment and goodwill within Government. Strong partnership with the development partners and the private sector, ownership by key stakeholders and enhanced capacity of the implementers have also contributed to the 100 percent achievement of the planned roll-out of CBC. Effective implementation of CBC still faces a number of challenges. These include inadequate funds, inadequate infrastructure and facilities to promote early identification of learners' talents.



Inadequate ICT infrastructure, disparities in access to electricity, broadband connectivity still deny some learners the opportunities to fully harness their potential, especially those with special needs and disabilities. There is still a persistent challenge of negative mindset among some stakeholders who are reluctant to embrace a shift towards competencies and values. COVID-19 pandemic has also had devastating effects and disrupted education programmes, including roll-out of CBC. The Ministry achieved key milestones in implementation of CBC despite the challenges associated with COVID-19 pandemic.

Despite GOK efforts, the education sector is faced with inadequate infrastructure in learning institutions. This is exacerbated by the 100% transition where more learners have joined the schools. In addition, the COVID 19 health protocols have over strained the existing infrastructures in learning institutions. Further, Curriculum reforms have necessitated expansion of infrastructure to accommodate the diversity it anticipates.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Fully implement the Competence Based Curriculum (CBC) so that learners are equipped with relevant competencies and skills from an early stage for sustainable development the President established the State Department for Implementation Curriculum Reforms to coordinate implementation of Competency Based Curriculum (CBC).

For the ongoing rollout of CBC to be seamless, the following actions are recommended for implementation;

1. Rehabilitation of Teachers Training Colleges' infrastructure to match the expected shift to CBC and to attract more trainees to the profession. TTCs will boost accommodation of more teacher trainees who will be required for CBC roll out across grades in Basic education.
2. Increase investments for improvement of institutional infrastructure based on objective criteria and priorities. This includes expansion of infrastructure in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary levels of education. There is also a need for expansion of infrastructure in pre-primary and Adult & Continuing education centers.
3. Develop Policy Guidelines on the provision of capitation grant for mainstreaming pre-primary education to ensure seamless transition into formal schooling.
4. Rebrand the teacher education programme by upgrading and rehabilitating Teacher Training Colleges' infrastructure for the implementation of CBC and CBA learning areas and emerging issues such as the COVID-19 pandemic.
5. Upgrade learning resource centers and digitize libraries to facilitate blended learning by trainees.
6. Developing competencies in STEAM Education for sustainable development. This entails early preparation of institutions that will offer the STEAM pathway under CBC. Investment in terms of infrastructure, equipment and other learning materials for promotion of STEAM in targeted institutions is required. This will also require in-service training for teachers and enhance the capacity of teacher training institutions to deliver and assess CBC. Additionally, the sub sector could explore leveraging on the programme by CEMASTEAM for implementation of the STEAM Models Schools.
7. Allocate sufficient resources towards development of Competence Based Curriculum and Implementation of Curriculum Reforms. In addition, allocate sufficient resources towards completion of the Education Resource Centre (ERC) Phase I, which is a crucial facility in implementation of the CBC.
8. Continue with the Multi-Agency approach to ensure adequate and continuous capacity building for teachers and other curriculum implementers to ensure success of the CBC.



9. Provide more learning/training institutions with power supply, computing devices, internet connectivity and related infrastructure including assistive technologies for SNE at all levels.
10. Embrace digital and virtual learning, not just because of pandemics but as a future global trend in education delivery. This includes up-scaling of local digital learning resources and building the capacity of institutional managers, teachers, learners, CSOs, QASOs, and adult education officers on ICT in education. Further, building capacity for support and maintenance of ICTs at the institutional levels should be undertaken.

Commitment 13

End Female Genital Mutilation by strengthening coordination in the area of legislation and policy framework, communication and advocacy, evidence generation and support cross border collaboration on elimination of FGM by 2022

Overview of Commitment

Commitment 13 seeks to end FGM in Kenya by 2022. To attain this, the following four (4) objectives are being pursued;

1. To strengthen multi-sectorial interventions, law enforcement, coordination, networking, partnership and community participation in accelerating the eradication of FGM
2. To address emerging trends and practices of FGM
3. To address the social and cultural norms which propagate FGM
4. To strengthen research, data collection, information and knowledge management on FGM.

Whereas Kenya has made notable progress towards abandonment of the practice, many girls and women are still at a risk of undergoing FGM. According to the 2014 Kenya Demographic and Health Survey (KDHS), the national prevalence of FGM has declined over time from 32 percent in 2003 to 27 percent in 2008/09 and further to 21 percent in 2014. The decline can be attributed to the multi-faceted interventions mounted by both the state and non-state actors. The enactment and implementation of the Children's Act 2001 as well as the Prohibition of FGM Act 2011 have also played a key role in the reduction of the prevalence.

Despite the steady decline nationally, the prevalence of FGM remains high amongst some communities such as the Somali at 94 percent, Samburu at 86 percent, Kisii at 84 percent and Maasai at 78 percent.

In realization of the negative effects of FGM/C, on 4th June 2019 at the Women Deliver Conference in Vancouver, Canada, His Excellency President Uhuru Kenyatta declared to the delegates from across the globe his readiness and commitment to end FGM in Kenya by the year 2022. The President later reinforced that declaration on 8th November 2019 at State House, Nairobi during the High-Level Elders Forum which was attended by religious and cultural elders from the 22 hotspot counties in Kenya who committed to end FGM in Kenya by 2022. On 14th November 2019, during the Nairobi Summit on ICPD25, the President reiterated his commitment to end FGM by 2022 through bolstering coordination in the areas of legislation, policy, communication and advocacy as well as evidence generation.

Past and Current Efforts against FGM

Some of the significant actions that Kenya has taken in the fight against FGM are:

- Implementation of the Children Act No. 8 of 2001 (Revised in 2012 and 2016). 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".



- The national prevalence of FGM was estimated at 21 per cent 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.
- In December 2013 the Government of Kenya established the Anti-FGM Board, a Semi-Autonomous Government Agency, following the enactment of the Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act (2011). The Board's mission is to uphold the dignity of girls and women in Kenya through the coordination of initiatives, awareness creation, and advocacy against FGM.

In an effort to end FGM, H.E President Uhuru Kenyatta noted that attaining Zero incidences of FGM by 2022 will require new multi-faceted approaches to accelerate the process. He therefore gave the following directives:

- An acceleration plan should be developed and implemented with a report submitted to the Presidential Delivery Unit every six months. *So far, the AFGMB prepared the acceleration plan to end FGM which was adopted by Cabinet in February 2020. At the same time, the Board has been able to submit 3 six months reports to the PDU*
- The coordination structure recommended within the National Policy on Eradication of FGM should be established and operationalized within 6 months. *The Board has been able to operationalize 21 County Anti-FGM Steering Committees in 21 FGM hot spot counties.*
- The establishment of a multi-sectoral Think Tank/Task Force incorporating among others the Ministries of Interior and Coordination of National Government, Health and Education as well relevant members of society and development partners, to give baseline data appropriately disaggregated along practicing communities which will form the basis of reporting progress. *The multi-agency technical implementation committee was launched in November 2020 and is operational.*
- FGM related indicators be incorporated into routine reporting by key duty bearers such as County Commissioners, Health and Education workers. The County Anti-FGM Steering Committee has been able to adopt a data collection tool with appropriate indicators for FGM. Reports are submitted to multi-agency Technical Committee every six months.

Summary of Key Achievements in 2019-2020

During the 2019-2020 period, the following were the main achievements;

1. Preparation and adoption of Presidential Acceleration Plan to eliminate FGM by 2022
2. Establishment of multi-agency committee both at the county and national level
3. Convening of County forums to cascade presidential directive
4. Convening of Elders' Forum
5. Finalization and launch of prohibition of female genital mutilation 2019 and the strategic plan 2019-2023
6. Cross border declaration:
7. Strengthening of Law enforcement which realized an enhanced arrests and prosecution of FGM perpetrators as follows:



Key Actions/Activities Planned for Implementation in 2020-2021

The following were the key actions/activities planned for implementation during the 2020-2021 reporting period;

1. Conduct media campaigns
2. Disseminate IEC materials
3. Training of resource persons and duty bearers on provisions of the Anti-FGM Act and negative effects of FGM



4. Prosecution of FGM perpetrators
5. Facilitating anti-FGM community declarations
6. Facilitating alternative rites of passages for girls
7. Facilitating economic empowerment for reformed cutters and survivors of FGM
8. Organizing women into saving and loaning groups
9. Carrying out community dialogues
10. Engaging religious leaders in campaign against FGM
11. Engaging cultural elders in campaign against FGM
12. To cascade the Presidential directive to end FGM by 2022 to the National Government Administrative Officers
13. Establish anti-FGM multi-sectoral working groups.
14. Establish youth anti-FGM networks
15. Facilitate development of County Anti-FGM policies/strategies
16. Sensitize health workers
17. Strengthen the on-going cross-border initiatives on FGM including dialogues on the effects of FGM
18. Undertake periodic monitoring and evaluation
19. Preparation and submission of Presidential reports
20. Initiation of mobile application system to enhance reporting and referral of FGM cases.

Key Achievements in 2020-2021

During the year under review the AFGMB was able to realize a number of key achievements which included: Facilitating anti-FGM community declarations where three (3) major land mark declarations for the Pokots, Gabra and Samburu communities were made. The Land mark Kisima declaration was presided over by His Excellency the President where the Samburu Elders made Declaration to End of FGM and Early Marriages.

At the same time the Pokot of Kenya and Uganda Signed a landmark Declaration to End Cross Border FGM. The Board was also able to undertake aggressive End FGM Campaigns targeting the Community Leaders, Youth and Practitioners through public fora, print, broadcast, and online media. Deepening Multi-sectoral approach to programming by the Board, including with partners implementing anti-FGM programmes, was done. This entailed formation of national multi-agency technical team and county anti-FGM steering committees that involve state and non-state actors.

The Board was also able to convene county forums with National Government Administrative Officers in the 22 FGM high prevalence counties to secure their commitment on implementation of the Presidential directive. Ultimately, the Board initiated a mobile application system to enhance reporting and referral of FGM cases.

Partnership and Collaboration

AFGMB is in strategic collaboration and partnerships with various actors in the campaign against FGM. Mutual agreements and actions have been initiated with consenting organizations to share resources and implement anti-FGM activities as identified in the acceleration plan to accomplish a mutual goal.

Secondly, mapping of other implementing partners undertaking FGM interventions in different counties is ongoing. Some of the collaborating institutions include:

- Research and Training Institutions (ACCAF, PCK): Conduct research on the impact of FGM on girls and women and other social dynamics of the practice
- FIDA: Promotion, protection, and preservation of women and children rights.
- World Vision Kenya: Ensuring Gender equality and women's empowerment



- UNFPA: Technical and financial support to AFGMB.
- UNICEF: Implementation of anti-FGM programmes especially targeting children.
- Amref Health Africa: Supporting gender equality by facilitating dialogue
- ActionAid International Kenya: advocate for the voices and leadership of women and girls
- Equality Now: Achieving legal and systemic change that addresses violence and discrimination against women and girls.
- Plan International Kenya: Awareness Creation on FGM and providing alternatives beyond FGM.



Facilitating Factors, Challenges and Opportunities

The main factors that facilitated the achievements made in 2020-2021 were;

1. Political support by the President and his commitment to end FGM by 2022
2. Adoption of Multi-sectoral approach to programming by both the state and non-state actors
3. A formal commitment from the Head of Public Service, the concerned ministries, departments and agencies to support implementation of anti-FGM programmes
4. Existence of IEC materials on FGM.

Implementation of the Anti-FGM actions and activities experienced a number of challenges in 2020-2021 including the following;

1. New emerging trends in FGM including medicalization, secrecy, cross border FGM, and reduced age of cutting
2. Marrying off young children who continue with education while at the husband's place. This is for the purpose of avoiding detection due to absenteeism in school
3. Lack of safe spaces for girls facing the risk of FGM and GBV
4. COVID-19 pandemic has negatively affected programme implementation and delivery of services for most of the implementing partners as this had adverse effects on women and girls
5. Inadequate human and financial resources
6. Prosecution of the practitioners is limited by lack of sufficient evidence in some cases and long process of court cases
7. Communities have adamantly upheld harmful cultural practices including FGM to culture
8. Difficulty of hard-to-reach populations especially in remote areas due to inaccessible roads and insecurity
9. Stigmatization of the girls and women who have not undergone the cut
10. Inconsistency in holding the County/Sub-County Anti-FGM Steering coordination meetings due to lack of Government funding facilitation. Relying on other organizations may not be sustainable since at times the meetings may not be a priority to them
11. The absence of County Anti-FGM policies, Acts and action plans to guide the fight against FGM has hindered implementation of proper interventions
12. Poorly coordinated mechanisms for implementation of interventions. All duty bearers work independently and compete against one another. Anti-FGM campaigns are done independently by several National and County Government departments without any coordination.
13. Lack of local county specific radio station where the local champions can be invited to share with communities on the consequences of FGM and the existing legal and policy framework
14. Re-emergence of FGM among communities which had earlier abandoned the practice.



Conclusion and Recommendations

Female Genital Mutilation continues to affect girls and women negatively. In addition, the effect of FGM on the country's social, economic, and political development is enormous. With prevalence rate of 21 percent, there is need to strengthen law enforcement and community dialogues for the country to achieve zero incidence of FGM by 2022. Whereas the President has given a directive towards ending FGM by 2022, there is also need for more resources to be allocated to the implementation of the President's acceleration plan.

Here below are specific recommendations that need to be implemented toward the eradication of FGM practice in Kenya;

1. Increase Government support for the County and Sub-County Anti FGM activities and coordination meetings to complement what the partners are doing.
2. Put in place more Gender Based Violence Recovery Centres / rescue centres with trained counsellors to take care of the psychological needs of survivors
3. Increase involvement of men, council of elders and the cultural leaders in anti-FGM efforts
4. Increase funding to help in the campaign against FGM
5. Enhance sensitizations, awareness, and advocacy
6. Strengthen family ties, values, and good parenting
7. Integrate FGM in education curriculum, especially primary schools
8. Involve the media in creation of awareness on FGM using local stations, indigenous languages, and presenters from the locality
9. Enhance partnerships with community-based organizations and Government for scaling up of monitoring anti-FGM activities
10. Involve political leaders, ex-circumcisers, council of elders, FBOs, youths and like-minded stakeholders in anti-FGM advocacy
11. Enhance legal and policy sensitization and financial support to organizations (resource mobilization) already working on FGM at community level to enhance their impact and interventions
12. Develop community-friendly IEC materials, audio and visual on anti-FGM advocacy
13. Support county governments to develop policies, Acts and action plans towards eradicating FGM
14. Enhance Youth-led community organizations, dialogues, social media platforms and use of sporting activities to campaign against FGM
15. Establish a Kit for the FGM victims and survivors to promote economic stability and counselling services to enhance mental and economic stability
16. Provide timely data for decision making and programming
17. Enhance community dialogues with opinion leaders and age set leaders, warriors, elders, religious leaders
18. Provide bursaries to families that have said NO to FGM, since FGM decreases as education increases
19. Recognize elders engaged in Anti-FGM declarations for them to influence attitude change regarding ending FGM
20. Strengthen County anti-FGM steering committee and Anti-FGM Youth Network
21. Improve on the coordination on economic empowerment such as from NGAAF, UWEZO and WEF
22. Interventions need to be more targeted especially through the school system by targeting lower primary school children
23. Develop a standard Anti-FGM messaging to communicate that FGM is a harmful practice
24. Active inclusion of players in the Criminal Justice System in the Ant FGM fight – police, NIS, probation officers, judiciary.



Commitment 14

Eliminate, by 2030, all forms of gender-based violence, including child and forced marriages, by addressing social and cultural norms that propagate the practice while providing support to women and girls who have been affected.

Overview of Commitment

Violence against women and girls is, perhaps, the most widespread and socially tolerated form of human rights violations, cutting across borders, race, class, ethnicity and religion. Gender-based violence (GBV) is a complex issue that has, at its root, structural inequalities between men and women, young and old. This is as a result of unequal power relations based on biological make-up, low economic status of women, in ability of women to negotiate for safe sex, negative socio-cultural factors, and gender power imbalances. Kenya seeks to eliminate all forms of gender-based violence and harmful practices by 2030.

In order to achieve this, the following objectives are being pursued under this commitment;

1. To increase access to quality and comprehensive response and support services across sectors
2. To improve coordination and sustainability for effective programming for GBV prevention and response
3. To improve enforcement of laws and policies towards prevention of GBV
4. To eliminate social and cultural norms that affect women and girls.

This implementation report covers the period in which COVID 19 is a public health concern. To prevent a countrywide outbreak of COVID-19 in the initial stages, the Government of Kenya put emergency response mechanisms to reduce exposure to the disease. These included a ban on flights in and out of the country, quarantine of all infected people, stay and work from home, a countrywide curfew, restriction of movement of persons in religious places and entertainment spaces. These drastic changes exposed women, girls, and other vulnerable populations to gender-based violence.

Past and Current Efforts to Achieve Objectives of the Commitment

To eliminate all forms of GBV, including child and forced marriages, by addressing social and cultural norms that propagate the practice while providing support to women and girls, the Government of Kenya has over the years accelerated efforts to combat the vice. These efforts include the following;

- (i.) Re-launch of the toll free hotline (Dial 1195) initiative between Healthcare Assistance Kenya (HAK) and the SDfG. The goal of HAK's SGBV hotline and the call up center is to involve community members and survivors in the fight against sexual violence, FGM and other forms of violence that is meted on women and children to ensure early reporting of all the cases within the recommended 72-hour window period. The endeavor enables the responsible entities in Government to promptly address plight of the survivors faced with Sexual and Gender Based Violence.
- (ii) County Governments have prioritized cases of medical attention to Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) survivors in all County facilities with dedicated staff and units where SGBV is treated as an emergency at the Gender Based Violence Recovery Centers (GBVRC)
- (iii) Capacity building on standard operating procedures for Gender-based Violence Recovery Centre committees in the counties is being continually undertaken to strengthen the capacity of both County Governments and health systems to respond to GBV cases.
- (iv) Awareness of women's and human rights through the commemoration of UN days on Zero Tolerance for FGM and the 16 Days of Activism Against GBV. These are annual activities spearheaded by both state and non-state actors



- (v) Establishment of a special unit at the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions to handle FGM and other gender-based violence-related cases
- (vi) The creation of a national information system to capture and feed S&GBV data in the following sectors: Health, National Police Service, Office of Director of Public Prosecution (ODPP) and the Judiciary has enabled the stakeholders, duty bearers and rights holders to interact with real time data which enables focused response based on evidence
- (vii) Creation of the Gender Sector Working Group with representatives from both state and non-state actors. The cascading of the same to the County level, through the Technical Working Groups, has brought on board a coordinated and collaborative approach in the fight against GBV and related harmful practices
- (viii) The Government is implementing the Inter-Governmental Consultation Framework (IGCF) for gender sector with the Inter-Governmental Forum (IGF) on Gender and its four (4) tiers which are dedicated towards coordinating the elimination of GBV in the country
- (ix) The Government in Collaboration with United Nations (Kenya office) developed a four-year joint program on GBV (2017-2020) which enhanced prevention of GBV, strengthened protection of GBV survivors, ensured expeditious prosecution of GBV cases, established and implemented strong sustainable programmes that are implemented through partnership with non-state actors, development partners, county and national government through strong coordination mechanisms
- (x) Kenya continues to implement regional and international conventions, treaties and human rights standards and programmes of action that seek to prevent and eradicate gender inequality and discrimination which are the major causes of gender-based violence
- (xi) A number of critical legislations and policies have been enacted and are being implemented by Government. These include the National Policy on Gender and Development (2019), National Policy for Prevention and Response to GBV (2014), Matrimonial Property Act (2003), The Prohibition of FGM Act (2015), Sexual Offences Act (2016), The Protection Against Domestic Violence Act (2015), National Policy for the Eradication of Female Genital Mutilation (2019), and the Kenya Vision 2030 development blueprint
- (xii) In terms of interventions to deal with harmful practices, SDFG has developed and is implementing strategic documents which include; Guidelines for Conducting Community Dialogues, GBV Training Resource Pack for Training Duty Bearers, Guidelines for the Establishment of One Stop Centres (GBVRCS) and the Safe Spaces Manual
- (xiii) Developed and launched "Komesha Dhuluma" Mobile App - a toolkit that provides service providers information by location and contact numbers as a way of improving access to GBV services.

Summary Achievements in 2019-2020

During the 2019-2020 period, guidelines for recovery centers and the minimum standards for service delivery for survivors attending Government facilities were developed. In addition to this, one recovery centre was established in Makueni County and over 100 healthcare workers were trained in forensic GBV. All this was done as part of efforts to increase access to quality and comprehensive response and support services to survivors of gender based violence.

Activities aimed at improving coordination of GBV prevention and response were undertaken during the reporting period. This included training of 20 Gender Technical Working Groups (GTWGs), mapping of GBV and Anti-GBV service providers, mainstreaming of GBV in 10 sectoral policies, and facilitating the development of 5 County by-laws and policies on SGBV.



On the elimination of socio-cultural norms that affect women and girls, the following activities were undertaken during the reporting period; 22 communities were engaged in the fight against harmful practices and norms, 20 advocacy forums to eliminate socio-cultural norms were held, a number of male champions against harmful practices were identified and sensitized, and the National Action Plan to End FGM was developed.

In 2019-2020, a work plan on GBV prevention and response in public and private set ups was developed with the aim of improving enforcement of laws and policies against GBV.



Key Actions/Activities Planned for Implementation in 2020 -2021

In order to continue with efforts to eliminate all forms of GBV and harmful practices during the 2020-2021 period, the Government planned to implement the activities highlighted below:

1. Establish Recovery centers, Safe Houses/Rescue centers for GBV survivors at the county level
2. Establish and operationalize GBV Response Centers at County referral hospitals
3. Disseminate and implement Minimum Standards GBV training Manual
4. Establish GBV Management Information System
5. Increase enforcement of GBV legal instruments through strengthened coordination of gender programming at the national and county levels by convening consultative meetings with GSWGs
6. Develop IEC materials on anti-GBV advocacy messages
7. Review and develop policies addressing GBV prevention and response in public and private set ups
8. Sustain sensitization of community leaders and opinion shapers in the fight against harmful practices and norms
9. Convene advocacy forums on elimination of socio-cultural norms
10. Develop and implement National Action Plan for Elimination of FGM policy
11. Promote the enforcement, prevention, protection and care services on child marriage
12. Strengthen GBV data availability and quality (including printing and dissemination of PRC forms, P3 forms and GBV registers): GBV data digitization (GBVMIS)
13. Development of popular version of GBV legal instruments in both English and Swahili languages
14. Fast track the implementation of Generation Equality Forum Commitments on prevention of GBV, including investment in research
15. Provide capacity building of anti-GBV stakeholders on the adoption and implementation of GBV Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, with a national feedback mechanism
16. Improve data collection, analysis and use of data and research to enhance GBV prevention and response efforts
17. Support and facilitate development of County policies and laws on GBV



Key Achievements in 2020-2021

During the reporting period, a total of 590 service providers were trained on the GBV Resource Pack which is a standardized training tool for duty bearers, stakeholders and rights holders. The dissemination and implementation of the GBVRCs Guidelines and Safe Spaces Manual aimed at entrenching quality services within the GBVRCs were undertaken. Further, the Forensic management module for Health Care Providers was developed and resulted in the training of over 100 Health Care Workers in forensic science thus ensuring that the management of survivors and securing of evidence is buttressed.

All 47 multi-stakeholder County Gender Technical Working Groups were strengthened through training, sensitization and advocacy. The aim was to have a coordinated approach towards the elimination of GBV by focusing on counties as the starting point. Also Community, medical practitioners, judicial



system players and law enforcement officers were sensitized at County level on the need for a multi-sectoral collaboration in responding to GBV cases and how to efficiently handle forensic evidence. To ensure that approaches to ending GBV and harmful practices are location specific, the SDfG promoted and supported the development and enactment of by-laws and policies in five (5) counties. Finally, a milestone achievement under this objective was the development of a mobile app “Komesha Dhuluma” a toolkit that provides service providers information by location and contact numbers of actors as a way of improving access to GBV services. Users were sensitized physically and virtually on its operations.

In 2020-2021, there were two key activities that were undertaken to improve enforcement of laws. One was to sensitize county court users of criminal justice and law enforcement institutions to enhance delivery of justice for GBV survivors. The target was to reach all the 47 counties in Kenya and this was accomplished. Another key area was to increase awareness on gender issues in the public and private sector both at national and county levels. This activity was achieved through concerted efforts led by the SDfG leadership supporting technical officers during the county outreach programs. The target for the year 2020-2021 was 5,000 people but 11,000 were sensitized through physical and virtual forums.

In the year under review, one of the activities that led to its achievement was the development, sensitization and implementation of a national action plan to address harmful cultural practices. This was done and the action plan is being implemented in all 47 counties but with a sustained focus on the 22 hot spot areas of SGBV. Engagement of community and religious leaders and also in enjoining men, boys and Morans as allies, advocates, role models, champions and change agents in advocacy against GBV and also in the fight against harmful practices and norms is an activity that was successfully undertaken. The initial target for the year was 3,650 people but at the end of the exercise over 4,500 community members, religious leaders, men, boys and Morans had been sensitized.

Finally, the emerging humanitarian concerns caused by CIVID 19 prompted the SDfG, partners and stakeholders to embrace electronic, print and social media to reach its stakeholders. The media campaigns on GBV, FGM, teen pregnancies and child marriage on radio and TV stations and HAK helpline (1195) were successfully undertaken by both mainstream and social media with the message of eliminating GBV and harmful practices by 2030.

Contribution of CSOs and Development partners

The State Department of Gender collaborates closely with a number of development partners, local and international CSOs. This collaboration has enhanced the operations of the Department in executing its mandate. These organizations play a crucial role in resourcing, capacity building, training, empowerment programs. Where technical support is needed in terms of development of policies and other IEC materials, the partners have come in strongly to support. Some of the organizations that collaborate with SDfG are UNWomen, UNFPA, European Union, Belinda Gates Foundation, Equality Kenya, SDG Kenya Forum, Collaborative Center for Gender Studies (CCGS), International Development Law Organization (IDLO).



Facilitating Factors, Challenges and Opportunities

The State Department for Gender has invested in its human resource capacity in an effort to fulfill Commitment 14. The Department has established county offices with technical officers in order to decentralize its services for effective and efficient implementation of the commitment. The presence of devolved Government structures and the close working relations with the County governments has been very important in achieving the commitment. Adoption of use of digital, social and mainstream media has been an advantage to the Department’s outreach missions.

Other key institutions include: National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC) with a responsibility of oversight on gender issues; the Ministry of Health with the responsibility of delivery of quality services



for GBV survivors and victims'; the criminal justice system for enforcement of law and order; the ODPP; the National Steering Committee to Combat Human Trafficking; and the Kenya Police Services Anti-Trafficking Unit among others.

Challenges

There are various factors/risks that may undermine the achievement of the commitment on eradication of GBV and harmful practices in Kenya. These include:

1. Weaknesses in enforcement of current legal frameworks and multi-sectoral policies on GBV.
2. Lack of DNA laboratories at the county level, which results in poor forensic evidence documentation and storage resulting in acquittal of culprits
3. Low knowledge and awareness of legal and policy provisions, and implementation accountability of duty bearers
4. Limited capacity for integration and mainstreaming of GBV interventions in critical sectors such as agriculture and the extractive industry as prevention strategies
5. Inadequate reliable data for evidence informed GBV prevention programmes
6. Weak coordination mechanisms and structures for GBV prevention programmes. Communities with high levels of poverty have higher vulnerability to GBV for women and girls
7. Communities with inter-ethnic conflicts expose women, girls, and boys to violence
8. Some of the service providers, including court users' committees at local levels lack adequate capacity and skills to provide holistic support services
9. Inadequate funding and limited resources to GBV response programmes at national and county levels
10. Slow implementation of gender related policies and laws
11. Inadequate integration of gender responsive budgeting
12. Weak inter-governmental coordination mechanisms between the national and county governments leading to overlapping and duplication of gender programs
13. Inadequate response mechanisms on humanitarian disasters such as COVID-19.

Lessons Learnt

In the course of implementing Commitment 14, some experiences stand out. First, partnership approach is key for effective and efficient implementation of programmes and projects in the Sector. Secondly, political goodwill is a must in ensuring that there is a coordinated approach by all MDAs. This is informed by the fact that allocation of resources by the Government is inadequate and partners are crucial in supporting the commitment.

Third, the involvement of men and boys in gender issues is essential for realization of gender equality and women empowerment which will contribute to the eradication of GBV, child marriage and harmful practices in Kenya by 2030.

Opportunities

The Government of Kenya acknowledges the importance of gender equality and empowerment to the eradication of Gender Based Violence, Child marriage and harmful practices that affect women and girls. To ensure that the State Department for Gender, duty bears and right holders have a conducive environment to fight the vice, a number of policy and legal frameworks, which are important to the implementation of this commitment, have been put in place.

Here below is a summary of these policies and legal frameworks;

1. Kenya has a progressive Constitution that promotes gender equality and women's empowerment through the expanded Bill of Rights. The Constitution also enhanced the institutional systems for



the respect, protection and promotion of human rights, including right to equality and freedom from gender-based discrimination.

2. Sessional Paper No. 2 of 2006 on Gender Equality and Development provides a framework for gender mainstreaming in policy, planning and programming within MCDAs in Kenya.
3. The continuing dissemination and implementation of the National Policy on Gender and Development (2019) whose main objective is to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment in national development
4. Political Support at the highest level (Presidency) and commitment to oversee the elimination of GBV in all spheres
5. Adoption of Multi-sectoral approach to programming by both the state and non-state actors
6. Efforts to achieve SDG 5 Strategy on Gender and Empowerment of Women and Girls 2020-2025
7. Affirmative action funds and AGPO programmes which focus on empowerment of women, youths and women with disability continue to play a role in the fight against GBV through empowerment programs.

Conclusion and Recommendations

During the period of reporting, most of the activities slated for implementation were achieved amidst the containment measures put in place to curb the spread of COVID-19. The coordinated approach in the implementation of the National Policy on Prevention and Response to GBV (2014) played a significant role in establishing an integrated focus on the implementation of the objectives of the commitment. It helped establish strategic guidance and responsibilities for stakeholders on GBV prevention and response, and protection of GBV survivors.

The multi-sectoral framework coordinated approach under the Inter-Governmental Framework, Inter-Agency Committee, National GBV Technical Committee, GBV Coordination Secretariat, County Anti -FGM Steering Committees, County GBV Steering Committees, and County GBV Operational Committees improved GBV prevention and response initiatives in Kenya. For enhanced implementation of Commitment 14 in the coming years, the following actions are recommended;

1. Enhance enforcement of current legal and gender related policy frameworks as a multi-sectoral response on GBV
2. Finalize the review of the National Policy for the Prevention and Response to GBV (2014) which will guide the GBV practitioners and stakeholders
3. Establish and equip DNA laboratories at the county level to avoid poor forensic evidence documentation and storage resulting in acquittal of culprits
4. Undertake integration and mainstreaming of GBV interventions in critical sectors such as agriculture and the extractive industry as prevention strategies
5. Augment coordination mechanisms and structures for GBV prevention programmes
6. Build capacity of service providers, including court users' committees at local levels, to provide holistic support services
7. Advocate for enhanced funding and resourcing of the activities under Commitment 14
8. Promote the integration of gender responsive budgeting in social and economic spheres
9. Enhance inter-governmental coordination mechanisms between the national and county governments to address the challenge of duplication of gender programs
10. Integrate emergency response plans in the design of programs that affect women, girls, men and boys to address humanitarian crises such as COVID-19
11. Capacity build anti-GBV stakeholders on the adoption and implementation of GBV Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, with a national feedback mechanism
12. Improve data collection, analysis and use of data and research to enhance GBV prevention and response efforts.



Commitment 15

End gender and other forms of discrimination by 2030 through enforcing the anti-discrimination laws and providing adequate budgetary allocations to institutions mandated to promote gender equality, equity and empowerment of women and girls.

Overview of Commitment

Under this commitment, the Government aims at eliminating violations of the principle of gender equality and freedom from discrimination among Special Interest Groups (SIGs) that include women, children, youth, Persons with Disabilities (PWD), minority and marginalized populations, and older persons. The Government further seeks to promote public awareness on the principles of equality and inclusion particularly as it relates to women and girls, implement appropriate affirmative action policies and programs, and increase evidence-based decision making on gender equality and inclusion through research and knowledge management.

The commitment is well aligned to Kenya Vision 2030, Sustainable Development Goals among other international and regional normative frameworks. The commitment ensures that every person has equal opportunities in all sectors of life irrespective of gender, age, disability or ethnicity. The commitment is a key accelerator to the progressive realization of the Economic and Social Cultural Rights expressed in Article 43 of the Constitution of Kenya that include, among others, the right to: highest attainable standard of health; accessible housing and reasonable standards of sanitation; free from hunger; education; social security; and dignity. The commitment obligates duty bearers to consistently uphold the principle of equality and freedom from discrimination while the rights holders are empowered to demand for accountability and report incidences of violation. The right holders are also informed of their responsibilities in promoting adherence to principles of equality and freedom from discrimination.

Past and Current Efforts to Achieve Objectives of the Commitment

The Government, private sector and non-state actors have over the years designed interventions to end gender inequalities, exclusions and discriminations among women and girls. In the recent past, new strategies have been developed and past strategies revamped. Some of the past and current efforts that have been applied to achieve the intentions of commitment 15 are;

1. Review of laws, policies and administrative guidelines developed by the National and County Governments, as well as private sector and issue advisories thereof on opportunities for enhancing gender equality and inclusion
2. Provide duty bearers with simple guidelines and checklist on how to progressively integrate principles of equality and inclusion in leadership and governance, in human resource management, in legislative work, and in delivery of services in various sectors of life including energy, waste management, land and natural resource management, fiscal and ICT sectors among others
3. Establishment of facilitative technical working groups to support the Commission in monitoring compliance on the integration of principles of equality and inclusion in private and public sector
4. Conduct of the audit of levels and trends of compliance with the not more than two-thirds gender principle and inclusion of PWD, youth and minority groups in Parliament, County Assemblies, Judiciary and the Executive as well as in the private sector with a focus on financial and communications sectors
5. Increased involvement of the Commission in the Public Interest Litigation on matters of equality and inclusion and whose declarations, rulings and judgements have set pace for reduced violations of the principles of gender equality and freedom from discrimination
6. Conduct of costing studies on key drivers of discrimination and gender inequality including on reducing sexual and gender based violence



7. Assessment of effects and impacts of COVID-19 pandemic on women and girls to identify opportunities for elimination gender inequalities during times of emergencies
8. Support the planning and budgeting arms of Government towards institutionalization of gender responsive and sensitive budgets and plans
9. Inclusion of gender mainstreaming and equality indicators in the national and county government annual performance management systems.

Summary of Achievements in 2019-2020

Below is a summary of the achievements made during 2019-2020;

Objective 1: To reduce violations of the principle of equality and freedom from discrimination for the Special Interest Groups

In the year 2019/2020, the Commission commenced the development of its rules and regulations to operationalize its constitutive Act and provide a framework for exercising investigative powers. The Commission also reviewed its online complaints reporting system to enable persons with visual and hearing impairments to file complaints using the interactive page of the website. Under this objective, the Commission received and processed 67 complaints on violations of gender equality and freedom from discrimination. The Commission reviewed and issued advisories inform of memoranda to 39 legal and policy instruments presented for public participation by national and county legislatures.

Objective 2: To enhance compliance with the principles of equality and inclusion in state and non-state actors

Under this objective, the Commission reviewed annual reports from 114 Government agencies signatory to the 2019-2020 performance contracting cycles and issued advisories to each reporting agency on areas for improvement in promoting gender equality. The Commission also facilitated the State to comply with reporting of Eight (8) International and Regional Treaties and Conventions with a focus on documenting status of equality, inclusion, and freedom from discrimination among SIGs including women and girls, PWDs, older persons and children.

Objective 3: To promote public awareness on principles of equality and inclusion

The Commission formulated and launched eight reports and one guideline on the integration of the principles of gender equality and freedom from discrimination in public education programs. These materials were disseminated via 18 fora organized to sensitize the public and special interest groups on value for investment and protection of the principles of equality and inclusion in development agenda.

Objective 4: To promote implementation of affirmative action policies

In response to COVID-19 pandemic, the Commission advocated for the immediate application of affirmative actions and programs directed to women, children with special needs, and older persons to protect them from abuse and contracting the disease while at the same time increasing access to information about COVID-19 protection measures. These affirmative actions among others initiated by the private sector and the county governments were implemented effective May 2020.

Objective 5: To increase evidence-based decision making on issues of equality and inclusion through research and knowledge management

With the understanding that access to clean energy is a critical driver for gender inequality, the Commission held consultative meetings with key actors in the sector and together designed a study to access levels of uptake of clean energy among special interest groups in Kenya. The study seeks to identify barriers to uptake of clean energy among poor household despite its availability to them.





Key Actions/Activities Planned for Implementation in 2020-2021

In the year 2020/2021, the Commission planned to implement the following key activities/actions;

Objective No. 1 To reduce violations of the principle of equality and freedom from discrimination for the Special Interest Groups

1. Develop and operationalize an automated complaints handling system
2. Conduct investigations on violations of the principles of equality and inclusion
3. Facilitate legal redress for SIGs
4. Review, facilitate and advise on policy, laws, regulations, standards and guides to aid compliance with principles of equality and inclusion.

Objective No. 2. To enhance compliance with the principles of equality and inclusion in state and non-state actors

1. Issue advisories on inclusion of SIGs in development agenda
2. Collate and analyse biannual reports on implementation of constitutional and statutory requirements on the principles of equality and freedom from discrimination from Ministries, Counties, Departments and Agencies
3. Monitor implementation of the concluding observations of treaties and conventions relating to SIG, equality and non-discrimination ratified by Kenya.

Objective No. 3 To promote public awareness on principles of equality and inclusion

1. Develop guidelines on integration of principles of equality and inclusion in Public education
2. Establish new and strengthen existing Equality and Inclusion Technical Working Groups (EITWGs) in all the counties
3. Hold Public and SIG sensitization forums on principles of equality and inclusion.

Objective No. 4 To promote implementation of affirmative action policies

1. Monitor implementation of affirmative action policies
2. Promote inclusion and participation of SIGs in leadership

Objective No. 5 To increase evidence-based decision making on issues of equality and inclusion through research and knowledge management

1. Coordinate research activities on matters relating to equality and freedom from discrimination
2. Develop and maintain databases on issues relating to equality and freedom from discrimination for SIGs.



Key Achievements in 2020-2021

During the year 2020/2021, a total of 14 activities spread across 5 objectives were prioritized for implementation. The key achievements are presented for each of the objectives.

Objective 1: To reduce violations of the principle of equality and freedom from discrimination for the Special Interest Groups

One of the key activities is to develop and operationalize an automated complaints handling system to facilitate timely processing, investigations and referral of the complaints. The commission has successfully implemented 75 percent of this activity. The Commission completed the validation and pre-publication scrutiny of the NGEK complaints handling practice and procedure regulations 2020 and are due for gazettment in the 2021/2022. The Commission is also a full member of the Kenya National Human Rights Complaints Referral Network.



The second activity was to conduct investigations on violations of the principles of equality and inclusion. During 2020-2021, the Commission received 59 complaints against a target of 220 complaints. Of these complaints, 18 were resolved and 15 referred. The COVID-19 pandemic and associated restrictions of movement contributed to few cases of complaints received and processed at the Commission. The Commission has revamped its online complaints filling system. However, many SIGs face limitations in using the online complaints system due to limited ICT skills and infrastructure.

The third activity involved facilitating legal redress for SIGs. During the reporting period, the Commission was enjoined in two public interest court cases whose determination is expected to set pace for eliminating gender inequality and exclusion in Kenya. Finally, to achieve the objective, NGEK reviewed 67 legal and policy instruments formulated by legislative arms of the County and National Government and issued an advisory on each of the instruments on opportunities for enhancing gender equality and freedom from discrimination.

Objective 2: To enhance compliance with the principles of equality and inclusion in state and non-state actors

Three activities were prioritized under this objective. The Commission's achievements surpassed set targets. On the first activity, the Commission issued 272 advisories to various agencies including private actors, Government, state corporations, and learning institutions on various existing opportunities for promoting gender equality and freedom from discrimination. On the second activity, the Commission received gender mainstreaming annual reports from 300 Government agencies that subscribe to the Public Performance Contracting System.

The reports were analyzed and feedback provided to each of the agencies. The Commission surpassed the target set for the year by 67 percent. The third activity involved monitoring the implementation of the concluding observations of treaties and conventions relating to SIG and specifically on equality and non-discrimination. The Commission facilitated reporting of 10 international and regional instruments due in 2020-2021 and 10 action plans were formulated to aid the State implement the concluding observations and recommendations.

Objective 3: To promote public awareness on principles of equality and inclusion

Three activities were planned for under this objective. The Commission developed two guidelines on integration of principles of equality and inclusion in public education. The first guideline focused on integration of the principles of equality and inclusion in the county leadership and the second on the adherence of the principles of equality and inclusion during times of emergencies. The Commission also established and strengthened Equality and Inclusion Technical Working Groups (E&ITWG) in 25 counties against a target of 20 counties. The working groups are designed to spearhead implementation of programs and interventions, strategies and actions geared towards closing gender gaps, reducing inequalities and exclusions in the county governments.

Lastly, the Commission held 74 public education fora to sensitize the public and special interest groups on principles of equality and inclusion. Most of the meetings were held virtually and in a few cases as blended meetings (virtual and physical attendance). This led to the Commission surpassing its annual target by 23 percent.

Objective 4: To promote implementation of affirmative action policies

The first activity under this objective was to monitor implementation of affirmative action policies. The Commission issued two advisories on expansion in coverage and intensity of the economic stimulus package established by the Government to cushion youth, women, older persons and PWDs against the economic consequences of COVID-19 on livelihoods.



The second activity involved conduct of audits on the inclusion and participation of SIGs in leadership. The Commission completed two audits showing the levels and trends in the involvement of women in Judiciary, Parliament and Cabinet, and in the private sector with a focus on the listed companies in the Nairobi Securities Exchange.

Objective No. 5 To increase evidence-based decision making on issues of equality and inclusion through research and knowledge management

The Commission had planned for two major activities under this objective. The first was to coordinate research activities on matters relating to equality and freedom from discrimination. The Commission held eight 8 consultative meetings with key actors in various research fields. This led to design of 8 research activities including the assessment of the plight of older members of society in times of COVID-19; assessment of gender vulnerabilities of communities living in forest lands, status of equality and inclusion among children living with incarcerated mothers; assessment of right to dignity among school going children, descriptive analysis of child pregnancy during times of COVID-19 by counties, amongst others.

The second activity involved development and maintaining of databases on issues relating to equality and freedom from discrimination for SIGs. During the reporting period, the Commission completed the development of a monitoring and evaluation framework for equality and inclusion in Kenya and commenced development of an expanded management information system for sexual and gender based violence in Kenya. The system will carry several data modules accessible to key actors with greatest responsibility of providing SGBV data.

Contribution of CSOs, Private Sector and Other Actors

During the reporting period, the Commission received financial and technical support from international organizations including UN agencies, philanthropic agencies, international non-governmental organizations, and foundations. Much of these efforts were directed in the development of the data bases and complaints handling mechanism, conduct of audit, development of guidelines, publications and disseminations, and in the establishment of equality and inclusion technical working groups.

The private sector provided support in the research activities, generation of evidence, and data on equality and inclusion. The community based organizations and grassroots network of women, PWD, youth provided lots of support to the Commission in terms of community mobilization and in delivery of public education programs.



Facilitating Factors, Challenges and Opportunities

The mandate of the National Gender and Equality Commission is enshrined in the Constitution. The Commission has powers to take measures to ensure compliance of all actors with the principles of gender equality and freedom from discrimination. This constitutive power has been a key facilitator in achieving the set targets. In several court matters, the Judiciary has also made determinations in favor of the Commission on matters touching on equality and inclusion. This has raised the bar and threshold for compliance of the State and non-state agencies with the principle of gender equality and freedom from discrimination.

The partnerships and collaboration existing between the Commission and all Governments agencies, the private sector, the non-state actors and the development partners have facilitated the Commission to achieve most of its set targets under the ICPD25 commitments. The decentralization of the Commission's services through regional offices and establishment of the functional county technical working groups on equality and inclusion has enabled public education activities to have a greater



reach and impact. Lastly, Kenya has in the last ten years enacted gender equality and empowerment laws whose implementation, albeit in slow manner, has yielded positive results and gains for women and girls.

Challenges that were faced during the reporting period were;

1. Limited financial resources which hampered intensity and frequency of the implementation of the planned activities. For a sustained impact, most of the activities under commitment 15 require repeated implementation across regions and counties
2. The shadow pandemic in terms of increased gender based violence, harm to children and older persons, and neglect of PWD occasioned by the COVID-19 pandemic eroded most of the gains made in the first half of the reporting period. Further, the State and Private Sector re-directed most of the resources to tackle COVID-19 pandemic leaving little resources for gender equality and social cohesion related programs
3. The scale of the implementation of activities was limited to a few parts of the country due to restrictions in movement and limited finances
4. Patriarchal and cultural factors hindering appreciation of the women and girls economic discourse. This has led to inconsistent involvement and engagement of men and boys in the women and girl's empowerment agenda.

Opportunities that exist for the implementation of activities under commitment 15 are;

1. Use of ICT particularly in the public education programs to reach more people with critical information and data on gender equality and freedom from discrimination
2. National recognition and commitment to enhance gender equality and inclusion
3. Increased partnerships and collaboration with the private sector and communities in the gender equality programs
4. Advocate for the review and repeal of all discriminatory laws to women and girl's empowerment. All laws that are silent on women and girl's empowerment should be reviewed
5. The growing national jurisprudence on matters of equality and inclusion that enhance compliance with the principles of gender equality and freedom from discrimination. The landmark decisions and declarations made by the Judiciary are a strong deterrence to non-compliance with gender equality
6. Potential of young males to champion and advocate for accelerated realization of women and girl's empowerment
7. The national elections scheduled for August 2022 provide an opportunity to increase the participation of women in politics and decision making. The elections also present many opportunities for women to take up appointive and nominative positions.
8. Leverage on POLICARE program-a new national integrated response framework for GBV that commenced in 2020 and managed by the National Police Service to reduce effects and incidences of violence directed to women and girls.

Conclusions and Recommendations

During the reporting period, the Commission performed well and surpassed most of the set targets. New strategies and good lessons were learned documented. Some of these strategies and lessons have demonstrated how commitment 15 can be fulfilled even during times of emergencies. In order to fully realize the Commitment 15 by 2030 the Commission makes the following recommendations:

1. The State and Development partners to allocate an enhanced and dedicated budget towards key activities in this commitment



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2. The State to put in place clear sanctions to deter non-compliance with the principles of equality and inclusion. On the other hand, establish a national honor and reward scheme for those complying with the minimum requirements for gender equality
 3. Affirmative actions and programs including affirmative financial resources should be directed to emerging categories of vulnerable populations including children with special needs, street families, those with severe disabilities and indigenous communities, and unemployed youth
 4. Increase women participation in labor and at the same time recognize and quantify unpaid care as a form of labor. Such an action would accelerate the progress towards

Commitment 16

Ensure universal access to quality reproductive health services, including prevention and management of GBV, in humanitarian and fragile contexts by 2030

Overview of Commitment

In the spirit of leaving no one behind and universal health coverage, provision of Reproductive Health Services and information in Humanitarian and Fragile Contexts is critical. In order to achieve this, Commitment 16 seeks to improve the management of GBV and access to Reproductive Health Services in Humanitarian settings. This will entail having and improving the framework for prevention and management of GBV and thematic focus on access to RH services in humanitarian settings. While this was envisioned as a regionalised issue, the COVID-19 unprecedented pandemic required a more nationwide response.

Past and Current Efforts to Achieve the Objectives of the Commitment

National concern over GBV in emergencies has grown significantly in recent years, and good practice standards, guidelines, training resources and other tools have been developed, yet very little of the evidence and learning from good practice has been adequately documented or disseminated, and there is a profound lack of agreement amongst humanitarian practitioners on how to define, prevent and respond to GBV. Coordinated efforts are being spearheaded by Government, humanitarian organizations and CSOs towards increased focus on resource mobilization, integration and provision of quality and timely GBV and access to Reproductive Health Services in Humanitarian settings.

Key Actions/Activities Planned for Implementation in 2020-2021

For the above objectives to be realized, the Government undertook several activities during the 2020 -2021 period as highlighted below:

Objective 1: Improve the management of GBV in fragile and humanitarian settings

1. Develop and disseminate SOPs /guideline on integration of GBV prevention and response in humanitarian settings.
2. Develop national and county framework on GBV prevention and response in humanitarian settings.

Objective 2: Improve access to Reproductive Health Services

1. Ensure national F&Q, procurements and distribution of life saving RH commodities include needs for emergency/ humanitarian settings including SGBV kits and drugs
2. Strengthen coordination and integration with key partners working on SRH and SGBV in humanitarian settings
3. Increase access to timely, quality and comprehensive SRH and GBV services and data from humanitarian setting through targeted capacity building and mentorship



Key Achievements in 2020-2021

The Government of Kenya through the COVID-19 emergency committee and response structures instituted countrywide measures to ensure continuity of services especially RH and SGBV care amidst the pandemic. This was made possible through setting up of coordination mechanisms at all levels of care, development and rapid dissemination of guidelines for service continuity including RH guidelines in COVID-19, and PHC continuity guidelines and policy guidelines on GBV response.

Additionally, the Government trained health care workers in the 47 counties and integrated messages for community education and mobilization to continue service utilization. Lastly, the use of data for advocacy including tracking of GBV cases and RH service utilization in KHIS was enhanced to drive policy and response discussion and response.

Facilitating Factors, Challenges and Opportunities

The healthy working relation between the Government and partners has been a great enabler in mitigating the impact of COVID-19 and other humanitarian situations in the country during the reporting period. The minimum standards for prevention and response to gender-based violence in emergencies have been disseminated in the 47 counties through partnerships. However, the generalized pandemic necessitated the need to have these interventions as integral parts of routine programming including mitigation measures and preparedness.

The prolonged COVID-19 situation and the overlay of other emergencies including the risk brought about by the upcoming general elections may be undermined by donor fatigue to respond to RH and F+GBV issues. There is need for review of the routine RH response plans and approaches at all levels to integrate emergencies and leverage the available resource to build a stronger health system for better response to shocks in emergencies.

Commitment 17

Track and monitor the implementation of the ICPD25 Nairobi Summit Commitments through the National Council for Population and Development in the State Department of Planning

Overview of Commitment

Tracking and monitoring progress of a project helps to take stock of the current status, measure success and stay focused on the milestones to reaching the project goal. It enables potential obstacles to be identified and strategies to be put in place to overcome them. Regularly recorded data is important to show cumulative progress.

In view of the importance of the ICPD25 commitments, it was necessary to incorporate a commitment on the tracking and monitoring the implementation of the progress continuously being made towards achieving the targets of the various commitments.

The objective of Commitment 17 is 'To provide the Government and other stakeholders information on the implementation status of ICPD25 Kenya Country Commitments on an annual basis'. Tracking and monitoring the implementation of the ICPD25 commitments is a multi-sectoral task which NCPD was mandated to coordinate. The Action Plan for the Kenya Country Commitments clearly outlines the MDAs that are responsible for implementing activities under each commitment hence the subsequent task of tracking and monitoring would be undertaken by them. To facilitate the work, a Technical Working Group (TWG) was constituted in 2020 with members drawn from various MDAs. The TWG is



responsible for reporting on the implementation progress annually. Development of the annual report writing is undertaken in a workshop setting by TWG members. The different reports from the various implementing agencies are then consolidated into one report for all the seventeen commitments. Facilitating factors, challenges and lessons learnt are shared so as to inform implementation efforts in the next reporting period. The annual report writing is guided by the ICPD25 Kenya Country Commitments, ICPD25 Action Plan and the annual progress report of the previous year.

Past and Current Efforts to Achieve the Objectives of the Commitment

NCPD, on behalf of Kenya, has been monitoring the progress being made towards achieving the goal of the 1994 ICPD Plan of Action (PoA) and the Addis Ababa Declaration on Population and Development (ADDPD). Tracking and monitoring was done on a continuous basis while reporting was done every 5 years. The tracking, monitoring and reporting of the ICPD25 Kenya Commitments would therefore be a continuation of these efforts but would be undertaken annually.

Summary of Achievements in 2019-2020

In the first year of reporting in 2019-2020, the following was achieved; development of the Nairobi Summit Report and the Action plan for the implementation of the Kenya Country Commitments, establishment of a multi-agency TWG which would undertake the tracking, monitoring and development of the annual reports. The ICPD25 Kenya Country commitments were also disseminated in 15 fora including national and county ones. During the same period, the first Annual Progress Report on the implementation of the country commitments was developed.



Key Actions/Activities Planned for Implementation in 2020-2021

The planned activities towards achieving the commitment were three and were continued from the 2019-2020 reporting period.

1. Disseminate the ICPD25 Kenya Country Commitments
2. Establish mechanisms to track, monitor and report on implementation of the commitments
3. Develop and share the 2019-2020 national annual progress report on implementation of ICPD25 commitments



Key Achievements in 2020-2021

During the reporting period, 55 forums where the ICPD25 Kenya Country Commitments were disseminated were held in more than 22 counties across the country. These forums were attended by various partners and stakeholders of the population programme including leaders, media, members of the public and various TWGs.

The agreed mechanism that would effectively track, monitor and aid annual reporting is the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (e-NIMES). This system is managed by the Monitoring and Evaluation Department (MED) in the State Department for Planning. During the reporting period, members of the ICPD25 TWG were trained on e-NIMES. Each of the MDAs involved in implementation of the commitments created their respective modules for reporting progress of their commitments on e-NIMES. These modules were not fully activated during the reporting period because the process of refining the indicators to be used is ongoing. The ICPD25 e-NIMES modules will ease the tracking and monitoring of activities as the reporting/updating and generation of reports will be done online by implementing MDAs.



The 2019-2020 ICPD25 annual progress report was developed in November 2020 by the TWG. During the launch of the report on 27th January 2021, it was shared with key implementers and stakeholders. Further to the above, Kenya, through NCPD, participated in seven (7) forums that were organized in 2020-2021 by Partners in Population and Development (South – South Cooperation) to promote the implementation of population programmes. These forums provided an opportunity for member countries to report and share experiences on the integration and implementation of the ICPD25 country commitments at national and sub-national levels. Here below are the specific forums that Kenya attended;

1. Consultative Meeting of Partners Country Coordinators
2. PPD Governance Meetings
3. 17th International Inter-Ministerial Conference on South-South Cooperation in Population and Development
4. International Webinar on Sharing Best Practices
5. National Task Force (NTF) Meeting on Realization of Nairobi ICPD25 Summit
6. East Africa Reproductive Health Network (EARHN) Coordination Meeting
7. Network of African Parliamentary Committees of Health (NEAPACOH) Meeting.

The above forums were instrumental in enhancing cooperation in the implementation of ICPD25 commitments among member countries.



Facilitating Factors, Challenges and Opportunities

Some of the factors that enabled the tracking, monitoring and reporting during 2020-2021 were;

1. The synergy of efforts from TWG members supported by their different implementing partners
2. The Action Plan for the implementation of the ICPD25 Kenya Country Commitments
3. The effective tracking mechanism put in place by NCPD.

Challenges that were experienced included;

1. Changes in the membership of the TWG which brought on board new members who were not familiar with ICPD25 and reporting on the commitments
2. Identifying and incorporating the contributions from non-Government actors in implementing the ICPD25 Kenya Commitments

The establishment of the ICPD25 module in e-NIMES is a significant opportunity that will be a game changer in the tracking, monitoring and reporting of the commitments once it is activated.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The implementation of the ICPD25 Kenya Country commitments is on track but implementing partners need to keep refining strategies and activities in view of challenges and emerging issues. The challenges that have been experienced need to be addressed early so that an enabling environment is availed for the implementation of the ICPD25 Kenya commitments.

For Kenya to effectively implement the seventeen commitments that it made at the Nairobi Summit on ICPD25, the following recommendations need to be implemented;

1. The Government should avail funding for ICPD25 activities so that they are undertaken within the set timelines and the targets can be progressively achieved.
2. Implementing MDAs should prioritize the ICPD25 activities and embrace new opportunities for improving implementation.



Annex 1: Detailed Implementation Status of Planned Actions/Activities 2020-2021

Commitment 1

Key Action/Activity	Indicator	Target 2020/21	Achievement 2020/21	Cumulative Target (2019-2021)	Cumulative Achievement (2019-2021)	Comment
1 Develop applications for youth friendly Sexual Reproductive Health (SRH) information	No. of applications developed	-	-	-	-	Target set for FY 2021/2022
2 Integrate and nurture AYS-RHR related social enterprises and innovations in SRH programming at all levels	No. of enterprises and innovations integrated and nurtured	20	1	20	1	Kazi mtaani program under the State department of Housing and Urban Development
3 Establish, operationalize multi-sectoral collaboration working groups at National and County Level (health, youth, education) and harmonization of policies	No. of established and operational working groups	48	48	48	48	
4. Finalize and implement strategic MoH polices (RH Policy and RH commodity security strategy) and disseminate at all levels	No. of polices finalized and being implemented	1	-	1	-	The Kenya AIDS Strategic Framework II (2020 - 2025) in place. Dissemination ongoing
5 Conduct education and demand creation at community level for SRH interventions including abstinence for minors	No. of community level education and demand creation forums held	1	986	1	986	5 Tujulishane campaign via social media platforms
6 Advocate for integration of comprehensive SRH services in UHC package	No. of advocacy forums held	1	1	2	2	Kenya AIDS Strategic Framework (II) has integrated policy guidance



Objective No. 2: Eliminate teenage pregnancies by 2030

Key Action / Activity	Indicator	Target 2020/21	Achievement 2020/21	Cumulative Target (2019-2021)	Cumulative Achievement (2019 – 2021)	Comment
1 Develop and implement a health sector response action plan for teenage pregnancy	Health sector response action plan	1	1	1	1	Action Plan to end teenage pregnancy in place
2 Develop and implement strategies to increase access to age-appropriate information, mentorship and life skills including advocacy for abstinence for adolescents and young people in and out of school using multiple approaches	No. of strategies developed and being implemented	1	2	1	2	Tujulishane campaign & Wasichana Wafaulu campaign
3 Develop and implement SRH care giver capacity building and support mechanism for care givers handling adolescents and young people in and out of school using multiple approaches and stakeholders	Support mechanism for care givers handling adolescents and young people	1	-	1	-	
4 Increase access to adolescent and youth friendly health services and support for school re-entry and services for first time mothers	No. of youth accessing youth friendly health services	100,000	400,000	100,000	400,000	
5 Develop a health sector adolescent SRH service segmentation SOP/guideline to fast enhance individualized quality access to services to adolescents and youth	Health sector adolescent SRH service segmentation SOP/guideline	1	-		-	Target not achieved FP policy being developed to inform development of guidelines and SOPs for service delivery
6 Generate and disseminate evidence on context specific interventions that reduce and mitigate the impact of teenage pregnancy	Evidence generated and disseminated biannually	2	1	2	1	





Commitment 2

Objective 1: Eliminate preventable maternal and newborn morbidity and mortality by 2030

Key Action / Activity	Indicator	Target 2020/21	Achievement 2020/21	Cumulative Target (2019-2021)	Cumulative Achievement (2019-2021)	Comment
1 Equip 3,500 health facilities with assorted MNH equipment to provide EmONC	No. of Health Facilities Equipped	1,500	0	1,500	0	
2 Capacity build 5000 health workers' annually to provide EmONC, post abortion care and QOC standards	No. of Health Workers Capacity Built Annually	1,000	688	2,000	2,000+	EmONC training has now been incorporated in the pre-service training curriculum
3 Ensure availability of critical EmONC commodities (Oxytocin, Magnesium Sulphate, Oxygen and blood products)	Availability of critical EmONC commodities	100%	100%	100%	100%	
4 Increase by 500 the number of midwives trained into service from nursing /medical training schools every year	No. of midwives trained annually	500	150	500	650	Includes 150 lecturers
5 Provide technical assistance to counties to develop on referral protocols for maternal and child services	No. of Counties that have adopted National Referral protocols	47	47	47	47	
6 Capacity build Community Health Extension Workers (CHEWs) and empower women and community members to demand for their health rights and entitlement	No. of CHEWs, Women, and Community members capacity built	1,500	1,000	1,500	2,500	

7	Facilitate real-time data relay and communication through telemedicine to facilities supporting Maternal and child health services	No. of health facilities with Real-time data relay and communication through telemedicine	5,471	5,471	5,471	5,471
8	Strengthen routine MNCH reporting and MPDSR implementation at all levels	Routine MNCH reporting & MPDSR implementation strengthened	47	47	47	All counties have institutionalized MPDSR process
9	Increase budget allocation for FP commodities by 10% every year by both levels of the Government	Percentage increase in Government FP budget allocation	10	10	-	Not achieved
10	Ensure last mile commodity reporting for RHC including FP	Last mile commodity reporting for RHC being undertaken	100%	100%	92%	
11	Procurement of FP commodities	FP Commodities procured	-	-	-	Procurement for the 2020/2021 allocation done
12	Digitize and roll out online tracking of FP/RH commodities consumption (Facility –CDRR)	Online tracking of FP/RH commodities consumption digitized	-	-	-	Not complete Need to link KHIS with KEMSA LMIS
13	Track CIP implementation in Counties	CIP implementation in Counties being tracked	47	47	27	Work in progress 30 more counties to go
14	Develop and disseminate Family Planning IEC Materials, Training packages, Standards and guidelines	Family Planning IEC Materials, Training packages, Standards and guidelines developed and utilized	1	-	1	
15	Capacity build 5000 healthcare workers and CHWs from across the 47 counties on FP counseling, services and reporting	No. of health workers capacity built on FP counseling, services and reporting	500	-	500	This achievement was realized through the use of workshops, virtual forums, OJTs and mentorship across all counties

16	Establish and implement FP pharmacovigilance in all 47 counties	No. of counties implementing FP pharma-covigilance	5	30	-	35	Reporting of any adverse effects done through the Pharmacy and Poisons' Board online platform.
17	Equip and support at least 2 county referral facilities to integrate fistulae management into routine care	No. of county referral facilities with integrated fistulae management	1	0	1	1	Target not achieved
18	Train 1000 health care providers on obstetric fistula (OF) care and rehabilitation	No. of health care providers trained on obstetric fistula care	100	50	100	150	
19	Develop and roll out of fistula strategic framework	Fistula strategic framework developed and rolled out	1	1	1	1	Framework developed and launched by the First Lady
20	Integrate obstetric fistula prevention and management into the Linda Mama and UHC package of care	Obstetric fistula prevention & management integrated into Linda Mama and UHC	-	-	-	-	
21	Conduct advocacy and public education on obstetric fistula	No. of advocacy & public education forums on obstetric fistula held	1	1		2	
22	Develop and roll out SRH, HIV, TB, GBV prevention and control frameworks /guidelines including eMTCT to all the 47 counties	SRH, HIV, TB, GBV prevention and control frameworks /guidelines developed and rolled out	1	1	2	2	HIV Prevention Revolution Road Map (II) and Kenya AIDS Strategic Framework (II) developed
23	Strengthen annual integrated SRH/HIV/STI multi-sectoral coordination at national and county level	Annual integrated SRH/HIV/STI multi-sectoral coordination strengthened	1	1	2	2	Multi-sectoral County HIV Committee (CHC) and KASF Strategic Direction Technical Working Groups are operational
24	Establish and facilitate functional eMTCT accountability forums and implementation at all levels	eMTCT accountability forums established at all levels	1	1	1	1	National multi-sectoral forum established



25	Facilitate routine service documentation and real-time data relay for eMTCT and HIV care and prevention efforts	Routine service documentation and real-time data relay for eMTCT and HIV in place	1	1	2	2	There is routine service documentation and real-time data for eMTCT and HIV at national and county levels
26	Further decentralization of HIV testing, linkage care and treatment delivery points	Level of decentralization of HIV testing, linkage care and treatment delivery points	-	14%	-	14%	Decentralized HIV services being offered at both facility and community level
27	Procurement of HIV commodities (testing kits, ARVS and lab monitoring reagents) through UHC /domestic financing	HIV commodities procured through UHC /domestic financing	-	14%	-	14%	14% of finances for HIV commodities is from GoK
28	Train at least 6,000 health care workers on HIV care including PMTCT from across the 47 counties	No. of health care workers trained on HIV care	600	600	-	1,050	450 PMTCT providers trained
29	Expand Mentor mother program across all the 47 counties	No. of counties implementing mentor mother program	5		47	47	

Commitment 3

Objective 1: Increase resource allocation and investment for SRH

	Key Action / Activity	Indicator	Target 2020/21	Achievement 2020/21	Cumulative Target (2019-2021)	Cumulative Achievement (2019 – 2021)	Comment
1	Conduct robust annual forecasting and quantification of life saving SGBV kits and drugs, RH and HIV prevention commodities	No. of annual forecasting and quantifications done	1	1	2	2 Annual	Annual quantification report accessible through https://docs.google.com/document/u/0/d/1q9lPp2XSOsdmuAwIADiEJSgoDI250BPh/mobilebasic

2	Conduct and disseminate evidence-based investment cases including costing studies for ASRH and SGBV	No. of investment cases conducted and disseminated	1	-	1	-
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Objective 2. Strengthen coordination and accountability of the SRH program

	Key Action/Activity	Indicator	Target 2020/21	Achievement 2020/21	Cumulative Target (2019-2021)	Cumulative Achievement (2019 – 2021)	Comment
1	Hold annual SRH/Gender intergovernmental forums and stocktaking	No. of annual forums and stocktaking	1	1	2	2	Sponsored by Jhpiego/NCPD/COG
2	Operationalize the partnership framework in the context of SRH including biannual RNMCH partners/RH ICC accountability meetings	Operational partnership framework developed	1	1	1	1	MOH partnership framework was launched in October 2020
3	Develop and operationalize an online resource tracking platform for SRH interventions	Operational online resource tracking platform developed	1	1	1	1	Need to integrate Family Planning Allocation System into KEMSA LMIS for interoperability and real time feedback.
4	Undertake periodic supervisions, COEs and TWGs at National and County level	No. of periodic supervisions, COEs and TWGs held	4	4	8	8	
5	Institutionalize social accountability approaches in SRH and Gender interventions at all levels including an annual community SRH dialogue day	Institutionalized social accountability approaches	1	1	2	2	COG developed tools for FP/ SRH for use by counties.

Commitment 4

Objective No. 1: To increase the core social protection investment

Key Action / Activity	Indicator	2020-2021 (Annual)		2019-2021 (Cumulative)		Comment
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
1 Finalize and implement the Social Protection Investment Plan for Kenya Vision 2030	% increase in core social protection investment	0.92	0.8	0.92	0.8	The allocation was Ksh. 88.4 billion against a GDP of 11.24 trillion.
2 Convene advocacy fora with Parliamentarians, MCAs and development partners	No. of advocacy forums held	5	5	6	8	Held one forum with MPs, 2 Joint Review and implementation support (JIRIS) meetings with Development partners, and meeting with county governments of Makeni and Vihiga
3 Implement the graduation model	No. of counties Implementing the graduation model	5	5	5	5	The graduation model is being implemented under the Economic Inclusion Project in the counties of Makeni, Marsabit, Kisumu, Taita Taveta and Murang'a

Objective No. 2: To enhance management and coverage of core social protection investment

Key Action / Activity	Indicator	2020-2021 (Annual)		2019-2021 (Cumulative)		Comment
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
2 Finalize the development of the Social Protection Co-ordination Bill, 2018	Social Protection Co-ordination Act	-	-	-	-	The target is scheduled for the FY 2021/22
3 Operationalize the National Steering committee for Social Protection (NSCSP)	No. of annual NSCSP meetings held	1	1	1	1	NSCP committee Operationalized
4 Develop and implement the social registry for Social Protection programmes	Operational Social Registry	1	1	1	1	Social Registry operationalized and populated with data for the poor and vulnerable in Makeni and Vihiga counties
5 Implement Universal Older Persons (OP) cash transfer	% of older persons covered	100%	68.7%	100%	68.7%	833,129 covered out of 1,212,281 (projected No. of Older Persons age 70+ as at 2021)

6	Support Persons with Severe Disabilities (PwSD) with Cash transfer	% of PwSD covered out of the targeted 47,000	100%	73.4%	100%	73.4%	The number dropped from 37,104 to 34,536 due to the natural attrition and challenges with change management of caregivers.
7	Support orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) with Cash transfer	% of OVC covered out of the targeted 353,000	100%	83.4%	100%	83.4%	Number of OVC beneficiaries dropped from 295,316 to 294,345 due to challenges with change management of caregivers. Funding was also inadequate to cover targeted OVCs.
8	Support PWD entrepreneurs with LPO financing under AGPO	No. of PWDs supported with LPO financing fund under AGPO	50	23	100	65	This activity changed to "Support PWD entrepreneurs with LPO financing under AGPO"
9	Provide sunscreen lotion to persons with albinism	No. of persons with albinism provided sunscreen lotion	2,000	3,800	3,560	5,360	The over achievement was as a result of support from partners
10	Establish rescue centres for abused and neglected older persons	No. of rescue centres for older persons established	2	1	2	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kirinyaga Rescue Centre for older persons established The refurbishment of Kilifi Capacity Support Centre to convert it to a rescue centre is ongoing
11	Provide Educational scholarships to OVCs (Presidential bursary programme)	No. of OVCs awarded educational scholarships	30,000	22,484	52,000	44,300	The under achievement was as a result of low budget allocation to cover the high demand
12	Rehabilitate and re-integrate street families to communities	No. of street families rehabilitated and re-integrated	2,000	2,285	3,250	3,535	There was support from partners and well wishers

Objective No. 3: Improve social security coverage in the both formal and informal sectors

	Key Action / Activity	Indicator	2020 – 2021 (Annual)		201 - 2021 (Cumulative)		Comment
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
1	Registration of new National Social Security Fund (NSSF) members	No. of new National Social Security Fund (NSSF) members registered	311,478	348,291	781,478	659,769	Overachievement of the target was due to adoption of registration through an on-line Unstructured Supplementary Service Device (USSD) platform



2	Social security coverage of new employers increased	No. of new employers registered under NSSF	43,993	61,458	92,753	105,451	Increased campaigns on importance of social security helped increase the coverage
3	Net increase in NSSF members' funds (in KShs. Billion)	Amount of NSSF annual collections (KShs. Billions)	23.184	34.519	23.184	34.519	Target surpassed due to improved performance in fixed income investments (Treasury Bonds and Bills)
4	Development of social security products for the informal sector with short-term maturity period	No. of social security products for the informal sector developed	1	1	1	1	Haba Haba is a savings plan targeting informal sector workers where a member can save a minimum of KShs. 25 per day

Commitment 5

Objective No. 1: To integrate population issues into the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all policies and programmes

Key Action / Activity	Indicator	2020-2021 (Annual)		201 - 2021 (Cumulative)		Comment
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
1	Review/develop and implement integration guidelines for population dynamics	-	-	-	-	This activity will be undertaken from 2021/2022
2	Conduct further analysis of what to establish the interlinkages between population dynamics and other variables	2	3	2	6	NCPD conducts further analysis on topical issues to provide data for decision makers for development planning.
3	Build capacity of planning officers on how to integrate population dynamics at all levels (national and county)	12	14	28	54	The cumulative achievement includes 2019/20 achievements from PSRI (24) and NCPD (16) that was not reported in 2019/2020
4	Advocate for integration of population dynamics at both county and national level	2	15	2	29	The cumulative achievement includes 14 fora achieved in 2019/2020

5	Review CIDPs to ensure the population dynamics have been integrated	No. of CIDPs re-viewed	-	-	-	-	This activity will be undertaken from 2021/2022
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Objective No. 2: To increase domestic financing for population programme by 2030

Key Action/Activity	Indicator	2020-2021 (Annual)		2019-2021 (Cumulative)		Comment
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
1	Advocate for increased budgetary allocation during the MTEF budgeting	10	- 88 (reduction)	10		2019/20 – 589.15; Actual received – 129.6M 2020/21 – 394.83; Actual received -15.5M
2	Strengthen the national and county coordination mechanism for efficient implementation of the population and development programme	100	92	100	92	

Commitment 6

Objective No. 1: Enhance the capacity of relevant Government institutions to increase availability and accessibility to population data will be addressed

Key Action/Activity	Indicator	2020 – 2021 (Annual)		2019-2021 (Cumulative)		Comment
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
1	Undertake institutional capacity assessment of relevant government institutions to provide quality, timely and reliable population data	6	19	6	19	The Kenya Strategy for the Development of Statistics (KSDS) (2019/23) had not officially been released to inform the baseline
2	Undertake capacity building on data collection and management among the relevant Government institution	-	142	89	142	Planned for year three (2022/2023) however, Capacity building of 142 institutions was done.

3	Promote data use for decision making	No. of data users training workshops held	1	1	1	1	2	Population projections training workshop using PADIS was held in Rift valley region
4	Increase availability and accessibility of timely, reliable and high quality population and related data(including SRH data through annual nationwide SRH DQAs) and Capacity building	No. of reports and data use/sharing forums held	-	61	-	121	The forums included dissemination, launches, research dialogues/webinars and celebrations	
		No of data sets uploaded through online platforms	-	4	-	4	Various datasets (census data and others) were uploaded for public access through various digital platforms	
		No. of annual SRH DQAs and capacity building undertaken	1	1	2	2	One national audit undertaken	
		No of datasets/ publications/ reports downloaded	-	14,944	-	41,446		
5	Develop and operationalize an SRH data dash board of key indicators disaggregated by gender, age and ethnicity	Operational SRH dash board	-	-	-	-	Planned for 6 th year (2025/26)	
6	Automate SRH information flow from communities and non-health sector through use of technology such as m-platform	Automated SRH information collation system	-	-	-	-	Planned for 5 th year (2024/25)	
7	Seek alternative land for establishing the population center	Existence of land to establish the population center	-	-	-	-	Planned for 2 nd year (2021/22)	
8	Establish national population Centre	Existence of operational National population Centre	-	-	-	-	Planned for 2029/30	

Commitment 7

Objective No. 1: To integrate population issues into the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all policies and programmes relating to sustainable development at national, county and sub-county levels by 2030

Key Action/Activity	Indicator	2020-2021 (Annual)		2019-2021 (Cumulative)		Comment
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
1 Conduct analysis of population and development policies to identify the gaps.	No. of policies analyzed	1	1	1	1	Population policy for National Development analyzed
2 Build capacities to policy makers and implementers on integrations of populations issues.	No. of capacity building forums held	1	1	1	1	One forum was held where 24 county officers from 6 counties

Commitment 8

Objective No. 1: Improve coordination of the implementation of Kenya's Demographic Dividend Roadmap at national and county levels

Key Action/Activity	Indicator	Target 2020/21	Achievement 2020/21	Cumulative Target 2019-2021	Cumulative Achievement 2019 - 2021	Comment
1 Review and update the Kenya Demographic Dividend Roadmap in line with the relevant national and international protocols	Updated DD roadmap	1	1	1	1	The DD Roadmap was updated in 2020/21 FY
2 Disseminate the reviewed DD Roadmap at national and county level	Dissemination reports	24	0	24	0	The dissemination is waiting for the launch of the DD roadmap
3 Build capacity of national and county planning teams to incorporate DD in annual development plans	No. of Counties capacity built	10	0	10	0	
4 Monitoring /Follow-up implementation of DD	DD annual implementation reports	1	0	1	0	Awaiting dissemination
5 Develop and disseminate DD scorecard at national and county level	Scorecard	1	1	1	1	Dissemination done virtually for national and county audiences



Objective No. 2: To coordinate all stakeholders involved in delivering on demographic dividend

	Key Action / Activity	Indicator	Target 2020/21	Achievement 2020/21	Cumulative Target 2019 – 2021	Cumulative Achievement 2019 – 2021	Comment
1	Reconstitute the demographic dividend national steering and technical Committees	Demographic Dividend Committee constituted	2	1	2	1	The TWG was reconstituted. NSC is not in place yet.
2	Action/Activity 2: Hold quarterly meetings of the demographic dividend national steering and technical committees	No. of quarterly meeting held	4	3	4	3	
3	Establish county coordination mechanism for DD	No. of counties with DD coordination mechanism	15	0	15	0	
4	Hold demographic dividend quarterly coordination meetings at county level	No. of quarterly meeting held	4	0	4	0	
5	Compile reports on the progress made in harnessing demographic dividend	Annual reports compiled	-	-	-	-	Activity will be undertaken in 2021-2022

Objective No. 3 To mobilize and capacity build youth on health and wellbeing by the year 2030

	Key Action / Activity	Indicator	Target 2020/21	Achievement 2020/21	Cumulative Target 2019 – 2021	Cumulative Achievement 2019 – 2021	Comment
1	Develop Kenya Youth Development Index	Kenya Youth development index	1	0	1	0	Process commenced
2	Build capacity of youth on health and wellbeing, promote universal health care coverage among the Youth; mobilize youth to participate in health promotion programmes	No. of youth sensitized on UHC, health and wellbeing No of Youth enrolled in NHIF	48,000 32,000	39,600 34,088	48,000 32,000	39,600 34,088	Leveraged on other stakeholder activities like kazimtaani to sensitize youth

3	Empower the county teams to advocate for ASRH issues	No. of county teams empowered to advocate for ASRH issues	11	11	11	11	The activity was carried out through TWGs on ending teenage pregnancy
4	Undertake targeted advocacy in Counties with low CPR	No. of counties with low CPR where advocacy has been undertaken	5	5	5	5	This activity was carried out in Isiolo, Kilifi, Narok, Baringo and West Pokot with support of PSK DESIP project
5	Advocate among religious and community gatekeepers at all levels to support family planning	No. of advocacy activities on FP undertaken	22	25	36	36	During the year 14 MCAs and 11 County leaders' advocacy meetings were held

Objective 4: Increase skills development among the youth by the year 2030

	Key Action/Activity	Indicator	Target 2020/21	Achievement 2020/21	Cumulative Target 2019 – 2021	Cumulative Achievement 2019 – 2021	Comment
1	Provide youth with training on life, entrepreneurial, technical and vocational skills, Job Specific Skills, and core business skills	No. of youth trained on life skills, Core business skills, technical and vocational skills,	22,148	18,857	42,148	35,148	Not realized due socio-economic issues
2	Align skills development programme to ensure inclusivity	No. of youth that overcome poverty and exclusion	-	-	-	-	
3	Enhance coaching and mentorship for youth	No. of youth coached and mentored	9,100	10,400	13,800	11,200	Target overachieved due multi-sectoral collaborations
4	Train Youth in paramilitary and increase participation in national service	No. of youth recruits trained in paramilitary	20,000	15,546	40,000	27,740	Target realized due to enhanced budgetary support.
5	Strengthen the Innovation centres transition to actualize skills	No of Innovation centres strengthened.	-	-	-	-	



6	Apprenticeship and indentured learner training both in the formal and informal sectors	No. of trainees provided with apprenticeship & indentured learner training	20,300	33,926	32,200	34,003	Increased awareness on indentured learning led to overachievement
7	Provision of industrial attachment to students	No. of students and trainees placed on attachment in the industry	30,000	17,109	60,000	42,530	Closure of Training Institutions hampered target realization
8	Industrial training of workers in the industry to upgrade their skills	No. of workers provided with industrial training	40,000	55,600	85,000	93,984	Adoption of on-line training led to over achievement
9	Assessment of competences through Government Trade Testing	No. of persons certified under Government Trade Testing	64,000	53,789	128,000	115,009	Closure of training institutions due to COVID hampered certification process

Objective 5: To invest in employment opportunities for youth by the year 2030

	Key Action/Activity	Indicator	Target 2020/21	Achievement 2020/21	Cumulative Target 2019 – 2021	Cumulative Achievement 2019 – 2021	Comment
1	Implement youth internship programs	No. of graduates placed on internship	22,000	12,305	27,000	17,831	Placement delayed by slow finalization of Internship Policy
2	Promote awareness creation on access to Government Procurement Opportunities (AGPO) among the youth	No. of youth reached	120,000	9,500	120,000	9,500	Target not realized due to Covid-19 containment measures
3	Hold innovation challenge and nurture talent development among the youth	No. of youth mobilized and supported No. of youth talents harnessed and profiled	- 4,800	- 5,200	- 4,800	- 5,200	Target realized due to stakeholder support
4	Organize business plan competition for youth and support plan realization	No. of youth facilitated to participate in the business plan competition	750	750	750	750	This the number being supported by World bank in plan realization

5	Set up job centers for youth at the youth empowerment centers	No. of youth seeking information on job opportunities	-	-	-	-	-	-
		No. of Youth Empowerment centers with internet connectivity	21	16	21	16	16	Target not met due to underfunding
6	Extend credit to youth and youth owned enterprises through innovative financial mechanism	Amount disbursed to youth	930.7 million	580.7 million	1,776.8 million	1.054.0 million		
		No. of youth beneficiaries	44,324	44,764	134,324	139,444		Target met due to enhanced loan recovery
7	Support youth to market locally produced goods	No of youth beneficiaries supported to market their products locally	1,800	1,222	3,350	1,995		Subdued business environment hampered target realization
8	Build capacity of youth through provision of business development services	No. of youth benefiting from business development services	73,000	82,560	143,000	146,373		Target met due to enhanced strategic partnership
9	Support youth access to business incubation and innovative services	No. of sustainable business enterprises created and up scaled	1,500	2,656	2,700	2,656		
10	Support youth innovations	No. of youth innovations supported	60	47	60	47		Target not met due to COVID measures and underfunding
11	Increase access to online jobs in Business Process Outsourcing and other online jobs	No. of youth trained and connected to online jobs	-	-	-	733,002		
12	Increase employment opportunities for youth	No. of jobseekers placed in employment locally and abroad	85,000	66,366	170,000	123,894		COVID-19 travel restrictions hampered placements abroad
13	Vetting and registration of Private Employment Agencies	No. of Private Employment Agencies vetted and registered	270	415	511	572		More Agencies sought registration
14	Pre-Departure Training for outbound Kenyan migrant workers	No. of out-bound migrant workers provided with pre-departure training	40,000	19,277	70,000	86,789		The training imparts skills, knowledge and attitude to cope with challenges abroad



15	Establishment of national and regional job centres	No. of job centres established across the country	1	0	1	0	Construction of the national job centre is ongoing
16	Negotiation and signing of Bilateral Labour Migration Agreements (BLMAs)	No. of BLMAs negotiated and signed with key labour destination countries	0	0	4	0	Negotiation of BLMAs with UK and Saudi Arabia finalized awaiting signing

Objective 6: To promote and integrate youth participation in decision making and nation building by the year 2022

	Key Action/Activity	Indicator	Target 2020/21	Achievement 2020/21	Cumulative Target 2019 – 2021	Cumulative Achievement 2019 – 2021	Comment
1	Establish a structured system of participation of the youth at all levels of governance	Guidelines and structure developed	1	0	1	0	Guidelines were not developed
2	Build capacity of youth leadership	No. of youth capacity built	4,700	20,750	4,720	20,750	Intergenerational dialogues and youth exchange forums held

Objective 7: To engage youth to participate in country's socio-economic development and empowerment by the year 2022

	Key Action/Activity	Indicator	Target 2020/21	Achievement 2020/21	Cumulative Target 2019 - 2021	Cumulative Achievement 2019 – 2021	Comment
1	Youth access youth centric services in youth empowerment centres (YECs)	No. of youths accessing Information and youth centric services	-	-	1,000	1,060	
2	Involve youth in volunteerism and community service (planting trees and engagement in food and nutritional security)	No. of youths involved in volunteerism and community service	47,000	50,000	47,000	50,000	
3	Hold intergenerational Dialogue and Indigenous Knowledge sharing forums in all counties	No. of youth involved intergenerational dialogue	3,500	4,000	3,500	4,000	
4	Sensitize youth on National values in the 47 counties	No. of youths sensitized on national values across counties	9100	10,400	9100	10,400	Target over-achieved due increased multi-sectoral collaboration



5	Undertake periodic surveys and research to inform legal framework, and evidenced-based policies and programs on youth issues	No. of researches	2	0	2	0	The research was not carried out due to underfunding
6	Leveraging on partnership and stakeholder engagement to spearhead youth empowerment	No. of partnership linkages established and strengthened	-	-	-	-	

Commitment 9

Objective No. 1: To align all laws to Kenya Youth Development Policy 2019 to ensure youth interventions become part of achieving the ICPD POA Commitments

	Key Action/Activity	Indicator	Target 2020/21	Achievement 2020/21	Cumulative Targets 2019 -2021	Cumulative Achievement 2019 – 2021	Comments
1	Disseminate, implement, monitor and evaluate the Kenya Youth Development Policy, 2019	No. of disseminations forums for Kenya Youth Development Policy 2019	10	10	10	10	This was conducted in all the ten (10) regions
2	Enact and amend youth related legislations	No. of Youth related laws Enacted or amended	1	1	1	1	National Youth Council Act (2009) amended
3	Analysis of youth related policies	No. of Youth related policies reviewed	-	-	-	-	

Commitment 10

Objective No. 1: To attain 100% transition of learners at all levels by 2022 and maintain the same

	Key Action/Activity	Indicator	2020-2021 (Annual)		2019–2021 (Cumulative)		Comment
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
1	Enhance transition of learners from primary to secondary/ tertiary levels	% of transition rate	100	99.6	100	99.4	SEQIP project will improve student learning in Secondary Education and transition from Primary to Secondary Education.



2	Sensitize stakeholders and communities on the role and value of education in development and the need for pre-primary education especially in areas of low enrolment in pre-primary	No. of stakeholders sensitized	5,000	10,000	1,500	5,000	Target achieved and surpassed
3	Improve education infrastructure and equip public education centers at all levels to ensure that they meet the required standards	No. education centers improved and equipped to meet standards	31,906	5,893	-	-	Activity aims to Improve learning conditions and environment in secondary schools through new construction and improved infrastructure in schools across the country to increase enrollment.
4	Monitor and evaluate level of transition of learners at all levels of basic education	No. of M&E reports	1	1	2	2	Target achieved

Objective No. 2: To promote inclusivity of all learners in the education and training institutions

Key Action / Activity	Indicator	2020-2021 (Annual)		2019-2021 (Cumulative)		Comment
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
1 Carry out assessment on inclusivity in educational institution	Assessment report	1	1	1	1	Assessment of children is carried out throughout the year for placement to schools or for referral to hospitals
2 Review implement existing guidelines (selection, placement, transition) to ensure inclusivity of all learners at all levels of basic education	No. of guidelines reviewed	1	1	2	1	Guidelines on placement selection and transition reviewed to ensure inclusivity of learners with special needs

3	To implement existing guidelines (selection, placement, transition) to ensure inclusivity of all learners at all levels of basic education	No. of guidelines being implemented	1	1	1	1	Target achieved
3	Develop a standard design for disability friendly infrastructure, teaching and learning resources at all levels of basic education.	No. of infrastructure constructed	300	300	300	300	Disability friendly infrastructure developed in basic institutions of learning
4	Establish additional low cost boarding schools in all areas including ASAL and marginalized communities.	No. of low cost boarding schools established	476	-	476	-	Due to budget cuts no additional low cost boarding schools were established. However, 276 Low Cost Boarding Schools were rehabilitated.
5	Provide mobile learning kits to mobile schools in nomadic communities.	No. of mobile learning kits provided	500	200	700	200	Mobile kits were availed to learners in marginalized areas

Objective No. 3: To achieve 100% completion rate of all learners in basic education by 2030

Key Action/Activity	Indicator	2020-2021 (Annual)		2019-2021 (Cumulative)		Comment
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
1 Enhance completion rate of learners	% completion rate	99	99.6	99	99.6	Target achieved
2 Develop curriculum support materials to facilitate completion especially for overage learners.	No. of accelerated curriculum support material	16	16	16	16	Target achieved
3 Develop a framework for funding of learners from vulnerable backgrounds at all levels of basic education	Framework for funding education	1	1	1	1	Guidelines on funding in place (Capitation guidelines)



4	Enhance Implementation of the school re-entry guidelines	Report	1	1	1	1	1	1	Re-entry guidelines legitimized and sensitization of stakeholders done through various forums including digital foras
5	Develop a framework to guide education intervention in vulnerable areas	Framework developed	1	1	1	1	1	1	Process on course
6	Sensitize stakeholders and communities on cultural attitudes on completion of basic education for all	No. of stakeholders sensitized	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	On course as an intervention informed by a baseline survey conducted on out of school children
7	Conduct community sensitization and prevention of child marriage.	No. of stakeholders sensitized	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Multi sectoral county forums held to sensitize the community on need to stop child marriages

Commitment 11

Objective No. 1: To promote access to and quality of TVET by 2030

Key Action / Activity	Indicator	2020-2021 (Annual)		2019-2021 (cumulative)		Comment	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement		
1	Expand TVETs and construct at least one TVC in every constituency	% level completion status	100%	81.5	100	81.5	Six out of the 9 are complete and operational.
		% level completion status	100	97.63	100	97.63	For Phase I of 60, a total of 53 were completed and operationalized.
		% level completion status	100	84.7	100	84.7	For Phase II of 70, a total of 60 were completed and operationalized.
		% level completion status	100	45	100	45	
2	Rehabilitate existing TTIs and equip them with state of Art equipment	No of existing TTIs rehabilitated and equipped with state of Art equipment	33	116	89	144	Cumulatively 144 institutions have been equipped under GoK/China project

3	Recruit and retain adequate human resource for effective implementation of CBET	No of trainers recruited	1000	1000	2000	2000	Need for recruitment of more trainers to address the shortage
4	Establish Sector Skills Advisory Councils ((SSACs)	NO of Sector Skills Advisory Councils ((SSACs) established	2	4	7	29	SSCAS formed in various industries
5	Develop CBET framework	No of CBET frameworks developed	1	1	1	1	CBET Framework developed
6	Develop CBET framework guidelines to guide trainers in its implementation	No of CBET guidelines developed	1	1	2	2	Competence based curriculum and competence based assessment guidelines were developed

Objective No. 2: To provide opportunities for learners in TVET for skills development that match job opportunities

Key Action / Activity	Indicator	2020-2021 (Annual)		2019-2021 (cumulative)		Comment
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
1	Conduct TVET advocacy campaigns	1	1	2	1	
2	Develop guidelines on TVET career guidance, counselling and mentorship	1	-	1	-	Target not achieved. However process of developing policy in career guidance initiated.
3	Provide start up Kitty for TVET graduates	-	-	-	-	Lack of funding to pursue target



ommitment 12

Objective No 1: To ensure 100% implementation of the Competence Based Curriculum by 2022 to improve early talent and competency development

Key Action/Activity	Indicator	2020-2021 (Annual)		2019-2021 (cumulative)		Comment
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
1 Develop a framework for rolling out the CBC and providing transition for the proposed structure	Framework developed	1	1	1	1	Target achieved and roll out is at grade 6
2 Capacity build basic education officers and other curriculum implementers on CBC	No. of implementers whose capacity has been built	150	1,166	1,316	1,500	Target surpassed due to the use of digital platforms in training
3 Develop CBC support materials for all levels	No. of CBC support materials developed	48	60	108	108	CBC support materials developed
4 Develop a Competency-Based Assessment tool for education	CBC assessment tool developed	7	7	7	7	CBA developed
5 Build the capacity of technical officers on conceptualization, design and implementation of CBA.	No. of technical officers trained	1,600	-	1,600	1,600	Target not achieved due budget cuts. Its now scheduled for implementation in 2021-20222
6 Establish a web-based portal to facilitate access to formative assessment at school level	Web-based portal established	1	1	1	1	Progress on going
7 Develop digital content for all subjects of the CBC	Percentage of digital content developed	60	70	70	70	Target achieved
8 Establish an ICT integration in education support system at the national, county, sub-county and institutional level.	Percentage level of ICT integration	80	80	80	80	82% Primary level, 45% secondary level

9	Monitor and assess the implementation of CBC	Monitoring and evaluation of implementation of CBC done CBC implementation status	3	3	6	3	Target achieved
10	Teacher Training curriculum reviewed to integrate CBC	Number of TTC curriculum reviewed	1	2	2	2	Teacher Curriculum reviewed to integrate CBC
11	Teachers capacity built on CBC	Number of teachers capacity built on CBC	50,000	104,020	154,020	80,000	Target achieved and surpassed due to use of digital platforms for training
12	Rehabilitate colleges to facilitate CBC implementation	Number of colleges rehabilitated	8	8	16	8	Target achieved
13	Develop teacher support materials to facilitate implementation of CBC	Number of teacher support materials implemented	20	20	20	20	Materials developed to support CBC implementation

Commitment 13

Objective No. 1: To address the social and cultural norms that propagate FGM

	Key Action/Activity	Indicator	Target 2020/21	Achievement 2020/21	Cumulative Achievement 2019 – 2021	Cumulative Target 2019-2021	Comment
1	Carry out media campaigns	No. of persons reached	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	12,000,000	Mainstream and social media used.
2	Disseminate IEC materials	No. of IEC materials disseminated	20,000	21,400	40,400	45,000	
3	Training of resource persons and duty bearers on provisions of the act and negative effects of FGM	No. of duty bearers, resource persons and communities trained on the provisions of the Act	5000	4,508	9,508	9,000	

		No. of ongoing FGM prosecutions	100%	50%	55%	100%	Prosecution is dependent on the number of arrested perpetrators
4	Prosecute FGM perpetrators	No. of ongoing FGM prosecutions	100%	50%	55%	100%	Prosecution is dependent on the number of arrested perpetrators
5	Facilitate anti-FGM community declaration	No. of declarations made	4	3	3	10	
6	Facilitate Alternative rites of passages for the girls	No. of girls who undergo through ARPs	1000	28,970	30,970	20,000	
7	Facilitate economic empowerment for reformed cutters and survivors of FG	No. of income generating activities started	2	3	3	4	
8	Organize women into saving and loaning groups	No. of saving and loaning groups formed	50	20	80	10	
9	Carry out community dialogues	No. of dialogues	22	82	102	22	
10	Engage religious leaders in campaign against FGM	No. of religious leaders engaged	-	100	150	200	
11	Engage cultural elders in campaign against FGM	No. of cultural elders engaged	200	450	650	400	

Objective No. 2: To strengthen multi-sectoral interventions, law enforcement, coordination, networking, partnership and community participation in accelerating the eradication of FGM

	Key Action / Activity	Indicator	Target 2020/21	Achievement 2020/21	Cumulative Achievement 2019 – 2021	Cumulative Target	Comment
1	To cascade the Presidential directive to end FGM by 2022 to the national government administrative officers	No. of counties where NGAOs committed to enforce the Anti-FGM laws	13	9	21	22	
2	Establish anti-FGM multi-sectoral working groups	National technical multi-agency team established	1	1	1	1	
		No of County anti-FGM steering committee established	22	21	21	22	

3	Establish youth anti-FGM networks	No. of Youth anti-FGM network established	-	3	3	22
4	Facilitate development of County anti-FGM policies/strategies	No. of County anti-FGM policies/strategies developed	22	4	5	22

Objective No. 3: To improve the legislative and policy framework in addressing emerging trends at County and National level to end FGM by 2022

	Key Action /Activity	Indicator	Target 2020/21	Achievement 2020/21	Cumulative Achievement 2019 – 2021	Cumulative Target	Comment
1	Sensitize health workers	No. of health workers sensitized	200	30	30	210	Aimed at addressing medicalization of FGM
2	Strengthen the on-going cross-border initiatives on FGM including dialogues on the effects of FGM	No. of cross border dialogues undertaken	5	2	2	8	Activity aims to implement the cross border action plan

Objective 4: Strengthen research, data management and reporting

	Key Action /Activity	Indicator	Target 2020/21	Achievement 2020/21	Cumulative Achievement 2019 – 2021	Cumulative Target	Comment
1	Undertake periodic M&E surveys	No. of periodic M&E surveys	1	1	2	2	
2	Preparation and submission of presidential reports	No. of presidential reports submitted	-	2	3	3	This is a presidential directive
3	Initiation of mobile application system to enhance reporting and referral of FGM cases	No. of operational app in place	-	1	1	1	

Commitment 14

Objective No. 1: To increase access to quality and comprehensive response and support services across sectors

Key Action / Activity	Indicator	Target 2020/21	Achievement 2020/21	Cumulative Achievement 2019 – 2021	Cumulative Achievement 2019 – 2021	Comments
1 Support capacity development for GBV prevention service providers	No. of service providers on GBV prevention trained	50	440	50	590	The trainings on GBV Resource Pack were carried out virtually
2 Promote the establishment of a model Recovery center/ Safe Houses/ Shelters/ Rescue centers for GBV survivors at the county level	No. of model recovery center/ safe houses/ shelters/ rescue centers established	1	1	1	1	Model recovery center/ safe house/rescue center established and functional in Makueni County
3 Undertake mapping for shelters/ recovery/ rescue centers in 18 counties	No. of the shelters/ recovery/ rescue centers mapped in 18 counties	-	52	-	52	Apart from the centers run by the Directorate of Children Services, majority are individual or CSOs operated
4 Support the establishment and operationalization of GBV Response Centers by offering quality services at County referral hospitals	No. of GBVRC Centers established and operationalized.	3	3	3	3	
5 Fast-track dissemination and implementation of minimum standards for service delivery for survivors in government facilities	No. of Government facilities implementing minimum standards	30	18	30	48	MDAs, Duty bearer and rights holders sensitized
6 Finalization and dissemination of the training package and other policy materials for healthcare workers , police workforce and judiciary and other relevant duty bearers in the context SGBV	Training package and policy materials finalized and disseminated	3	3	3	3	Forensic management module for HCP developed Health sector GBV services quality assurance tools developed

Objective No. 2: To improve coordination and sustainability for effective programming for GBV prevention and response

Key Action / Activity	Indicator	Target 2020/21	Achievement 2020/21	Cumulative Achievement 2019 – 2021	Cumulative Achievement 2019 – 2021	Comment
1 Strengthen through training the multi-stakeholder Gender Technical Working Groups GBV interventions at County government levels	No. of Gender Technical Working Groups strengthened through training	30	47	15	47	All counties in the country were strengthened through sustained engagement by SDfG
2 Strengthen referral mechanisms on GBV prevention within and across sectors	No. of stakeholders offering GBV prevention services mapped and in the data bank	30	90	60	120	GBV Service Provider's Directory, updated and shared with the CGSWG.
3 Sensitize community, medical practitioners, law enforcement and legal linkages to improve on evidence management	No. of communities, medical practitioners, and law enforcement agencies sensitized on evidence preservation	10	23	27	47	Community, medical practitioners and law enforcement officers sensitized at county levels through a multi-sectoral collaboration
4 Develop mobile app to strengthen the referral pathways for GBV service providers to enhance multi-sectoral coordination	No. of print and electronic media engagements	1	1	1	1	Komeshadhuluma app developed and users sensitized
5 Develop a national directory for GBV service providers to enhance a multi-sectoral and referral mechanism	No. of AGBV multi-sectoral service providers mapped	30	673	100	823	GBV service providers directory updated and repository established to enhance referral.
6 Facilitate development of County policies and laws on GBV	No. of Counties with by-laws and policies on SGBV	10	5	3	15	Technical support was availed to CSWGs on the development of policies.



Objective No. 3: To improve enforcement of laws and policies towards prevention of GBV

Key Action/Activity	Indicator	Target 2020/21	Achievement 2020/21	Cumulative Achievement 20219-2020	Cumulative Achievement 2019 – 2021	Comment
1 Increase awareness on gender issues in the public and private sector both at national and county levels	No. of stakeholders trained through capacity building	5000	9,700	10,500	11,000	Due to COVID-19, this activity was actualized through virtual forums.
2 Sensitize county court users of criminal justice and law enforcement institutions to enhance delivery of justice for GBV survivors	No. of Legal literacy and rights awareness sensitization forums held in counties	22	25	47	25	
3 Enhance the capacity of criminal justice and law enforcement institutions to ensure perpetrators of GBV are prosecuted	No. of law and justice enforcement units sensitized on GBV prevention measures	40	400	100	400	Training campaigns for law enforcement agencies at 10 regional levels done.
4 Protect vulnerable persons through the Witness Protection Programmes for GBV survivors	No. of Survivors in the WPP	15	3	35	3	No data was forthcoming as SDfG plays a very minimal referral role

Objective 4: To eliminate harmful social cultural norms that affect women and girls

Key Action/Activity	Indicator	Target 2020/21	Achievement 2020/21	Cumulative Achievement	Cumulative Achievement 2019 – 2021	Comment
1 Enjoin men, boys and morans as allies, advocates, role models, champions and change agents in advocacy against GBV	No. of male champions against harmful practices identified and sensitized	350	400	680	900	A number of forums held in hot spots and some vulnerable regions
2 Engage community and religious leaders in the fight against harmful practices and norms(consequences of GBV, child marriages and teenage pregnancies).	No. of leaders partnered	3,300	450	4,800	3,750	Targeted forums held in hot spot counties. Engagement was both virtual and physical



3	Undertake media campaigns on GBV, FGM, teen pregnancies and Child Marriage on radio and TV stations and HAK helpline 1195	No of TV and Radios stations reached	• 5-Mainstream TV • 20 Radio stations • 2 social media	• 3 mainstream TV • 16 Radio stations • 4 social media	• 5-Mainstream TV • 20 Radio stations • 2 social media	3; 16; and 4	These are structured campaigns which the SDFG engaged in vide GOK and donor support
4	Participate and Support advocacy forums to eliminate socio-cultural norms	No. of advocacy forums	15	22	30	63	
5	Develop national action plan to address harmful cultural practices	No. of National Action plan on harmful practices developed	1	1	1	1	Plan still at inception pending funding
6	Enforcement prevention, protection and care services on child marriage	No. of rescued girls back to school	30	14	60	14	This has been a multi-sectoral activity and SDFG can only account for the 14 referrals.

Commitment 15

Objective No. 1: To reduce violations of the principle of equality and freedom from discrimination for the Special Interest Groups

	Key Action / Activity	Indicator	Target 2020/21	Achievement 2020/21	Cumulative Target 2019-2021	Cumulative Achievement 2019 – 2021	Comment
1	Develop and operationalize an automated complaints handling system	Automated CMS operationalized	80%	75%	80%	80%	
2	Conduct investigations on violations of the principles of equality and inclusion	No. of investigations and inquiries handled	220	59 (18 completely resolved and 15 referred)	220	126	Fewer complaints were lodged due to COVID and challenges in using the automated system.
3	Facilitate legal redress for SIGs	No. of public interest litigation, alternative dispute resolution and SIGs reached through legal aid clinics	2	2	2	4	Matters of public interest handled were representation of SIGs in the boards of management and a case on defilement.



4	Review, facilitate and advise on policy, laws, regulations, standards and guides to aid compliance with principles of equality and inclusion	No. of Policies, laws and administrative regulations reviewed	260	67	260	106
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Objective No. 2. To enhance compliance with the principles of equality and inclusion in state and non-state actors

	Key Action / Activity	Indicator	Target 2020/21	Achievement 2020/21	Cumulative Target 2019-2021	Cumulative Achievement 2019 – 2021	Comment
1	Issue advisories on inclusion of SIGs in Development agenda	No. of advisories issued	35	272	35	307	
2	Collate and analyze biannual reports on implementation of constitutional and statutory requirements on the principles of equality and freedom from discrimination from Ministries, Counties, Departments and Agencies.	No. of reports Collated and analyzed.	200	300	200	414	
3	Monitor implementation of the concluding observations of treaties and conventions relating to SIG, equality and non-discrimination ratified by Kenya	No. of National Action Plans on implementation of ratified international and regional conventions and treaties Monitored	5	10	5	18	

Objective No. 3 To promote public awareness on principles of equality and inclusion

	Key Action / Activity	Indicator	Target 2020/21	Achievement 2020/21	Cumulative Target 2019-2021	Cumulative Achievement 2019 – 2021	Comment
1	Develop guidelines on integration of principles of equality and inclusion in Public education	No. of guidelines on integration of principles of equality and inclusion in Public education	1	2	1	3	



Key Action/Activity	Indicator	Target 2020/21	Achievement 2020/21	Cumulative Target 2019-2021	Cumulative Achievement 2019 – 2021	Comment
2 Establish new and strengthen existing Equality and Inclusion Technical working Groups (EITWGs) in all the counties	No. of TWGs established and Number of TWGs strengthened	20	25	20	25	25 counties have functional equality and inclusion technical working groups and gender sector working groups
3 Hold Public and SIG sensitization forums on principles of equality and inclusion.	No. of public education forums held	60	74	60	92	

Objective No. 4 To promote implementation of affirmative action policies

Key Action/Activity	Indicator	Target 2020/21	Achievement 2020/21	Cumulative Target 2019-2021	Cumulative Achievement 2019 – 2021	Comment
1 Monitor implementation of affirmative action policies	No. of advisories issued	1	2	1	2	
2 Inclusion and participation of SIGs in leadership promoted	No. of Audits conducted	1	2	1	2	

Objective No. 5. To increase evidence-based decision making on issues of equality and inclusion through research and knowledge management

Key Action/Activity	Indicator	Target 2020/21	Achievement 2020/21	Cumulative Target 2019-2021	Cumulative Achievement 2019 – 2021	Comment
1 Coordinate research activities on matters relating to equality and freedom from discrimination	No. of consultative meetings held	8	8	8	8	
2 Develop and maintain databases on issues relating to equality and freedom from discrimination for SIGs	Functional information management system on equality and inclusion	1	1	1	1	Data base with an expanded module on SGBV was established and currently under review

Commitment 16

Objective No. 1: Improve the management of GBV in fragile and humanitarian settings

Key Action /Activity	Indicator	Target 2020/21	Achievement 2020/21	Cumulative Target (2019-2021)	Cumulative Achievement (2019–2021)	Comment
1 Develop and disseminate SOPs / guideline on integration of GBV prevention and response in humanitarian settings.	No. of SOPs/ guidelines developed and disseminated	1	1	1	1	Fully achieved
2 Develop national and county framework on GBV prevention and response in humanitarian settings	National and county framework on GBV	1	1	1	1	Fully achieved

Objective No. 2: Improve access to Reproductive Health Services in Humanitarian settings

Key Action /Activity	Indicator	Target 2020/21	Achievement 2020/21	Cumulative Target (2019-2021)	Cumulative Achievement (2019–2021)	Comment
1 Ensure national F&Q, procurements and distribution of life saving RH commodities include needs for emergency/ humanitarian settings including SGBV kits and drugs	Needs of people in humanitarian settings included in RH commodities	1	1	2	2	Reproductive Health commodities included in UHC EML. These can be used in humanitarian settings when need arises.
2 Strengthen coordination and integration with key partners working on SRH and SGBV in humanitarian settings	No. of coordination meetings held annually	4	21	25	25	Achieved
3 Increase access to timely, quality and comprehensive SRH and GBV service & data from humanitarian setting through targeted capacity building and mentorship	No. of people trained and mentored	2	0	2	0	

Commitment 17

Objective No. 1: To provide the government and other stakeholders implementation status of ICPD25 Nairobi Summit commitments on annual basis

	Key Action/Activity	Indicator	2020-2021 (Annual)		2019 – 2021 (Cumulative)		Comment
			Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
1	Disseminate the ICPD25 country commitments in all counties to key implementers and stakeholders	No. of ICPD25 commitments dissemination forums	22	55	22	70	Disseminations done across the country in all NCPD forums for leaders, media, public and TWGs
2	Establish mechanisms to track, monitor and report implementation of ICPD25 national commitment	Existence of tracking, monitoring and reporting mechanism	1	1	1	1	The mechanism is in place but indicators are being refined before it is activated.
3	Generate and share annual report on implementation of ICPD25 national commitments	No. of annual progress reports disseminated	1	1	2	2	The reports were developed by the TWG



Annex 2: List of Authors of the 2020-2021 ICPD25 Annual Progress Report

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10.	Lucy Kibiru	State Department for Labour
11.	Lucy Kimondo	National Council for Population and Development
12.	Meboh Abuor	Council of Governors
13.	Moffat Adika	State Department for Gender
14.	Nicholas Songok	Anti-FGM Board
15.	Nzomo Mulatya	National Council for Population and Development
16.	Paul Kuria	National Gender and Equality Commission
17.	Peter Nyakwara	National Council for Population and Development
18.	Rose Wafula (Dr)	Ministry of Health
19.	Shadrack Ketere	National Council for Population and Development
20.	Simeon Korir	State Department for Youth Affairs
21.	Steven Ndung'u	State Department for Social Protection
22.	Wambui Kung'u	National Council for Population and Development





Our Vision

Quality Population
for a Prosperous
Kenya

To provide Excellent
Leadership in Population
Policy Development and
its Implementation for
Sustainable Development.

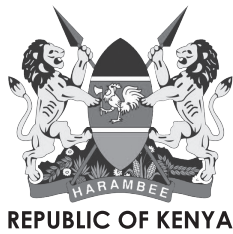
Our Mission

Core Values

Evidence based
Professionalism
Integrity
Inclusiveness
Flexibility.

Our Population,
Our Prosperity, Our
Responsibility

Our Motto



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