



HARNESSING DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND - AGENDA FOR ACCELERATING IMPLEMENTATION OF ICPD POA



**BEATRICE OKUNDI
HEAD OF NATIONAL ADVOCACY
NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT**

30TH OCTOBER 2019



ICPD POA – Towards achieving the Promise

Key Indicators	KDHS 2008/09	KDHS 2014	SSA Region
Infant Mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	52	39	61.1*
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	74	52	92.4*
Maternal Mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	488	362	510*
Total fertility rate (per women)	4.6	3.9	5.0*
Teen pregnancy (%)	18	18	-
Deliveries attended by a skilled provider (%)	43	62	48.6**
Pregnant Women received any antenatal care (%)	92	96	77**
Contraceptive prevalent rate (any method) among currently married women (%)	46	58	23.6**
Unmet need for family planning (%)	25	18	24.4**

*Sources – World Bank 2013 **2012

KDHS – Kenya Demographic and Health Survey, SSA – Sub-Sahara Africa



National Commitments and Goals

- **Constitution of Kenya 2010**
- **Vision 2030 – MTP III (2018-2022)**
- **Population Policy for National Development**
- **Kenya LMIC status - Increase domestic financing**
- **President’s Big 4 Agenda**
 - **Universal Health**
 - **Affordable Housing**
 - **Food security & Nutrition**
 - **Manufacturing**
- **FP 2020 Commitment: to increase mCPR from 56% in 2015, to 58% in 2020 and 70% by 2030**
- **2030 agenda for SDGs and AU agenda 2063**



Demographic Dividend

- This is a temporary opportunity for faster economic growth that begins when fertility rates fall, leading to a larger proportion of working-age adults and fewer younger dependents
- Demographic dividend requires:
 - Change in population structure
 - Investments in health, education, skills training, and economic sectors
 - Policies, strategies, programmes and projects

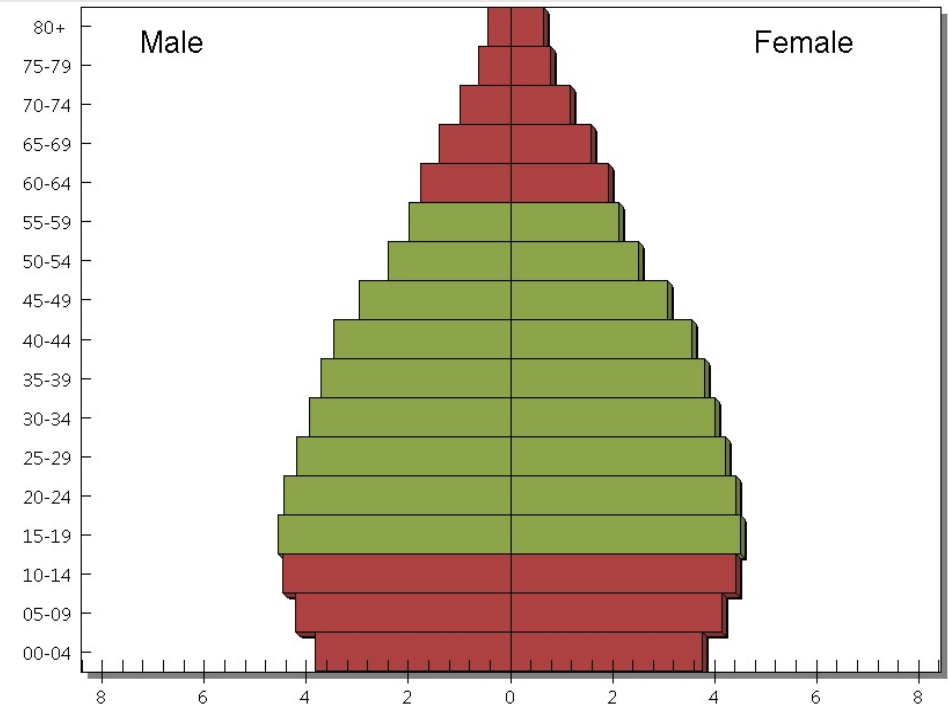
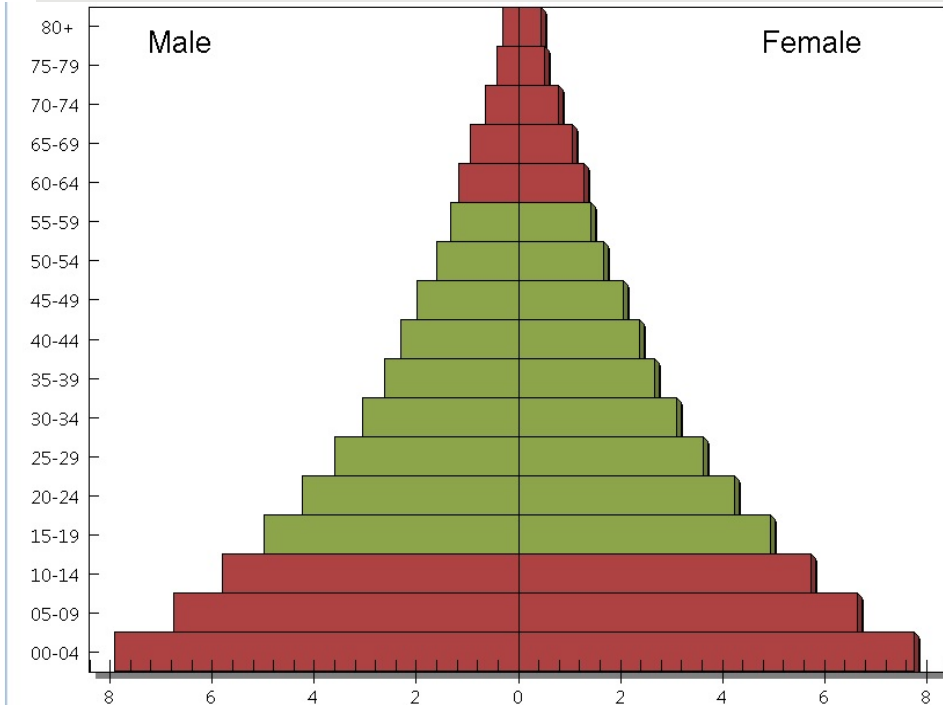


Optimizing Investments in Adolescents to Harness the Demographic Dividend





Population Age-Sex Structure



66% of population below 25 years
43% of population below 15 years

Enhanced FP uptake and fewer births will produce a youth bulge and fewer dependents (< 35%)



Overview of demographic dividend in Kenya

- The process of integrating the demographic dividend concept in Kenya's development efforts commenced in 2014 with the modelling of Kenya's potential to achieve a demographic dividend
- A national survey on Adolescents and Youth (NAYS) was carried out in 2015 aimed at establishing the issues that need to be addressed at county level for the achievement of a demographic dividend



Overview of demographic dividend in Kenya

- The survey provides county specific information, focusing on the health, education, skills development, income and employment opportunities, and governance issues
- The results of the modelling showed that Kenya can achieve tremendous benefits at the social and economic fronts including very high per capita incomes and low levels of unemployment,



DEMDIV Model on Kenya's Population Projection

	2009	2030	2038	2050
Population Size	38,589,011	59,043,813	66,627,474	75,509,388
Percentage of Population Below Age 15	42.9	32.8	29.9	24.5
Percentage of Population Above Age 64	3.5	3.4	4.1	6.7
Percentage of Population in the Working Ages (15-64)	53.6	63.8	66.0	68.7
Dependency Ratio	86.6	56.7	51.5	45.5

- **Demographic window for Kenya opens in 2038 and will last about 30-40 years**
- **The 47 counties are at different levels at which the DD window of opportunity is likely to open**



NAYS study provides basis on identifying Issues affecting young persons in 4 pillars

Health

- Drugs and substance abuse (DSA)
- HIV/STIs
- Teenage Pregnancy
- SGBV and unsafe abortion

Education

- School drop outs/Transition
- DSA and Unsafe sex
- Peer pressure
- Infrastructure

Economic

- lack of skills and experience
- Unemployment
- lack of capital
- Corruption



Governance

- Corruption
- Youth Participation

Opportunity

- Year of DD Window of opportunity
- Investments in Key Sectors: Health, education and skill development, economic and entrepreneurship, good governance
- Resource Mobilization

Development of DD Roadmap

- African Union DD Roadmap 2016
- Kenya National DD Roadmap 2017
- County Specific DD Guideline 2018
- Identifies priority areas in the following sectors:
 - Health and wellbeing
 - Education and skills development
 - Employment and entrepreneurship
 - Rights and Governance
 - Youth empowerment



Harnessing the Demographic Dividend in Kenya

- **Health and Wellbeing**
 - Ensure Universal access to quality healthcare including reproductive health
- **Education and skills development**
 - Curriculum reform – competence based
 - Expand vocational training opportunities
- **Employment and entrepreneurship**
- **Governance**
 - Foster sustainable investments in health, education, economic empowerment
 - Ensure Sufficient and Efficient Resource Allocation for reproductive health
 - Promote policies and programmes to improve health, education and training
 - Favourable policy environment





Challenges: Population & Health Concerns

- High population growth rate and Increasing Youthful population
- High Dependency ratio - 87 people per 100 working age population
- High unmet need for contraception among 15-19 year (23% compared to national 18%)
- High rates of Teenage pregnancy - 18% of teenagers (15-19) have begun childbearing (2014 KDHS)



Challenges: Population & Health Concerns

- HIV prevalence – 5.9% of females (15-24) and 2.2% of males (15-24) – 2012 KAIS
- High DSA, STIs/HIV infections among young people
- Socio-cultural barriers
- Limited access to SRH services to adolescents, PLWDs and displaced populations
- Inadequate funding



Challenges: Disparities

- Despite improvements at national level, challenges in addressing
 - county disparities
 - rural/urban disparities,
 - socio-economic and educational disparities
 - Inequities associated with service utilization



Lessons Learnt

- Effective partnerships are critical for success
- Political commitment at both national and county level is key to improved RH/FP outcomes



