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

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

*Sources – World Bank 2013 **2012
KDHS – Kenya Demographic and Health Survey, SSA – Sub-Saharan Africa
National Commitments and Goals

- Constitution of Kenya 2010
- Vision 2030 – MTP 111 (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

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

- 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

Quality population for sustainable development
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 began 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
Thank you!