



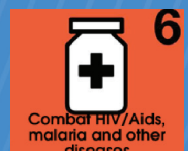
REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF DEVOLUTION
AND PLANNING

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

STATUS REPORT
FOR KENYA

2013





Republic of Kenya

MINISTRY OF DEVOLUTION AND PLANNING

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**STATUS REPORT
2013**

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**MINISTRY OF FOREIGN
AFFAIRS OF FINLAND**

FOREWORD

The Government of Kenya's overriding objective is to avail to all its citizens the opportunity to live a quality life within a clean and secure environment as envisaged in the country's primary development blueprint, the Kenya Vision 2030. In pursuit of this objective, the Government places great emphasis on achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as a panacea for attaining balanced socio-economic development.

Since the first MDGs Status Report in 2003, there have been significant milestones towards the attainment of the MDGs in the country.

As the MDGs period comes to an end by 2015, this report provides a summary of the progress made towards attaining the MDGs in Kenya. It elaborates on key achievements and highlights challenges that threaten the achievement of the MDGs targets. The report also enumerates on-going interventions that have been undertaken to increase the likelihood of achieving the stipulated MDG targets.

Kenya has been a proponent and champion of the MDGs since their inception in 2000. Indeed, each of the target has been localized to form part of our development objectives. A case in point is that the Kenya Vision 2030 envisages a situation where by the year 2030, Kenya will have established itself as an industrializing, middle-income country, with the capacity to provide a high quality of life to all its citizens. The Social Pillar of the Vision in particular, focuses on establishing a just and cohesive society, where individuals enjoy equitable, social development while living in a clean and secure environment. This indeed, espouses the spirit of the MDGs.

Within the last decade, our country has made commendable economic progress even though poverty continues to be the greatest challenge in the pursuit of our socio-economic objectives. Although the share of the poorest quintile in national consumption has more than doubled in the last decade, inequalities and disparities continue to exist in spite of our rapid economic growth. We are impressed with the progress made in the pursuit of universal education through the provision of Free Primary School Education (FPE). Within the Health sector, significant strides have been

made in combating diseases such as HIV and AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis. Moreover, there has been a renewed momentum in addressing child and maternal mortality since His Excellency, the President of the Republic of Kenya graciously waived the previously mandatory charges for deliveries in public health institutions. There has also been positive progress in the regeneration of our forest cover.

The corner stone of the Millennium Declaration was that while developing countries were expected to improve their governance structures, on their part, developed countries would provide adequate funding for development. However developed countries have not always honoured their obligations perhaps because their economies have also been confronted with hitherto unforeseen challenges. External resources especially the much needed Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is critical in enhancing the country's capacity to address the numerous MDGs targets. Kenya, just like many other countries is faced with huge developmental priorities in comparison to domestically available resources.

This Report is significant in that it provides an overview of the achievements made so far prior to the end-term review of the MDGs in 2015. The Government, will spare no efforts in this last stretch of the stipulated term to ensure that, we fast track all the MDGs targets lagging behind. This will require collaboration, commitment and effective participation of all stakeholders. As a nation we will continue to re-affirm our commitment to the MDGs and their achievement even as we begin to reflect on the post-2015 Agenda.



Anne Waiguru, OGW

Cabinet Secretary,

Ministry of Devolution and Planning

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The 2013 Kenya MDGs Status Report provides an assessment of the country's progress in achieving the MDGs. This is the sixth report on the MDGs and comes at an important time, less than two years before the time set for the achievement of the MDGs. The report is a culmination of the efforts of various stakeholders. In order to produce a sound and well researched document, an inter-ministerial MDGs reporting team was constituted and together, they contributed immensely to the production of this report.

I wish to recognize and acknowledge the Cabinet Secretary of the Ministry of Devolution and Planning, for providing the much-needed leadership, guidance and support for this process. In the same vein, I also thank all Principal Secretaries from the respective line ministries for their support towards the preparation of this sixth MDG Status Report

I express my gratitude to the Government of Finland for its continued support to towards the MDGs mainstreaming process in Kenya.

In addition, I appreciate the United Nations Development Programme whose financial and technical resources and support assisted in the production of this report. Special thanks go to the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics for its contribution and oversight.

Finally, let me appreciate the staff of the Enablers Coordination Department for providing overall technical leadership during the report preparation.



Eng. Peter Mangiti

Principal Secretary, State Department of Planning

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACSM	Advocacy, Communication and Social Mobilization	GHRIS	Government Human Resource Information System
AGOA	Africa Growth and Opportunity Act	GPI	Gender Parity Index
AIA	Appropriation In Aid	Ha	Hectare
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome	HCFCs	Hydro-Chlorofluorocarbons
ARV	Anti-Retroviral Drugs	HTC	HIV Testing and Counselling
ASALs	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands	HMIS	Health Management Information System
AU	African Union	ICCM	Integrated Community Case Management
BPO	Business Process Outsourcing	IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
CBO	Community Based Organization	IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses
CDIAC	Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Centre	IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
CFA	Community Forest Association	ITES	IT-Enabled Services
CFCs	Chlorofluorocarbons	KAIS	Kenya AIDS Indicator Survey
CFS	Child Friendly Schools	KCA	Kenya Communications Amendment Act
CHWs	Community Health Workers	KDHS	Kenya Demographic & Health Survey
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plans	KENSUF	Kenya Slum Upgrading Low Cost Housing and Infrastructure Fund
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa	KENSUP	Kenya Slum Upgrading Programme
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide	KEWOPA	Kenya Women Parliamentary Association
DLTLD	Division of Leprosy, Tuberculosis and Lung Disease	KFS	Kenya Forest Service
DMO	Debt Management Office	KIHBS	Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey
DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment Short-course	KISIP	Kenya Informal Settlement Improvement Project
EAC	East African Community	KMD	Kenya Meteorological Department
ECDE	Early Childhood Development Education	KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone	Kshs	Kenya Shillings
EFMIS	Electronic Fish Market Information System	LCPDP	Least Cost Power Development Plan
EmOC	Emergency Obsteric Care	LLITN	Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Net
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement	MARPs	Most At Risk Persons
EPC	Export Promotion Council	MCH	Maternal and Child Health
EU	European Union	MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	MDGs PIU	Millennium Development Goals Project Implementing Unit
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment	MDR-TB	Multi Drug Resistance –Tuberculosis
FGM/C	Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting	M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
FPE	Free Primary Education	MFNs	Most Favoured Nations
GBV	Gender Based Violence	MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio	MOH	Ministry of Health
GHG	Green Houses Gases		

MoDP	Ministry of Devolution and Planning
MT	Metric Tonnes
MTP	Medium Term Plan
MTP II	Medium Term Plan II
MTDMS	Medium Term Debt Management Strategy
MW	Mega Watts
NAAIAP	National Accelerated Agricultural Inputs Access Programme
NACC	National Aids Control Council
NER	Net Enrolment Ratio
NFE	Non-Formal Education
NFS	Non-Formal Schools
NTBs	Non-Tariff Barriers
NMK	Njaa Marufuku Kenya
NMS	National Malaria Strategy
OBA	Output Based Approach
ODS	Ozone Depleting Substances
OVCs	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PCR	Primary Completion Rate
PFM	Public Finance Management
PMTCT	Preventing Mother-to-Child Transmission
PPPs	Public Private Partnerships
PWDs	People with Disabilities
SLMP	Sustainable Land Management Programme
TEDS	Total External Debt Services
TB	Tuberculosis
TDS	Total Debt Service
TEAMS	The East African Marine Systems
TNTBs	Tariffs and Non-Tariff Barriers
UNAIDS	United Nations programme on HIV and AIDS
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UPE	Universal Primary Education
WEF	Women Enterprise Fund
WFP	World Food Programme
WTO	World Trade Organization

1

BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

Kenya is located on the Eastern part of the African Continent. The country lies between Latitude 4° North to 4° South and Longitude 34° East to 41° East, with the south eastern part bordering the Indian Ocean, the north by Sudan and Ethiopia, to the north east by Somalia, to the west by Uganda and to the south by Tanzania. The total land area is about 582,650 km², 2.3% of which is covered by both inland and marine waters. About 80% of Kenya's land area is classified as arid and semi-arid and is considered unfavourable for rain fed agricultural production. The main economic activities in the country are agriculture, tourism and services industry.

1.2 Demographics

According to the 2009 population census, the projected population for Kenya in 2013 was 41.8 million with an annual growth rate of about 2.97% and a life expectancy of 63.3 years. The population is fairly youthful with those aged 14 years and below forming about 43% of the total population while those aged 25 years and below account for 62% of the population. The youthful population presents both opportunities and challenges to achieving the targets of the MDGs and other socio-economic objectives. The population is still predominantly rural with about 60% being employed directly or indirectly in the agricultural sector.

Table 1: National Population Projections in 000's

Year	Male	Female	Total
2010	19,047	19,426	38,473
2011	19,584	19,961	39,545
2012	20,137	20,515	40,652
2013	20,707	21,085	41,792

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (2013)

1.3 Macro economic context of the MDGs in Kenya

Since 2003, Kenya has been on a growth trajectory with the implementation of the bold economic and structural reforms. The country's economy made a remarkable recovery, with the real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growing from 2.9% in 2003, to about 7.0% in 2007. On average, the real GDP grew by 5.3% from 2003 to 2008 despite the adverse effects of drought and high oil prices. This period also witnessed expansion of industrial output to an average of 5.3% with the service sector also growing by 5.3% on average. The underlying inflation remained at the target of 5.0%, with poverty declining from 56.8% in 2000, to 46% in 2006. Towards the end of 2008, real GDP growth slowed to 1.6% as a result of both domestic and external shocks, drought, high commodity and fuel prices.

The *First Medium Term Plan (MTP, 2008-2012)* of the Kenya Vision 2030 prioritized programmes associated with wealth and employment creation and public investments aimed at making a higher social impact. For instance, manufacturing was expected to rise from 5% in 2008 to about 12% in 2012. However, the current account deficit widened to about 6.7% of GDP mainly due to increase in imports associated with net increases in FDI and investment spending. The net inflows of FDI assisted the Government to build up adequate foreign reserves equal to 6 months import cover by the end of 2012. Consequently, the fiscal balance declined to 3.4% of GDP and domestic debt has stabilized between 21%-22% of GDP over the medium term.

The *Second Medium Term plan (MTP 2013-2017)* proposes to increase economic growth to double digit. In order to attain the growth target of 10% and above, the level of investments is projected to expand to 32.6% of GDP by 2014. The current Government began its term with bold policy interventions into the Health sector and a huge outlay of infrastructure developments. These measures are expected to fast track the achievement of the MDGs targets lagging behind. In the meantime, the country will continue in its pursuit of creating a stable macroeconomic environment and deepen structural reforms to improve the efficiency in the allocation and utilization of resources so as to realize effective public sector service delivery.



Source: Ministry of Health (2013)

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1.4 National development planning and policy framework for the MDGs

Since independence, Kenya's economic development focused on the alleviation of poverty; improvement of literacy levels; and reducing incidences of disease outbreaks. *The Sessional Paper No. 10 of 1965* focused on eliminating poverty, disease and ignorance. It also supported a policy of rapid economic growth in order to generate resources to meet the equity goal. Subsequent national development plans such as the *Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, (2001)* and the *Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation (ERSWEC) 2003-07* have pursued goals that were closely focused on growth, poverty reduction, employment and the general well-being of the people. The *Vision 2030* and its first *Medium Term Plan (2008-2012)* went a step further to identify regional development priorities. These processes have the same focus and intended objectives as the MDGs.

In 2005, the government issued a Cabinet memo which directed all Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) to mainstream MDGs into their development processes. Therefore, MDGs-based planning was launched in Kenya as a response to the Millennium Declaration and the challenges faced in the effort towards achieving the goals by 2015. The

MDGs became the epicentre of development in the country with massive financial resources being shifted to the MDGs related sectors. The first and second Medium Term Plans of the Vision 2030 also mainstreamed MDGs into the national development objectives to be pursued to the year 2015 and beyond. The MDGs have remained the rallying call for development among the various development actors including the Government, civil society organizations (CSOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), faith based organizations (FBOs), community based organizations (CBOs) and the private sector.

The Constitution of Kenya provides for the transfer of a minimum of 15% of budgetary resources to the 47 Counties. County governments have also taken charge of the provision of the most basic services and by extension, the MDGs related initiatives. The interventions have focused on education, health, infrastructure and trade promotion. It is expected that most counties will prioritize MDGs targets in their County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) and subsequent implementation and attainment.

1.5 Coordination of the MDGs in Kenya

The MDGs national focal point is within the Ministry of Devolution and Planning. The specialized unit is composed of government officers and other project staff who were seconded to the unit. The focal point offers technical backstopping for MDGs within the government and also among stakeholders. The focal point periodically tracks and reports on the MDGs in the country and is particularly tasked with coordinating the preparation of the biennial MDGs Progress Reports such as this report.

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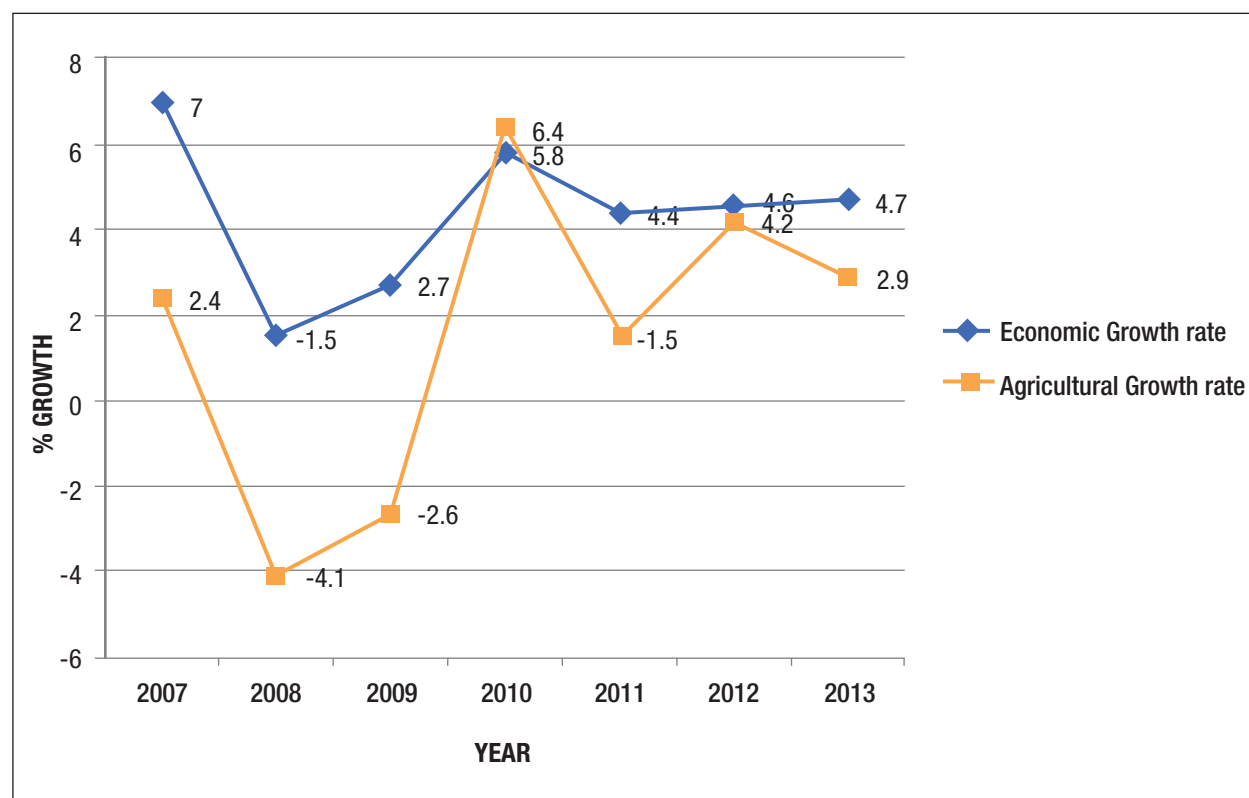
GOAL 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

2.0 Introduction

Like many developing countries in Africa, Kenya continues to have a large agricultural sector that dominates economic activity in the country. This sector remains the backbone of Kenya's economy as it contributes directly and indirectly to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). It also employs at least 30% of all workers in the formal sector and about 62% of jobs in the informal sector. The sector is also responsible for providing food security for the population and provision of raw materials for the agro-based industries. It further provides forward and backward linkages with other sectors and is a huge foreign exchange earner for the country. The sector is expected to be a key driver envisaged to deliver the 10% annual economic growth stipulated under the economic pillar of *Kenya Vision 2030* and its *MTP II (2013-2017)*.

Broad based agricultural growth in developing countries like Kenya is a strong pre-requisite to attaining the targets of goal number 1 as well as facilitating the attainment of other MDGs targets. Agricultural growth contributes to the MDGs by improving people's access to more and better quality food, raising farm incomes, creating employment on and off farm, empowering poor and marginalized groups including women. It can further promote the sustainable management of the environment and natural resources. Growth in the sector is mainly realized from increased production. Either way, growth of the agricultural sector is a critical component for both rural development and poverty reduction as the sector absorbs the increasing number of job seekers and generates income and livelihoods for others. The performance of the agricultural sector bears a huge impact on the performance of the overall economy as shown in Figure 2.1:

Figure 2.1: Relationship between agricultural growth rate and economic growth rate (2007-2013)



Source: Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries (2013).



Youth engaging in commercial fish farming

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (2013)

Either way growth of the agricultural sector are critical components for both rural development and poverty reduction as the sector absorbs the increasing number of job seekers and generates income and livelihoods for others.



Mwea rice irrigation scheme

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (2013)

2.1 Status and trends of targets in goal 1

Table 2.1: Status and Trend of Target 1A and 1B

Target	Indicator	1990	2000	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015 Target
Target 1A: – Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	1.1.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line (%)	43.4	52.3		45.9		45.2			21.7
	1.2 Poverty gap ratio (%)		18.7		16.3		12.2			9.6
	1.3 Share of poorest quintile in national consumption (20%)	4.8	4.8		4.6		9.8			—
	1.5 Employment-to-population ratio (%)				63.4		69.3			—
Target 1B: – Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people	1.7 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment (%)				47.9		64.3			—

Source: KNBS (2013)

2.2 Proportion of the population living below the national poverty line

The proportion of people living below the poverty line increased from 43.4% in 1990 (baseline year) to 52.3% in 2000. Since then, the rate has progressively reduced to about 45.2% in 2009. However the World Bank (2012) estimated the proportion of people living below the poverty line to be about 34.8% (indicating a further reduction in poverty).

2.3 Poverty gap ratio

There was marked improvement in the poverty gap ratio between 2005 and 2009, where the poverty gap ratio was registered as 16.3% and 12.2% respectively.

2.4 Share of the poorest quintile in national consumption

The share of the poorest quintile in national consumption had improved to about 9.8% by 2009 at the national level as compared to 4.6% in the year 2005. The results of this indicator depict good progress for the country as the share of consumption attributed to the poorest 20% of population has doubled between 2005 and 2009.

2.5 Employment to population ratio

The ratio of employment to population stood at an average of 69.3% of which 73.7% were male and 65.1% were females in the year 2009. The ratio was slightly higher in 2005 by 5.9%, implying an increase in the number of people in employment.

2.6 Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment

In 2005 the ratio was 47.9% while it was 64.3% in 2009. This implies the rate of vulnerable employment was higher in 2009 compared to 2005 by 16.4%, giving an indication of an increase in the proportion of workers working under relatively precarious conditions during that period.

2.7 Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age

The availability and intake of major nutrients such as carbohydrates, proteins and vitamins plays a critical role in the growth of human being and more so to children under five years. Lack of/or undersupply of the nutrients leads to stunting, wastage and lowered immunity, thus leading to high incidences of disease and death. The proportion of underweight children below 5 years dropped marginally from 22.3% in 1990 to 20.3% in 2009 which continues to be a major challenge for the country.

2.8 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption

This indicator is also referred to as the proportion of undernourished people, which is categorized as the proportion of people in a population which suffer from hunger or food deprivation. Available statistics (2005) show that proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption is 51% hence the majority of people in the country are still below the recommended dietary level.

Table 2.2: Status for Target 1C

Target 1C	Indicator	1990	2000	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015 Target
Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	1.8 Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age (%)	22.3	21.2	19.9	20.9		20.3			11.1
	1.9 Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (%)		48.7		51					—

Source: : KNBS (2013)

2.9 Challenges to eradicating extreme poverty and hunger in Kenya

- The impact of climate change has led to reduced production hence a rise in both commodity and food prices
- Rapid population increase coupled with decrease in food production continues to affect food security in the country
- Poor infrastructure in rural areas continues to affect market access for both producers and buyers of agricultural produce
- Inadequate capacity to address pests and diseases especially trans-boundary outbreak affects the agricultural sector negatively
- Insecurity hinders people from engaging in various economic activities that contribute to their well being and livelihood
- Loss of high potential agricultural land due to rapid urbanization and expansion of infrastructure

2.10 On-going interventions to accelerate the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger

- Recent policy and legal reforms include the: Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Authority Act, 2013; Crops Act, 2013; and Kenya Agricultural Research Act, 2013; the Veterinary Surgeons and Para-Professional Apiculture Act, 2012 and the operationalization of the National Land Commission which is expected to lead to sustainable land use
- Aquaculture development is expected to encourage investments along the value chain thus making fish farming a viable commercial venture. The introduction of Electronic Fish Market Information System (EFMIS)

assists both buyers and sellers with data from landing sites, markets and fish farms to a central database which is active on a daily basis

- Establishment of empowerment funds for youths and women as well as social protection fund for the aged to promote income generation
- Njaa Marufuku Kenya programme (NMK) aims at increasing farm productivity and improving food security at household level through support to Community Driven Food Security Improvement Initiatives, support to Community Nutrition and School Meals Programme and Support to Private Sector Food Security Innovations
- Through the National Expanded Irrigation Programme 81 irrigation schemes with 3800 acres of land under crop were operationalized in 2012. During the same period Tana Delta irrigation scheme was launched with a total of 4654 hectares
- National Accelerated Agricultural Inputs Access Programme (NAAIAP) which promotes sustainable public private partnerships through subsidized credit aims at ensuring that smallholder farmers and businesses along the maize value chain access farm inputs. The project objective is to increase agricultural productivity and output at farm level for 2.5 million smallholder farmers with 1 hectare or less of land in 90 sub-counties
- Construction of abattoirs and slaughter houses to promote livestock trade in the Arid and Semi-arid Lands (ASALs) to boost value addition in the livestock sectors.
- Sustainable Land Management Programme (SLMP) targeting increased productivity in arid areas



Isiolo Slaughter house and the main slaughtering block
Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (2013)

3

GOAL 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education



Pupils perform during a school function
Source: Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (2013)

3.0 Introduction

Education remains the most critical component for economic development and social progression in any society. The achievement of Universal Primary Education (UPE) is expected to have positive spill over effects on all the other MDGs targets and indicators. Hence, the Government of Kenya has developed and implemented a range of policies, strategies and programmes towards achieving UPE. The Kenya Vision 2030 underscores the importance of education in ensuring relevant human and social capital for sustainable development in the country.

The Constitution of Kenya guarantees all children the right to education, free and compulsory basic education. In addition the Government developed the Sessional Paper No. 14 in 2012 on Education and Training and the Basic Education Act in 2013 which laid a legal framework for achieving UPE. Achieving UPE entails ensuring all school age (6 – 13 years) going children attend school regularly, learn basic literacy and numeracy skills and complete primary school on time. The assessment will mainly be based on analysis of levels of participation in primary education, completion and literacy rates.

Over the last 13 years, Kenya has made a remarkable stride in increasing access to basic schooling. Since the introduction of the Free Primary Education Programme (FPE) in 2003, primary school enrolment raised significantly from 5.93 million children in 2000 to 10.2 million children in 2013. The Primary Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) has been oscillating above 100% an indication of over-age and under-age children in primary level as indicated in table 3.0. The GER currently stands at 117.3% in 2013. Over-age children in primary schools is mainly due to late entry into school and grade repetition. The foregoing reveals that a significant number of secondary school going-age children are still attending primary level education.

Table 3.0 shows the performance of indicators of Universal Primary Education nationally.

The country is on track towards achieving UPE. However, disparities in access to education still exist in the ASAL as well as in the informal settlements.

3.1 Status and Trends of Targets in Goal 2

Table 3.0: Status and Trends of Targets in Goal 2

Target 2A	Indicator	2000	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015 Target
Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls, will complete a full course of primary schooling	2.1 Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Education (%)	67.8	80.4	82.8	91.6	92.9	95.6	95.9	100
	2.2 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach the last grade of primary (%)	57.7	68.2	77.6	81.0	83.2	74.6	80.3	100
	2.3 Literacy Rates of 15-24 year olds, women and men (%)	80.3	-	89.3	-	91.3	-	-	100

Source: Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (2013)



Inclusive education: Pupils in class at Thika School for the Blind
Source: Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (2013)

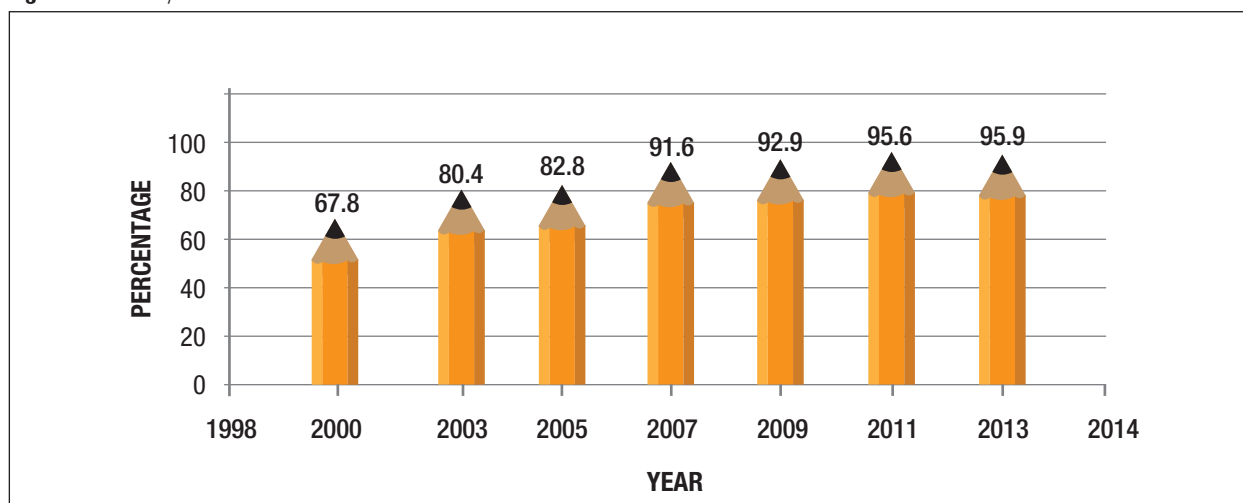
3.2 Net enrolment ratio in primary education

The Primary Education Net Enrolment Rate (NER), has improved tremendously from 67.8% in 2000 to 95.9% in 2013. A higher NER denotes a higher degree of participation of the official school-age population and indicates that the capacity of the education system to enrol school age children has improved significantly since in 2000. The country is on track towards achieving UPE. However, disparities in access to education still exist in the ASAL as well as in the informal settlements.

There have been huge strides made to ensure that children remain in school and complete at least, their primary cycle of education.

Figure 3.1 shows the trend in the Primary School Net Enrolment Rate for the period 1998 - 2012.

Figure: 3.1: Primary School Net Enrolment Rate



Source: Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (2013)

3.3 Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach the last grade of primary school education

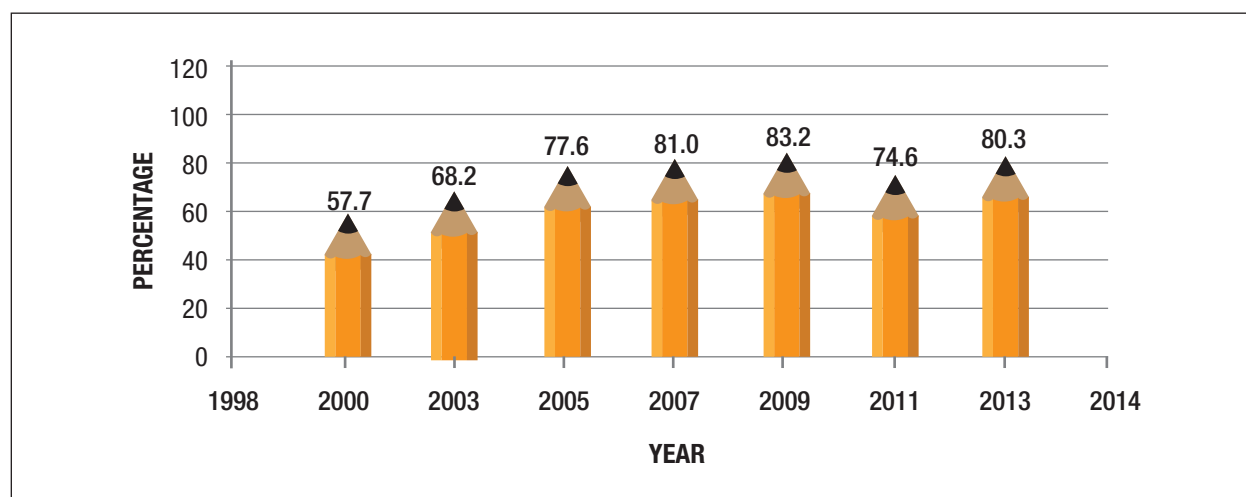
There have been huge strides made to ensure that children remain in school and complete at least, their primary cycle of education. Over the years, primary school completion rate increased from 57.7% in 2000 to 83.2% in 2009 and has remained within the 80% range. Despite the completion rates having improved consistently, 20% of the children who join class one are likely to leave before reaching the last grade of primary education. Dropping out of school may be attributed to late entry to school, poverty, and poor quality of education and a lack of awareness of the importance of schooling. Figure 3.2 shows the primary completion rate for the period 2000 - 2012.

3.4 Literacy rates of 15-24 year old women and men

Both the youth and adults have made steady progress in literacy since 2000. Several household surveys indicated steady improvement in literacy rates for the age group of 15 – 24 years old women and men. The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) of 2000 indicated that literacy rate for 15-24 youth stood at 80.3% while Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHS) of 2005 recorded 89.3% literacy levels. The literacy rates have further improved to 91.3% as indicated in Kenya Demographic and Health Survey (KDHS) of 2009.

The recent Information Communication Technology (ICT) Survey of 2010 indicates that literacy levels for the 15 – 24 youth group stand at 94.4%. Comparative analysis from the previously mentioned household surveys reveals that literacy levels have increased by over 14% since 2000 and that more than 90% of young people in Kenya have basic literacy and numeracy skills.

Figure: 3.2 Primary School Completion Rate



Source: Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (2013)

3.5 Challenges to the achievement of the universal primary education

- Inadequate number and inequitable distribution of teachers, which results in high pupils/teacher ratio in some schools affecting pupil teacher contact
- Inadequate physical facilities has severely overstretched learning facilities thereby posing serious risks on the active participation of pupils in school activities
- Perennial drought in many parts of the country further forcing children to be out of schools
- Recurring insecurity and social conflicts makes it hard for children from ASAL areas to access school
- Gender, socio-economic and regional disparities negatively impacts on access, retention and participation of pupils

3.6 Ongoing interventions to improve access, retention and performance

- Continuing the implementation of Free Primary Education (FPE) and involving Ministry of Interior and Coordination of Government Affairs in ensuring that school going age children are enrolled in schools
- Increasing infrastructural development funds to expand facilities in existing schools to alleviate overcrowding
- Integrating ICT into education to ensure that learning offers an exciting experience;
- Domesticating the School Feeding Program for sustainability
- Implementing the Nomadic Education Policy and incorporating non-formal schools into mainstream formal education
- Adopting Child Friendly Schools (CFS) towards improvement of children's participation and development of CFS manual to guide schools in such set up
- Conceptualizing development of education and training Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) to facilitate infrastructural development in learning institutions
- Mainstreaming Early Childhood Development Education (ECDE) into basic education to ensure a strong entry point is given to pupils joining baby class
- Expanding Free Day Secondary School Education Programme
- Employing and deploying teachers to improve pupil teacher ratios

4

GOAL 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women



Even within the Private sector, women's employment remains either within the traditional female occupations or within the domestic and farming sectors, too often as casual/unskilled workers.

4.0 Introduction

Gender equality and empowerment of women has been in Kenya's policy-making mainstream for a long time. This has led to numerous policy initiatives being implemented such as the establishment of a Women Enterprise Funds (WEF) and 30% Public Procurement Preferences and Reservations for Women, Youth and Persons living with Disabilities (PWDs) among other interventions so as to ensure socio-economic empowerment of women. Within the public sector, one third of all appointments have been reserved for women as a way of increasing the number of women in decision-making positions. Consequently, female students started being admitted

using affirmative action considerations to universities and institutions of higher learning with encouragement for them to take up sciences and technical courses. Gender equality issues have also been prioritized in the *MTP I* and *MTP II* of the *Kenya Vision 2030*. The government has also included gender targets in the performance contracts to mainstream gender concerns within the public sector. However, Kenya is still faced with a wide gap between the genders which emanates from a strong paternal system among most communities as well as traditions and societal norms of the past.

Table 4.0 shows the performance of the indicators in Goal 3.

4.1 Progress and Trends of Target in Goal 3

Table 4.0: Status and trends of Targets in Goal 3

Target 3A	Indicator	2000	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015 Target
Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005 and at all levels of education no later than 2015.	3.1.1 Ratio of girls to boys in primary	0.98	0.95	0.94	0.96	0.96	0.98	0.98	1.0
	3.1.2 Ratio of girls to boys in secondary	0.89	0.92	0.89	0.85	0.87	0.86	0.89	1.0
	3.1.3 Ratio of females to males in tertiary	0.63	0.75	0.74	0.80	0.72	0.78	0.81	1.0
	3.2 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (%)	29.5	30.6	31.3	31.2	29.3	31.9	35.9	50
	3.3 Proportion of seats held by women in National Assembly (%)	4.1	8.1	8.1	9.9	9.9	9.9	19.7	50

Sources: Ministry of Education Science and Technology, KEWOPA, Economic Survey (2013)

Nevertheless, a considerable representation of women has been guaranteed at different levels of leadership and governance with the enactment of the Constitution of Kenya.

4.2 Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary institutions of learning

The context in which education and training currently takes place has become gender responsive due to the massive campaigns on gender mainstreaming within the sector. The Gender Parity Index (GPI) in education has progressively improved over time. The ratio of girls to boys in primary schools increased from 0.95 in 2003 to 0.98 in 2013. The ratio of girls to boys in secondary education increased from 0.86 in 2011 to 0.89 in 2013. At the tertiary level, the ratio of female to males increased from 0.63 in 2000 to 0.81 in 2013.

4.3 Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector

The Constitution of Kenya guarantees and encourages the recruitment and appointment of women in the public service sector by reserving at least two-thirds of either gender in all positions. This has led to an increase in the women representation in public institutions from 32.4% in 2008 to 38% in 2012. Women also comprise 33.3% and

26.9% in the positions of Cabinet Secretary and Principal Secretary, respectively. In all other constitutional offices, women comprised 41.7% in the position of chairpersons of constitutional commissions while in the independent offices women comprise of 50% in the position of chairpersons.

However, placement in key decision-making positions in the Public Service remains tilted in favour of men. For instance, 72% of the lower cadre positions in the public service are occupied by women. Even within the private sector, women's employment remains either within the traditional female occupations or within the domestic and farming sectors, too often as casual/unskilled workers. For instance, only 29.9% of the workers in regular engagement were female while 40.2% of the casual workers were female in the year 2012. The share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector varies from one sector to another. This representation is summarized in Table 4.1.

4.4 Proportion of seats held by women in the national assembly

Throughout the history of Kenya, women have been under-represented in the National Assembly. Nevertheless, a considerable representation of women has been guaranteed at different levels of leadership and governance with the enactment of the Constitution of Kenya in 2010. This was a significant step towards ensuring gender equity in major decision making organs.

Table 4.1 Wage Employment in non-Agricultural¹ Sector by Industry and Sex, 2013

INDUSTRY	Male	Female	Total	'000 % Female
Mining and Quarrying	7.6	1.8	9.4	19.1
Manufacturing	201.5	78.8	280.3	28.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	10.7	4.0	14.7	27.2
Water supply; sewerage, waste management & remediation activities	6.3	3.2	9.5	33.7
Construction	106.7	23.6	130.3	18.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	159.2	53	212.4	25.0
Transportation and storage	63.9	12.5	76.4	16.4
Accommodation and food service activities	48.1	25.6	73.7	34.7
Information and communication	57.3	35.4	92.7	38.2
Financial and insurance activities	37.2	29.8	67.0	44.5
Real estate activities	2.2	1.6	3.8	42.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	46.9	18.5	65.4	28.3
Administrative and support service activities	3.6	1.2	4.8	25.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	141.6	76.2	217.8	35.0
Education	232.4	168	400.8	42.0
Human health and social work activities	45.3	67.5	112.8	59.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	4.3	2.4	6.7	35.8
Other service activities	18.5	11	29.8	37.9
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	40.6	69.1	109.7	63.0
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.8	0.3	1.1	27.3
TOTAL	1,234.7	684.3	1,919.0	35.9

Source: Economic Survey, 2014 (Re-calculated)

* Provisional

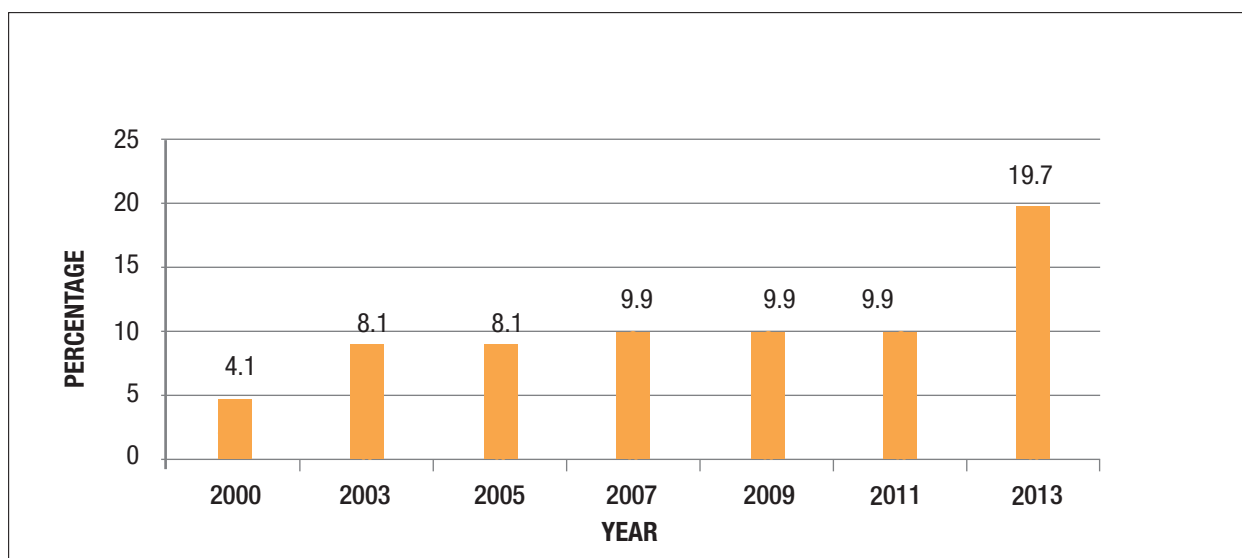
¹ Includes forestry and fishing, and refers to modern sector only

The Constitution further advocates for affirmative action to elevate women's representation in the National Assembly and County Assemblies. Articles 27, 81, 97, 98, and 177 provide that not more than two thirds of the membership of any elective or appointive bodies shall be of the same gender which includes the National Assembly, Senate and the County Assemblies.

The implementation process of the Constitution has been evidenced by the fact that more than 600 women have been nominated into county assemblies owing to the fact that only 68 women were elected out of the 1,450 county assembly

members. The National Assembly constitutes 19.7% women (47 women representatives, 16 elected and 6 nominated members of parliament). Moreover, the senate comprises 26.5% of women (18 nominated as senators). Women comprise 20.8% in both the National Assembly and Senate combined bringing to a total of 87 women compared to 331 men. This is the highest number of women legislators ever recorded in Kenya, compared to 10th Parliament which was at 9.9 %. However, no woman was elected to the position of Governor. In the position of Deputy Governors, women comprise only 19.2%. Table 4.2 shows members of the National Assembly and Senate by gender.

Figure 4.1 Women members of the National Assembly



Source: Kenya Women Parliamentary Association (KEWOPA) 2013

Table: 4.2 Members of National Assembly and Senate by Gender (2013)

Position	Category	Women	Men	Total	% Female
Members of National Assembly	Elected Members of Parliament	16	274	290	5.5
	Nominated Members of Parliament	6	6	12	50.0
	Women Representatives	47	0	47	100.0
	Ex officio (speaker)	0	1	1	0.0
Total		69	281	350	19.7
Members of the Senate	Elected	0	47	47	0.0
	Nominated	18	2	20	90.0
	Ex officio (speaker)	0	1	1	0.0
Total		18	50	68	26.5

Source: Kenya Women Parliamentary Association (KEWOPA) 2013

Challenges to Gender Equality and Empowerment

- Young girls drop out of school at a very early age mainly due to forced early marriages and teenage pregnancies
- Harmful cultural practices such as Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)/Cutting
- The extra burden of domestic chores for girls in the home compared to boys who have a lighter burden

- Gender-based discrimination still exists against those seeking certain professions
- Gender-Based Violence (GBV) remains a challenge especially for communities living in ASAL and informal settlements
- Strong cultural beliefs and traditions are used to justify the dominance of men over women in society

4.5 Ongoing interventions to achieve gender equality and women empowerment

- Constitution of Kenya advocates for affirmative action to elevate the representation of women in all decision-making spheres and promote non-discrimination on the basis of sex/gender
- The implementation of the Employment Act, 2007 outlaws sexual harassment and all forms of discrimination by/or against either sex/gender
- The implementation of the *Gender in Education Policy (2007)* which provides clear guidelines for mainstreaming specific issues related to both girls and boys in programmatic interventions
- Disbursement of empowerment funds like the *Women Enterprise Fund* and *UWEZO Fund* to boost women in business and enterprise
- Implementation of the 30% public procurement preferences and reservations for women, youth and PWDs. This is a Government regulation that seeks to reserve and award 30% of government procurement to Women, Youth and PWDs. This will increase women participation in income generation thus a measure to promote women empowerment
- Implementation of the prohibition of *Female Genital Mutilation Act No. 32 of 2011* will go a long way in criminalizing a practice that has proved to endanger the lives of young girls and women as a whole
- Implementation of the *Sexual Offences Act (2003)* which provides a comprehensive framework for the protection of women and girls from *Sexual Gender Based Violence (SGBV)*
- Implementation of affirmative action on the basis of sex/gender translates to the admission of females in public universities and institutions of higher learning at a lower grade as compared to their male counterparts
- Provision of sanitary towels to school girls who have reached puberty helps to ensure that their participation in school and social activities is not disrupted
- The development of the *National Sexual and Gender Based Violence Policy* which was established to guide all stakeholders on measures geared towards achieving zero tolerance to Sexual and Gender Based Violence
- Operationalization of Gender Research and Documentation Centre mandated to encourage collaborative research on Gender in Kenya and within the Great Lakes region

5

GOAL 4: Reduce Child Mortality



Baby being vaccinated in a public health facility
Source: Ministry of Health (2013)

5.0 Introduction

The proportion of the population which is below 5 years in Kenya is estimated to be 18% with those less than one year accounting for about 4%. This gives the country a sizeable number of children to nurture to adulthood. The future of any society or nation is always secured by the health of its children from birth. Healthy children tend to become healthy adults while healthy adults make a productive workforce for the economy. In order to secure a nation and guarantee its future, it is important to address the causes of infant and child mortality. The leading factors contributing to child and infant mortality in Kenya are mainly neonatal causes, acute respiratory infections/pneumonia, diarrhoea, malaria and

HIV and AIDS. All these are exacerbated by high levels of malnutrition especially in the ASAL.

Improvement in trends on infant and under-five mortality is partly attributed to high impact interventions such as new-born care, immunization, early and exclusive breastfeeding, hand washing with soap and water and appropriate management of common childhood illness including oral rehydration therapy and zinc for diarrhoea treatment. However, there is a need to significantly scale up the activities related to specific targets both in terms of programme delivery and financing. Table 5.1 shows the performance of child health indicators nationally.

Table 5.1: Status of Trends for Goal 4

Target	Indicator	Year								
		1990	2000	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015 target
Target 4A: Reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five	4.1 Under five-mortality rate	91	110	115	92	-	74	74.0	-	32
	4.2 Infant mortality rate	60	67	77	60	-	52	52	-	22
	4.3 Proportion of 1 year old children immunized against measles	83.8	76.1		76.7	-	85		-	90

Sources: MICs, 2000, KDHS, (1989, 1993, 2003, 2008/09), KIHBS, (2003/06), KPHC, (1989, 1999 and 2008/09)

Improvement in trends on infant and under-five mortality is partly attributed to high impact interventions such as new-born care, immunization, early and exclusive breastfeeding, hand washing with soap and water and appropriate management of common childhood illness including oral rehydration therapy and zinc for diarrhoea treatment.

5.1 Status and Trend in child health

5.2 Under five mortality and infant mortality

The various levels of child mortality rates have been on the decline in the recent past. The Kenya Demographic and Health Survey (KDHS) 2008/09 indicates infant mortality rate (IMR) of 52/1,000 live births and under five mortality rate of 74/1,000 live births. This is an improvement compared to the previous KDHS 2003 where the IMR was 77/1,000 live births and under five mortality was 115/1,000 live births. Kenya needs to reduce its infant mortality rates to 22/ 1,000 live births and under five year old mortality rate to 32/ 1,000 live births, if this goal is to be achieved by 2015.

5.3 Immunization of one year olds

The coverage and scope of immunization in the country has been increasing rapidly as the health sector scales up the fight against child mortality. The proportion of 1 year olds immunised against Measles rose to 85% in 2009 from a low of 76.1% in 2000. Most encouraging has been the inclusion of pneumococcal vaccine in the government immunization programme.

5.4 Challenges in reducing child mortality

- Shortfall in staff and skills capacity
- Low health seeking behaviour and inadequate child care practices among care givers
- Inadequate financial resources
- Poor access to health services including geographical and cost of services, inadequate referral systems
- High poverty levels in most households that has exacerbated the nutritional status of mothers and children, and hence poor child health outcomes

5.5 Ongoing interventions to reduce child mortality

- Development of guidelines for an Integrated Health Management System
- *Malezi Bora* strategy which provides a comprehensive package of services that include Vitamin A supplements.
- Expansion of immunization coverage and package to include H. influenza b vaccine & pneumococcal
- Routine deworming for under-fives and enhanced treatment of common childhood diseases
- Distribution of Insecticide Treated Nets (ITNs) for malaria prevention and improved Antenatal Care (ANC)

6

GOAL 5:
Improve Maternal Health**6.0 Introduction**

The target for Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) of 147 to 100,000 live births is achievable as all maternal deaths are largely preventable through proper and timely care services. The MMR in Kenya is quite high at 488/100,000 live births; at this rate the country is losing over 8000 mothers annually due pregnancy and birth related complications. In order to encourage pregnant mothers to seek pre and post natal services the government has been offering free maternity services in all public health facilities since June 2013. Although there has been no survey conducted since KDSH 2008/09 to provide information about the current situation, it is expected that significant positive change has taken place since then. Table 6.1 summarizes the performance of maternal health indicators.

6.1 Status and Trends of improving maternal health**6.2 Maternal mortality and use of skilled personnel for deliveries**

According to the KDHS 2008/09, maternal mortality accounts for 15% of all deaths in women aged 15-49 years. MMR in Kenya still remains high, at 488 deaths per 100,000 live births (KDHS 2008/2009). This is an increase from 414 recorded in KDHS (2003). There has been minimal progress in the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel which increased marginally from 42% as reported in KDHS 2003 to 44% in 2009. Evidently, this is far below the set target of 90% by 2015.

Table 6.1 Maternal Health Indicators

Target	Indicator	Year								
		1990	2000	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015 target
Target 5A: reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio	5.1 Maternal mortality ratio	590	590	414			488			147
	5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health Personnel (%)	45.4	42.6	41.6	38.2	51	44	43		90
Target 5B: Achieve by 2015, universal access to reproductive health	5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate	27	39	39			46			70
	5.4 Adolescent birth rate	152	111	114	—	—	103			90
	5.5 Antenatal care coverage (At least one visit and at least four visits)	80		88	—	89.6	92			100
	5.6 Unmet need for family planning		23.9	25			25			0

Sources: KDHS 1989, 1993, 1998, 2003, 2008/09, KNBS

6.3 Achieve by 2015 universal coverage to reproductive health

6.4 Contraceptive prevalence rate

The contraceptive prevalence rate has been growing over time, although it is still below expectations. The rates are impressively high in urban areas but low or nonexistent in ASAL areas leading to the average of 46% (KDHS 2008/09). With a target of 70% in 2015, the access to family planning services still remains elusive.

6.5 Adolescent birth rate

Adolescent fertility rate remains high in Kenya. It reduced among women aged 15–19 years from 111/1000 in 2000 to 103/1000 in 2008/09, contributing about 11 percent of total fertility. Complications of pregnancy and childbirth are the leading causes of mortality among women between the ages of 15 and 19 mostly because of poor access to good-quality health care, including antenatal care and skilled delivery. Moreover, babies born to adolescent mothers also face a significantly higher risk of early death compared to those born to older women.

6.6 Antenatal care coverage

There has been an upward progress trend from 80% in 1990 (KDHS, 1989) to 92%, 2009 in (KDHS 2008/2009) for one

In order to encourage pregnant mothers to seek pre and post natal services the government has been offering free maternity services in all public health facilities since June 2013.

ANC visit. This is impressive denoting a possibility of attaining this critical indicator.

6.7 Unmet need for family planning

Though the total unmet need for family planning (FP) has been declining since 1993, it has remained above 25 percent.

Table 6.2: The Unmet Need for FP in Kenya 1998-2008

Year	Category of Women	% Women		
		Limiting	Spacing	Total
1998	Married women	9.9	14.0	23.9
2003	Married women	10.1	14.4	24.5
2008	Married women	12.8	12.8	25.6

Sources: KDHS (1998, 2003, 2008/9)

6.8 Challenges to improving Maternal Health Care (MHC)

- Poor quality data on maternal health for monitoring progress
- Inadequate resources on Maternal Health Care
- Inadequate skilled health personnel - most health officers lack skills along the continuum of care including family planning, midwifery, emergency obstetric, post abortion and newborn care. There are also regional disparities in the availability of Health officers
- Poor involvement of communities and households in maternal health due to socio-cultural barriers
- Lack of awareness on the benefits of skilled health care
- Reluctance to adopt good practices (including preference for home delivery) as well as limited male involvement in maternal health care practices
- Access to health facilities is constrained in many places due to poor infrastructure and inadequate referral systems as many of the lower facilities, do not offer Emergency Obstetric Care (EmOC), post abortion and essential newborn care

6.9 Ongoing interventions to improve Maternal Health Care (MHC)

- Strengthening the sub-county health information system to ensure more accurate, timely and consistent health information for planning purposes
- Health financing and the introduction of the Output Based Approach (OBA) which targets the very poor to ensure that they have access to family planning, safe motherhood and sexual gender based violence treatment services
- Introduction of free maternity health services in all public health facilities since June 2013
- The development and launch of Human Resources for Health aims at addressing inter-alia issues of staff recruitment, deployment, and training among health workers
- Implementation of a Community Health Strategy Approach aims at strengthening Level I services, building capacity of households not only to demand services from providers, but also to know and progressively realize their rights to equitable, good quality health care. During the same period (2008-2012) the health sector established 2530 community health units

7

GOAL 6: Combat HIV and AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases



Youth empowerment and participation during the World TB Day

7.0 Introduction

Since HIV/AIDS was first diagnosed in Kenya in 1984, knowledge about the epidemic has continually expanded globally thereby providing decision-makers with an ever-growing foundation for evidence-informed strategies. Although major progress has been achieved in Kenya's response to HIV/AIDS, the epidemic remains one of the country's greatest health and development challenge. By the end of 2013, an estimated 1.6 million people were living with the HIV virus in Kenya according to National AIDS Control Council (NACC).

The government of Kenya declared HIV/AIDS a national disaster in 1999, when the HIV prevalence was estimated to be over 10% and very high AIDS mortality rates were reported. By that time, the HIV epidemic had become generalized in the sense that heterosexual transmission was the main mode of HIV transmission. The government therefore established the NACC) to coordinate a multi-sectoral HIV response in the country

Kenya has so far implemented three multi-sectoral AIDS strategic plans. These multi-sectoral plans have mobilized stakeholders from the government, civil society, the private sector and development agencies in the fight against the pandemic. Table 7.1 shows trend in HIV and AIDS indicators.

7.1 Status and Trends of HIV/AIDS

Table 7.1 Status of Targets under MDG 6 in combating HIV and AIDS

Target	Indicator	Sex	Year								2015 Target
			1990	1998	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	
6A: Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	6.1 HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years		-	-	3.6	-	3.8	2.9		2.1	-
	6.2 Condom use at high-risk sex	F	-	15.6	23.9	-	-	35.3		-	-
		M		44.0	45.9			61.5			
	6.3 Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS	F			33.8	-	-	46.6	-	-	-
		M			47.2			55.3			
6.4 Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years			-	-	0.97:0.92	-	-	-	-	-	
Target 6B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it	6.5 Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs	Adults		0	3.0	25	51.7	77.8	31.4	42.5	80
		Children		0	0	2.3	16.3	17.4			

Sources: National Aids Control Council (2013)

Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years: This indicator is not available in any other national survey since 2003. The ratio is however near 1 meaning that the orphans are not very disadvantaged in-terms of education.

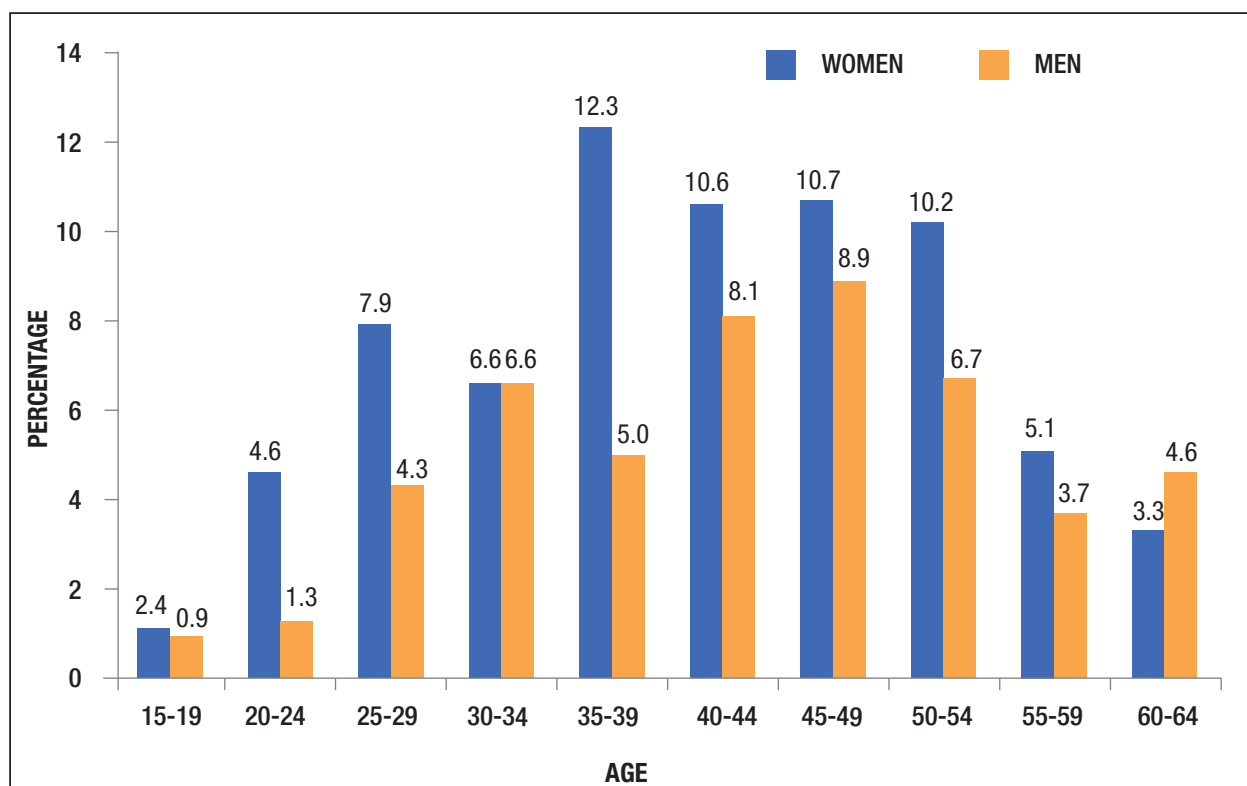
7.2 Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV and AIDS

The latest Kenya Aids Indicator Survey (KAIS 2012) reported a HIV prevalence of 5.6 % which is a decrease from 6.3 % reported in KDHS 2003. The number of new infections fragmentation reduced sharply from over 300,000 new infections to an estimated 100,000 new infections in 2013.

However, the rate of decline in new infections has stabilized in the last 10 years.

Women continue to have the highest HIV burden and account for 60% of the HIV prevalence in Kenya. The HIV prevalence among persons aged 15-24 years reduced from 3.6% in 2003 to 2.1% in 2012. Figure 7.1 shows HIV prevalence by age and gender.

Figure 7.1: HIV prevalence by age



Source: Source:KAIS (2012)

7.3 Condom use at high risk sex

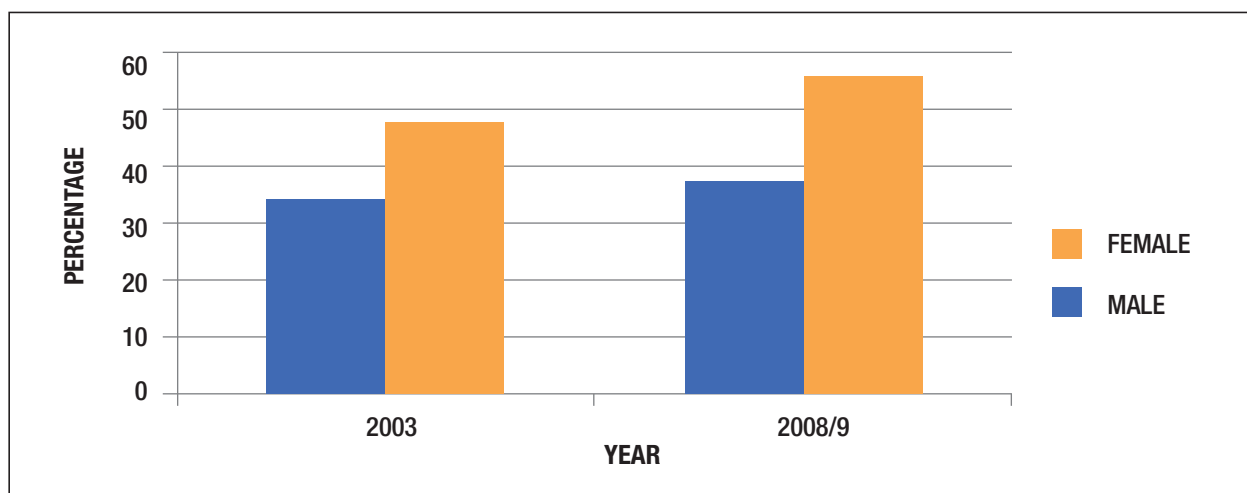
The use of condoms during high risk sex situations has increased progressively. A greater increase has been observed among males but use of condoms among females remained below 50%, which reflect their disadvantage in negotiating for safe sex.

7.4 Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS

There was a moderate increase in the proportion of young people aged 15-24 with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS in the 2003 and 2009 as shown in Figure 7.2

Though there was an increase in knowledge for both sexes, women continue to report a lower comprehensive knowledge compared to their men counterparts.

Figure 7.2: Comprehensive Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among young people (15-24 years)



Source: KAIS (2012)

7.5 By 2010, achieve universal access to treatment for HIV and AIDS

The Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) Program in Kenya was started in 2003 and has since been scaled up dramatically in the last 10 years. The uptake of ART among adult HIV infected persons has increased from 3% in 2003 to 77.8% in 2009. Kenya has been revising the eligibility for ART treatment over the years to match the global evidence on appropriate care and treatment for people living with HIV. In 2010, the eligibility for treatment was changed from CD4 250 to 350; these are a type of white blood cells that fight infection. This effectively translated to a higher number of people eligible for treatment. By the end of 2013, over 640,000 people living with HIV were on ART. Though the uptake of ART among children increased from 2% in 2005 to 42% in 2013, this pace is way below what was observed among adults. UNAIDS estimated that the scale up

of ART in Kenya has contributed to reduction in the number of AIDS death from an estimated 190,000 annual deaths in 2000 to 58,000 annual deaths in 2013.

7.6 Status and Trends on Malaria

7.7 The incidence of Malaria

The proportion of children less than 5 years sleeping under Insecticide Treated Bed Nets has increased progressively from 2.9% in 2000 to 42.2% in 2011. This has been attributed to massive investment in free mass net distribution and routine distribution of bed nets to expectant mothers and children under five in Maternal Child Health clinics (MCH). The proportion of children treated with appropriate anti-malaria medicines declined from 64.4% in 2000 to 23% in 2009

Table 7.2 Status and Trends for Malaria and Tuberculosis.

Target 6C	Indicator	1990	2000	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015 Target
Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and Tuberculosis and other major diseases	6.6 Malaria prevalence(per 100,000)						29.7			—
	Deaths (per 100,000)							72	15	—
	6.7 Proportion of children under 5 sleeping under insecticide-treated bed nets		2.9	4.6	24.2	39	46.1	42.2		—
	6.8 Proportion of children under 5 with fever treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs		64.4	26.5			23.2	35.1		—
	6.9 Tuberculosis Incidence (cases/100,000)	112	405	405	406	353	305	346	341	—
	6.9 Tuberculosis prevalence (per 100,000)	163	432	425	420	319	283	271	270	—
	Deaths (per 100,000)	12	12	15	17	65		27		—
	6.9 Proportion of Tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course	53	58	63	68	72	85	88 *83	79	—

Source: Ministry of Health (2013)

then increased to 35% in 2011 as shown in Table 7.2. This can be correlated to the investment in malaria prevention interventions and communication on prompt management of malaria among communities & capacity building of health workers on malaria case management.

7.8 Status and trends on Tuberculosis

7.9 The incidence of Tuberculosis

The past 15 years has seen great efforts in Tuberculosis (TB) control and a reduction of the burden of TB disease in Kenya as a result of rolling out DOTs strategy in 1997.

Kenya has achieved the 8th target of MDGoal 6, which is to: "...to have halted and begun to reverse the incidence of *tuberculosis by 2015*". A downwards trend in prevalence, incidence and mortality attributed to TB continues to be maintained. TB and HIV registered commendable success following the introduction of TB and HIV integration and strengthening of provided testing and counselling.

7.10 Death rates associated with Tuberculosis

The mortality rates have remained almost constant over time and World Health Organization (WHO) estimated it at 22 per 100,000 in the year 2012. Kenya is now ranked 16th (2013) among the 22nd highest TB burdened countries worldwide which is an improvement from position 15 in 2012. Table 7.3 shows the results achieved by 2012 in TB prevalence, mortality and case notification rates as per WHO estimates and Division of Leprosy, Tuberculosis and Lung Disease (DLTLD) annual surveillance data of 2012.

7.11 Challenges to combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases

- **Low awareness of HIV status among those infected:** Up to 52% of HIV infected people are still unaware of their HIV status despite efforts to scale up uptake of HIV

Testing and Counselling in Kenya

- **Low access to HIV prevention, care and treatment services:** This has been due to un-enabling environment such as the criminalization of sex, sharing of needles among injecting drug users, men having sex with men and other social vices.
- **Low uptake of HIV care and treatment among children:** This is mostly attributed to low uptake of maternal services by HIV positive pregnant women at health facilities and inadequate care of HIV/AIDS infected and affected people, particularly Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs)
- **Mosquitoes developing resistance to commonly used insecticides for vector control:** humans have also developed resistance to malaria medicines and remain a threat to malaria control, since alternative medicines are costly
- **Net coverage and use have not reached the required targets, mostly because of resource constraints**
- **Emergence of multidrug and extremely drug resistant strains of tuberculosis:** This resistance demanding expensive treatment is an emerging issue in TB control. The treatment of multidrug resistance (MDR) and extreme drug resistance (XDR) forms of tuberculosis are long and expensive
- **Paediatric TB:** There is inadequate knowledge and skills with regard to paediatric TB care, weak health system to pick TB in children as well as absence of paediatric treatment formulations

7.12 Ongoing interventions to combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases

- Behavioural change programs for general population and Most at Risk Population (MARPs) to promote safe sex by using condoms and reducing multiple sexual partners

Table 7.3: TB prevalence, mortality and case notification rate

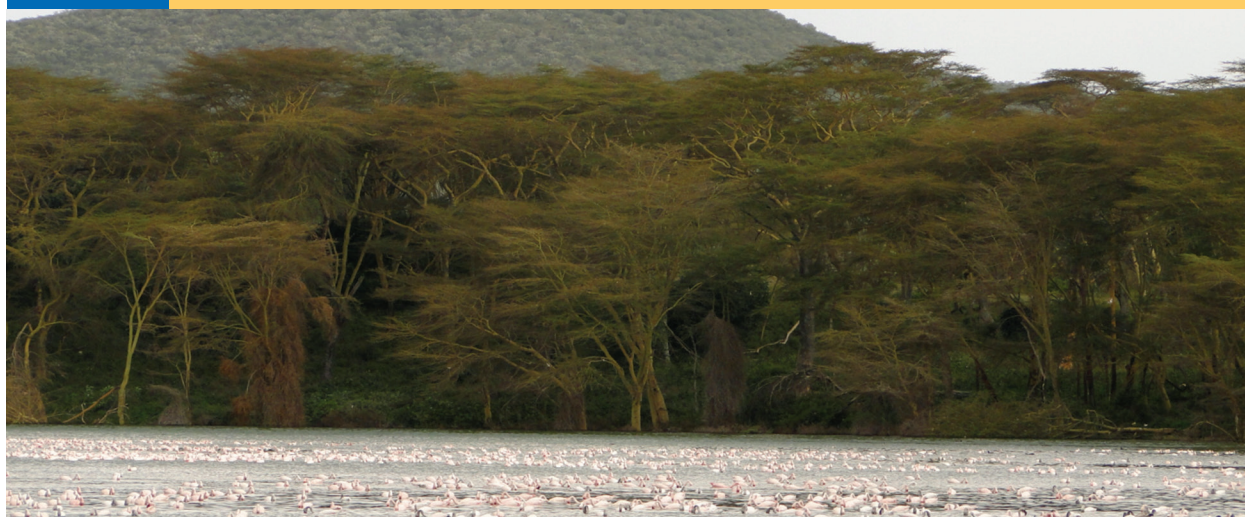
Impact/Outcome Indicators	2005		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Baseline	Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Result	Target	Result	
TB Prevalence	414	NA	283	NA	283	NA	283	NA	NA	
TB Mortality	32	15	15	15	17	15	17	15	22	
TB Case Notification rate	287	326	285	256	274	281	261	277	242	
Treatment Success Rate (NSP)	80	85.4	85	85	86.5	86	88	87	87	
Treatment Success Rate of Multi Drug Resistant (MDR)	N/A	57	57	65	59	65	59	65	86*	

Source: DLTLD 2012

- HIV Testing and Counselling to increase knowledge of one's HIV status and link those who are HIV positive to appropriate care and treatment services
- Scale up mother-to-child HIV infection elimination programs through HIV prevention, reducing unmet need for family planning among HIV positive women, provision of appropriate efficacious prophylactic drugs to reduce the risk of mother to child transmission
- Development of updated malaria endemicity map has allowed malaria control interventions to be focused where they are likely to achieve better impact
- Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Net (LLITN) coverage for populations at risk has been implemented through periodic mass net distribution procurement and distribution of Rapid Diagnostic Kits, training of health workers on Malaria prevention, diagnosis and case management
- Training of sub-county malaria coordinators in epidemic prone sub counties as well capacity strengthening for epidemic preparedness and response has also been undertaken
- Strengthening home management of malaria by introduction of Community Management of Malaria using Community Health Workers(CHWs)
- *Development of the Malaria Communication Strategy (2010-2017):* The strategy provides a framework for defining communication and behaviour change objectives, the key target groups, messages, channels and communication interventions at different levels
- *Development of the National Malaria Strategy (NMS) 2009-2017,* which is a multi-sectoral medium- to long-term investment plan articulating the vision, goals, objectives and strategies guiding malaria control in Kenya. This has helped focus the Malaria Control Interventions to six focal areas: Advocacy, Communication and Social Mobilization (ACSM) Vector Control, Case Management, Malaria in Pregnancy, Program Management, Program Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)
- Improving TB diagnosis and MDR TB surveillance through the adoption of new diagnostic technologies hence increasing the number of put MDR TB treatment
- Establishment of 3 isolation facilities for MDR TB treatment. The treatment success rate has tremendously improved to 80% in 2011(DLTLTD)
- Establishment of a Paediatric TB centre through identification of a focal Paediatric TB coordinator in the effort of improving TB care. As well as provision of free treatment for Paediatric TB
- Development of the electronic data collection system to improve data quality, financial management and program management, which enables real time data collection and case based data. This ensures quality case management
- Involvement of communities in TB control through engagement of CSOs in advocacy, communication and social mobilization
- Integration of TB & HIV services, which has successfully integrated TB and HIV services thus resulting in universal access to HIV testing among TB patients which is now at 93%

8

GOAL 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability



Flamingos on Lake Nakuru

8.0 Introduction

The Environment is a fundamental pillar of the Kenyan economy. Up to 42% of the country's GDP is derived from natural resource-based sectors (Economic Survey, 2013). Kenya has taken great strides in environmental sustainability as seen in articles 42, 69 and 70 of the Constitution of Kenya, which stipulates the people's right for a clean and healthy environment. Article 43 gives the right to clean and safe drinking water for all in adequate quantities, accessible and adequate housing, and reasonable standards of sanitation. Article 69 further obligates the State to work to achieve and maintain a tree cover of at least ten per cent of the land area.

8.1 Status and trend in achieving target

7A: Integrate the principles of sustainable Development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.

8.2 Proportion of land area covered by forest

In 2013, Kenya's area under forest cover is estimated at 6.99% (FAO classification) from 6.6% in 2011. Gazetted forests cover 1.24 million hectares (ha) out of which 141,000 ha are industrial exotic plantations which supply wood materials to the forest based industries. In addition the

Table 8.1: Status and trend towards achievement of Targets 7A

Indicator	1990	2000	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015 Target
7.1 Proportion of land area covered by forest (%)	7.9	6.0	6.3	6.9	5.9	6.4	6.6	6.99	10%
7.2 CO ₂ emissions, total, per capita and per \$ 1GDP	0.07	0.09	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.07	0.065	0.06
7.3 Consumption of ozone depleting substances	452.3	381.4	268.4	267.5	88.8	58.3	52.6.	50.4	0
7.4 Proportion of fish stock within safe biological limit	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Source: Kenya Forest Service, Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Centre (CDIAC)

country has 9.3 million ha under farm- forestry and a further 37.6 million ha covered by woodlands and bush lands in the ASALs. The country also has 60,000 ha of mangrove forest, which is important for fisheries and for shoreline stabilization. There is approximately 150,000 ha of bamboo forests. Figure 8.1 shows the trend in tree cover from 1990.

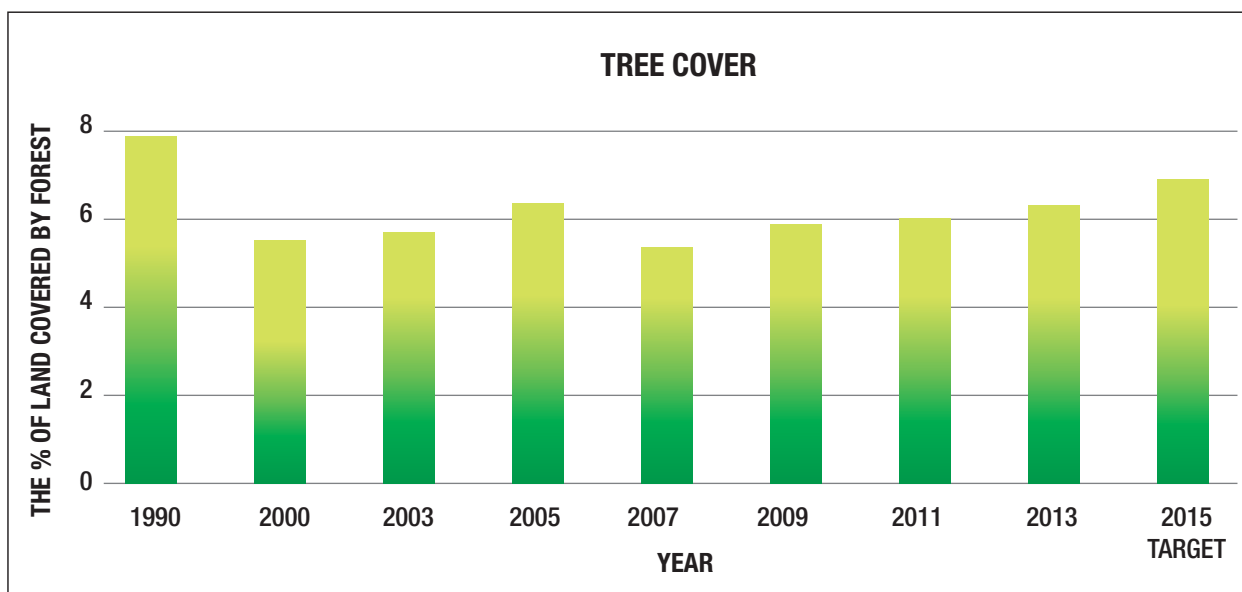
8.3 Carbon dioxide emissions, total per capita and per \$1 GP

According to Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Centre (CDIAC) Kenya was ranked 91/216 in the world carbon dioxide emissions in 2010 from fossil – fuel burning, cement production and gas flaring at 3389 thousands of metric tonnes of carbon emitted, this is an increase from 2834 thousand

metric tonnes emitted in 2008, whereby kenya was ranked 98th. In 2010 Kenya CO₂ intensity (per kg of oil equivalent energy use) was estimated to be 0.66 and the National per capita estimate expressed in metric tonnes of carbon. Figure 8.2 below shows CO₂ Emissions in Metric tonnes of Carbon in Kenya between 1950 to 2010

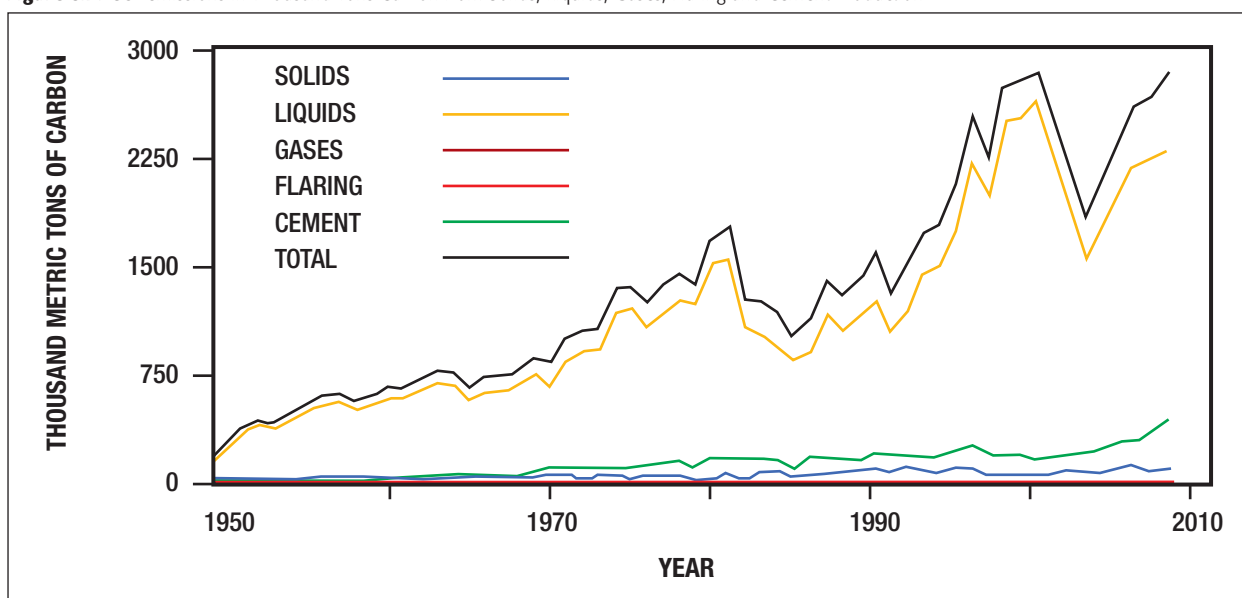
As a way to reduce CO₂ emission in Kenya, the country has invested in increased proportion of electricity generated from clean sources. As at 30th June 2013 the generation capacity was: Hydro (816MW), Thermal (531MW), Geothermal (250MW), Wind (5.3MW), off Grid (17MW), Cogeneration (26MW) and EPP (120MW), giving a total generation capacity of 1,765 MW from 1,691 MW in 2012. Table 8.2 indicates the trends of electricity generated in MW and percentage representation for various energy sources from 2007/08 to 2012/13.

Figure 8.1: Trend in tree cover from 1990 to 2013



Source: Kenya Forest Service

Figure 8.2: CO₂ emissions in Thousand Tons Carbon from Solids, Liquids, Gases, Flaring and Cement Production



Source: Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Centre (CDIAC) 2010

Table 8.2 Trends of Electricity Generated from 2008 to 2013 in MW

TYPE	2008/09		2009/10		2010/11		2011/12		2012/13	
	MW	%	MW	%	MW	%	MW	%	MW	%
Hydro	749.0	55.0	758.6	51.5	763.3	47.9	788.3	46.6	816.3	46.2
Thermal	284.0	20.9	412.5	28	531.5	33.4	531.5	31.5	531.4	30.1
Geothermal	163.3	12.0	198.0	13.5	198.0	12.4	209.0	12.4	250.4	14.2
Wind	0.4	0.0	5.1	0.3	5.3	0.3	5.3	0.3	5.3	0.3
Off grid Stations	11.7	0.9	11.7	0.8	9.1	0.6	10.1	0.6	17	0.9
Cogeneration	2.0	0.2	26.0	1.8	26.0	1.6	26.0	1.5	26.0	1.5
EPP	150	11.0	60.0	4.1	60.0	3.8	120	7.1	120	6.8
Total	1361	100	1473	100	1593	100	1691	100	1765	100

Source: Kenya Power and Lighting Company (2013)

8.4 Consumption of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS)

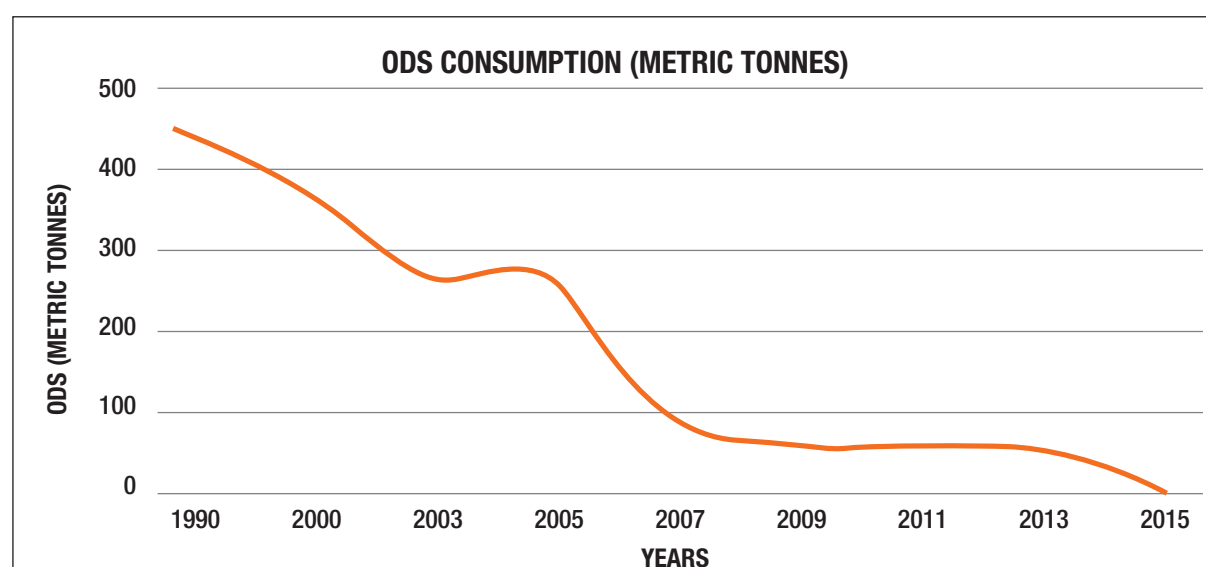
There has been a decline on recorded consumption of ODS over the period from 452.3 metric tons in 1990 to 526.3 Metric ton in 2011. Just like in most developing countries, the largest share of ODS is consumed in Kenya within refrigeration and air-conditioning servicing sector. Since Kenya does not

produce ODS, its consumption depends solely on imports. Kenya's ODS regulations seek to control the import, use and consumption of ODS such as chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), hydro chlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), carbon tetrachloride (CTC), methyl chloroform, halons and methyl bromide. Figure 8.3 and table 8.3 shows the trend in ODS in Kenya in Metric tonnes

Table 8.3 Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) in Metric Tonnes in Kenya

Year	1990	2000	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
ODS in Metric Tonnes	452.3	381.4	268.4	267.5	88.8	58.3	52.6	50.4	0

Source: www.epa.ozone/science/process.html

Figure 8.3: Trend in Ozone depleting substances in metric tonnes


Source: Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Centre (CDIAC) 2010

8.5 Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits

This is the percentage of fish stocks exploited within the level of maximum biological productivity. According to the Economic Survey 2013, total fish output grew by 5.1 % to

161,849 thousand metric tonnes from 149,046 thousand metric tonnes in 2011 as shown in table 8.4.

Table 8.4 Proportion of fish output within safe biological limits (Metric Tonnes)

Year	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013
Proportion of fish stock within safe biological limits.	119,655	145,849	136,355	133,600	149,046	161,849

Source: Economic Surveys (2003- 2013)

8.6 Target 7.B – Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving by 2010, significant reduction in the rate of loss

Table 8.5 illustrates the status and trends of the target 7B

Table 8.5 Status and Trend towards achievement of Target 7B

Indicator	1990	2000	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015 Target
7.5 Proportion of total water resources used	7.5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	14.2	n/a	18
7.6 Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected	7.696	8.244	8.244	8.244	8.244	8.244	8.255	8.255	8.255
7.7 Proportion of species threatened with extinction	Critically endangered - 5	Critically endangered - 5	Critically endangered - 5	Critically endangered - 5	Critically endangered - 5	Critically endangered - 4	Critically endangered - 5	Critically endangered - 5	
	Endangered - 9	Endangered - 9	Endangered - 9	Endangered - 9	Endangered - 9	Endangered - 9	Endangered - 8	Endangered - 9	

Source: National Water Master Plan 2030 (Ministry of Environment Water and Natural Resources)

8.7 Proportion of total water resources used

According to the National Water Master Plan 2030, the renewable and available water resource in the country is 22.5 Billion Cubic Meters per year (BCM/y). However, the amount varies from one catchment area to another, where Tana Water Catchment area has the highest figure of 8.4 BCM/y while Athi Water Catchment area has the lowest figure of 1.6 BCM/y.

The demand of the available water resources has increased from 7.5% in 1990 to 14.2% in the year 2010. The water demand for various uses is illustrated in Table 8.6.

Table 8.6 Demand of available water Resources

Purpose	Million Cubic Metres Per Year	
	1990	2010
Domestic	386	1,186
Industrial	42	125
Irrigation	522	1,602
Livestock	78	255
Wildlife	1	8
Fisheries	14	42
Total	1,043	3,218

Source: National Water Master Plan 2030

8.8 Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected

In Kenya only 8% of the land mass constitutes protected area for wildlife conservation. Protected areas are gazetted landscapes/seascapes that have been surveyed, demarcated and gazetted either as National Parks, National Reserves, and Conservancies, Ramsar sites, Biosphere reserves and world heritage sites. The protected areas embrace various types of ecosystems namely; forests, wetlands, and savannah, marine, arid and semi-arid lands comprising of 23 terrestrial National Parks, 28 terrestrial National Reserves, 4 marine National Parks, 6 marine National Reserves and 4 national sanctuaries. Table 8.7 shows areas in km² of various protected terrestrial and marine areas

Table 8.7 Protected Terrestrial and Marine Areas

Protected Area	Km ²
National parks	30,348.3
National Reserves	16,478.4
Marine National parks	70.1
Marine National Reserves	706.0
National sanctuaries	71.3
Ramsar sites	286.0
TOTAL	47,960.10

Source: KWS Annual Reports

8.9 Proportion of species threatened with extinction

Kenya is rich in biological diversity. Around 25,000 species of animal and 7000 species of plants have so far been recorded, along with at least 2000 fungi and bacteria. Currently, 5% of the species are critically endangered while 8% are endangered and this includes mammals, birds, reptiles, fish and plants. Table 8.8 below shows the number of endangered and vulnerable species in Kenya.

Table 8.8 Endangered and vulnerable species

Order	Critically Endangered	Endangered	Vulnerable	Total
Mammals	4	11	18	33
Birds	4	12	14	30
Reptiles	2	4	2	8
Fish	7	4	15	26
Plants	-	4	6	10
Total	16	35	55	106

Source: Kenya Wildlife Service (2013)

8.10 Status and Trend towards achievement of Targets 7C: Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

8.11: Proportion of population using an

Table 8.9: Status and Trend towards achievement of Targets 7C

Target 7c	Indicator	1990	2000	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015 Target
Reduce by half by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	7.8 Proportion of population using an improved drinking Water source		54.8 Rural - 43.5 Urban - 89.7	57.1	56.5	59.4	52.6, Rural - 44.0 Urban - 71.7		53.3	78
	7.9 Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	45			48.0		61.1 Rural - 53.5 Urban -78.0		66.7	77

Source: Kenya Housing and Population Census (2009)

The water storage per capita has increased from 4.5 cubic meters in 2008 to 6.0 Cubic meters in 2013 due to the construction of various water dams across the country.

improved drinking water source

According to the 2009, Kenya Housing and Population Census, 52.6% of Kenyans use an improved source of drinking water. Out of this 44% live in rural areas and 71.7% in urban areas. However according to the Annual Water Sector Review 2012/13 the proportion of the Kenyan population using an improved drinking water source increased from 51.3% in 2011 to 53.3% in 2013

The water storage per capita has increased from 4.5 cubic meters in 2008 to 6.0 cubic meters in 2013 due to the construction of various water dams across the country.

The 2009 census reported that a total of 8,767,954

households (30% of the households) had piped water as their main source of water, which are clearly improved drinking water sources. However, 35% of the households get water from the springs, wells and boreholes, sources which at times may be considered unimproved sources.

8.12: Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility

The population Census of 2009 shows that the overall proportion of population with improved sanitation is 61.1%. However, according to the Annual Water Sector Review 2012/13 the proportion of the Kenyan population using an improved sanitation facility increased to 66.7 % in 2013. (63.8 % in the rural areas and 70.6 % in the urban areas).

According to the National Water Master Plan 2030, only 31 out of 137 urban centres have sewerage systems in the country. From table 8.10 it is evident that the level of sewerage coverage in the country is still very low with only 1,904,502 people served which translates to about 20% of the urban population.

Table 8.10 Urban Centres with Sewer Systems

County	Urban Centre	Population Served	Capacity(M3 per day)
Uasin Gishu	Eldoret	103,760	4,800
Trans Nzoia	Kitale	10,366	800
Kakamega	Kakamega	13,962	3,700
Nandi	Kapsabet	2,500	1,500
Bungoma	Bungoma	12,000	4,500
Bungoma	Webuye	7,000	2,700
Busia	Busia	3,500	3,000
Kisumu	Kisumu	47,736	17,800
Kericho	Kericho	22,500	1,500
Homa Bay	Homa Bay	6,000	1,231
Nakuru	Nakuru	90,293	6,600
Nakuru	Naivasha	28,620	933
Nakuru	Molo	4,000	1,260
Nairobi	Nairobi	1,241,138	152,000
Mombasa	Mombasa	53,872	17,100
Machakos	Machakos	6,000	2,000
Machakos	Athi River (Mlolongo)	32,400	n/a
Machakos	Mavoko	6,744	12,600
Kiambu	Kiambu	3,564	10,000
Kiambu	Thika	4,800	10,000
Kiambu	Limuru	77,082	20,000
Nyeri	Nyeri	26,064	8,100
Nyeri	Karatina	16,882	n/a
Embu	Embu	2,400	682
Meru	Meru	6,759	1,000
Muranga	Muranga	15,984	1,564
Garissa	Garissa	5,328	1,000
Isiolo	Isiolo	5,430	2,000
Laikipia	Nyahururu	25,576	2,617
Laikipia	Nanyuki	22,242	n/a
Total		1,904,502	

Source: The National Water Master Plan 2030

8.13 Proportion of urban population living in slums

Table 8.11 Progress and Trend towards Achievement of Targets 7D

Target 7D	Indicator	1990	2000	2003	2005	2007	2011	2013	2015 Target
By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	7.10 Proportion of Urban population living in slums	1.5m	2.1m	2.7m	3.6m	4.7m	5.5m	6.2m	7.0m

Source: Forecasts from 2009 Kenya National Housing and Population Census

Kenya is significantly experiencing high rates of urbanization and population growth. The population size grew from approximately 11 million people in 1969 to about 39 million in 2009, a more than threefold increase in four decades. During the same period, the urban population increased nearly 13 times. This has seen the urban share of the total population increase from 10% in 1969 to 33% in 2009. It is projected that in the next 50 years, the county will have a population size of 120-150 million. Urbanisation level is likely to record an 80% growth. Given the current demographic trends, Kenya will be a predominantly urban country by 2030.

According to the Kenya Vision 2030, it is estimated that about 60 per cent of the population or 30 million people will be living in urban areas. With an anticipated acceleration of urbanization as counties seek to establish respective capitals, the slum agenda is going to be more prominent and deserves urgent address. Table 8.11 shows the proportion of urban population living in slums.

Challenges on environmental sustainability

- The rapid increase in population has led to ecosystem encroachment due to increased demand for forest goods and services and pressure to convert forest land to other uses
- Conflict of interest and priorities in the conservation and management of natural resources which increased threats to habitats and species through loss, fragmentation, disturbance and management of trans-boundary natural resources
- Encroachment of water catchment areas, impacts of climate change and water pollution has led to water scarcity resulting in decrease of accessibility to clean and safe drinking water
- Poor water sanitation/sewerage accessibility due to low coverage ratio of the sewerage system as a result of rapid increase of urban population
- Poor coordination among stakeholders involved in the slum upgrading Housing initiatives such as Kenya Slum Upgrading Programme (KENSUP) and Kenya Informal Settlement Improvement Project (KISIP) have faced market force related challenges leading to gentrification

On-going interventions to ensure environmental sustainability

- Intensification of conservation and sustainable management of natural resources: This has led to restoration of 123,179.9 ha degraded areas through protection of natural regeneration and deployment of a work force of 2,500 armed forest rangers to protect the natural forests through regular patrols. Six catchment management strategies within the catchment areas have also been formulated for the management, use, development, conservation, protection and control of water resources.
- Establishing the Kenya Forest Service to enforce all forestry rules and regulations: In addition, Community Forest Associations (CFAs) have been formed to allow communities to participate in the joint management of forests.
- Capacity for inventory management: This has been addressed through the deployment of two staff members at the Climate Change Secretariat to mainly focus on Green House Gases (GHG) inventory. The Ministry of Environment Water and Natural Resources has worked with other MDAs from the key sectors in establishing a permanent national GHG inventory coordination unit by appointing focal points in the respective lead ministries/ organizations which will play a key role in collection of activity data from various companies and institutions that fall or relate to the respective sectors
- Provision of clean energy: This involves an update of the country's Least Cost Power Development Plan (LCPDP) for the period 2013–2033, with the plan to commission an additional 5,000MW generation capacity by 2017. The Plan seeks to ensure development of a diversified portfolio of power generation assets that is expected to shift over time from high dependency on increasingly unpredictable hydropower and fuel price sensitive thermal options to greener, cheaper, more dependable and sustainable sources.
- Ongoing development of trans-boundary water resources: This will be done as per the treaties and agreements with neighbouring countries in line with the Draft Trans-boundary Water Policy.
- Water and Sanitation/Sewerage Infrastructure

Development: Rehabilitation and augmentation of the Mzima pipeline; First is phase complete and the Second phase is ongoing. Ongoing expansion of water and sewerage system for Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu and Nakuru towns. In addition, rehabilitation in 10 others medium sized towns is ongoing.

- Slum Upgrading Programmes: Since 2004, through KENSUP (and more recently KISIP) the government has been undertaking slum upgrading projects in several urban areas. Slum upgrading is also supported by civil society and faith based organizations and the private sector driven multi storey tenements. Notable initiatives include the promotion of housing cooperative movements, in-situ community.
- Key Policies and regulatory framework prepared by the government: They include; the Forest Act formally gazetted in February 2007, ongoing implementation of Water Allocation Policy, enactment of the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2013, finalization of the Draft National Environment Policy, enactment of the National Land Policy, 2009 and review of the National Housing Policy, 2004 to align it to the Constitution of Kenya (2010) provision on housing.
- Implementation of the Green Schools Programme: This aims at establishing five tree nurseries annually in all 47 counties in collaboration with respective county governments.

9

GOAL 8: Develop Global Partnership for Development



Installation of fibre-optic cables to enhance digitisation

9.0 Introduction

In the United Nations Millennium Declaration, the nations of the world pledged to intensify the global partnership for development to support country efforts to achieve each of the MDGs by 2015. In Kenya, the national government and civil society have joined with international partners to address the MDGs. It is a call on development partners to work together for better opportunities for trade and increasing market access in terms of duty-free access, provision of debt relief and to ensure that poor countries benefit from new information and communication technologies.

9.1 Trade and market access 9.2 Status and trend

The indicators for monitoring market access takes progress of the efforts made by the developed countries to remove barriers to trade for developing and least developed countries exports. Table 9.1 shows progress in market access. Since 2000, Kenya has increased its share of free trade value to developed countries although the trend has been fluctuating. An estimated 90.56% export value entered developed countries markets duty free in 2000 and has been on the upward trend to 98.61% in 2009 before dropping to 97.88 per cent in 2011 as indicated in Table 9.2.

Table 9.1: Status and Progress of Target 8A

Target 8A	Indicator	2000	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015 Target	
Develop further an open, rule based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system	8.1 Proportion of total country imports from Kenya admitted duty free (%)	90.56	97.54	96.32	98.55	98.61	97.88	-	100	
	8.2 Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from Kenya (%)	Most Favoured Nations	8.34	8.02	7.96	8.10	8.41	8.35	-	0
		Preferential	4.71	2.65	2.74	2.44	2.28	2.23	-	0

Source: Economic Survey 2014

Table 9.2: Proportion of total developed country imports (by Value but excluding arms) from Kenya admitted duty free

Year	Total Traded Value (1000 USD)	Free Trade Value (1000USD)	Value Ratio (%)
2000	125,048	113,247	90.56
2001	132,576	118,309	89.24
2002	146,931	142,306	96.85
2003	172,471	168,223	97.54
2004	214,515	208,059	96.99
2005	230,591	222,103	96.32
2006	247,534	243,306	98.29
2007	262,474	262,474	98.55
2008	293,770	290,674	98.95
2009	273,252	269,445	98.61
2010	266,632	261,109	97.93
2011	317,155	310,417	97.88

Source: International Trade Centre/UNCTAD/WTO

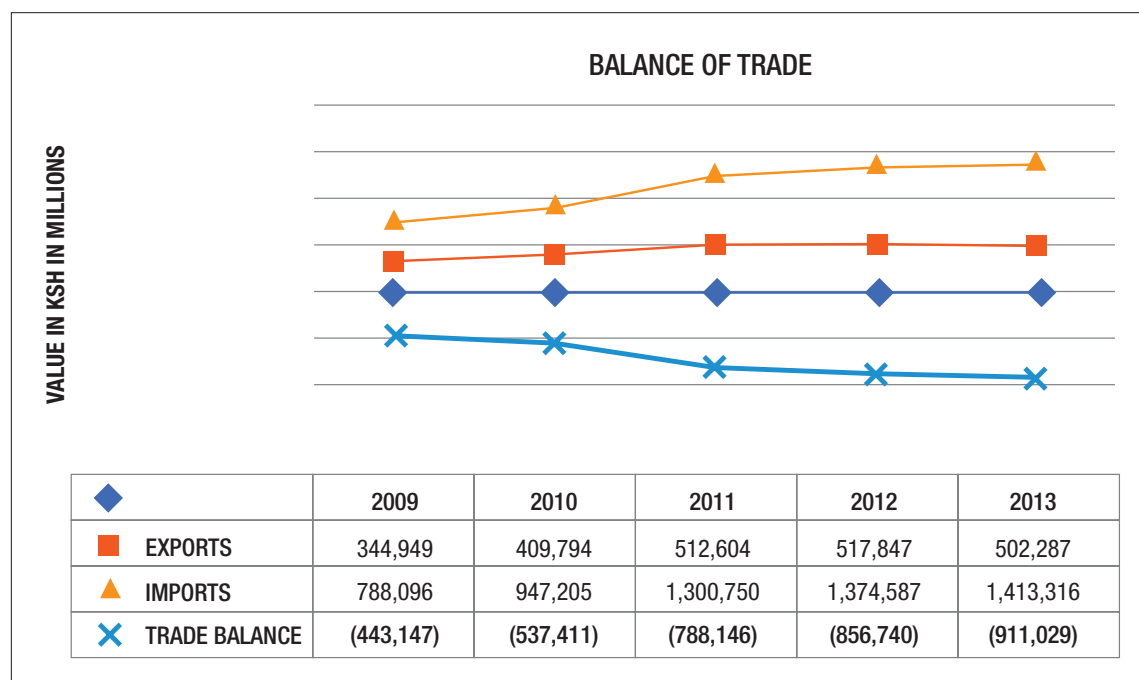
In order to realize global partnerships for development, Kenya is an active member of regional and international trading arrangements. The economic blocs include; the East Africa Community (EAC), the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), Proposed COMESA-EAC-SADC Tripartite Free Trade Area, and benefits from increased access to the US market through the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). Kenya's commitment to free and fair trade is demonstrated through active participation in the World Trade

Organization (WTO), specifically the adoption of tariff bounds and the removal of Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs).

In an attempt to enhance economic integration and market access within East Africa, Custom Union was established and became operational in 2010. The EAC Common Market Protocol was signed and ratified in 2009 and 2010 respectively. This paved way for free movement of capital and persons. The EAC is now working towards establishing a monetary union. Kenya under the EAC configuration is also negotiating for Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) Framework with the European Union (EU) in order to sustain the preferential market access to the EU whose aim is to remove barriers to trade between EU and ACP states to enhance trade and economic cooperation

9.3 Trends in Kenya's external trade

Kenya's exports have been on a steady increase since the early 1990's in response to the government's economic liberalization and other reform measures. The total exports have since increased from Kshs. 344,949 million in 2009 to Kshs. 502,287 million in 2013 representing a 284.93% increase. The total exports accounted for only 0.03% of the world trade in 2012. This indicates an enormous potential for Kenya to tap in the world market. Despite increase in exports, imports have been increasing more rapidly than exports. The total imports increased from Kshs. 788,096 million in 2009 to Kshs. 1,413,316 million in 2013. The trend of increased imports as compared to exports has led a widening trade balance which stood at Kshs. 911,029 million in 2013 as compared to Kshs. 443,147 million in 2009 as shown in figure 9.1.

Figure 9.1: Kenya's Balance of Trade


Source: KNBS Economic Survey (2014)

Africa remained the major export market for Kenyan goods accounting for 46.1% of the total exports in 2013 followed by the European countries which accounted for 24.6% of the total value of exports as shown in Table 9.3 and figure 9.2 .

Table 9.3: Value of total Exports by Destination (Kshs Million)

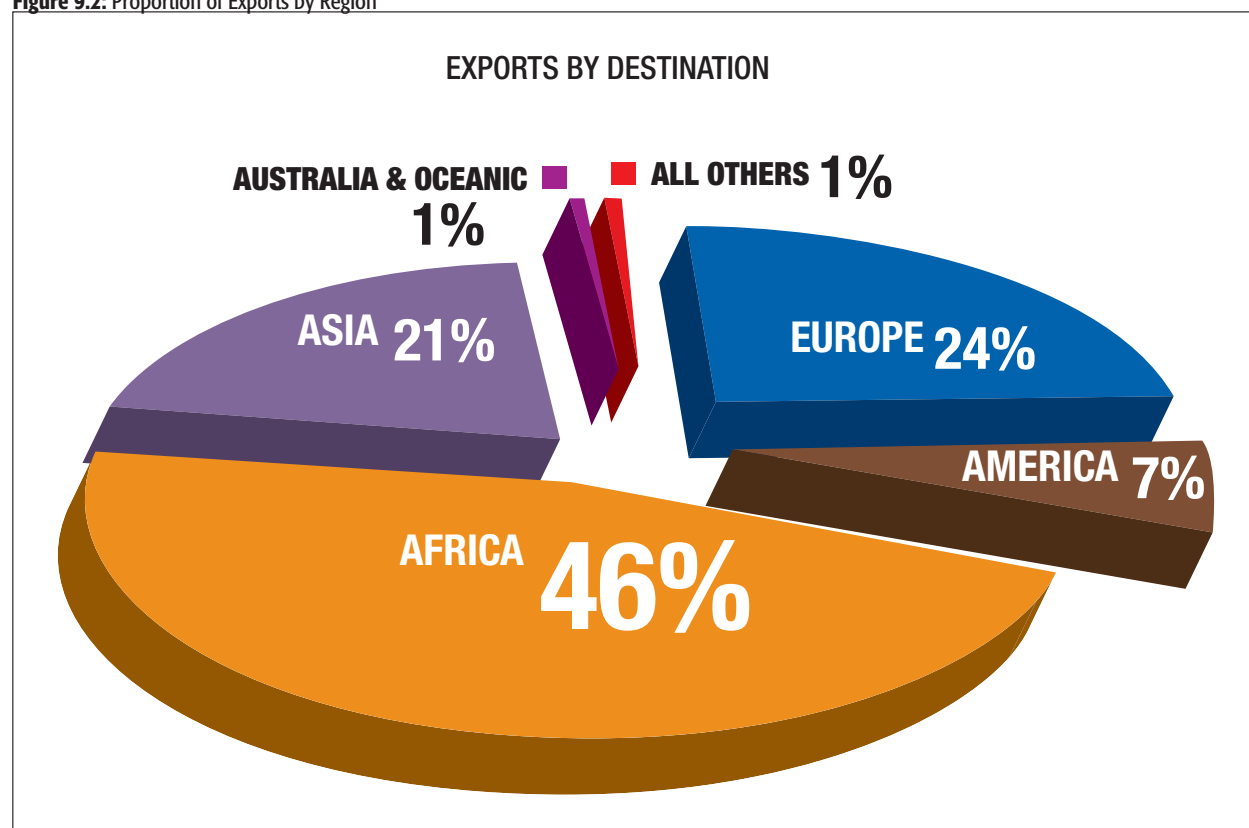
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	%
Europe	100,975	109,422	136,246	125,195	123,299	24.54757
America	18,961	24,380	27,592	28,740	33,765	6.722266
Africa	162,732	188,914	247,600	250,589	231,474	46.0841
Asia	59,236	81,600	95,613	105,460	107,558	21.4137
Australia & Oceanic	914	767	1,049	1,894	2,858	0.568999
All Others	2,130	4,712	4,504	5,968	3,332	0.663367
Total Exports	344,948	409,795	512,604	517,846	502,286	100

Source: KNBS Economic Survey (2014)

The greatest impediment to Kenya’s access to developed country markets are the Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs), trade-distorting subsidies and sometimes unnecessarily restrictive sanitary and phyto-sanitary measures among others. Most Favoured Nation (MFN) rule requires members to accord the most favourable tariff and regulatory treatment given to the product of any one member at the time of import or export of like products of all other members, while Preferential Treatment (PT) is between countries and regions that have

bilateral agreements. The average tariffs imposed on Kenyan agricultural products, textiles and clothing by MFN decreased from 8.34% in year 2000 to 7.99% in 2007 and rose to 8.35% in 2011. The average tariff imposed to Kenya agricultural products, textiles and clothing under the PT decreased from 4.71% in year 2000 to 2.23% in 2011 as depicted in Table 9.4.

Figure 9.2: Proportion of Exports by Region



Source: National Treasury (2013)

Table 9.4: Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products, textiles and clothing from Kenya

Year	Average Tariff (%)	
	Most Favoured Nation (MFN)	Preferential (PT)
2000	8.34	4.71
2001	8.21	4.71
2002	8.20	2.67
2003	8.03	2.64
2004	8.05	2.57
2005	7.97	2.73
2006	7.80	2.48
2007	7.99	2.41
2008	8.09	2.29
2009	8.41	2.28
2010	8.38	2.21
2011	8.35	2.23

Source: International Trade Centre/UNCTAD/WTO

9.4 Challenges affecting increases in Kenyan Exports

- Low levels of market diversification. Kenyan exports are concentrated in a few markets mainly Europe and the African market which accounts for 69.5% of the total exports
- Kenyan export structure is predominantly composed of agricultural commodities. This has made the export sector to be more vulnerable to fluctuations in world prices
- Existence of Tariffs, Non-Tariff barriers (TNTBs), trade-distorting subsidies and restrictive sanitary and phyto-sanitary measures in developed countries make penetration of exports to these markets difficult
- Constrains such as poor roads, railways, ports, ICT, custom procedures, and high cost of energy make Kenyan products uncompetitive
- Inadequate funding for research and promotion activities for increased trade representation
- Inadequate capacity in the area of trade negotiation resulting to inability to benefit much from bilateral and multilateral trade arrangements
-

9.5 Ongoing interventions to increase exports

- The Government, through the Export Promotion Council (EPC) continues to empower Kenyan exporters by consolidating, diversifying and expanding Kenya's export products and markets.

The government has initiated development of a national negotiation strategy and building capacity for trade negotiators to secure quality commitments from our trading partners to open their markets to Kenyan goods and services.

- The Government, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade continues to pursue and facilitate positive and mutually beneficial engagements with both developed and developing countries through both bilateral and multilateral systems. The Government has re-defined its foreign policy in order to establish the country's global trade priorities and pursue a robust, reciprocal bilateral and multilateral trade, taxation and investment relations. The Foreign Policy will therefore continue to play an important role in fostering motivation, opening up external markets, free trade, job creation and promoting sustainable development for economic growth.
- The Government continues to aggressively promote its goods and services in traditional, emerging and potential markets. To realize this, the government has developed a well thought national export strategy, regional trade strategy and International trade policy.
- The Government seeks to reduce trade and investment barriers and distortions by initiating, negotiating, concluding and implementing beneficial trade agreements at bilateral, regional and multilateral levels. Such agreements include EPAs, COMESA Negotiations, IGAD, COMESA-EAC-SADC FTA, Africa-CFTA, EAC-US Trade & Investment Agreement, WTO Negotiations, and Bilateral Negotiations.
- The government has initiated development of a national negotiation strategy and building capacity for trade negotiators to secure quality commitments from our trading partners to open their markets to Kenyan goods and services.
- The EPC continues to facilitate Kenya's exhibitors to participate in major international trade fairs and exhibitions aimed at consolidation and expansion of market share. In the Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) development, the EPC continue to provide assistance to strengthen the export supply base and mainstreaming MSMEs in the export process. This is being achieved through capacity building programmes for SME exporters.

Debt Sustainability and Foreign Investment

9.6 Status and Trends

As is noted in Table 9.5 the debt service as a percentage of export of goods and services, has been fluctuating from 4.14% in 2005 then down to 3.76 % in 2007. It increased to 4.24% in 2009 before slipping to 3.57% in 2011 and rising again to 4.91% in 2013. The Kenya's debt sustainability analysis indicates that the public debt is projected to remain sustainable in the medium term.

Kenya has recognized the importance of managing debt prudently to avoid unwarranted debt burden to the future generation and reduce the risk of macro-economic instability. Kenya's total public debt increased to Ksh 1,622,801 million

Table 9.5: Status of Debt services in Kenya

Target 8D	Indicator	1990	2000	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015 Target
	Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term	14.47	-	-	4.14	3.76	4.24	3.57	4.91	

Source: KNBS statistical Abstract (1991, 2002, 2013), Economic Survey 2014

or 49.5% of GDP in June 2012 from Ksh 1,487,110 million or 53.4% of GDP in June 2011. Domestic debt rose to Ksh 858,830 million or 26.2% of GDP from Ksh 764,222 million, Similarly, external debt rose to Ksh 763,971 million in June

2012 from Ksh 722,888 million in June 2011. As a percentage of GDP, external debt decreased from 25.9 % to 23.3% over the period, as indicated in Table 9.6.

Table 9.6: Kenya's Public and Publicly Guaranteed debt, Kshs million

	Jun-09	Jun-10	Jun-11	Jun-12
DOMESTIC (Gross)				
Banks				
Central Bank	40,061	50,215	39,691	47,383
Commercial Banks	250,717	351,579	384,640	411,867
Sub-total	290,778	401,794	424,331	459,250
Non-banks	227,729	258,474	339,891	399,580
Total Domestic	518,507	660,268	764,222	858,830
As a % of GDP	22.7	26.9	27.4	26.2
As a % of total debt	48.9	53.7	51.4	52.9
EXTERNAL				
Central Government				
Bilateral	152,985	159,687	215,035	199,950
Multilateral	327,633	348,647	436,838	451,287
Commercial Banks	0	0	0	50,540
Suppliers Credits	23,837	20,458	25,041	14,811
Sub-Total	504,455	528,792	676,914	716,588
Guaranteed				
Bilateral	32,948	36,660	41,930	43,593
Multilateral	3,472	3,686	4,044	3,790
Sub Total	36,420	40,346	45,974	47,383
Total External	540,875	569,138	722,888	763,971
As a % of GDP	23.7	23.2	25.9	23.3
As a % of total debt	51.1	46.3	48.6	47.1
GRAND TOTAL	1,059,382	1,229,406	1,487,110	1,622,801
As a % of GDP	46.4	50.0	53.4	49.5
GDP	2,283,000	2,458,400	2,787,300	3,281,200

Source: National Treasury (Annual Public Debt Report 20011-12)

Development partners contribution as a percentage of total budgets has marginally been increasing to approximately 20% by the end of June 2013. In the past three years development partners contribution as a percentage of total development budgets has increased to 50%.

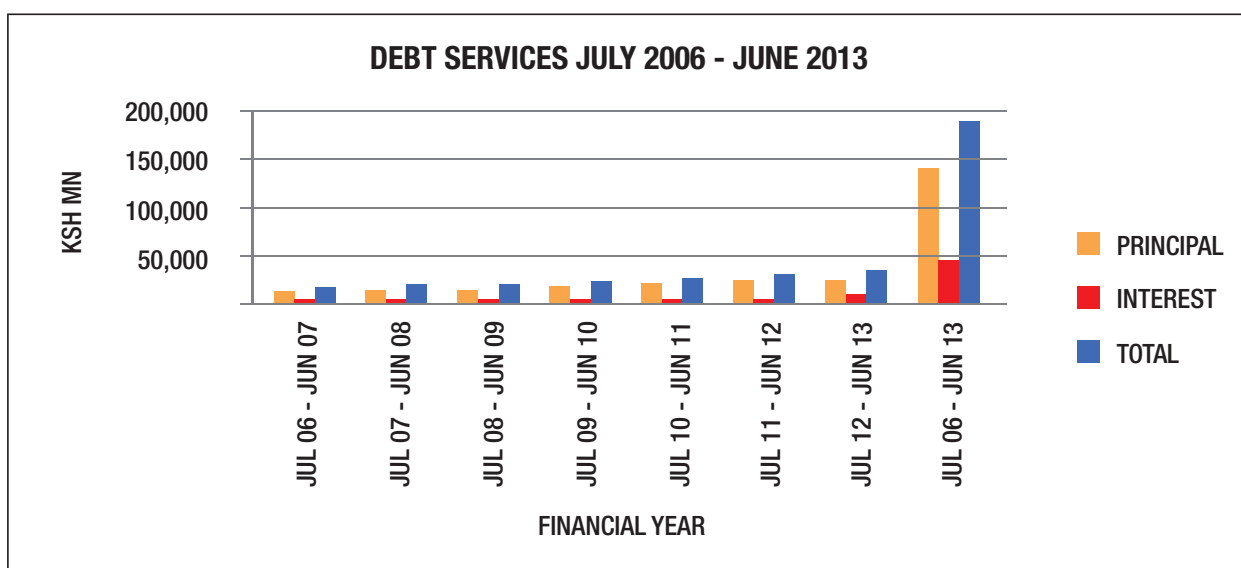
According to the Table 9.7 the total external resources as a percentage of expenditure estimate decreased from 62.2% to 49.9%

Table 9.7: External Resources as percentage of (Development Vote) Expenditure Estimates

FY	EXTERNAL Resources (Kshs)	Total Government Expenditure (Kshs)	%
2000/2001	23,886,133,551	38,420,815,667	62.2
2001/2002	26,254,193,746	41,637,296,447	63.1
2002/2003	32,259,688,282	49,735,616,460	64.9
2003/2004	35,854,696,112	54,580,158,476	65.7
2004/2005	45,991,389,060	71,982,854,507	63.9
2005/2006	56,872,647,687	92,120,920,297	61.7
2006/2007	58,629,251,172	142,422,188,168	41.2
2007/2008	81,714,077,449	201,676,056,468	40.5
2008/2009	80,961,406,813	196,225,186,698	41.3
2009/2010	103,765,102,530	258,904,210,734	40.1
2010/2011	143,084,317,804	321,231,876,179	44.5
2011/2012	183,082,307,451	398,551,224,257	45.9
2012/2013	225,966,160,687	453,225,023,581	49.9

Source: National Treasury (2013)

Figure 9.3: Kenya's debt service from July 2006 to June 2013



Source: National Treasury (Annual Public Debt Report 20011-12)
 Note: TEDS - Total External Debt Service; TDS - Total Debt Service

For the past seven years, the government has paid a total of Kshs. 187.0 billion as debt service. This includes Kshs. 140.0 billion as principal repayment and Kshs. 47.0 billion as interest. The debt service is illustrated in Table 9.8 and Figure 9.3:

Table 9.8: Debt services (Kshs. mn)

Period	Principal	Interest	TOTAL
Jul 06-Jun 07	13,884	4,433	18,317
Jul 07-Jun 08	16,318	6,111	22,430
Jul 08-Jun 09	17,389	5,903	23,291
Jul 09-Jun 10	18,762	6,375	25,137
Jul 10-Jun 11	22,737	5,736	28,473
Jul 11-Jun 12	25,399	7,351	32,751
Jul 112-Jun 13	25,474	11,131	36,605
Jul 06-Jun 13	139,963	47,041	187,003

Source: National Treasury (2013)

In July 2012, a new Public Financial Management (PFM) law was approved, which raised the Debt Management Office (DMO) to the level of agency within the national treasury, with overarching responsibility on managing Kenya's public debt

9.7 Challenges faced in debt sustainability

- Government borrowing from domestic market hence crowding out the private sector
- Reduction of the development expenditure due to budget constraints
- Delays in development partners commitments
- Donor conditionality

9.10 Ongoing interventions in debt sustainability

In July 2012, a new Public Financial Management (PFM) law was approved, which raised the Debt Management Office (DMO) to the level of agency within the national treasury, with overarching responsibility on managing Kenya's public debt

- The DMO has been publishing monthly and annual debt bulleting
- Moderation in government spending
- Implementation of the 2012 Medium Term Debt Management Strategy (MTDS) borrowing plan to ensure public debt sustainability
- Borrowing more on concessional loans

Information Communication Technology (ICT)

The Government of Kenya has identified ICT as a key enabler to the attainment of MDGs and the Kenya Vision 2030. ICT is hoped to transform Kenya into a knowledgeable and information based economy by enabling access to quality, affordable and reliable ICT services. ICT is one of the fastest growing sectors in the country, it is majorly driven by the private sector.

9.11 Status and trend in the ICT sector

The ICT sector remained vibrant in 2013, especially in the mobile and internet categories. Access to information is crucial for socio-economic growth. ICT offers a powerful tool which, if deployed equitably, can ensure citizens are empowered and government can deliver services more efficiently, effectively and in a transparent and accountable manner. Indicators for measuring the information communication technology are presented in Table 9.9.

Table 9.9: Status of the Indicators

Indicator	1990	2000	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013
8.14 Telephone lines per 100 population	-	1	1	0.8	0.9	1.8	1	0.5
8.15 cellular subscribers per 100 population	-	1.9	8.4	15.2	25	51.3	68.2	74.9
8.16 internet users per 100 population	-	-	-	3	4.6	4.2	15.7	31.7

Source: KNBS statistical abstract (2012, 2013), Economic Survey 2014)

The fixed telephone line penetration has been decreasing in the last five years to record 0.5% of the total population in 2013. Mobile penetration has been on the upward trend to reach 74.9% in 2013 while internet penetration rose from 15.7% in 2011 to 31.7% in 2013. ICT statistics as indicated in Table 9.10.

Information is vital for the efficient delivery of Public and Private sector products and services that are responsive to the needs of citizens and businesses and key for capacity creation. There has been tremendous growth in the ICT sector particularly within the Mobile sector, which by 2013 had 31.2 million subscribers and a penetration of 76.9 per cent. Moreover, the internet subscriptions rose from 8.5 million in 2012 to 13.2 million in 2013.

At the same time, there were 26 million mobile money subscribers and an estimated 47.1 per 100 inhabitants having access to Internet services (Communication Authority of Kenya, 2014). This is an indication that Kenyans are ready to embrace ICT as long as it enhances their perceived quality of life.

It is noteworthy that Kenya has led the world in mobile money/ electronic cash transfer through mobile telephony platform. This technological preamble is adequate impetus for propelling Kenya into Africa's high-tech capital. The government has undertaken a broad range of reforms since 1997 with the aim of expanding and improving service delivery, efficiency and competitiveness.

Table 9.10: ICT in numbers by 2013

Services	Numbers
Mobile subscriptions	31.2 million
Mobile penetration	76.9%
Fixed Network Subscriptions	251,576 lines
Internet Subscriptions and internet	13.2 million/16.2 million
Internet penetration	47.1%
Mobile Money Subscriptions	26.0 million
FM Frequencies	529
Televisions Frequencies	121
No. of Postal outlets	634

Source: KNBS Economic Survey 2014, ICT Authority, CAK



A public ICT facility:
Source: Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (2013)

9.12 Challenges faced in the ICT sector

- Electronic waste (e-waste) management-disposal of obsolete equipment's, gadgets and parts,etc is posing a major threat to the environment
- High regional communication costs
- Inadequate ICT connectivity in the country hinders effective operations in the sector
- Issues of privacy, e-security, cyber-crime, intellectual property rights and associated security issues/ threats
- Limited support for research and development of local content
- Limited capacity to translate ICT into programs that add value to the education system, the agricultural sector, the health sector, governance, leadership and ultimately achieve the overall goal of driving economic growth
- Inadequate human resource capacity in ICT
- Four submarine cable fibres have been put in place. They include: The East African Marine cables (TEAMS), Lower Indian Ocean Network (LION), Southern Eastern African Communication (SEACOM) and East African Submarine System (EASSY)
- Promotion of development of Local Digital Content (also known as Digital Media) to help income generating employment
- Promotion of IT-enabled services (ITES) such as Business Process Outsourcing (BPO). The growth in the global business outsourcing industry opened a new window for Kenya to exploit a new growth area for the Business Processing Outsourcing and other IT enabled services
- Improved service delivery through the use of IT application in Government. This new development has led to implementation and use of Integrated Financial Management System (IFMS) and the Government Human Resource Information System (GHRIS)

9.13 Ongoing interventions

- Facilitation of the migration from an analogue platform to digital platform
- National Optic Fibre Backbone infrastructure has been developed connecting all County Headquarters

DEFINITION OF TERMS AND CONCEPTS

Ante Natal Care Coverage - Percentage of women Who used antenatal care provided by skilled health personnel for reasons related to pregnancy (at least once) during pregnancy, as a percentage of live births in a given time period. It is recommended by WHO that at least four are made during the pregnancy and the timing (ideally, antenatal care should be initiated within the first 12 weeks of pregnancy) of the first visit are more useful

Adolescent Birth Rate/age - specific fertility rate for women aged 15-19 The adolescent birth rate measures the annual number of births to women 15 to 19 years of age per 1,000 women in that age group. It represents the risk of childbearing among adolescent women 15 to 19 years of age.

Biodiversity - the variety of life at all its levels, from genes (both plants and animals) to ecosystems, and the ecological and evolutionary processes that sustain it.

Child Mortality Rate (expressed per 1,000 live births) - is the probability of a child aged one year dying before reaching the age of five, subject to current age specific mortality rates

Condom use at last high-risk sex is the percentage of young people aged 15-24 reporting the use of condom during sexual intercourse with a non-regular sexual partner in the last 12 months

Constituency: a political zone or area that is represented in parliament by an elected representative known as a member of national Assembly. There are a total of 210 such areas in Kenya, but parliament consists of 349 members (290 elected and 12 nominated and 47 women representatives)

Contraceptive prevalence rate - is the percentage of women who are practicing, or whose sexual partners are practicing any form of contraception. It is usually reported for women ages 15-19 in marital or consensual unions

Debt service as a percentage of Exports of Goods and services: External debt service refers to principal repayments and interest payments made to non-residents in foreign currency, goods and services

Dependency ratio: This is a measure of the number of people who are unable to work either because of being too young or too old. It is derived by dividing the total number of persons under 15 years or over 65 by the total working-age population (15-64 years)

Gender parity index (GPI): ratio of boys to girls in primary, secondary and tertiary education. To standardize the effects of the population structure of the appropriate age groups, the GPI of the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for each level of education is normally used. GPI varies between 0 (maximum gender parity) and 1 (gender parity)

Gross Enrolment Ratio: Total enrolment in a specific level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the eligible official school-age population corresponding to

the same level of education in a given school year

Infant mortality Rate (IMR): is the probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births) of a child born in a specific year dying before reaching the age of one, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates

Levels of Education: Group's education programs into an ordered series of categories broadly corresponding to the overall knowledge, skills and capabilities required of participants if they are to have a reasonable expectation of successfully completing the program in these categories. These categories represent broad steps of educational progression from very elementary to more complex experiences

Literacy Rate of 15-24 year-olds, or the youth literacy rates, is the percentage of the population 15-24 years old who can both read and write, with understanding, a short simple statement on everyday life

Maternal mortality ratio: MMR is the annual number of female deaths from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, for a specified year (expressed per 100,000 live births).

Net Enrolment ratio in primary Education is the ratio of the number of children of official school age (as defined by the national education system) who are enrolled in primary school to the total population of children of the official age.

Non-formal Education: any organized, systematic and quality education and training programs, outside the formal school system that are consciously aimed at meeting specific learning needs of children, youth and adults. It may cover educational programs to impart adult literacy, basic education for out-of school children, life-skills, work-skills, and general culture. Non-formal education programs do not necessarily follow the 'ladder' system and may have differing duration.

Percentage of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV and AIDS is the share of women and men aged 15-24 years who correctly identify the two major ways of preventing the sexually transmission of HIV (using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner), who rejects the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission and who know that a healthy looking person can transmit HIV. Common local misconceptions can be the context of the country.

Poverty Gap Ratio (incidence multiplied by depth of poverty) is the mean distance separating the population from the poverty line (with the non-poor being a given distance of zero), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line

Proportion of children under five who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs - the proportion of children ages 0-59 months who were ill with fever in the two weeks before the survey and who received appropriate anti-malarial drugs. In the period covered by this report, appropriate anti-malarial treatment comprises of Artemisinin Combination Therapy (ACT).

Pupil - teacher Ratio: Average number of pupils (students) per teacher at a specific level of Education in a given school year.

Share of poorest Quintiles in the National consumption is the income that accrues to the poorest fifth of the population.

Skilled birth attendant is an “an accredited health professional – such as a midwife, doctor or nurse – who has been educated and/or trained to proficiency in the skills needed to manage normal (uncomplicated) pregnancies, childbirth and the immediate postnatal period, and in the identification, management and referral of complications in women and new borns”.

Sustainable development - development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs”.

Under-five Mortality Rate is the probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births) of a child born in a specific year dying before the age of five, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates

Unmet Need for Family Planning – Percentage of Women who are fertile and sexually active but are not using any method of contraception, and report not wanting any more children. The measure points to the gap between women’s reproductive intentions and their contraceptive behaviour. For MDG monitoring, unmet need is expressed as a percentage based on women who are married or in a consensual union.

Prevalence and Death Rates associated with malaria -prevalence of malaria is the number of causes of malaria per 100,000 people, and death rates associated with malaria refers to the number of causes by malaria per 100,000 people

Prevalence and Death Rates associated with tuberculosis. Tuberculosis prevalence is the number of cases of tuberculosis per 100,000 people, and death rates associated with tuberculosis refers to the number of deaths caused by tuberculosis per 100,000 people

Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of Age: prevalence of (moderately or severely) underweight children is the percentage of children under five years old whose weight for age is less than minus two standard deviation from the median for the international reference population ages 0-59 months.

Proportion of population below minimum level of Dietary Energy consumption is the percentage of the population whose food intake falls below the minimum level of dietary energy requirements.

Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, Urban and Rural, is the percentage of the population who use any of the following types of water supply for drinking: piped water, public tap, borehole or pump, protected well, protected spring or rainwater. Improved water sources do not include vendor-provided water, bottled water, tanker trucks or unprotected wells and springs.

Proportion of pupils starting Grade 1 who reach Grade 8 is the percentage of a cohort of pupils enrolled in grade 1 of the primary level of education in a given school year who are expected to reach grade 8.

Proportion of Land Area Covered by Forests – The indicator is defined as the proportion of forest area to total land area and expressed as a percentage.

Proportion of Total Water Resources Used - Proportion of total renewable (fresh) water resources withdrawn is the total volume of groundwater and surface water withdrawn from their sources for human use in the agricultural, domestic and industrial sectors, expressed as a percentage of the total volume of water available annually through the hydrological cycle (total actual renewable water resources).

Proportion of Tuberculosis cases detected and cured under Internationally Recommended TB control Strategy: the tuberculosis detection rate is the percentage of the estimated new infectious tuberculosis cases detected under the internationally recommended tuberculosis control strategy. DOTD.

Source: UN

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