



Republic of Kenya

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Status Report for Kenya - 2007



1
Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger



2
Achieve Universal Primary Education



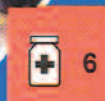
3
Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women



4
Reduce child mortality



5
Improve Maternal Health



6
Combat Hiv/Aids, Malaria and Other Diseases



7
Ensure Environmental Sustainability



8
Develop a Global Partnership for Development

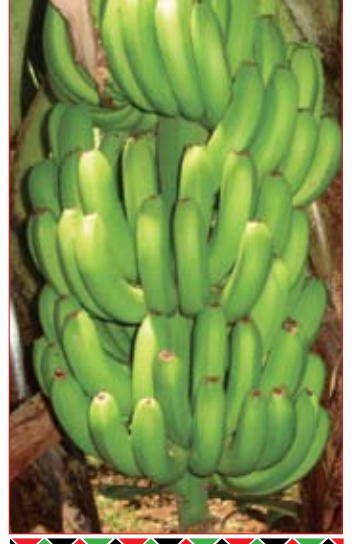
JULY 2008

Ministry of State for Planning,
National Development and Vision 2030



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS Status Report for Kenya - 2007



UNDP Kenya



Republic of Finland

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Foreword

In September 2000, one hundred and eighty nine countries including Kenya adopted the Millennium Declaration. The main objective of the Millennium Declaration was to define a common vision for development by 2015. With this endorsement, Kenya set a limited number of achievable goals to be attained by the year 2015 through achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Kenya initiated this process in September 2002 through a stakeholders' workshop which was to seek consensus and promote understanding on the significance of MDGs, their links to national planning frameworks, and the mode and frequency of country level MDGs reporting.

MDGs based planning process was officially launched in May 2004 to demonstrate the Government's commitment to achieving the Goals by 2015. Analysis was conducted on the country's requirements for achieving the MDGs as an initial step of formulating a national framework for attainment of the Goals. Based on this analysis the MDGs Needs Assessment and Costing Report was published in 2005 and Sector specific Reports in 2006. Currently the Long Term Plan for MDGs is at an advanced stage of development. MDGs have also been brought to the fore through District based MDGs workshops and Government partnering with Civil Society Organizations in MDGs advocacy at sub district levels.

The year 2007 marks the mid-point to 2015 and this report presents the current status at the midpoint and the challenges and interventions required achieving each of the eight goals. This Report indicates that the Government is making steady progress towards meeting the goals. This progress is indicated by: shift of resources in the budget towards social and economic sectors linked to MDGs from 56% in Financial Year 2004/05 to 64% in Financial Year 2007/08. Currently all Government Planning and Budgeting for Resources is MDGs based. If the current development rate and funding are increased, then there will be significant progress towards achieving the MDGs.

The Government is committed to implement and attain the MDGs; but there are constraints which include the debt burden, relatively low Official Development Assistance (ODA), imbalanced global trading systems, rapid population increase, HIV/AIDS, changing Global weather patterns and increasing food and oil prices. However with the introduction of free and compulsory primary education, free deliveries in public hospitals for mothers and increased uptake of Anti Retro-viral Therapy (ART), there are increased chances of achieving goals two, five and six. The Government will therefore gradually increase funding beyond current levels towards MDGs related activities and the international community needs to honour the commitment to increase Official Development Assistance to compliment Government efforts in order for Kenya to attain all the MDGs by 2015.

The MDGs represent a departure from past approaches in addressing poverty. By focusing attention on the inter-related goals, targets and their indicators, it is easy to track progress and measure the impact of Development interventions. The MDGs provide us with an opportunity to mobilize development partners, forge alliances for development and build capacities for monitoring and periodic reporting.

As we enter the second half of the journey, I call upon all stakeholders to upscale the successful strategies, realign the policies and build synergies in implementation of development projects and programmes towards national unity and achieving the MDGs by 2015.

This Report is a useful tool for awareness raising, advocacy and policy dialogue for the public, civil society, Government departments, private sector, media, politicians, decision makers and development partners; and is an effective synergy in meeting the MDGs and contributes towards attainment of the Vision 2030.



Hon. Wycliffe Ambetsa Oparanya, MP.

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This report is also a product of several technical reviews, consultation and validation forums held with the ministry's key stakeholders and partners. The information and statistics used in the report came from various sources including Government Technical Departments, Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, MDGs Needs Assessment Reports and UN Agencies. The contribution from these institutions is duly acknowledged.

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Dr. Edward Sambili, CBS

Permanent Secretary,

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACT	Artemisinin Combination Therapy
AGOA	African Growth and Opportunity Act
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ALRMP	Arid Lands Resource Management Project
ANC	Antenatal Care
APRM	African Peer Review Mechanism
ARV	Antiretroviral
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
ASIP	Agricultural Sector Investment Program
ASPS	Agricultural Sector Programme Support
BMU	Beach Management Unit
BRRU	Business Regulatory Reform Unit
CADSAL	Community Agricultural Development Project in Semi Arid Lands
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCK	Communications Commission of Kenya
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CDMA	Code Division Multiple Access
CET	Common External Tariff
CMS	Catchments Management Strategies
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
DEAP	District Environmental Action Plan
DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment Short course
DPM	Directorate of Personnel Management
DWF	Distant Water Fishing
EAC	East African Community
EAP	Environmental Action Plan
ECCD	Early Childhood Care and Development
ECDE	Early Childhood Development and Education
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMCA	Environmental Management and Coordination Act
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
ERC	Energy Regulatory Commission
ERS	Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation
EU	European Union
FBO	Faith Based Organization
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FDSE	Free Day Secondary Education
FFS	Farmer Field School
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FPE	Free Primary Education
GDP	Gross Domestic product
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
GJLOS	Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector
GoK	Government of Kenya
GPI	Gender Parity Index
HIPC	Highly Indebted Poor Countries (initiative)
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IFMIS	Integrated Financial Management Information System
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IP-ERS	Investment Programme for the Economic Recovery Strategy
ITN	Insecticide Treated Nets
KAIS	Kenya AIDS Indicator Survey
KAPP	Kenya Agricultural Productivity Project
KARI	Kenya Agriculture Research Institute
KCPE	Kenya Certificate of Primary Education
KDHS	Kenya Demographic and Health Survey
KEEP	Kenya Energy Sector Environmental Programme
KEMSA	Kenya Medical Supplies Agency
KENSUP	Kenya Slum Upgrading Programme
KEPI	Kenya Expanded Programme on Immunization
KESSP	Kenya Education Sector Support Programme
KIA	Kenya Investment Authority
KIHBS	Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey 2005/06



KNALS	Kenya National Adult Literacy Survey
KNASP	Kenya National AIDS Strategic Plan
KPC	Kenya Pipeline Company
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCS	Monitoring Control and Surveillance
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MDR-TB	Multi-Drug Resistant Tuberculosis
MFN	Most Favoured Nation
MIS	Malaria Indicator Survey
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoH	Ministry of Health
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MW	Mega Watts
NAAIAP	National Accelerated Agricultural Inputs Access Program
NACC	National Aids Control Council
NALEP	National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Program
NASCOP	National AIDS and STD Control Programme
NEAP	National Environmental Action Plan
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NEPDP	North Eastern Pastoral Development program
NER	Net Enrolment Rate
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
NHSSP	National Health Strategic Plan
NLTP	National Leprosy and TB Program
NMK	Njaa Marufuku Kenya
NRHS	National Reproductive Health Services
NSHIS	National Social Health Insurance Scheme
NTBs	Non Tariff Barriers
NWRMS	National Water Resources Management Strategy
NWSS	National Water Services Strategy
ODA	Official Development Assistance
ODS	Ozone Depleting Substances
OOP	Out-Of-Pocket
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PEAP	Provincial Environmental Action Plan
PEM	Protein-Energy Malnutrition
PIIP	Pro-Poor Implementation Plan
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PSDS	Private Sector Development Strategy
PT	Preferential Treatment
REA	Rural Electrification Authority
REF	Rural Electrification Fund
SHHEP	Small Holder Horticulture Empowerment
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SIS	Sector Information System
SP	Sulphadoxine Pyremethamine
SRA	Strategy for Revitalizing Agriculture
STF	Settlement Transfer Fund
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TB	Tuberculosis
TIVET	Technical, Industrial, Vocational and Entrepreneurship Training
TOWA	Total War Against AIDS
TSI	Trade Support Institutions
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UPE	Universal Primary Education
URTI	Upper Respiratory Tract Infection
US\$	United States Dollar
VCT	Voluntary Counseling and Testing
VMS	Vessel Monitoring System
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization





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Background

1.1 Introduction

Kenya is situated in the Eastern part of the African continent. The country lies between 5 degrees north and 5 degrees south latitude and between 24 and 31 degrees east longitude and is almost bisected by the equator. Ethiopia and Sudan border it to the north, Uganda to the west, Tanzania to the south, Somalia to the northeast, and Indian Ocean to the southeast. The Kenyan coastline is about 536 kilometers. The total land area is about 582,650 km² of which 569,250 km² constitutes land while water takes the rest of about 13,400 km².

The country has diverse physical features, which are a major source of tourist attraction. These include vast plains which are home to world famous game parks and reserves; the Great Rift Valley, which runs north to south and whose floor has provided potential for geothermal power generation; Mount Kenya, the second highest mountain in Africa that is about 5,199m above sea level; Lake Victoria, the largest freshwater lake on the continent supports the fishing industry in the East Africa region; Lake Nakuru, another tourist attraction because of its flamingos; Lake Magadi, famous for its soda ash; and a number of major rivers, including Tana and Athi, Sondu-Miriu, which generate the hydropower resources of the country; and Yala, Nzoia and Mara, the major feeders into Lake Victoria.

Some parts of the country experience an equatorial kind of climate especially the central highlands, whereas along the coastline, it is mainly tropical. The country has a bimodal type of climate. The disparity in rainfall amounts and distribution has a significant effect on the country's capacity for economic activity, which is agriculture based. Many parts of the country cannot produce adequate food from rain-fed agriculture, and are therefore exposed to food insecurity. The arid and semi-arid lands depend mainly on livestock production, which is adversely affected by recurrent drought.

1.2 Demographic and Poverty Situation in Kenya

Kenya has a projected population of about 37.2 million people (Economic Survey, 2008) with about 80% living in the rural areas. The population in absolute poverty was estimated at 45.9% in 2006 (KIHBS, 2005/06). This

was an improvement from the estimated 52.3% for 1997. About 80% of the Kenyan population depends on agriculture for their livelihood. Only about 17% of the total land area is high to medium potential agricultural land, while the remaining 83% is Arid or Semi-Arid (ASAL).

Kenya is faced with a high dependency burden with about 81 people in the aged 0-14 and 65 and above depending on 100 people in the age range 15 to 64 years. Regionally, the highest dependency ratio was in Northeastern province (132.3), while the lowest was in Nairobi (52.7). The dependency ratios are highest in the same areas that have largest household sizes and the highest proportions of households below the poverty line. Northeastern province has the highest poverty incidence and the highest mean household size. This has resulted into high demand on social services such as primary education, healthcare, water and sanitation facilities.

1.3 Economic Performance

The policy reforms undertaken by Government within the framework of the Economic Recovery Strategy have resulted to improved performance across all sectors of the economy. The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew by 2.9% in 2003, 5.1% in 2004, 5.8% in 2005, 6.4% in 2006 and 7.0% in 2007. This growth has impacted positively on various sectors, including those related to the MDGs. The Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) for primary education rose from 93% in 2002 to 107.6% in 2007, as a result of the introduction of the Free Primary Education Programme. The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) for 2007 was 94.1%, with boys and girls almost at par. The reforms implemented in the health sector, focusing on preventive healthcare, have contributed remarkably to improvement in service delivery. The Government's decision to increase funding to the all the MDGs related sectors (education, health and agriculture) is seen as a major step in the drive to meet the MDGs targets. Other measures, such as the Government directive to have 30% women in all public appointments to address gender disparity in employment and the establishment of devolved funds (Constituency Development Fund, Local Authority Transfer Fund, Constituency Aids and Bursary funds, Youth and Women funds) will contribute greatly to the achievement of the goals.



1.4 The Policy Setting and The MDGs in Kenya

The economic and social development policies pursued in the country since independence have always focused on alleviation of poverty, improvement of literacy levels, and tackling diseases. The Sessional Paper No. 10 of 1965 focused on the elimination of poverty, disease and ignorance. Subsequent development plans and strategies have pursued goals that closely focus on growth, poverty reduction, employment and the general well being of the people. This is the same focus with the MDGs. However, MDGs have specific targets that are time-bound. This is meant to improve planning and targeting in measures to achieve the goals.

In recent years, the Government has also published a number of policy and strategy papers geared towards achieving broad-based sustainable improvement in the welfare of all Kenyans. These include the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), the Economic Recovery Strategy (ERS) and the Strategy for Revitalizing Agriculture (SRA). The recently launched Kenya Vision 2030, which will be implemented through five year medium-term rolling plans with the first one covering the period 2008-2012, is anchored on three main pillars (economic, social and political) and is expected to transform Kenya into a rapidly industrializing middle-income nation by the year 2030. However, the successful implementation of such plans and strategies are usually hampered by limitations in capacity, financing and governance problems.

The Government has implemented various reform measures aimed at ensuring efficiency and effectiveness in the public service. The reforms implemented include:

1.4.1 Legislative Actions

The 2000 Millennium Declaration and the 2005 World Summit Outcome documents reaffirm the critical role of good governance and the rule of law in fostering sustained economic growth and development and the eradication of poverty and hunger. As an expression of its commitment to strengthening the objective of good governance, Kenya in 2006 submitted its African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) country report, implemented under the framework of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), during a heads of states meeting with a roadmap of recommendations that would enable the country realize these objectives. Consequently, a number of reform programs have been established and implemented as well as the enactment of specific legislation and administrative actions have also been put in place.

1.4.2 Administrative Actions

Various administrative measures have been implemented to enhance prevention of corruption. These

include publishing of the report of the Public Accounts Committee on Anglo-Leasing contracts as well as the findings of the Goldenberg Commission and the Ndung'u Land Commission. Other actions include the introduction of Ministerial Code of Conduct to improve ministerial accountability in the management of public affairs and dismissal from service of corrupt public servants.

1.4.3 Public Sector and Financial Management Reforms

Public sector reforms include the Results Based Management in the delivery of public service and aims at enhancing effectiveness and efficiency in public service. Rapid results initiatives, performance contracting and appraisal system are some of the comprehensive components of these reforms. Reforms in the Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sectors have been implemented aimed at ensuring efficient and effective legal systems, the promotion of a democratic and stable political environment, the facilitation of Government's efforts towards fighting corruption, and the promotion and protection of human rights. Other reforms include the rolling out of the Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS), establishment of an autonomous Kenya National Audit Office (KENAO), tax administration reforms and modernization under customs and domestic taxes, overhaul of the business licensing regime, and improvement in accountability through audit and increased involvement of stakeholders in decisions impacting on the use of devolved funds at the local levels. These reforms are being implemented within the anti-corruption framework that includes corruption prevention and public education, investigation, as well as prosecution and restitution.

1.5 MDGs-Based Planning in Kenya

The MDGs-based planning was launched in Kenya as a response to the Millennium Declaration and the challenges faced towards the achievement of the goals by 2015. Since its launch in May 2004, several milestones have been realized. First, was the sensitization of all stakeholders on the MDGs and the need for common monitoring and reporting format. Secondly, a MDGs Needs Assessment Study was undertaken between 2004 and 2005 to determine what it would take the country to achieve the MDGs. The study indicated that a total of US\$ 5.9 billion would be required annually to implement the MDGs. This report has continued to inform the planning and budgeting process in Kenya. A cabinet directive in March 2005 requiring all Government ministries to mainstream MDGs in their specific policies, plans, budgets and operations added weight to the whole process. The effect of all these measures can be seen through increased budgetary allocations to the MDGs-related sectors and programs and the fact that MDGs have become a key criterion for allocating budgetary resources.



In particular, the total budgetary allocation to the health sector increased from 7% in 2003/04 to 8.6% in 2005/06, 9.9% in 2006/07 and 8.4% in 2008/09 financial year. In the education sector, the total budgetary allocation in 2008/09 financial year is 23.5% of the national budget. Budgetary allocation in the agricultural sector is also projected to increase over the next five years with the ultimate goal of reaching 10% in line with the Maputo Declaration. The current agricultural policy blueprint – the Strategy for Revitalizing Agriculture (SRA) - is expected to be the main guide in addressing the challenges in this sector.

In the spirit of promoting local partnerships towards the realization of the Goals, the Government has, in conjunction with various development partners, undertaken pilot initiatives with the aim of developing best practices for replication nationally. Some of these have included the Millennium Villages in Bar Sauri and Dertu in the Western and Northeastern parts of the country, respectively. The purpose of these initiatives is to offer innovative models for rural communities to lift themselves out of extreme poverty and address poverty at the village level through community-led development. The millennium village concept incorporates the help of new advances in science and technology, and local staff working in the villages to create and implement sustainable and community-led initiatives that are tailored to the needs of the locals in the attainment of the MDGs.

The millennium districts process has been established through pilots in nine such districts (Bondo, Bungoma, Garissa, Kilifi, Meru South, Murang'a, Siaya, Suba and Turkana) and aims at strengthening district-level planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation and evidence-based decision-making processes. Initial steps have included strengthening district capacities to spearhead these processes as well as enhancing district level information, communication and education capacities for data generation and use through strengthened District Information and Documentation Centers. Capacity building programs at the district level have recently culminated in the identification of district-specific Quick Impact Initiatives that, if implemented, would contribute to MDGs realization in the millennium districts.

The implementation of the Information, Education and Communication Strategy has also enhanced awareness and advocacy aspects of the MDGs process in Kenya. Various means and materials, such as posters, brochures, wall and desk calendars, diaries, bulletins, and radio and television documentaries have been used to reach a cross-section of the population on MDGs. The objective is to ensure that development activities at all levels are informed by the MDGs agenda.

The MDG process in Kenya therefore focuses on mainstreaming the goals in policy, planning and budgeting and rallying all stakeholders to the MDGs. The process also involves engaging the international community in constructive dialogue on the need to honor their pledges to increase development assistance for achievement of the Goals as well as reducing the debt burden, improving trade practices, and supporting transfer of appropriate technology.

The Government has also prepared the Vision 2030 which is a long-term plan expected to transform Kenya into a globally competitive and prosperous newly-industrializing middle income country by the year 2030. The vision is anchored on economic, social and political pillars and underpins agriculture, tourism, wholesale and retail trade, manufacturing, Business Process Outsourcing, and financial services as priority sectors/areas providing the impetus for economic growth and development. A five-year Medium Term Plan (MTP) 2008-2012, which forms the first phase of the implementation of the Vision 2030, is expected to contribute immensely towards the achievement of the millennium development goals. The MTP is expected to comprehensively implement flagship projects and programs envisaged in the Vision 2030 and those that were not implemented in the Economic Recovery Strategy Paper for Wealth and Employment Creation 2003-07 (ERS).

1.6 The MDGs Status Report in Perspective

This is the third MDGs status report in Kenya. The first report was released in July 2003. The Report underscored the challenges that were to be overcome if Kenya was to be on track to achieve the goals. The report further indicated that apart from achievement of universal primary education and HIV/AIDS, Kenya was not likely to achieve the other MDGs targets. The second MDGs status report was launched in August 2005. The report outlined the innovative measures that had been put in place in various sectors to contribute to the achievement of the goals. This included the launch of the MDG-based planning in 2004 and Government directive to all ministries to mainstream MDGs in their operations.

This report constitutes a review of the progress made towards attaining the Millennium Development Goals in Kenya. The report comes at an opportune time just when we are halfway between year 2000 (when the UN Summit that set the development targets met) and 2015 (the target date for most of the MDG indicators). The review therefore assesses the progress made so far, on each goal and target. The report provides a factual reference to the current status and trends in the MDGs indicators upon which appropriate interventions and policy options may be designed to accelerate the achievement of the MDGs in Kenya.





Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

2.1 Targets and Indicators

Target 1 A:

- Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day.

Indicators for Monitoring Progress:

- Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day
- Poverty gap ratio
- Share of poorest quintile (one fifth) in national consumption, where households are divided into quintiles according to their gross consumption

Target 1 B:

Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people

Indicators for Monitoring Progress:

- Growth rate of GDP per person employed
- Employment-to-population ratio
- Proportion of employed people living below \$1 (PPP) per day
- Proportion of own account and contributing family workers in total employment

Target 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

Indicators for Monitoring Progress:

- Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age
- Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption

2.2 The Incidence and Depth of Poverty

Poverty and hunger are some of the major challenges facing Kenya today. High unemployment levels and low agricultural productivity are considered the major causes of poverty and hunger. The proportion of the population living below the poverty line

increased from 52.3% in 1997 to an estimated 56 between 2000 and 2002. This was mainly due to a weak policy environment, governance, unfavorable weather conditions and general decline in economic performance. However, the implementation of key economic and governance reforms beginning 2003 led to a decrease in poverty incidence to 45.9% in 2005/06. The rural poverty gap ratio declined from 19.3% in 1997 to 17.5% in 2005/06, while the share of the lowest rural quintile in total rural consumption decreased from 6.0% to 4.6% over the same period. The share of poorest quintile in national consumption is the income that accrues to the poorest fifth of the population.

The hotspots of poverty incidence are not concentrated in any one region in the country but spread across provinces. Table 2.1 shows that the incidence of poverty decreased in all provinces between 1997 and 2005/06 except Coast and North Eastern provinces.

Table 2.1: Trends in Poverty Incidence by Region of Residence, 1992-2005/06 (%)

Province	1992	1994	1997	2005/06
Central	35.8	31.9	31.4	30.4
Nairobi	26.5	25.9	50.2	21.3
Coast	43.5	55.6	62.1	69.7
Eastern	42.2	57.8	58.6	50.9
N. Eastern	-	58.0	65.5	73.9
Nyanza	47.4	42.2	63.1	47.6
Rift Valley	51.5	42.9	50.1	49.0
Western	54.8	53.8	58.7	52.2
National	44.8	40.3	52.3	45.9

Source: Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey 2005/06

2.3 Halve the Proportion of People Who Suffer from Hunger

The indicators for monitoring progress are the prevalence of underweight children under five years of age, and the proportion of population below



minimum level of dietary energy consumption. The 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, which in the Kenya case was taken as 2,250 kilocalories per adult equivalent per day.

2.3.1 Child Protein-Energy Malnutrition

The commonly used indicators of child Protein-Energy Malnutrition (PEM) are; (a) underweight (the proportion of under-fives falling below minus two standard deviations from the median weight-for-age of the international reference population), (b) stunting (the proportion of under-fives falling below minus two standard deviations from the median height-for-age of the international reference population), and (c) wasting (the proportion of under-fives falling below minus two standard deviations from the median weight-for-height of the international reference population).

The nutritional status of children under five years improved only slightly at the national level in the last ten years. The proportion of children aged 6-59 months who were stunted declined from 36.9% in 1997 to 34.7% by 2006, while the proportion that was underweight declined from 22.3% in 1997 to 20.9% by 2006. Table 2.2 below shows all provinces except Eastern Province registered improvements in child nutrition status (reduction in both underweight and stunting) since 1997, with Central and Western Provinces showing highest improvements.

Table 2.2: Trends in Child Nutrition Status by Province, 1997-2006 (%)

Region	Percent underweight (<-2 SD)		Percent stunting (<-2 SD)	
	1997	2005/06	1997	2005/06
Central	17.7	13.8	37.0	30.0
Coast	27.3	23.1	41.9	36.0
Eastern	27.8	30.3	40.7	42.6
North Eastern	-	31.3	-	44.4
Nyanza	22.1	17.8	38.1	36.2
Rift Valley	22.6	20.4	35.0	32.1
Western	26.4	20.2	40.6	32.7
Total Rural	23.6	22.6	38.0	36.7
Total Urban	14.3	13.1	29.5	25.2
Total Nation	22.3	20.9	36.9	34.7

Source: Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey 2005/06

Districts that registered significant reduction in the proportion of underweight children between 1997 and 2006 include Kajiado, Kirinyaga, Embu, Lugari, Migori, Kisii, Buret, Mumias, Teso, Kilifi, West Pokot, Malindi and Busia. However, within the same period, some districts recorded an increase in underweight children. These include Meru (Central, North, South), Maragua, Lamu, Vihiga, Mwingi, Kuria, and Kitui.

Nutrition levels are manifest in reported cases of stunted children. Significant improvements in nutrition were reported in the districts of Kiambu, Kirinyaga, Thika, Migori, Lugari, Nyando, Tharaka, Kisumu, Uasin Gishu, Bomet, Teso, and Kwale. Districts that recorded high percentage increase in the number of stunted children include Meru (Central, North), Siaya, Rachuonyo, Makueni, and Nakuru.

2.3.2 The Incidence of Food Poverty

The national incidence of food poverty declined marginally from 48.7% in 1997 to 45.8% in 2005/06. Urban and rural communities exhibit different socioeconomic characteristics that determine access to services, incomes, food and nutrition. Table 2.3 shows the prevalence and depth of food poverty for the rural provinces using food expenditure per adult equivalent.

The rural food poverty incidence declined from 50.7% to 47.2% between 1997 and 2005/06, while the urban incidence increased from 38.3% to 40.5% over the same period. The overall incidence of rural food poverty was 47.2% with the lowest in Central (31.4%), followed by Eastern (45.2%) and Nyanza provinces (46.0%), while the highest was in North Eastern (66.0%) and Coast provinces (63.5%).

Table 2.3: Prevalence of Rural Food Poverty by Region 1997 and 2005/06 (%)

Region	1997	2005/06
Total Rural	50.7	47.2
Central	29.7	31.4
Coast	59.5	63.5
Eastern	56.8	45.2
North Eastern	-	66.0
Nyanza	58.2	46.0
Rift Valley	48.0	49.5
Western	58.6	51.1



2.4 Challenges in Achieving Goal 1

The country faces a number of challenges towards achievement of targets under Goal 1. These include:

- **Unemployment:** High unemployment, especially among the youthful population, has put pressure on various sectors of the economy. This situation is aggravated by an education system that does not effectively produce skills that respond to the demands of the labour market. Rural to urban migration has also significantly contributed to unemployment in urban areas. Women form the most disadvantaged group among the unemployed.
- **HIV and AIDS:** The high rate of HIV/AIDS has impacted negatively on agricultural production since the majority of infected persons constitute the most productive segment of the population.
- **Unfavorable Land Tenure Systems:** Lack of security of land tenure has often resulted in low utilization of agricultural land. In particular, the processes of implementation of land adjudication, the settlement of land disputes, and repossessing of irregularly acquired land are slow.
- **Poor Rural Infrastructure:** Poor rural roads and communication networks have often led to high transport costs for agricultural products to markets as well as farm inputs. In addition, electricity is either lacking or too expensive leading to reduced investments in other related services.
- **Weak Coordination of Major Stakeholders:** An integrated development strategy for the agricultural sector through harmonized programs in infrastructure, water, lands and settlement, and electricity is currently lacking. The result has been ineffectiveness in the realization of the growth targets set for the sector.
- **Unfavorable Weather Conditions:** Most crop and livestock farming in Kenya is rain-fed, and therefore prone to weather fluctuations. Droughts and floods have increased significantly in recent years. This is aggravated by widespread land degradation.
- **Low and Declining Land Productivity:** The rising population densities and the subsequent subdivision of land (into uneconomical units) and

continuous cultivation have led to rapid depletion of soil nutrients, declining yields and environmental degradation.

- **High Cost of Farm Inputs:** The cost of key inputs such as certified seeds and fertilizers is high and beyond the reach of many small scale farmers. This, coupled with high levels of poverty, has led to low productivity and food insecurity in many households.
- **Poor Disaster Preparedness:** Inadequate capacity for pest and diseases control, surveillance and response constrains trade in livestock and livestock products thus hindering access to lucrative international markets. This situation threatens food security in the country especially in ASALs where pastoralist communities depend on livestock for their livelihood and sustenance.
- **Weak Maritime Surveillance (Offshore Fishing):** Kenya has 536 km coastline, 200 nautical miles of Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and 12 nautical miles of territorial waters. Lack of capacity to effectively monitor and enforce compliance and regulations governing the exploitation of offshore territorial waters has limited Kenya's ability to fully exploit the offshore fishing potential.
- **Low Absorption of Modern Technology:** The use of modern science and technology in production is still very limited. This has been aggravated by lack of affordable credit, inadequate research-extension-farmer linkages and demand-driven research. Low research priority and reduced budgetary allocations has equally contributed to the current situation.
- Destruction of livelihoods among pastoralists due to insecurity, change in climatic conditions and drought.

2.5 Policy-Based Interventions to Achieve MDG 1

The land-based interventions include; (a) settlement of poor landless Kenyans through the Settlement Transfer Fund Trustees (SFT), and (b) the regularization of informal settlements through the Informal Settlement Regularization Programme. These measures will formalize land holdings and enable recipients to access credit from banks and other commercial institutions.

Several other policies have been developed to address challenges constraining poverty reduction and food security. These include:

- The national policy on irrigation and drainage development has been finalized. The main thrust of the policy is the development of sustainable irrigation and drainage through sector-based research, coordination, empowerment of communities and private sector participation.
- The Strategy for Revitalizing Agriculture (SRA) 2004-2014 and the National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP) that are meant to increase production and make agriculture a commercially viable enterprise.
- Recent trends indicate continuing sub-division of land parcels. However, Kenya has a draft National Land Policy (May 2007), whose enactment should pave the way for improved access to secure tenure and increase in agricultural productivity.
- Other policies and legislation focus on sugar, coffee, cotton, pyrethrum, seeds, food and nutrition, potato production, fisheries, livestock development, dairy industry, and land use.

2.6 Programme-Based Interventions

2.6.1 Agriculture

A number of programs and projects have been initiated to accelerate the achievement of the MDG 1. Programs include the Kenya Agricultural Productivity Project (KAPP), the National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP), Njaa Marufuku Kenya (NMK) as a strategy to eradicate hunger in Kenya, Agricultural Sector Programme Support (ASPS), Farmer Field Schools (FFS), National Accelerated Agricultural Inputs Access Program (NAAIAP), and Small Holder Horticulture Empowerment Programme (SHHEP).



Irrigating tomato crop in Bondo.

Projects initiated include the Mount Kenya East Pilot Project, Central Kenya Dry Lands Project and South Nyanza Community Development Project, all aimed at assisting farmers manage the environment and increase production and incomes; Early Warning, Detection and Control for Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza; and Smallholder Dairy Commercialization Programme.



Tissue culture banana farming in Murang'a.

The programme-based interventions targeting the development of arid and semi-arid lands include the Eastern Province Horticulture and Traditional Food Crops Development Project, the Community Agricultural Development Project in Semi Arid Lands (CADSAL), the Arid Lands Resource Management Project (ALRMP), the ASAL-Based Rural Livelihoods Project, and the North Eastern Pastoral Development program (NEPDP).



Local poultry farming

2.6.2 Fisheries Development

Aquaculture and marine fisheries development is aimed at increasing fish production from the current 1,014 metric tonnes through Aquaculture Extension Services; Fish Breeding and Seed Certification; Fish Feed Formulation, Development and Standardization; and Fish Diseases and Parasites Surveillance and Control. Development of marine fisheries through surveillance research, construction of landing sites and



Fields School maize plot

fish cold storage facilities at Malindi, Lamu, Likoni and Kwale are meant to create employment and increase both fishermen income and Government revenue.

Fisheries development programmes focus on improving infrastructure such as fish roads, fish landing sites and beaches, promoting fish processing, improving and maintaining fish quality standards, and fish demonstration and fish farmers training for effective and increased fish production.

The installation of earth-based satellite Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) at Mombasa are underway to track the activities of the Distant Water Fishing (DWF) vessels to reduce the fishing conflict with the artisanal fishermen and increase their incomes as well as enhance the Government revenue collecting capability from these vessels.

The Fisheries Resource Management and Legislation has been enacted, aimed at increasing fish production and revenue through conducting Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS) in the vast water resources to ensure sustainable utilization of the resource. The development and adoption of a co-management strategy in the fisheries resources, involving the fisher communities through the Beach Management Units (BMUs), is being used to jointly manage fisheries in Lake Victoria and along the Coast. A regional joint management plan for Lake Victoria has also been developed to enhance sustainable management of fisheries resources in Lake Victoria for Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania.

The sustainable management of fisheries resources of the Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ) has been enhanced by the purchase of nine patrol boats for monitoring and surveillance to deter illegal, unreported and

unregulated fishing, and by regulating fishing by licensed Distant Waters Fishing Nations (DWFN) vessels. This will increase income to local fishermen and improve Government revenue collection due to reduced foreign exploitation of the fish resource.

2.6.3 Interventions on Unemployment

These include the Public Works Programs to create short-term employment opportunities for women and youth through use of labour-intensive activities in such areas as tree planting, flood control and roads. The Youth Enterprise Development Fund is expected to provide credit to youth group projects and facilitate youths to obtain employment abroad. In addition, the Government is in the process of rehabilitating and building at least one youth empowerment centre in each constituency countrywide. These youth empowerment centers will offer a variety of services to young people including employment information, career development, HIV/AIDS education and counseling, and leisure and recreation.

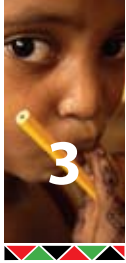
In addition, the Government is implementing targeted second chance programs whose aims are to broaden opportunities for young people by mitigating the effects of past policies and behaviours such as rehabilitation of young/teenage mothers. Plans are ongoing to rehabilitate and equip National Youth Polytechnics countrywide. Free tuition is also being piloted in youth polytechnics.

2.7 Policy Recommendations

- Review and harmonize the legal, regulatory and institutional framework and ensure stable and fair macroeconomic and trade policies that level the playing field in the agricultural sector.

- Provide critical support that will help raise the productivity of smallholder farmers and encourage private sector participation/investment in food security.
- Improve delivery of research and information sharing, extension and advisory support services, and improve capacities, particularly of agricultural professionals and technicians working in the areas of research, production, extension service provision, nutrition and agricultural marketing.
- Enhance the capacity of small-scale producers and exporters especially with regard to ways of value addition, promotion of technology and accessibility to suitable credit facilities.
- Continuously improve on the surveillance of migratory pests and collaboration with regional and international agencies supporting pest control and food nutrition.
- Enhance the concept of business incubation centers as an approach to ease access to agro-processing equipment and technologies.
- Increase access to financial services and credit.
- Take measures to improve access to quality farm inputs and markets and rationalize taxation in the agricultural sector.
- Implement the Micro and Small Scale Enterprises scheme, and specifically support a credit guarantee scheme to act as a mitigating mechanism in lending by commercial banks.
- Development of an integrated system of education that will provide appropriate linkages between training institutions and the labour market.
- Legislative reform to implement the proposed 10% awarding of Government tenders and contracts to youth owned enterprises.
- Legislative reform and increased bilateral arrangements between Kenya and major destination countries for migrant labour in order to facilitate more of young persons obtain foreign employment.





Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

3.1 Targets and Indicators

Target:

- Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

Indicators for Monitoring Progress:

- Net enrolment in primary education
- Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary
- Literacy rates of 15-24 year-olds, women and men

3.2 Enrolment Rates in The Primary Education Cycle

Enrolment of pupils in primary schools has continued to increase since the introduction of Free Primary Education (FPE) by Government in 2003. Total pupil enrolment in Standard 1 to 8 increased from 6.06 million in 2002 to 7.4 million in 2004 and further to 7.6 million in 2006 and 8.2 million in 2007. The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at primary level increased from 93% in 2002 to 107.6% in 2007 as shown in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Primary School Gross Enrolment Rates, 2002-2007 (%)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007*
Boys	94.0	106.0	108.0	109.9	109.3	110.7
Girls	91.0	104.0	101.6	104.4	105.5	104.4
Total	93.0	104.0	104.8	107.2	107.4	107.6

Source: Ministry of Education - * Provisional

Access at primary school level has reached almost gender parity at the national level. In 2002, the proportion of girls was 49.3%, 48.9% in 2003, and 49% in 2006. In 2007, about 8,211,269 pupils (comprising of 4,012,176 girls and 4,199,093 boys) were enrolled. Enrolment at primary level, however, continues to experience sharp regional disparities, with particularly low rates among girls in arid and semi-arid regions.

Table 3.2 shows that the national Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) was 86.5% in 2006, and only 20.8% in North Eastern Province while that of girls in North Eastern Province was a mere 16.5%. NER was highest in Nyanza Province at 99.4% during the same year. The NER in Nairobi, the capital city, was also very low at 29.0% with the NER for girls being 29.3% in 2007. The national NER estimate for 2007 was 91.6%, with 94.1% for boys and 89.0% for girls.

Table 3.2: Primary Schools Net Enrolment Rates by Province 2003-2007 (%)

Province	2003			2004			2005			2006			2007*		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Coast	66.9	60.1	66.9	63.5	72.8	67.7	75.1	73.3	74.2	72.3	71.2	71.8	84.6	77.0	80.0
Central	83.6	84.2	83.6	83.9	81.4	81.8	87.9	87.0	87.4	83.0	83.0	83.0	84.4	80.7	82.5
Eastern	90.4	90.3	90.4	90.4	91.4	91.5	94.9	93.8	94.3	97.4	97.5	97.5	98.7	97.8	98.3
Nairobi	35.5	40.3	35.5	37.7	35.9	41.1	39.2	40.9	40.1	31.2	34.7	32.9	28.6	29.3	29.0
Rift Valley	84.1	82	84.1	83.1	87.8	85.4	87.9	85.3	86.6	91.8	89.8	90.8	98.3	94.0	97.8
Western	97.5	93.2	97.5	95.3	99.3	97.2	99.1	94.6	96.8	98.9	98.5	98.6	99.1	98.9	99.0
Nyanza	96.2	95.4	96.2	95.8	96.9	96.2	98.4	97.2	97.8	99.5	99.2	99.4	98.4	98.2	98.3
North Eastern	26.1	16.2	26.1	21.6	23.6	14.9	26.6	18.8	23.0	24.3	16.5	20.8	33.1	20.8	27.5
TOTAL	80.8	80.0	80.4	80.4	82.2	82.1	83.8	82.6	83.2	86.5	86.5	86.5	94.1	89.0	91.6

Source: Ministry of Education - * Provisional



Despite the generally high enrolment rates at primary school level, output and quality assessment studies reflect problems of quality in teaching and learning, though gradual positive changes have been noted. Schools now receive teaching/learning materials through the FPE programme. The positive change is evidenced by the improvement in the Kenya Certificate of Primary Education (KCPE) examination performance over the last 3 years. However, regions with low enrolment rates are still recording poor KCPE performance.

3.3 Secondary and Tertiary Education

The FPE has been exerting pressure on enrolment in secondary school. This has led to an increase in transition rate from primary to secondary from 46.5% in 2003 to 60% in 2007. Gross enrolment at secondary level is targeted to reach 70% in 2008, a target that is likely to be achieved following the introduction of Free Day Secondary Education (FDSE) by the Government effective January 2008. This will further enhance access, equity and quality in all public secondary schools.

Although there is near-gender parity in the primary education cycle, the lower scholastic progression rate for girls from primary to secondary education means that the gender ratios are not maintained at the secondary school level. The relatively low access of girls to postsecondary tertiary educational institutions is largely determined by their performance, attitude and the choice of subjects in secondary education (which may be limited by facilities e.g. laboratories). Other household-based factors including the high number of girls who get married after secondary school, contribute to low gender parity in tertiary institutions.

Total enrolment in public Technical, Industrial, Vocational and Entrepreneurship Training (TIVET) institutions increased from 52,254 in 2002 to 70,516 in 2007, with female enrolment constituting 49% of the total. Due to the limited places available in TIVET institutions, only a small proportion of eligible school leavers are absorbed. In addition, there exist serious gender disparities in terms of overall enrolment in science and technology-related professions.

Enrolment in universities increased from 82,257 students in 2003/04 to 118,239 students (47,464 females and 70,775 males) in 2007/08 out of which 21,132 (10,861 females and 10,271 males) are in private

universities. However, despite the rise in university enrolment, the transition rate from secondary level to public universities still remains low, at only 3.8%. The teacher-training sub-sector has also grown with an enrolment of 29,212 students (15,017 females and 14,195 males) in the 29 teacher training colleges and 3 diploma colleges in 2006, up from 14,316 in 1999.

3.4 Literacy Rates

The Government conducted the Kenya National Adult Literacy Survey (KNALS) between June and August 2006 in all districts of Kenya. The survey was designed to determine the magnitude and distribution of adult literacy for persons aged 15 years and above; to obtain comprehensive data and information on adult literacy from literacy providers and stakeholders in both private and public sectors; and identify issues of concern which need to be addressed in the promotion of adult literacy in the country.

As shown in Table 3.3, the 2006 national adult literacy rate was 61.5% and the numeracy rate was 64.6%. The male population recorded a higher literacy rate than the female population at 64.2% and 58.9%, respectively. Similarly, the male numeracy rate was higher at 67.9% as compared to that of females at 61.4%. These results imply that 38.5% of the Kenyan population is illiterate and thus, appropriate interventions must be put in place to equip them with the desirable literacy skills.

Nairobi province had the highest percentage of adult population that is literate at 87.1% followed by Central at 73.3% and Nyanza at 66%, while North Eastern Province had the lowest at 8.1% followed by Eastern Province at 54.7%, Rift Valley Province at 56.5% and Western Province at 56.9%. The high proportion of illiterate population in North Eastern Province matches with the low primary school net enrolment rate at 18% and the highest population recorded that had not attended school.

The provinces with the highest difference in literacy rates between males and females were Coast with 14.7 percentage points, followed by North Eastern at 8 percentage points, Nyanza 7.2 percentage points, and Rift Valley 6.9 percentage points. The provinces with the highest difference in numeracy rates between males and females are the same as those for literacy.



Table 3.3: Literacy and Numeracy Rates by Province and Gender (%)

Region	Literacy			Numeracy		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	64.2	58.9	61.5	67.9	61.4	64.6
Nairobi	87.1	86.9	87.1	89.3	84.1	86.6
Central	75.7	71.0	73.3	81.7	76.2	78.9
Coast	72.2	57.5	65.1	76.4	60.9	68.9
Eastern	54.1	55.3	54.7	56.8	58.1	57.5
North Eastern	12.3	4.3	8.1	13.7	5.0	9.1
Nyanza	69.6	62.4	66.0	75.2	65.0	70.0
Rift Valley	60.0	53.1	56.5	65.2	55.9	60.5
Western	58.5	55.5	56.9	58.0	58.0	58.0

3.5 Challenges Facing The Basic Education Sub-Sector

Though there have been remarkable achievements in the education sector, a number of challenges still remain;

- Shortage of teachers resulting in high pupil/teacher ratios in some schools.
- Overcrowding in schools especially those in urban slums, ASAL areas, areas with high levels of poverty, and densely populated areas.
- Inadequate and poor infrastructure, including water and sanitation, in some of the schools, especially in rural areas and urban slums. This is compounded by inadequate equipment and teachers for children with special needs, and the long distances between schools particularly in ASAL areas.
- Impact of HIV/AIDS on teachers and children resulting in high number of orphans and vulnerable children.
- Low quality of education offered in the non-formal education system (inadequate teaching and learning resources, poor physical facilities) and lack of linkage with the formal education system.
- The need to enhance in-service training of teachers to adopt alternative methods of delivery.
- Low transition rates from primary to secondary due to high cost of secondary education and limited number of secondary schools.

- Quality and relevance of education and training.
- Gender and regional disparities at all levels of education.
- High cost of financing Free Primary Education and Free Day Secondary Education programmes, given the many competing needs.
- Diminished community support due to the high poverty levels in some areas leading to greater financial burden on the Government.
- Prohibitive cultural and religious beliefs and practices.

3.6 Interventions to Improve Access, Retention and Performance

The commitment of the Government in the provision of education is reflected in the relatively large and consistent resource allocation to the sector. The share of education in total Government spending (both recurrent and development) has ranged between 23.7% and 29.6% over the last five years. In addition, a significant proportion of the devolved funds such as Constituency Development Fund (CDF) and Local Authority Transfer Fund (LATF) have been funding education-related activities.

Other programme interventions that the Government is pursuing towards attainment of UPE include:

- The implementation of school feeding programme mainly targeting children in poor regions especially in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands.
- Expansion of school infrastructure through construction of new primary schools and rehabilitation of existing ones and purchase and rehabilitation of equipment. The Government, through the Kenya Education Support Programme (KESSP) and with support from development partners has given strong focus to investment in infrastructure on a programme that runs from 2005 to 2010.
- The Ministry of Education has undertaken a school mapping exercise to assist in identifying and addressing problems in underserved areas.

- The implementation of the Free Day Secondary Education Programme with effect from January 2008 will make secondary education more affordable and accessible.
- Implementation of the Children's Act 2001, which provides the legal framework for enforcing UPE in the country.
- Provision of bursary funds to needy students in secondary schools to enhance transition rates from primary to secondary education.
- The revision of the primary school curriculum to make it less burdensome and hence attractive to the learners;
- Building capacity for quality assurance and control.
- Endeavour to achieve the optimal pupil: teacher ratio of 45:1 in the high potential areas and 25:1 in rural ASAL areas so as to enhance the efficient and effective use of the teacher resource.
- The introduction of mobile schools as well as low cost primary boarding schools in the ASAL regions to ensure that learning is not interfered with as parents move in search of pasture and water.
- Improving quality and efficiency of education through teacher training and redeployment.
- Promotion of Early Childhood Development and Education (ECDE) through partnerships with communities and private sector.
- Decentralization of decision making to district and school level administrators and parents' representatives as well as strengthening the education management information systems.
- Ensuring quality management capacities amongst education managers and other personnel involved in education at all levels by 2010.





Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

4.1 Targets and Indicators

Target:

- Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015

Indicators for Monitoring Progress:

- Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education
- Share of women in wage employment in the nonagricultural sector
- Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament

4.2 Enrolment in Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Education

The Children's Act, 2001 ranks provision of basic education as a basic human right that every Kenyan child should enjoy. The Act provides for equal educational opportunities for both girls and boys through provisions for addressing cultural, religious, and other forms of biases particularly against girls.

Enrolment, retention, completion and progression rates for boys and girls at primary and secondary levels are almost equal in Kenya. At the national level, Gross Enrolment Ratio at the secondary school level showed a slight improvement from 27.4% in 2003 to 32.2% in 2006 and 36.8% in 2007 as shown in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Secondary Education Gross Enrolment Rates by Province, 2003-2007 (%)

Province	2003			2004			2005			2006			2007*		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Coast	22.7	18.3	20.5	26.7	19.5	19.9	20.6	18.3	19.4	25.9	20.7	23.2	29.2	22.7	25.9
Central	42.4	46.4	44.4	44.8	45.1	47.0	42.6	42.8	42.7	48.3	47.6	47.9	53.3	51.3	52.3
Eastern	33.2	32.9	33.0	35.2	33.5	29.3	33.8	32.3	33.0	36.0	33.7	34.8	43.6	37.5	40.5
Nairobi	16.4	8.7	11.8	30.3	19.0	29.8	23.8	17.2	20.4	25.2	17.5	21.2	39.9	31.3	35.4
Rift Valley	27.6	24.3	25.9	29.9	24.5	27.3	29.0	24.2	26.6	34.3	28.1	31.2	37.4	30.8	34.1
Western	28.3	29.5	28.9	31.9	29.0	27.6	32.2	27.1	29.6	31.5	28.6	30.1	40.0	32.8	36.3
Nyanza	32.4	28.6	30.5	31.9	23.1	34.2	35.8	26.3	31.0	37.7	28.7	33.2	44.4	30.6	37.4
North Eastern	14.0	2.6	9.0	6.1	3.0	4.8	6.4	3.2	4.9	8.6	3.6	6.3	9.7	4.4	7.3
TOTAL	28.1	29.7	27.4	28.5	32.1	27.6	31.3	27.2	29.3	34.6	29.9	32.2	40.4	33.3	36.8

Source: Ministry of Education. * Provisional

The highest secondary education GER was recorded in Central Province at 42.7% in 2005 and 52.3% in 2007. This is followed by Eastern Province with 33.0% in 2005 and 40.5% in 2007. The region with the lowest secondary GER is North Eastern Province with only 4.9% in 2005, 6.3% in 2006 and 7.3% in 2007, followed by Coast Province with 19.4% in 2005 and 25.9% in 2007. However, the data shows that there has been a general increase in secondary GER in all regions. Regional disparities are also compounded by wide disparities between girls and boys, with girls being

the most disadvantaged. Even where there is gender parity at lower classes in primary school, girls drop out, mainly due to the burden of household responsibilities (heavy domestic workload), negative cultural practices, limited infrastructure and amenities (especially water and sanitation in schools), early pregnancies and marriages, and gender-based violence within communities.

The enrolment in all the Kenyan universities (both public and private) increased from 91,541 (57,991



boys and 33,550 girls) in 2004/05 to 112,229 (68,345 boys and 43,884 girls) in 2006/07 and 118,239 in 2007 with female enrolment constituting 40%. The relatively lower admission of female students into universities reflect the cumulative effects of the factors that hinder girls' participation, good performance and progress at lower levels. The Government has put the university entrance cut-off points for girls at one point lower that of boys as part of affirmative action to address this gap.

4.3 Women in Non-agricultural Wage Employment

Women's labour has not been adequately captured in the estimation of the country's National Accounts. This applies to women's household chores such as cooking, collecting firewood, fetching water and care for other family members, including childcare.

On average male labour force participation rates in the modern sector have remained higher than those for females and the gap has not changed much over the years as depicted in Table 4.2 below. The Table shows that women constitute about 30% of the modern sector labour force and has remained so for the last five years, and only showed a marginal increase in 2006 and 2007.

Table 4.2: Wage Employment in the Modern Sector by Sex, 2000-2007 ('000)

Year	Women	Men	Total	% Women
2000	500.6	1194.8	1695.4	29.5
2001	496.7	1180.4	1677.1	29.6
2002	503.4	1196.3	1699.7	29.6
2003	511.2	1216.1	1727.3	29.6
2004	521.3	1242.4	1763.7	29.6
2005	532.3	1275.4	1807.7	29.5
2006	562.7	1297.0	1859.7	30.3
2007	574.7	1332.6	1907.3	30.1

Source: Economic Survey, various issues

4.4 Women in Leadership and Decision Making

Women's participation in leadership and decision making has made some progress in the recent past although a lot still needs to be done. The number of women Members of Parliament doubled from 9 in 1997 to 18 in the 2002 General Election, and went up further to 19 after the 2007 General Election. Though rising, women elected to Parliament still constitute only 9% of total elected members of Parliament.

This progress has not been confined to the National Assembly, but is also reflected in the various positions and appointments in the public service including parastatals, the Judiciary and local authorities, as shown in Tables 4.3, 4.4 and 4.5.

Table 4.3: Members of the National Assembly by Sex, 1988-2007

Year	Women	Men	Total	% Women
1988	3	197	200	1.5
1992	7	193	200	3.5
1997	8	214	222	3.6
1998	9	213	222	4.1
2002	18	204	222	8.1
2007	19	202	221	8.6

Source: Electoral Commission of Kenya

The Judiciary has the highest share of women in senior positions in Government. In 2007, there were 215 women serving as judges and magistrates, representing about 37.3% of the total personnel. However, this was a reduction from 224 in 2005. However, over half of these women were either District Magistrates or Resident Magistrates, the lowest ranks in the Judiciary.



Table 4.4: Judicial Service Establishment in Kenya by Grade

Rank	2003				2005				2007			
	Women	Men	Total	% Women	Women	Men	Total	% Women	Women	Men	Total	% Women
Chief Justice	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-
Judges of Appeal	1	10	11	9.1	0	12	12	-	-	10	10	-
High Court Judges	9	42	51	17.6	12	47	59	20.3	11	38	49	22.4
Commissioners of Assize	1	2	3	33.3	1	2	3	33.3	1	2	3	33.3
Chief Magistrates	6	8	14	42.9	6	9	15	40.0	7	16	23	30.4
Principal and Senior Principal Magistrates	9	13	22	40.9	11	15	26	42.3	13	22	35	37.1
Senior Resident Magistrates	32	55	87	36.8	38	63	101	37.6	39	63	102	38.2
Resident Magistrates	53	71	124	42.7	64	82	146	43.8	59	75	134	44.0
District Magistrates	85	121	206	41.3	92	126	218	42.2	85	117	202	42.1
Chief Kadhi/ Khadhis	-	17	17	-	-	17	17	-	-	17	17	-
Total	196	340	536	36.6	224	374	598	37.5	215	361	576	37.3

Source: Judicial Service Commission, DPM Compliment Statistics Unit

Table 4.5: Women in Other Decision Making Positions

Rank	June 2003				June 2006				April 2008			
	Women	Men	Total	% Women	Women	Men	Total	% Women	Women	Men	Total	% Women
Ministers	3	26	29	10.3	2	32	34	5.8	7	33	40	17.5
Assistant Ministers	4	39	43	9.3	6	40	46	13	6	46	52	11.5
National Assembly	18	204	222	8.1	18	204	222	8.1	19	202	221	8.6
Ambassadors/ High Commissioners	7	27	34	20.6	11	29	40	27.5	11	29	40	27.5
Permanent Secretary (PS)	3	21	24	12.5	5	25	30	19.4	6	38	44	13.6
Provincial Commissioners (PC)	0	8	8	-	-	8	8	-	-	8	8	-
District Commissioners (DC)	3	68	71	4.2	2	69	71	2.8	7	131	138	5.1
Deputy Secretary	19	75	94	20.2	21	77	98	21.8	33	92	125	26.4
Councilors	377	2460	2837	13.3	377	2460	2837	13.3	393	2093	2486	15.8
Lawyers	1645	3179	4824	34.1	1708	3277	4985	34.3	1763	3334	5097	34.6
District Officers (DO)	68	355	423	16.1	88	359	447	19.7	195	771	966	20.2

Source: Judicial Service Commission, DPM Compliment Statistics Unit

4.5 Challenges Facing the Achievement of Gender Equality

Glaring gender gaps exist in access to and control of resources, economic opportunities (e.g. labour market), power and political voice. Though women constitute slightly over half of Kenya's population, women continue to have less access to social services and productive resources than men. Men own an estimated 95% of all landholdings in Kenya while women own only 5%. Majority of women are engaged in subsistence and smallholder agricultural production. Currently, about 70% of the country's

marketed agricultural production is contributed by smallholder farmers depending largely on household labour inputs by women.

Women have been disempowered at the household, community and national levels, and face discrimination on the basis of religion, retrogressive cultural practices, and laws that discriminate against them. They are underrepresented in social and political leadership, and their capabilities have not been developed to full potential due to limited access to capital, marketing information, education, training and healthcare. Although some progress has been made in addressing

gender disparities, a lot of effort still needs to be put in place to remove all obstacles that hinder their effective contribution to national development.

The challenges inhibiting the achievement of gender equality include:

- Prohibitive religious and socio-cultural practices and beliefs that limit the chances of the girl-child from completing primary school education
- Low enrolment of women in tertiary education institutions and universities.
- Underrepresentation in key decision making in both Government and private sector.
- Regional variations of female to male literacy ratios pose challenge to achievements of the national literacy goals.
- Discriminatory policies in both public and private sectors, such as banks requiring the permission of husbands in order to grant credit to married women. This is compounded by women's limited access to financial resources and credit, whose access normally require collateral.
- Increased violence against women which is characterised by physical, sexual or psychological harm or threats of such acts.
- Slow implementation of the Sexual Offences Act 2006.
- Limited access of women to productive resources such as land and the discrimination of daughters in land inheritance.
- Some of the women's contribution in the informal sector and the household economy are not captured in the national accounts statistics and are therefore invisible.
- Traditional cultural practices that perpetuate pervasive gender stereotypes, biases and abuses against girls and women.

4.6 Interventions to Promote Gender Equality

Interventions to address the challenges include:

- Provision of free primary and free day secondary education which has accorded equal basic educational opportunities to boys and girls

- Operationalization of the Sessional Paper No. 1 on the Policy Framework for Education, Training and Research which will increase the proportion of women in teaching, administration and research at all levels of higher institutions.
- Target by Government to expand intake into public universities and increase the proportion of students studying science-related courses to 50%, with at least one third of these being women.
- Implementation of affirmative action on admission of female students to public universities, allowing girls who drop out of primary and secondary schools due to pregnancies to reenter and complete their education, and for new recruitment and appointments in the public sector.
- The development of a National Policy on Gender and Development which is intended to facilitate the mainstreaming of the needs and concerns of men and women in all areas in the development process. The policy includes regulatory and institutional reforms that need to be undertaken to ensure that obstacles to equitable sustainable development are removed. In addition, the Plan of Action for Gender Policy has been finalised and will guide stakeholders in implementing gender mainstreaming activities.
- The development of indicators (e.g. the Kenya National Adult Literacy Survey, which provides baseline information on the status of literacy in Kenya) that can be used to design and assess progress on the implementation of education-related programmes.
- The establishment of a women's hospital by the private sector that focuses on women's reproductive health needs and gender-related violence.
- The enactment of the Children's Act 2001 to give effect to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child and address gender related issues such as early marriages, female genital mutilation (FGM), rights to survival, health and medical care, education, protection from child labour, sexual exploitation, prostitution, harmful drugs, and legal assistance by the Government.
- A comprehensive Draft National Employment Policy that mainstreams women's rights in employment and bans child labour. In addition, recommendations of a Task Force appointed to review labour laws that



address imbalances in employment and labour practices should be implemented.

- The Vision 2030 in its social pillar recognises achievement of gender equity as a prerequisite for fast and sustainable economic growth and proposes changes in four key areas; opportunity, empowerment, capabilities, and vulnerabilities.
- The establishment of Women Enterprise Development Fund to facilitate availability of funds and training opportunities to women entrepreneurs
- The establishment and strengthening of institutions to address gender issues, including the National Commission for Gender Development, to mainstream gender in national development; and Gender Units in all line ministries and state corporations to facilitate the process of engendering important national processes such as the national budget and ensure equitable participation of both women and men in development.
- The production of Kenya Gender Data Sheet that provides a general picture on gender position and condition across social, economical, political and health arena among others which is geared to guide intervention among stakeholders dealing with gender concerns.

4.7 Policy Recommendations

- Eliminate discrimination in traditions, policies and laws which violate women's rights and ease the burden on women of social problems emanating from poverty, unemployment, poor health, child bearing and childcare roles, illiteracy, physical violence and negative cultural practices.
- Provision of adequate resources for the Ministry dealing with gender issues.
- Effective monitoring and implementations of laws protecting women's human rights.
- Increase awareness and provide education on women's reproductive health and rights (including negative cultural practices).
- Increase facilities and services to comprehensively address prevention, management and rehabilitation programmes on gender-based violence.
- Conduct gender sensitive law reforms and land tenure legal and policy reforms.
- Fast track the implementation of the Sexual Offences Act 2006.





Goals 4 & 5: Reduce Child Mortality and Improve Maternal Health

5.1 Overview of Key Health Monitoring Indicators

The Ministry of Health uses proxy indicators in the process of monitoring the progress of millennium development goals 4, 5 and 6 as indicated in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1: IP-ERS Health Monitoring Indicators

IP-ERS Objective	Indicators	Base	Achieved				Targets		
		2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	
Reduce infant mortality	Proxy: Fully immunized children as a percentage of the population less than 12 months	57	57	61	72	65	67	70	
Reduce HIV prevalence	Proxy: Proportion of pregnant women aged between 15 and 24 years attending ANC who are HIV positive	13	10	6.4	6.3	9.2	8.4	8	
Reduce maternal mortality	Proxy: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	42	42	56	37	60	65	70	
Reduce the burden of disease	Inpatient malaria mortality as per cent of total inpatient morbidity	30	26	18	17	16	15	14	

Source: Ministry of Health

Table 5.1 shows that there was improvement in performance for the four indicators against the ERS targets. The immunization coverage stood at 72% (2006/07) up from 57% in 2003 (the set target was 70% in the 2006/07 period). The proportion of pregnant women aged 15 - 24 decreased from 13% in 2003/04 to 6.3% in 2006/07. Availability of ARV drugs has increased and are now being dispensed freely in public health facilities. The malaria target (inpatient malaria mortality as % of total inpatient morbidity) was, however, not met.

According to the Kenya Demographic and Health Survey 2003, 38% of married women use family planning, comprising 32% who used a modern method and 6% who used a traditional method. In addition, contraceptive use has remained unchanged since 1998 at 32%. As an indicator of the unmet need for family planning, 45% of most recent births were unplanned (25% were wanted later and 20% were not wanted).

5.2 Challenges Facing The Health Sector

The health sector is faced with a number of challenges, and key among them include:

- The sector suffers from insufficient skilled human resources. Moreover, there is mal-distribution of the available health personnel, with some rural dispensaries being unmanned. Over 1,000 additional dispensaries constructed through devolved funding systems compound the situation.
- Inadequate budgetary allocations, poor infrastructure, materials and high prevalence of poverty prevents targeted populations from accessing services such as ITNs and inadequate emergency facilities. The health sector received 8.4% of the total Government budgetary allocation in 2008/09 financial year, which is lower than the Abuja Declaration target of 15%.

- The lack of national policy framework and identification of specific programmes to enable accessibility of reproductive services by young people.
 - Slow reduction in maternal mortality rates, which have a direct relationship with the health of the children.
 - The low cost and apparent improved service provision has increased utilization of services in public health facilities, which has had a negative impact on services offered by other service providers, especially the Faith Based Organizations. This is in spite of the fact that a total of 70 doctors and 379 nurses have been seconded to the Faith Based Organizations.
 - Assessment of some of the performance targets and indicators such as infant and under-five mortality through field surveys are conducted several years apart.
 - Weak management systems including strengthening of decentralization of healthcare systems.
 - Sustained availability of required supplies and equipment.
 - Establishment of a viable and sustainable national health insurance system to improve access to healthcare services, particularly for the poor and vulnerable.
- approach in an effort to eventually achieve universal coverage.
- Projected increase in funding of the health sector from the central Government from 5.6% in 2003 to 12% by 2013.
 - Launch of the second National Health Strategic Plan (NHSSP-II, 2005-2010) will ensure equitable access to health services and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of service delivery.
 - Implementation of the social pillar within the Vision 2030 will further consolidate achievements in the sector.

Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality

5.5 Child Mortality and Immunization

Target 5:

- Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate

Indicators for Monitoring Progress:

- Under-five mortality rate
- Infant mortality rate
- Proportion of 1-year old children immunized against measles

The attainment of MDGs targets related to child survival will not be met without substantial reductions in neonatal mortality through increased prenatal care, skilled attendance at delivery and increased immunization. The concern for measles immunization coverage is premised on two considerations: measles is the last vaccine within the immunization cycle that should ideally end at the age of 9 months; and it is the commonest vaccination-preventable disease.

5.5.1 Status and Trends in Child Health

There was decline in the level of child immunization, a key indicator of child health, in the 1990s and early 2000s. Children aged 12-23 months receiving full vaccination against vaccine-preventable diseases fell from 65% in 1998 to 57% in 2003 but rose to 72% by 2007, with the highest rates recorded in Central Province (88%) and Nairobi (75%), while Western Province recorded a low of 57%. Northern Eastern Province recorded the highest improvement in immunization, rising from 48% in 2005 to 73% in 2007. When combined with measures that have been taken to control malaria, where 68% of under-five children are receiving bed nets, child health is expected to have made further improvements during the same period. Mortality rate for children under five increased from 112 per 1000 in 1990 to 115 in 2003. However, there have been concerted efforts to improve child health. These include the WHO Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) against six major child diseases (tuberculosis, measles, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, and polio) and low cost technology interventions to control diarrhea through oral re-

5.3 Policy Interventions for the Health Sector

The following policy interventions have been implemented since 2003 to reverse the declining trend on some of the indicators. These include:

- Rehabilitation of existing health facilities.
- Restructuring of the system of procurement and distribution of drugs for public health facilities.
- Focusing investments to benefit the poor by re-allocating resources towards promotive, preventive and basic health services as well as enlisting additional capacity through partnerships.
- Setting up of a special healthcare endowment fund to target vulnerable groups.
- Improved effectiveness of service delivery by re-orienting programme activities towards various age groups.
- Increased the efficiency and effectiveness of health service delivery through the implementation of the National Health Strategic Plan (NHSSP I) and a jointly agreed and supported M&E framework.
- Strengthening capacity in district and provincial hospitals.

5.4 Policy Recommendations for the Health Sector

- Proposed legislation to introduce a National Social Health Insurance Scheme (NSHIS) in a phased



hydration therapy (ORT). Efforts to reduce child mortality have been pulled back by a number of factors, namely, low levels of immunization coverage; recurring incidences of hunger and the resultant child protein-energy malnutrition (PEM); widespread incidences of malaria, diarrhea, acute respiratory infections; lack of comprehensive obstetrics, neonatal care services and emergency obstetrics in many hospitals particularly in rural areas; low literacy levels among mothers; low antenatal and peri-natal care coverage; poor infant feeding and weaning practices; inadequate access to sustainable clean water sources and sanitation facilities; and lack of access to health services in many parts of the country due mainly to their mal-distribution.

Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health

5.6 Maternal Health

5.6.1 Targets and Indicators

Target 5A:

- Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio

Indicators for Monitoring Progress:

- Maternal mortality ratio
- Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

Target 5b:

- Achieve by 2015, universal access to reproductive health

Indicators for Monitoring Progress:

- Contraceptive prevalence rate
- Adolescent birth rate
- Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits)
- Unmet need for family planning

5.6.2 Status and Trends in Maternal Health

Complications related to pregnancy and child birth is a leading cause of morbidity and mortality among Kenyan women. The estimates of maternal mortality in Kenya have varied widely by both source and period. The first authentic estimation of Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) was by the Kenya Demographic and Health Survey (KDHS) 1998. The KDHS 1998 estimated

the MMR for 1989-1998 at 590 per 100,000 live births, while KDHS 2003 reported MMR at 414 per 100,000 live births. Majority of these deaths are due to direct obstetric complications including hemorrhage, sepsis, eclampsia and obstructed labour.

According to the 2007 Progress Report on the Economic Recovery Strategy, the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (as a proxy indicator for MMR) increased from 42% in 2003 to 56% by 2007. The improvement reflects the impact of the implementation of the 1997-2010 National Reproductive Health Services (NRHS) Delivery Strategy that aims at promoting safe motherhood (family planning, antenatal obstetric care, postpartum care, newborn care and post abortion care) and child survival. However, the contraceptive prevalence rate has stood at about 39% (KDHS, 2003) during the last decade. As a consequence, total fertility rate was 4.8 births for married women. The KDHS 2003 also shows that about 90% of the women receive any antenatal care (both modern and traditional), with wide differentials by region.

5.6.3 Policy Interventions for Maternal Health

The main policy interventions to address maternal health include:

- User fees for maternity delivery services in all dispensaries and health centers have been removed to encourage mothers to deliver at the nearest facility under the supervision of skilled health personnel.
- Deliberate efforts by Government to equip health centers and dispensaries: each of them will receive a minimum set of diagnostic equipments, which include among others, autoclaves, BP machines, and delivery kits. Hospitals also receive the most critical items such as X-ray machines and theatre tables based on their priorities.
- Recruitment of additional skilled health personnel to man health facilities;
- A shift of budgetary resources from curative health to preventive and promotive health services.
- Promoting prompt postpartum care, counseling, access to family planning services, including information on breastfeeding, nutrition, immunization and family planning services.
- Direct budgetary allocation to dispensaries and health centers.





Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases

6.1 Targets and Indicators

Target 6 A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

Indicators for Monitoring Progress:

- HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years
- Condom use at last high-risk sex
- Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS
- Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years

Target 6 B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it

Indicator for Monitoring Progress:

- Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs

Target 6 C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

Indicators for Monitoring Progress:

- Incidence and death rates associated with malaria
- Proportion of children under fives sleeping under insecticide-treated bed nets (ITN)
- Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malaria drugs
- Incidence, prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis
- Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short (DOTS) course

6.2 HIV/AIDS

6.2.1 Status and Trends on HIV/AIDS

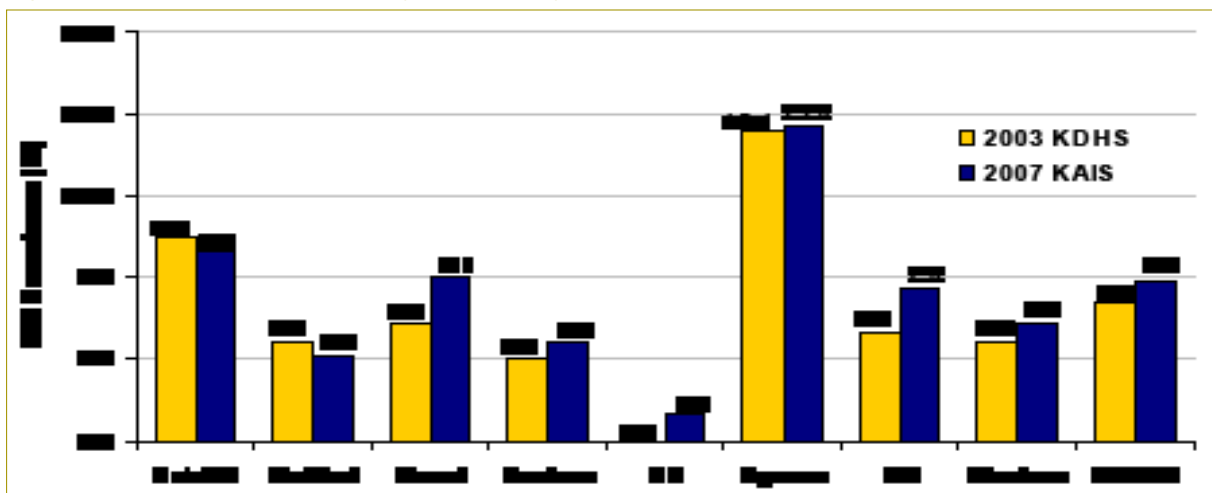
The HIV/AIDS pandemic has posed and continues to pose tremendous challenges to the healthcare system

in Kenya. This has strained health facilities with over 50% of public hospital beds being occupied by patients with HIV/AIDS related infections. The Government has, therefore, placed high-level attention in the war against HIV/AIDS. It is recognized that HIV/AIDS increases overall health expenditures for both medical care and social support.

HIV/AIDS spread rapidly in Kenya during the 1990s, reaching prevalence rates of 20-30% in certain areas of the country. However, the national prevalence rates declined from about 13% in 2000 to 6.7% in 2003 for persons aged 15-49 years. The Kenya AIDS Indicator Survey (KAIS) 2007 preliminary report indicates that the prevalence rate for those aged 15-49 years has increased to 7.8%. The HIV/AIDS prevalence rate was 9.6% in 2007 among expectant women in the 15-49 year age group, an increase of 2.3 percentage points compared to the KDHS 2003. Prevalence data also suggests that females are most affected with a prevalence of 9.2% compared to 5.8% among males. This is an increase compared to the KDHS 2003 that reported prevalence rates of 8.7% and 4.6% for females and males, respectively. However, correct knowledge of HIV status among infected individuals is low with only 83% of HIV infected persons knowing their status in 2007.

Figure 1 shows the prevalence of HIV by region. Nairobi and Central provinces experience a slight decline in HIV prevalence in 2007 compared to 2003. However, Coast and Rift Valley provinces recorded an increase in HIV prevalence by 2.3 and 2.1 percentage points, respectively from 5.8% and 5.3% recorded in 2003. Other provinces that recorded an increase in HIV prevalence are Nyanza and Western.

Figure 1: HIV Prevalence Among Persons Aged 15-49 Years

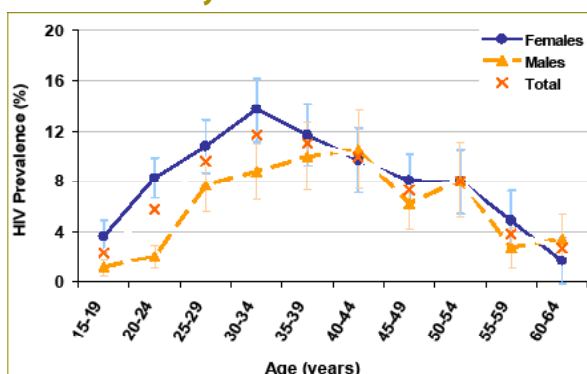


Source: KAIS 2007 Preliminary Report.

The prevalence of HIV infection among the youth (15-24 years) is high with females being disproportionately affected compared to males in the same age group as shown in Figure 2. In 2007, the HIV prevalence rate for persons aged 15-24 is 12% for females and 3% for males. There have not been any significant reduction in the rate of infection in this age group. The KDHS 2003 reported similarly high infection rate for individuals aged 15-24 at 12.0% and 2.8% for females and males, respectively.

The greatest challenge in reducing infection for the 15-24 age group is the high exposure since 30% females and 84.4% males had engaged in high risk sex in a period of one year (KDHS, 2003). However, the use of condoms by youth engaging in high risk sex was low at 25.4% and 46.8% for females and males, respectively. Nationally, 17.6% of females and 39.6% males engaged in high risk sex, while only 23.9% of females and 46.5% of males used a condom during the last high risk sex. This in part explains the disproportionate rate of infection between females and males.

Figure 2: HIV Prevalence Among Persons Aged 15-64 by Sex in 2007



Source: KAIS - 2007 Preliminary Report

The National AIDS Control Council (NACC) estimated that 1.2 million people are infected with HIV/AIDS and about 85,000 people die of AIDS related complications annually, leaving behind over 2.4 million orphans. In October 2006, the Government announced the provision of free treatment for those seeking ART. This policy initiative resulted to the increase in the provision of ARVs users. Consequently, the number of AIDS related deaths has declined from 120,000 annually in 2003 to the current 85,000 because of the availability of ARVs.

The number of people on ART has increased from 2,000 in 2003 to 140,000 in 2007. Of the estimated number of adults aged 15-64 eligible for ART, the KAIS 2007 preliminary report indicates that 97 percent cannot access it since they do not know their HIV status. Accessibility of ART services was reported to be equitable reaching the population in need with few differences across socio-demographic characteristics.

Estimates by NACC indicate an increase in condom supply from 28.4 million in 2005 to 36.2 million in 2006 and further to 64.5 million in 2007. This is attributed to the increase in demand and availability of funds.

On HIV awareness, National AIDS Control Council estimates it to be consistently at 98%. With this high level of awareness, NACC has shifted its focus to advocacy in comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS.

6.2.2 HIV/AIDS Challenges

- Care of HIV/AIDS infected and affected people, particularly Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC).



- High level of bed occupancy by HIV/AIDS patients in hospitals.
- The rate of new infections remains rather high, with females being the most vulnerable.
- The number of HIV/AIDS orphans has been growing steadily from 27,000 in 1990 to 1.2 million in 2002 and further to 2.4 million by 2007. Orphaned children are susceptible to a whole range of problems, ranging from contracting HIV/AIDS themselves to being forced out of school to support their families.
- Sexual abstinence among the youth is still low, as the median age at first intercourse has largely dropped below 16.7 and 16.8 years for men and women, respectively, thus putting them at a high risk of contracting HIV/AIDS.
- Unpredictability and sustainability of financing.
- The growing culture of drug abuse among the youth leading to increased sharing of non-sterile injection equipment

6.2.3 Policy Interventions for HIV/AIDS

- The Government launched a National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan (KNASP) 2005-2010 with the overall theme on behaviour change to reduce HIV/AIDS and poverty. Key components in the plan include priority areas for the control of HIV/AIDS as well as mechanisms for the mitigation of socioeconomic impact of HIV/AIDS.
- Establishment of institutions to fight HIV/AIDS has strengthened efforts to fight the pandemic. Apart from the Sessional Paper No. 4 on AIDS in Kenya of 1997, HIV/AIDS was declared a national disaster in 1999. The establishment of the National AIDS Control Council has provided an appropriate institutional framework for liaison and coordination of activities to combat HIV/AIDS. The establishment of Aids Control Units in all ministries and Constituency HIV/AIDS Committees in recent years added other layers in the fight against the pandemic.
- Strengthening Government's partnership with stakeholders and particularly the communities through capacity building, training on home-based

care, nutrition and provision of necessary medical care material.

- International development partners have disbursed some of their HIV/AIDS funds through nongovernmental and community-based organizations. These organizations sponsor a broad spectrum of interventions at the local levels.
- Introduction of HIV/AIDS lessons in primary and secondary school syllabuses.
- Establishment of Voluntary, Counseling and Testing Centers in urban and rural areas.
- A new project to fight HIV/AIDS, Total War Against AIDS (TOWA) will support the priorities identified in the KNASP.

6.3 Malaria

6.3.1 The Incidence of Malaria

The ratio of inpatient malaria mortality to total inpatient morbidity is on the decline. This is to a large extent due to the introduction of a new treatment policy on malaria using Artemisinin Combination Therapy (ACT) to address the problem of resistance to Sulphadoxine Pyremethamine (SP). In addition, aggressive malaria campaigns have been undertaken with a focus to eradicate the disease. Accompanying these efforts, in 2006 the Government issued more than 3.4 million long life treated nets targeting children and pregnant women. These efforts are expected to contain the vector considerably. In fact, there has not been a major outbreak of malaria in the last three years due to indoor spray campaign and use of treated bed nets, training of community workers, and increased awareness through Information, Education and Communication (IEC) campaigns.

The Malaria Indicator Survey (MIS) 2007 Preliminary Report shows that the campaign to provide mosquito nets to vulnerable segments of the population has significantly increased use for children under five years (Table 6.2). Nationally, the number of children who slept under insecticide treated nets increased significantly from 4.6% in 2003 to 39.2% in 2007. The increase was notable in all the provinces and in both urban and rural areas. The increased use in treated mosquito nets is expected to translate to reduced child morbidity and mortality.

Table 6.2: Percentage Number of Children Under Five Years Who Slept Under a Mosquito Net or Insecticide Treated Net

		% who slept under a mosquito net last night		% who slept under an ITN last night	
		2003	2007	2003	2007
Residence	Urban	32.6	60.6	9.8	42.5
	Rural	10.7	49.5	3.5	38.6
Province	Central	12.2	66.3	3.9	51.8
	Coast	22.4	61.0	7.5	48.3
	Eastern	12.3	52.9	3.9	36.3
	N/Eastern	30.2	46.5	1.2	27.3
	Nyanza	16.9	55.4	7.4	41.6
	R/Valley	7.6	38.5	2.5	30.2
	Western	12.4	55.2	4.8	46.9
	Nairobi	38.0	-	8.1	-
Total		14.5	51.1	4.6	39.2

Source: KDHS 2003, MIS Preliminary Report 2007

Prompt treatment of malaria among children under five years is crucial to child health and reduction of child mortality. The MIS 2007 indicates that 64.8% of all children were given an anti-malarial drug the same/next day after exhibiting symptoms of fever/convulsions as shown in Table 6.3. This is an increase from the reported figure of 11.1% reported in KDHS 2003. The recommended treatment ACT was used by the option used by 28.7% of all treatments. Coast and Nyanza provinces reported the highest rate of ACT use at 46.4% and 44.6% respectively.

Table 6.3: Treatment with Malarial Drugs for Children Under Five Years with Symptoms of Fever/Convulsions

Residence	% no. of children with a fever who took an anti-malarial drug the same/next day		Type of drug used for treatment - 2007					
	2003	2007	SP	Chloroquine	Amodiaquine	Quinine	ACT	Other Antimalarial
Urban	8.1	52.6	8.4	2.2	25.5	1.5	23.2	39.2
Rural	11.7	67.1	11.7	8.6	37.1	4.0	29.7	8.8
Province								
Central	6.3	58.1	7.4	2.6	34.2	14.9	30.0	10.8
Coast	19.8	75.3	3.0	1.2	14.7	2.0	46.4	32.7
Eastern	20.8	79.3	21.8	2.2	51.5	2.3	18.8	3.3
N/Eastern	8.4	13.8	45.5	8.8	16.0	-	14.5	15.2
Nyanza	11.6	59.0	4.1	6.1	24.4	5.5	44.6	15.3
R/Valley	5.9	64.4	18.2	19.4	41.4	3.8	14.5	2.9
Western	13.8	62.4	9.1	6.7	41.4	1.4	23.6	17.9
Nairobi	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	11.1	64.8	11.2	7.5	35.2	3.6	28.7	13.8

Source: KDHS 2003, MIS Preliminary Report 2007



In recognition of the fact that healthcare expenditures impoverish households and hence the need to reduce the household burden to seeking care, the Government has continued to provide free drugs for malaria, tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS in public and faith-based health facilities. These initiatives have brought back the consumers' confidence to the public healthcare system leading to increase in workload by 50% by 2007. Out-of-pocket expenditure (which is mostly for pharmaceutical products) has also decreased. Increased funding from Government, as well as the implementation of the 10/20 policy where healthcare users pay only Kenya shillings 10 in dispensaries and 20 in health centers would further reduce out-of-pocket expenditures.

6.3.2 Challenges Facing Malaria Control

- Unpredictability and sustainability of financing the malaria strategy.
- Emerging of malaria in non-malaria zones, and
- The problem of resistance to Sulphadoxine Pyremethamine (SP).

6.3.3 Policy Interventions for Malaria

The ongoing policy interventions include enforcing the new treatment policy on malaria using Artemisinin Combination Therapy (ACT) to address the problem of resistance drugs; and aggressive malaria campaigns such as indoor spray campaign and use of treated bed nets, training of community workers, and increased awareness through Information, Education and Communication campaigns.

6.4 Tuberculosis

6.4.1 The Incidence of Tuberculosis

Table 6.4 shows the prevalence and proportion of detected cases of tuberculosis. The trends reveal that the prevalence rates declined from 6% in 2000 to 5% in 2003 and then stabilized at 5% to 2006. However, the proportion of detected TB cases has been on the increase from 78% in 2000 to 82% in 2006.

6.4.2 Tuberculosis Challenges

To meet the MDG targets on tuberculosis, several challenges need to be overcome. These challenges include:

- Infrastructure – to create adequate space for the increased demands especially laboratory space and chest clinics
- Equipments for diagnosis of tuberculosis are limited.
- Involvement of all stakeholders in TB control especially the involvement and empowerment of communities living and affected by tuberculosis
- The threat of development of MDR-TB that has a very high mortality rate.
- Threat of HIV which continues to fuel TB.

6.4.3 Policy Interventions for Tuberculosis

The policy interventions in place to achieve the targets include:

- Pursuing quality DOTS expansion and enhancement.
- Addressing TB/HIV, MDR-TB and other special challenges.
- Contributing to healthcare system strengthening;
- Engaging all healthcare providers;
- Empowering patients and communities with knowledge and information.
- Enabling and promoting research on MDR.
- Ensuring that all TB control efforts are coordinated by the Ministry of Health and that all TB drugs are sourced only from Government facilities; and
- Ensuring that all people living with HIV/AIDS are routinely screened for TB at all healthcare centers.

Table 6.4: Status and Trends in the Incidence of Tuberculosis

Indicator	STATUS			Target
	2000	2003	2006	2015
Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis	6	5	5	2.5
Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under DOTS	78	79	82	85

Source: Ministry of Health





Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

7.1 Targets and Indicators

Targets 7 A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse the loss of environmental resources

Targets 7 B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss

Indicators for Monitoring Progress:

- Proportion of land area covered by forest
- Carbon dioxide emissions, total, per capita and per \$1 GDP (PPP)
- Consumption of ozone-depleting substances
- Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits
- Proportion of total water resources used
- Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected
- Proportion of species threatened with extinction

Target 7 C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

Indicators for Monitoring Progress:

- Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source
- Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility

Target 7 D: By 2020, have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of slum dwellers while deterring new slum formation

Indicator for Monitoring Progress:

- Proportion of urban population living in slums, represented by the urban population living in households with at least one of the characteristics: lack of access to improved water supply, lack of access to improved sanitation, overcrowding (3 or more persons per room), and dwellings made of non-durable materials. In the Kenya case, the proportion of urban population without access to secure tenure is also used.

7.2 Integrating the Principles of Sustainable Development into Country Policies

7.2.1 The Policy Environment

The 9th National Development Plan (2002-2008) states that “the full integration of environmental concerns in development planning at all levels of decision making” still remains a challenge to the country and therefore should be accorded high priority. The Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) of 1999 provides for the integration of environmental concerns into the national development process. Under the Act, the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) is mandated to implement the Act and in particular coordinate the preparation of Environmental Action Plans (EAPs) at the district, provincial and national levels.

Kenya does not yet have a comprehensive national environmental policy, although there has been significant progress in the drafting of policy instruments that affect the environmental and natural resources in the recent past. However, a National Steering Committee was gazetted in 2007 to prepare a national environmental policy.

Other policies that affect the environment sector that have either been finalized or exist in draft form include, but are not limited to; (a) draft National Land Use Policy-2007, (b) National Livestock Policy-2006, (c) draft Fisheries Policy-2005, (d) draft ASALs Policy-2004, (e) Sessional Paper No. 4 of 2004 on Energy, (f) Energy Act-2006, (g) draft Forest Policy-2004, (h) Water Act-2002 and National Water Policy-1999, (i) draft final Wildlife Policy-2007 and (j) the new Minerals and Mining Policy.

The ongoing initiative to develop an environment policy will contribute significantly to achieving MDG number seven by providing guidelines on proper utilization of natural resources. In addition, the new Minerals and Mining Policy provides for:

- Optimal utilization of mineral resources through value addition.

- Improved governance through reduced discretionary powers of the authority.
- Improved environmental regulation in line with EMCA 1999 for environmentally friendly extraction of minerals.
- The formulation of the environment policy which has been entrenched in the performance contract.
- Rehabilitation of disused mines and quarries.
- Abnormal mercury levels in streams in gold mining areas.
- Number of areas prone to geological hazards (e.g. landslides) mapped and investigated.

7.2.2 Proportion of Land Area Covered by Forest

Forests in Kenya cover a total area of 37.6 million hectares of which 2.1 million hectares are woodlands, 24.8 million are bush lands and 1.07 million are wooded grassland. Out of the total forest cover, only 1.7 million hectares are gazetted and managed by the Forest Department, which is about 2.1% of total country land area. A further 19,000 hectares of natural forest is currently being processed to be gazetted and protected. Between 2005 and 2007, the Kenya Forestry Research Institute increased seed production by 25%. However, it is not clear whether the increased seedlings production has led to increased forest cover.

7.2.3 Ratio of Area Protected to Maintain Biological Diversity to Surface Area

Protected areas in Kenya are estimated to cover 7,194 ha, or 12.3% of the total land area of 58,037,000 hectares. This estimate excludes marine and littoral protected areas. Marine and littoral protected areas are estimated to cover 355 hectares. Kenya has a 536 km long coastline and the marine and littoral area is calculated by extending 200 nautical miles perpendicular from the coastline to coincide approximately with the continental shelf. Thus, 355 ha of protected area in the marine and littoral zone are considered to be low. The country is home to over 6,500 plant species, more than 260 of which are found nowhere else in the world. With more than 1,000 bird species and over 350 species of mammals, Kenya ranks second highest among African countries in species richness for these animal groups.

More than 80% of Kenya's land area is classified as arid and semi arid, ranging from desert landscapes to rangelands and other sparsely vegetated areas that support grasses, shrubs and a few trees. Agro-ecosystems have become the dominant land use in the Kenyan highlands and elsewhere, accounting for

about 19% of the country's land area. Ecosystems characterized by human settlements and built environment cover only about 0.2% of Kenya's land area, but a third of the population lives in these urban areas.

The percentage of protected area on land is considered to exceed the ideal of 12% per country in global terms. However, species loss continues and management of protected areas remains a significant challenge.



Degradation through floods

7.2.4 Energy Use per \$1 GDP

The energy sector is dominated by petroleum and electricity as the key motivators of commercial economy, and wood fuel that meets the energy needs of the traditional economy. Wood fuel accounts for an estimated 68% of the total primary energy consumed followed by petroleum 22%, electricity 9% and others 1%.

The UN Common Database has compiled statistics on annual consumption of commercial primary energy (coal, lignite, petroleum, natural gas, hydro, nuclear and geothermal energy) in kilograms equivalents per capita. The findings indicated that the energy consumption per capita (kg of oil equivalents per capita) was 87, 97 and 94 in 1995, 2000 and 2001, respectively. The trends indicate increasing per capita use of energy per \$ 1 GDP.

The present power generation system has an effective capacity of 1,216 MW which includes 100 MW of emergency diesels. Peak demand is now 1,043 MW but this is constrained. Demand is expected to reach 1,500 MW in the next five years and this would require a capacity of 1,700 MW to sustain it with a 15% reserve requirement.

Total imports of petroleum quantities rose by 6.8% to stand at 3.172 million tonnes in 2006. The total import

bill for crude and petroleum products rose by 18.9% to KSh 113,719.6 million in 2006. Total domestic demand for petroleum products rose to 3.2 million tonnes in 2007 with an LPG consumption of 77,000 tonnes.

The number of new households connected under the Rural Electrification Programme rose from 101,793 in July 2005 to 110,724 in July 2006 (8.85% increase), and to 122,080 in July 2007. The rural consumer connections have grown to an estimated 10% from 3% in 2003. Although there is yet to be a survey the Programme is believed to have assisted a large number of people to be self employed.

Electrification in ASAL areas is ongoing and 791 health facilities and educational institutions have already been connected in Coast, North Eastern, Eastern and Rift Valley provinces since the programme started in 2005. Solar PV installation work was completed in 30 secondary schools in the ASAL districts. The purpose of this initiative is to connect the institutions that are far from the main grid so as to promote literacy.

In terms of legal and regulatory framework, the Energy Regulatory Board has been transformed into the Energy Regulatory Commission (ERC) with powers to regulate the whole energy sector. The Rural Electrification Authority (REA) has also been established to manage and accelerate the pace of rural electrification in the country.

7.2.5 Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) Emissions and Consumption of Ozone Depleting Substances

Carbon pollution is one of the leading environmental health problems in the country affecting both rural and urban populations. Carbon pollution results mainly from industries and the increasing number of motor vehicles on the Kenyan roads. Although the quality of air in Kenya is not regularly monitored, it is believed to be below the WHO recommended levels. For instance, the PM10 pollution level in Nairobi is about 42µg/m³ attributed mainly to high concentration of industries and vehicles in the city. This air pollution is responsible for the Upper Respiratory Infections (URTI) which is the second highest cause of morbidity in Kenya. Incidences of URTI morbidity are 6% in urban areas compared to 5% in the rural areas and affect women more (6.2%) as compared to men (5.7%).

There exists overwhelming evidence of climate change due to the depletion of the ozone layer. One of the apparent signals is the rapid and drastic decrease

of glaciers on Mt. Kenya with scientists projecting that the ice cap on the mountain could disappear by 2020. Further, there has been a widespread change in extreme temperatures in the county. Data from the meteorological department show that cold days and cold nights have become less frequent, while hot days and hot nights have become more frequent. In addition, Lake Victoria and other lakes in the Rift Valley are showing serious decreasing water levels.

7.2.6 Proportion of Population Using Solid Fuels

According to the National Charcoal Survey of Kenya 2005, about 67% of the national population depends on firewood for fuel (90% urban and 10% rural) with about 47% of the national population depending on charcoal (82% urban and 32% rural).

The amount of charcoal produced per year is estimated at 1.6 million tonnes and the annual income is estimated at KSh 32 billion (about US\$ 450 million). It is estimated that a potential KSh 5.1 billion (US\$ 78.5 million) is lost through lack of taxes and licenses that could be applied to legalize, regulate and tax the charcoal industry.

Trends indicate a continuing reliance on firewood and charcoal especially given the higher prices of hydrocarbons since mid-2005.

7.2.7 Challenges Facing the Environment Sector

The challenges facing the implementation of sustainable development include:

- Lack of a national environment policy
- Environmental related data is yet to be captured in national income accounting to assist in informed decision making
- High levels of poverty that often leads to over-use and destruction of the environment;
- There has not been adequate focus on trans-boundary and shared resources;
- Increasing and unchecked rural to urban migration leading to environmental pollution and degradation in the urban centers;
- Increasing gap between supply and demand for forest goods and services occasioned by population increase and over-reliance on wood from limited gazetted forests;
- Inadequate education and awareness among the public on their role, rights and responsibility on a variety of environmental issues, such as the conservation and management of forests.

- The consistent increase in oil prices, has led the poor to switch from kerosene to charcoal or fuel wood. This has exerted pressure on forestry and land resources.
- The existing LPG cylinder differentiation creates barriers in accessing the product from different oil marketers.
- The Kenya Pipeline Company pipeline network has been stretched by the high demand for supply of products to the inland leading to shortage of the products thus forcing consumers to seek alternatives in firewood and charcoal.
- Kenya is heavily reliant on hydro generation.
- Dispersed nature of human settlements in the country makes it expensive to connect consumers to the main electricity grid.



Degradation through dumping due to lack of awareness

7.2.8 Ongoing Interventions to Address the Challenges

A total of 71 District Environmental Action Plans (DEAPs) and 8 Provincial Environmental Action Plans (PEAPs) have been reviewed and there is now a draft National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) report.

NEMA in collaboration with lead agencies has started to implement the Environmental Action Plans (District, Provincial, and National). These plans will ensure that environmental problems are identified and addressed systematically. They will also ensure that environmental concerns are taken into consideration in development planning and implementation.

NEMA has developed environmental regulations to control environmental degradation on water quality, waste management, ozone depleting substances (ODS), fossil fuels, sand harvesting, EIA and EA etc.

In the energy sector, the Government targets to increase rural connections by 3% every year. A programme to connect 1 million new customers in the

next 5 years is to be rolled out in 2008. To meet this target, the following are some of the key interventions being undertaken:

- Kenya-Ethiopia power link is expected to be completed in 2-3 years to enable the importation of 400 MW of electric power through this line.
- There is a proposal for addition of 1000 km of 132 kV lines in the next five years to support the distribution network and also to bring more areas to the grid's reach.
- Installation of solar PVs in 44 institutions in Mandera, Wajir and Marsabit districts is underway and targets 25 dispensaries, 7 health centers, 8 schools, 3 sub-district hospitals and one District hospital.
- 299 schemes under the Rural Electrification Programme are ongoing and an additional 190 schemes will commence in 2008. This scheme targets market centers, schools, community water points, hospitals and other social amenities.
- The Government is undertaking GEF Biomass project, in partnership with UNDP. It aims at installing 3,000 improved stoves and planting 15 million seedlings in schools. 138,120 trees have been planted and 429 stoves installed in schools.
- Construction of LPG imports handling and storage facilities. This includes a facility able to receive LPG ships with a capacity of up to 25,000 metric tonnes, an additional storage capacity of 6,000 metric tonnes in Mombasa, and 2,000 in Nairobi. It is envisaged that there will be availability, accessibility and affordability of LPG as an alternative source of energy in order to reduce pressure on the natural resources.
- Doubling the flow rate of KPC line from Mombasa to 880m³ per hour and a parallel line from Nairobi to Western Kenya.
- The Energy Act, 2006 was enacted in 2006. The Act gives the Minister for Energy power to promote the use of fast maturing trees for energy production including the establishment of commercial woodlots and peri-urban plantations.
- Development and approval of new Kenya standard ks 201:2007 for unified valve for LPG cylinders to increase accessibility by consumers and enhance consumption.
- A national strategy will be developed for coordinating research in renewable energy as per the Energy Act 2006.
- Assessment of wind potential through installation of 20 masts and data loggers for preparation of feasibility studies for consideration of development of the projects.



- The implementation of the Kenya Energy Sector Environment Programme (KEEP) was set up with the objective of promoting the production of wood fuel, power distribution poles and energy crops for production of bio-fuels; and the growing of trees for soil and water catchments conservation, including provision of a sink for carbon dioxide.

7.2.9 Policy Recommendations

- There is need to build institutional capacity and increase financial resources to implement activities and programmes towards achievements of MDG 7 throughout the country.
- The drafting and formulation of the new National Environmental Policy should be fast tracked to address issues such as environmental fiscal reform (economic instruments) among others.

7.3 Water and Sanitation

The MDG target is to halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation, while the indicators for monitoring progress are the proportion of population using an improved drinking water source, and the proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility. The performance of key sectors of the economy such as agriculture, energy, livestock, manufacturing, environment and tourism are directly dependent on water security. Limitations in access will therefore negatively impact on overall economic performance.

7.3.1 Access to Safe Drinking Water

Increasing access to sustainable water services was a priority of the Government within the overall policy framework of the IP-ERS and now the Vision 2030. In this regard, the Government has been implementing reforms in the water sector within the legal framework provided by the Water Act 2002. The reforms have the twin objectives of providing efficient and affordable water and sanitation services, and increasing the availability of water resources for all users. The Vision 2030 recognizes that, additional supply and more efficient management of Kenya's scarce water resources for household and commercial enterprises is necessary to achieve the economic, social priority projects as suggested by the Vision.

Kenya has low renewable fresh water endowment of about 647m³ per capita against the United Nations recommended minimum of 1,000m³ making it a water scarce country. Average rainfall varies from

about 250mm in the ASAL areas to 1800mm in the Lake Victoria region. This means that there is limited fresh water available for domestic, industrial and agricultural use. It is critical to note that Kenya's fresh water per capita has been declining and is projected to reach below 500m³ by 2015 unless effective measures to address the challenges are implemented. The water abstraction rate (i.e. percentage of all available water taken) in Kenya stands at 5.5%; of this, surface water constitutes 84.7% of all water used in the country, the rest being underground. The amount of water abstracted is below the country's potential. There is also an imbalance in water abstraction rates across the five drainages. Although Lake Victoria has the highest water endowment in the country, it is the least abstracted from, as only 2.2% of its water is taken for use. This is mainly due to limitations of the Nile Treaty, which has now lapsed. Provided the right policies are implemented, it should be possible to increase the surface water abstraction six-fold and ground water abstraction seven-fold by 2015

Access to safe water is currently estimated at 83% in urban areas and 49% in rural areas as reported in the Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS) 2005/06. This means that, overall about 57% of the population has access to a safe water source. According to the same report, about 84% of population has access to basic sanitation, with 95.3% of the urban population and 80.4% of rural population having access. The foregoing figures imply that, at present, about 15 million and 5.7 million have access to safe water and adequate sanitation, respectively. The World Bank has pegged the current coverage at 49% and 86% for water supply and sanitation respectively (see MDGs for Water and Sanitation: Country Assessment-Kenya, 2004).

The average water coverage has been estimated at 60% in urban areas, dropping to 20% in settlements of the poor where about half of the urban population lives. In rural areas, sustainable access to safe water is estimated at about 40%, while sanitation coverage is 55% and 45% in urban and rural settings, respectively (National Water Services Strategy, 2007-2015).

However, access to safe water supply and sanitation varies greatly from region to region within the country and with considerable disparities. Currently, for example, Nairobi Province has the highest access to safe water supply standing at 96% while Mwingi District has only 14% access (KIHBS 2005/06). The arid and semi-arid lands of Kenya have additional

limitations in access due to the time taken to a safe water source.

Table 7.1: Trend in Access to Safe Water and Basic Sanitation, 1990-2007 (%)

Access to:	Year				
	1990	2000	2003	2005	2006
Safe drinking water: Urban	N/A	60.0	89.7	89.7	83.0
Safe drinking water: Rural	31.0	40.0	43.5	43.5	49.0
Improved sanitation: Urban	N/A	95.0	94.8	94.8	95.3
Improved sanitation: Rural	N/A	N/A	76.6	76.6	80.4
Population (millions)	21.4	30.2	32.1	33.4	34.7

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (March 2003, January 2007); World Bank MDGs Survey, and Ministry of Health estimates

About 24% of Kenyans (7.2 million people) use unsafe water from streams, ponds, lakes and river sources. Similarly, access to improved sanitation varies from region to region with Western and Central provinces enjoying better sanitation coverage at 96.2% and 99.7%, respectively. North Eastern Province has got the lowest access with only 36.7%. Nationwide, Samburu and Turkana Districts are the most underserved with only 11.6% and 17.7%, respectively.

Sanitation issues do not receive equal attention as the water services, one reason being the fragmented responsibilities among the various players. Many poor households have no basic sanitation infrastructure and thus use unhygienic methods for the disposal of human waste. The traditional pit latrine, whether improved or not, forms the most widely used sanitary means of waste disposal (67.4% of population) as reported in the KIHBS 2005/06.

7.3.2 Challenges Faced in Access to Safe Drinking Water and Basic Sanitation

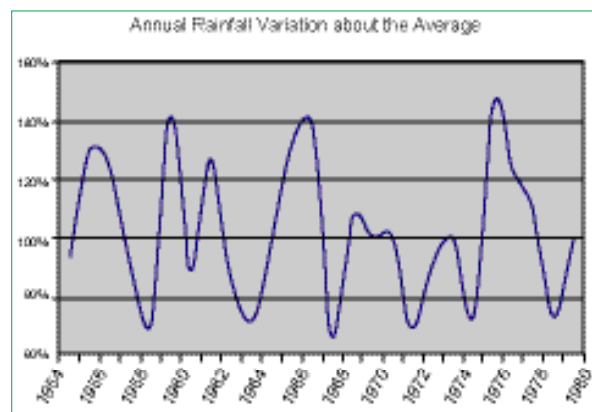
The overall challenge facing the water sub-sector in Kenya is achieving water security, which measures the country's ability to continue to function productively, both socially and economically, given its water supply and demand characteristics. In spite of the achievements already realised in the sector, major challenges still remain, among them are:

- **Catchments Degradation:** Water catchment areas are increasingly being degraded leading to increased runoff, flash flooding, reduced infiltration, erosion and siltation. These effects undermine the limited water resource base in the country. The main causes of catchments

degradation are poor farming methods, population pressure (forest excision for resettlement) and deforestation (for agricultural land and fuel wood). For example, the sediment yields for the Ewaso N'giro and Tana Rivers have increased 15 times the level of 1970.

- **Degradation of Water Resources:** Over-abstraction of surface water in some parts of the country; inappropriate land use practices; soil erosion in catchments areas; deterioration of riparian lands; turbidity and siltation of water courses and storage facilities have led to serious degradation in the quantity and quality of the water resources. Poorly controlled discharge of effluent from industry and sewage out-fills, and excessive nutrient and agrochemical pollution from rural sources has impacted negatively on the quality of water.
- **Hydrological Variability:** The country's weather is cyclic with adverse climate changes causing droughts and floods that affect the lives of the people together with their livestock as shown in Figure 3. The country is classified as a chronically water scarce country with a limited natural endowment of fresh water of only 647 cubic meters per capita. The country's annual mean rainfall depth is estimated at 621 mm ranging from 411 mm in the Ewaso Nyiro basin to 1,368 mm in the Lake Victoria basin. These factors call for careful preparedness, management and conservation so that excess water arising from high rainfall years is available during low rainfall years. The 1997-1998 El Nino floods, for example, caused damage to water supply and sanitation infrastructure estimated at \$101 million. Similarly, the 1998-2000 La Nina droughts had considerable negative impact on the country's economy resulting in serious food shortage in most parts of the country.

Figure 3: Annual Rainfall Variation about the average of 100%

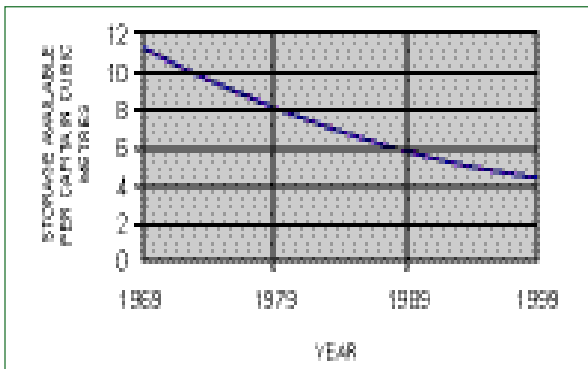


Source: First National Water Resources Management Strategy



- **Under-investment in Water Storage Capacity:** The low level of investment in water sector has seen the water storage per capita decline dramatically from 11.4 m³ in 1969 to about 4.7 m³ as shown in Figure 4.

Figure 4: Available Water Storage Per Capita in Cubic Metres



Source: First National Water Resources Management Strategy, 2003

- **Rapid population increase:** The high rate of population growth coupled with under-investment in the water and sanitation sector has overstretched the capacities of water supply and sanitation facilities in the country. The urban centers, being the main employment areas, will continue to experience high growth rates due to rural-urban migration.
- Old and dilapidated infrastructure leading to unsatisfactorily service provision levels.
- Inadequate management of water and sewerage services leading to high unaccounted for water (estimated at 50%), customer dissatisfaction and in some cases unreliable service provision.
- Limited baseline data and lack of information systems able to effectively monitor the performance of the sub-sector

7.3.4 Ongoing Interventions

The key interventions in place to achieve this include:

- Implementation of the water sector reforms that separate water resources management and development from water services delivery within the framework of the Water Act 2002.
- Expansion and augmentation of water supply and sanitation systems, in the major and medium size towns and rural areas.



Women queue for water in a newly constructed water project in Machakos district

- The ongoing implementation of the National Water Services strategy (NWSS, 2007) to guide the water sector towards achieving the Millennium Development Goal 7. The strategy focuses to increase sustainable access to safe water from 60% to 80% in urban areas and from 40% to 75% in the rural areas.



A woman fetch water from a river in Western Kenya, There is need to reduce the distance to the nearest public/communal outlet to an average of 2 km in the rural setting by 2015 (NWSS 2007-2015, September 2007)

- The ongoing implementation of the National Water Resources Management Strategy (NWRMS) with the overall goal to eradicate poverty through the provision of potable water for human consumption and water for productive use. In addition, the development of catchments management strategies (CMS) for each of the six catchments areas is ongoing. The implementation of these strategies will address issues such as catchments degradation, over-abstraction, pollution from agro-based industries and urbanisation among others.
- The execution of the Pro-Poor Implementation Plan (PPIP) of socially acceptable commercialized operations.
- The development of the policy on water storage is ongoing. The policy recognizes that infrastructure

development for water storage is a principal means for the development and conservation of water resources. The Government has already proposed the development of two large multi-purpose dams with a total capacity of 2.4 billion m³ along Rivers Nzoia and Nyando for flood control, irrigation and domestic use and construction of an additional 22 medium sized multi-purpose dams with 2 billion m³ total capacity.

- Enforcement of water rules/regulations and EMCA 1999 to control over-abstraction of water, catchments degradation and regulations on water quality.
- Improved water resource information and management: This will entail rehabilitation of the hydro metrological network to reactivate 600 stations that are not functioning currently.

7.3.5 Policy Recommendations

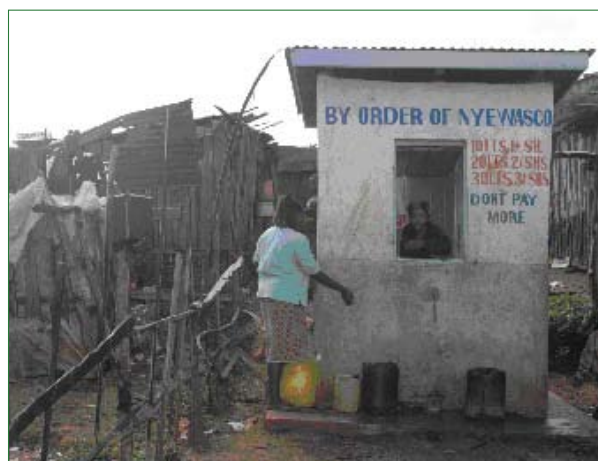
Though far reaching reforms are ongoing in the water and sanitation sector, there is need for further reforms in the following areas:

- The need for clustering of water schemes for a Water Services Provider to achieve economies of scale. This will make water supply cheaper and affordable to a majority of people.
- Promotion of prepaid water meters to improve revenue collection and minimize consumer complaints thus promoting transparency and encouraging business.
- Use of Sector Information System (SIS) to improve on decision making and service delivery. It is estimated that about 30% of large service providers will install the software for billing by 2012.
- Basic sanitation and water supply for the poor under the Pro-Poor Implementation Plan (PIIP) should be fast tracked by extending formalized and low cost service provision.
- There is need to harmonize the legal frameworks that affect sub-sector development, including the Water Act 2002, National Environment Coordination Act of 1999, and the Forest Act.
- In order to increase water storage and harvesting for flood control and water supply it is recommended that the sector should develop and implement water harvesting, storage and flood mitigation policy.
- Promote use of evaporation restrain membrane for dams/water pans in ASAL areas to help store water for longer periods for use by human and livestock, especially during dry seasons.

7.4 Improving The Lives Of Slum Dwellers

The target is that by 2020, have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of slum dwellers while deterring new slum formation. The indicator for monitoring progress is the proportion of urban population living in slums, represented by the urban population living in households with at least one of the characteristics: lack of access to improved water supply, lack of access to improved sanitation, overcrowding (three or more persons per room), and dwellings made of non-durable materials. In the Kenya case, the proportion of urban population without access to secure tenure is also used.

Slum households suffer from one or multitude of the following conditions: low or no improved drinking water, low or no improved latrine, overcrowding, makeshift/temporary housing, and insecure housing tenure. The main performance indicators are therefore the proportion of people with access to improved sanitation, proportion of people with access to secure tenure, and the proportion of people in permanent housing/dwelling. Monitoring of water and sanitation coverage, within the framework of Target 10 is closely linked to monitoring of slums, under Target 11. The interface of the two targets is rooted in the operational definition of slums.



A woman buys water from one of the several water kiosks in the country

7.4.1 The Population Problem in Relation to Slum Formation

According to 2001 estimates, 31.6% of the world's urban population lived in slums, out of which Africa contributed 20%. The 1999 Kenya National Population and Housing census recorded the population at 28,159,922, with urban areas accounting for 34.5%. The number of dwelling units was 10.4 million out of which 81.5% were in the rural areas. The total number

of households was 6,335,295, with 1,602,044 in urban areas or 25% of the national total. The average number of rooms per dwelling unit was 1.74, with 1.65 rooms in the urban areas. The average number of persons per room (a measure of congestion) was 1.55 at the national level and 1.72 in the urban areas, indicating higher congestion in urban areas. In the urban areas, 58.9% of the households occupied single rooms, mainly due to high rents associated with dwelling units with two or more units.

The 1999 Population and Housing Census recorded a mean household size of 4.4 persons, with 4.8 in the rural areas and 3.4 in the urban areas. Given the average household size in Kenya (4.4), the minimum appropriate and decent size of housing is a two-room dwelling. This is based on the internationally registered average of two persons per room. In view of this, congestion in residential housing is mostly experienced in urban areas and more particularly in slums and informal settlements as opposed to rural areas. The average household size in urban areas was 3.4 in 1999, and yet 60% of urban households lived in single rooms.

Table 7.2: Households Formation Rates

	No. of Households		Annual Growth Rate (%)
	1989	1999	
Kenya	4,343,044	6,335,295	1.653
Kenya Urban	976,849	1,602,044	2.085
Kenya Rural	3,366,155	4,733,251	1.519

Source: Kenya 1999 Population and Housing Census Analytical Report Volume X

In urban planning and service provision, households are normally the main units of consideration. The annual rate of growth of households (household formation rate) is therefore pertinent in development planning strategies in order to improve the services in tandem with household growth.

Housing shortage is more acute in urban areas than in rural areas. For instance in 1999, the housing stock in Kenya stood at 10.4 million dwelling units, out of which 19.5% were in urban areas and 81.5% in rural areas. The definition of a dwelling unit was a place of abode or residence occupied by one or more households with a private entrance, and is used by a household for sleeping, eating and entertaining guests.

While the housing stock is concentrated in rural areas, the quality of housing especially the level of services is better in urban areas than in rural areas. For instance while only 12% of households in urban areas had mud/wood walls, over 50% of rural households had mud/wood walls; 74.7% of urban households had access to piped water compared with only 14.9% of rural households; 27.4% of urban households were connected to main sewer compared with only 1% of rural households; and 32.1% of urban households were connected to electricity compared to only 1.9% for rural households.

Recent statistics indicate that the majority of people in urban areas do not own homes as the level of owner-occupancy has been declining. The housing problems in urban areas are also closely linked to the rural-urban migration in search of better economic prospects. This had been exacerbated by high unemployment levels, low investment in housing and infrastructure development by the public sector, high cost of finance, and limited availability or lack of serviced land.

7.4.2 Trends in Slum Formation

In 1999, an estimated 34% of the Kenyan population lived in urban areas, and 71% of this urban population lived in slums. The proportion of the urban population with access to a safe water source is estimated at 87%, improved sanitation at 53%, sufficient living area at 78%, and durable housing at 80%. The development of housing has not kept pace with changes in household characteristics, especially in the urban areas.

Preliminary unpublished results from a slum mapping exercise in June 1992 indicated that 30%, 35% and 30% of people live in slums in Nairobi, Kisumu and Mombasa, respectively. The results of the mapping exercise were based on the definition of a slum as a settlement that displays poor conditions in terms of access to water, sanitation and electricity; materials used for housing construction; and congestion resulting from lack of/non-adherence to planning and lack of security of tenure. The definition of slum population used therefore influences the estimates obtained. In addition, the population of some urban areas, especially Nairobi, is higher during the day than at night due to the influence of the dormitory towns such as Ngong, Athi River, and Ruiru.

Table 7.3: Kenya Urban Slums Statistics

Year	National population (million)	Urban population (million)	Slum population (million)	Per cent urban	Slum population as per cent of urban population	Urban population with access to Safe water source (%)	Urban population with access to improved sanitation	Urban population with access to durable housing
1999	29	10	7	34	70	75	32	88
2001	31	11	8	34	71	87	53	80
2005	35	13	9	36	71	59	42	-

Source: Kenya 1999 Population and Housing Census Analytical Report Volume X, UN-HABITAT Kenya 2001 Population and Housing Statistics, World Development Indicators database for Kenya, April 2006

7.4.3 Challenges

- Slums are typical areas where all millennium development goals can be addressed. This is one of the most difficult of the millennium targets to operationalize partly due to the very general nature of the goal that covers all aspects of human settlements and given that data on housing inadequacy in Kenya is rather limited.
- The housing sector has over the years suffered from serious data gaps. The 1999 Population and Housing Census partly addressed this data problem although the Census could only provide benchmark data that requires to be enriched by further statistical surveys in the housing sector. The Government should institutionalize a monitoring and evaluation system based on performance measures, monitoring and reporting, evaluation, reviews, research, best practices, redesign and improvements.
- Since urban areas are faced with serious housing shortages, the proliferation of slums and informal settlements and the construction of unauthorized buildings including extensions in formal estates have attempted to fill the void. Although unauthorized housing accommodates many urban residents, it has contributed to the over-stretching of services such as sewerage systems, water, roads and other social and recreational facilities.
- Large sums of money will be required for operational activities such as community mobilization and organization, construction of physical and social infrastructure, shelter improvement, environmental and solid waste management, and support to vulnerable and disadvantaged groups. According to the Kenya MDG Needs Assessment Report 2006, the total cost of all the phases of implementation at current market prices was estimated at KSh 884 billion (US\$ 11 billion).
- Attempts to upgrade slums have been limited by lack of adequate land and complexities of slum settlements especially as regards informal tenure arrangements. There is limited land space to cater for all residents within the slum settlements and scarcity of land for relocation where necessary.

Their high densities, haphazard developments, lack of planning, poor housing, lack of infrastructure, and their religious, cultural and political inclinations are some of the conditions that pose a challenge in proposing the type of tenure that can best fit their situation.

7.4.4 Ongoing Interventions

The Kenya Slum Upgrading Programme (KENSUP) is a key core poverty programme aimed at addressing the urban slum challenge affecting the majority of the urban population.



Kibera slums in Nairobi

7.4.4.1 Kibera Decanting Site Housing Scheme

In order to upgrade the Kibera slums, it is necessary to relocate sections of the community (in phases) to a decanting site in order to free up way-leaves for infrastructural services so that construction works in the main project area can progress smoothly. The Lang'ata decanting site was identified as a suitable holding ground for the residents who will have to be relocated. The site is located at Lang'ata across the slum settlement adjacent to the Raila village. It measures 2.00 hectares. Construction of 17 blocks of five-storey high rise flats totaling 600 three-roomed self contained units is ongoing.





Construction at Kibera decanting site

7.4.4.2 Kibera Access road

The Ministry of Housing is constructing a 12 meters wide access road to bitumen standards across Kibera slum starting from Soweto East Village in order to open up the settlement, improve accessibility, sanitation and security. This will facilitate subsequent development initiatives in the settlement. The construction comprises 6m wide bitumen standards carriageway, 2 meters wide footpath on each side, 1 meter wide drains on both sides (between the carriageway and the footpath) and street lighting.

7.4.4.3 Mavoko Sustainable Neighbourhood Programme (SNP)

Since October 2007, some 470 housing units and associated physical and social infrastructure are being developed in Mavoko/Athi River on a 21.64 hectares piece of land set aside for the Sustainable Neighbourhood component under KENSUP. This is a Government-led project while another 21.64 hectares of land will be developed by UN-HABITAT under a self-help housing concept for slum residents in Mavoko.

7.4.4.4 Mombasa KENSUP Component

Mombasa Municipality is engaged in rapid intervention slum upgrading by installation of critical social facilities as part of the up-scaling and expansion of KENSUP activities countrywide. Construction of critical social infrastructure comprising a boundary wall, primary school, one health centre, connecting road, water reticulation and street lighting at Ziwa-la-Ngombe Informal Settlement is ongoing and the works are expected to be completed in 2008.

7.4.4.5 Kisumu KENSUP Component

Kisumu has embarked on rapid intervention slum upgrading by installation of critical social facilities and physical infrastructure as part of the up-scaling

and expansion of KENSUP activities countrywide. The component consists of construction of critical social infrastructure comprising classrooms, health centre early childhood development units, incinerator, rehabilitation of social hall and market centers, and upgrading of roads with associated external works in slum settlements in Kisumu.

7.4.4.6 Kibera Slums Spine Road

A 4.26 km spine road and associated infrastructure are proposed to be constructed parallel to the railway line, across Kibera. The proposed physical infrastructure on the spine road includes roads and walkways, storm water drainage, water reticulation, street and security lighting infrastructure, sewerage infrastructure, business stalls, bus stops, public toilets, and liquid and solid waste management facilities.

7.4.4.7 Formation of Housing Cooperatives at Kibera and Mavoko

KENSUP envisages use of housing cooperatives as the means by which community funds will be mobilized, define ownership and general tenure arrangements. The formation of cooperatives in both Mavoko and Kibera by the Ministry of Cooperative Development and Management is already in progress. Five housing cooperatives have been formed and registered in Mavoko and four in Soweto, Kibera.

7.4.4.8 Capacity Building and Communication Strategy

SIDA-Kenya is currently supporting KENSUP in capacity building and communication for the institutions under the Programme. Capacity needs and communication gaps have been identified and are currently under implementation.

7.4.4.9 Kenya Slum Upgrading, Low Cost Housing and Infrastructure Fund (KENSUF)

The fund has been established as a central depository of all mobilized financial resources for slum upgrading. These include funds from donors, CBOs, private sector and Government budgetary allocations. The regulations governing the fund were gazetted in December 2006.

7.4.4.10 Other KENSUP Community Projects

As a nucleus to coordinate all slum upgrading activities, KENSUP is working in close liaison with stakeholders, especially local authorities and civil society. Currently, the active areas/projects include (a) WATSAN – UN-HABITAT initiative in water, sanitation and solid waste management; (b) Umande Trust – water and

sanitation for the urban poor (WSUP), Kibera; (c) Safer Nairobi Initiative – a playground leveling project by Undugu Society; (d) Kariobangi Social Welfare housing project; and (e) Thika Municipality - a water supply and sewerage project at Kiandutu Informal Settlement.

7.4.4.11 Low-income Housing under National Housing Corporation

The National Housing Corporation has several proposed low-income housing projects in various locations in the country meant to ease the demand for low-cost housing and prevent new slum formations in urban areas. The schemes include mortgage, tenant purchase, site and service, rental housing, and in-fills.

7.4.4.12 Programme Up-scaling and Expansion

Up-scaling and expansion of the Programme nationally will be undertaken in the following manner: Phase I will cover the major towns and will be implemented during the first ten years of the programme. The major towns which includes Nairobi and its dormitory towns (Ruiru, Thika, Ong’ata Rongai and Mavoko), Mombasa, Kisumu, Nakuru and Eldoret, house approximately 75% of the urban residents in Kenya. The second phase will cover all other Municipalities in the country, while the third phase will cover all other towns in country that have town councils.

The programme is currently being expanded to cover all the other five municipalities in the country in which the provincial administrative headquarters are domiciled. The implementation will initially involve rapid installation of critical social and physical infrastructure. The implementation strategy outlines the following modes of slum upgrading: redevelopment comprising high rise blocks where there are existing high densities; site and service with core units to be incrementally upgraded; provision of serviced residential plots with secure tenure and a slab; and provision of serviced residential plots with secure tenure.

7.4.5 Policy Recommendations

The mission of the KENSUP programme entails upgrading existing slums and preventing the sprouting of new ones. To prevent development of new slums, the following approaches should be undertaken:

- Proactive infrastructure planning and provision to meet the challenges of rapid urbanization (transportation systems, water and power supply, residential land and housing for all income groups, etc.)
- Accord priority to housing and human settlements through Central and Local Government budgetary, legislative and other measures to ensure that urban housing and services provision are in tandem with urban housing needs and demand, particularly for low and middle income groups.
- Formulation and implementation of national policies that address factors that constrain housing supply e.g. improved access to land and finance, flexible building and construction standards and materials, enforcement of planning and zoning regulations, and improvement of urban employment and incomes generation opportunities for low income groups.
- Community education and capacity building on modalities for self-reliance in livelihoods and environmental improvement and management;
- Encouraging parallel slum upgrading and prevention initiatives in urban areas where there is no ongoing ‘direct engagement’ under KENSUP. This would be in recognition of the fact that national slum upgrading and prevention cannot be approached in a linear fashion.
- Coordination of activities of all actors involved in slum upgrading activities to fast-track the process of upgrading and avoid duplication.





Goal 8: Develop Global Partnership for Development

8.1 Targets and Indicators

Target 8 A: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system (includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction – both nationally and internationally)

Indicator for Monitoring Progress:

- Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from Kenya admitted free of duty
- Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products, textiles and clothing from developing countries

Target 8.D: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term

Indicator for Monitoring Progress:

Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services

Target 8 F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies especially information and communication

Indicators for Monitoring Progress:

- Telephone lines per 100 population
- Cellular subscribers per 100 population
- Internet users per 100 population

8.2. Trade and Market Access

8.2.1 Situation Analysis

Various reforms have been undertaken to enhance local and external trade. The reforms are aimed at stimulating trade expansion and industrial growth coupled with increased Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). This will foster local as well as international linkages that will encourage capital inflows, transfer of skills and technology, wealth creation, and poverty

reduction among other benefits. Policy initiatives in trade include formulation of Private Sector Development Strategy (PSDS) and national trade and industrial policies to enable the country to achieve her development aspirations envisaged in the Vision 2030. These measures are expected to accelerate the realization of the MDGs by 2015.

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) and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), 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 further demonstrated by her active participation in the World Trade Organization (WTO), specifically the adoption of tariff bounds and the removal of Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs).

Kenya has acceded to the East African Customs Union protocol which came into effect from 1st January 2005. The protocol established a Common External Tariff (CET) with a three band structure to be applied uniformly in three phases. The EAC Customs Union also provides for internal tariff elimination applied asymmetrically among member states. In addition, the country is a member of the COMESA free trade area, which came into force in 2000 and anticipates joining the COMESA Customs Union. Further, Kenya under the EAC configuration signed the Interim EAC-EU Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) Framework Agreement with the European Union (EU) in November 2007 in order to sustain the preferential market access to the EU. This is aimed at gradually removing barriers to trade between EU and ACP states and also enhance trade and economic cooperation.

The extension of AGOA trade arrangement to the year 2015 will enhance the growth of the textile industry in Kenya and create more employment opportunities because it is labour-intensive in nature. The formation of Cotton Development Authority will

foster the development of cotton farming in Kenya which will design incentives to encourage large scale cotton farming. This sector is therefore key in poverty alleviation and contributes towards the achievement of the MDGs.

8.2.2 Trends in Kenya's External Trade

International trade has become increasingly important to Kenya's economy. In 2006, the value of domestic exports increased by 8.7%, while the value of imports grew by 17.7%. Although the total value of exports to the African region reduced by 10.3% in 2006, the region continued to be a leading exports destination. The African region and European region accounted for 43.2% and 26.1% of total exports, respectively. In 2006, total exports to the European Union grew by 4.7% compared to 2005. In 2006, the share of exports to the East African Community (EAC) accounted for 42.6% of the total exports to Africa. On the other hand, exports to the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) decreased by 16.2% to register an overall market share of 69.7% in 2006.

The value of imports from African countries increased by 1.1% in 2006 while imports from EU increased by 23.15%. Imports from the EAC region grew by 22.7% in 2006 compared to a growth of 49% in the previous year. In 2006, the imports from COMESA grew by 12.2%.

countries have committed themselves in principle to duty free and quota free imports from least developed countries. However, further meaningful reduction will require considerable political determination.

8.2.3 Good Governance in Trade for Poverty Alleviation

The Government is committed to good governance and particularly in creation of a favourable investment environment that will spur trade and industrial development in Kenya. The National Trade and Industrial Policies identifies the trade and industrial legal frameworks to be undertaken by 2009 in order to improve the management of trade and industrial development from production through value addition to exports. This is founded on the premise that competitiveness of Kenya's products locally and internationally emanates from creation of a competitive industrial base. In this way, Kenya seeks to deepen her trade and investment gains at local, regional and international markets. Trade and industrial sectors therefore will accelerate the realization of the Millennium Development Goals particularly on poverty alleviation and strengthening global partnerships for development.

8.2.4 Indicator for Monitoring Progress

- Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products, textiles and clothing from developing countries

Table 8.1: Proportion of Developed Country Imports from Kenya Admitted Duty Free

Year	Total Traded Value (000 US\$)	Free Trade Value (000 US\$)	Ratio (%)
2000	125,055	113,253	90.56
2001	132,583	118,317	89.24
2002	146,931	124,322	84.61
2003	172,473	141,412	81.99
2004	214,516	208,060	96.99
2005	230,591	222,103	96.32
2006	247,534	243,306	98.29

Source: International Trade Centre/UNCTAD/WTO

Kenya has increased its share of free trade value in the recent past. An estimated 90.56% export value entered developed countries markets duty free in 2000. The figure dropped to 81.99% in 2003 and rose to 98.29% in 2006. However, the greatest impediment to Kenya's access to developed country markets are the Non Tariff Barriers (NTBs) among others. A major objective of the ongoing negotiations in the World Trade Organization is to further reduce such trade barriers, as developed

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 by MFN have decreased from 6.05% in year 2000 to 5.85% in 2003 and rose to 6.16% in 2005. The average tariff imposed to Kenya agricultural products under the PT decreased from 3.02% in year 2000 to 1.70% in 2004 and rose to 2.09% in 2005 while the average tariffs imposed on Kenyan clothing by MFN decreased from 12.18% in year 2000 to 11.02% in 2005 while those imposed under PT has reduced from 7.37% in year 2000 to 2.17% in 2005.

The average tariffs imposed on Kenyan textile products by MFN decreased from 7.63% in year 2000 to 6.72% in 2005 while the average tariff imposed under



preferential treatment decreased from 4.50% in year 2000 to 3.76% in 2004 and rose to 4.04% in 2005.

8.2.4 Challenges

- Inefficient supply chain.
- Inadequate human and financial resources.
- Informal and fragmented enterprises.
- Limited coordination among agencies responsible for implementation of sectoral policies.
- Low value addition on products.
- Weak science, technology and innovation systems.
- Limited Research and Development activities.
- Inadequate capacity to meet quality and standards requirements.
- Low product and market diversification.
- Slow pace in the development of infrastructure including roads, information and communication technology, and railways.
- Poor investment environment due to stringent business regulations.
- Increased rural-urban migration.
- Rapid population growth.
- Unfair competition from counterfeit, contraband and substandard goods
- Market access constraints.
- High cost of energy.
- The impact of HIV/AIDS on business.

8.2.5 Policy and Legal Reforms in the Trade and Industry Sectors

The policy and legal reforms in the trade and industry sectors include:

- Vision 2030: Identifies manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade as among key sectors that will enable Kenya achieve the status of a Newly Industrialized Country by the year 2030.
- National Trade Policy: Expected to spur trade at national, regional and international levels. It provides a policy framework for the development of informal trade, retail trade, wholesale and distribution trade, international trade, trade in services and electronic trade.
- National Industrial Policy: This is intended to accelerate the pace of industrialization in Kenya over the medium term through production of value added and diversified products that are competitive both locally and internationally. It identifies sectors earmarked for development including agro-processing, agro-machinery and electronics.
- Trade and Manufacturing Sector Medium Term Plans 2008-12: gives a prioritized programme based

implementation plan and forms the first phase of the implementation of the Vision 2030.

- Master Plan for Kenya's Industrial Development: Identified sectors where Kenya has both comparative and competitive advantage such as agro-processing and therefore forms part of the implementation of the National Industrial Policy.
- Private Sector Development Strategy (PSDS): Expected to spur private sector development as the engine of economic growth through creation of an enabling environment for trade and investment.
- Established the Business Regulatory Reform Unit (BRRU) to fast track on the regulatory reforms for business activity in Kenya that culminated in the development of an Electronic Registry (E-Registry) which is an inventory of all legal and enforceable business licences, regulation and/or registration.
- Bilateral, regional and multilateral trade and investment negotiations e.g. ACP-EU Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA), AGOA, etc.
- Promotion of international trade fairs and hosting of international investment conferences.
- Enactment of the investment code that established the Kenya Investment Authority (KIA), a one-stop-shop which has contributed in making Kenya a preferred investment destination.
- Introduction of community policing to enhance the security situation in the country.

8.2.6 Policy Recommendations

- Finalize the Public Private Partnership Policy.
- Establish a decentralized/ networked one-stop shop for licensing and taxation.
- Decentralize business registration to the districts.
- Enact Trade Development Act to provide a legal and institutional framework to support trade development in Kenya.
- Strengthen Trade Support Institutions (TSIs) to analyse and disseminate trade information to exporters.
- Promote formalised business linkages between traders and manufacturers.
- Establish credit guarantee schemes from the mobilized savings by micro-finance institutions.
- Establish trade policy institute to undertake monitoring of trade trends, and strengthen trade policy formulation and negotiations skills.
- Establish marketing and distribution channels in foreign markets.
- Establish an Export Development Fund and guarantee scheme to cover risks faced by exporters, and facilitate export market development.

- Establish commercial offices in the identified strategic markets.
- Establish a network with Kenya's Diaspora to assist in marketing Kenya's products.
- Formulate a national Market Development Policy and a five-year Market Development Strategy.
- Review Cap. 265 of the laws of Kenya to reflect current policy changes.
- Review the whole institutional framework relating to market development.
- Additional financial resources to productive sectors such as Ministries of Trade.
- Devise an incentive regime that will facilitate regional economic balance through decentralization of industries from major towns to rural areas.
- Increase allocation of funds to boost the existing credit schemes to enhance trade and credit finance.
- Enhance capacity building through skills acquisition and provisions of modern equipment in order to improve productivity, etc.

8.3 Debt Sustainability and Foreign Direct Investment

8.3.1 Official Development Assistance (ODA)

Judging from the pace of progress towards meeting the MDGs in Kenya, it is important to note that the internal efforts to attain the MDGs must be supported by the international community in terms of finance, access to markets, and removing the burden of external debt. Despite an increment in Official Development Assistance (ODA) commitments, Kenya has experienced a general decline in the disbursement rate, which has led to a decline in the share of development expenditures financed by development partners. This decline has been occasioned by delays in payments and conditionality on procurements. As such, financing of MDGs is still a challenge in Kenya. During the Millennium Declaration (2000), the Monterrey Conference on financing development (March 2002), the World Summit on Sustainable Development (September 2002) and the Global Conference on Scaling Up Poverty Reduction (May, 2004), developed countries were urged to increase their funding towards the MDGs, and specifically to make concrete efforts to achieve the target of 0.7% of their Gross National Income as ODA to developing countries.

At the Third United Nations Conference on least developed countries, developing countries were encouraged to build on progress achieved in

ensuring that ODA is used effectively to help achieve development goals and targets. As at the end of 2003, only 5 out of the 23 OECD largest donors had attained the target. If the donor countries would have delivered on the Global ODA commitment, aid would be US\$ 165 billion a year, which is about three times the current level and above the current estimate that is needed to achieve the MDGs. At the Monterrey Conference, donors promised an increase of US\$ 18.5 billion per annum in aid. However, between 2002 and 2003, aid increased by less than US\$ 2 billion. The July 2005 G8 meeting also resolved to double the level of ODA by 2010.

The experience in Kenya is that debt servicing does not leave sufficient resources to implement the MDGs. Consequently, it is impossible to achieve all the MDGs without addressing the debt burden and the unfair trading practices. Without significant debt cancellation the Government will continue channeling resources towards servicing the previous debt. Therefore with the international community's call to achieve the MDGs by 2015, debt sustainability criteria need to be redefined to focus on the MDGs and not merely on exports, as is the case with the Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative. In this regard, debt should be said to be sustainable if it leaves enough resources to meet the MDGs.

The main challenges include:

- Inadequate financial resources to achieve the millennium development goals.
- High volume of external debt stock and correspondingly high debt service.
- Lengthy and stringent donor requirements.
- Governance impediments such as high corruption perception and institutional weaknesses.
- Inadequate technical and human capacity and necessary equipment.
- Multiplicity of donor assistance leading to duplication and wastage.

8.3.2 Foreign Direct Investment

After a long recession, Kenya's economy is now on a recovery path. The economy has transited from the high growth path of the 1960s to a path of decline in the 1990s and early 2000s. The recovery trend began in 2003. Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew by 2.9% in 2003, 5.1% in 2004, 5.8% in 2005, 6.4% in 2006 and 7.0% in 2007 (Economic Survey, 2008). The Government gears its policies to accelerate growth towards the desired target of 10% under the Vision 2030.



The Government has strengthened private sector participation in economic activity by creating an enabling environment for the private sector to take the lead in growth creation through investment. On its part the Government has remained the facilitator by ensuring that both fiscal and monetary policies strongly support macroeconomic stability. Further, the fiscal strategy has ensured a strong revenue base and reasonable taxes on business. This, coupled with fiscal discipline inculcated in all spending units, has created efficiency gains and these have allowed an expenditure shift towards infrastructure, social sectors, agriculture, and service delivery. Monetary policy has supported a low inflation regime and providing sufficient credit to the private sector for investment in order to stimulate growth.

The Millennium Declaration called on the donor community to support developing countries through increased Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), debt cancellation, improved market access as well as transfer of technology. To date no significant improvements have been made to honour this call. As at December 2007 Kenya's public debt stock amounted to KSh 844.9 billion equivalent to 40.7% of GDP. Out of this, domestic debt constitutes KSh 438.1 billion while the external debt stock stood at KSh 406.8 billion. The debt service takes a huge chunk of resources from the national coffers, leaving inadequate funds to implement MDGs. For instance, in 2002, 2003 and July 2006-June 2007, Kenya committed KSh 29.3, 32.3 and 18.3 billion, respectively, as external debt service. This continues to have adverse effects on the growth of the economy. Thus the argument that Kenya's external debt is sustainable does not hold, when considered within the context of the other development challenges facing the country.

8.3.3 Ongoing Interventions and Policy Recommendations

The ongoing interventions include:

- Further improve tax collection and administration.
- Pursue unconditional debt cancellation initiatives.
- Improved absorption capacity of donor funds.
- Strengthen governance structure.
- Enhance capacity building for better public financial management.
- Improve business environment to encourage private sector investment.

The main policy recommendations include:

- Improve the quality of aid by de-linking it from

trade and geopolitical interests and linking it to MDGs, and making it more practicable.

- Establish a fair and equitable global trading system that is MDG-friendly and more responsive to the development needs of developing countries such as Kenya. Towards this end, Kenya's products should have fair access to the developed markets through the removal of non-tariff trade barriers by developed countries.
- G8 to consider Kenya for debt cancellation/relief for it qualifies to be a HIPC under the second and third criteria.
- Appeal for replication of Millennium Villages in the nine MDGs Districts.

8.4 Avail the Benefits of New Technologies Especially ICT

8.4.1 Situation Analysis

Due to the catalytic role of the ICT sector on economic growth, the Government of Kenya has initiated several efforts so that citizens can benefit from opportunities in the sector and develop a global partnership for development. Broad policy reforms were initiated in 1997 when the Kenya Posts and Telecommunications Corporation lost its monopoly status and was split into (a) Communications Commission of Kenya (CCK) as the regulator, (b) Telkom Kenya as the national telecommunications operator, (c) Postal Corporation for provision of postal services, (d) National Communication Secretariat for policy and advisory services, and (e) Appeals Tribunal for dispute resolution.

Table 8.2: :The Trend in Market Growth in the ICT Sector

Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Number of fixed lines	313,470	326,482	331,718	328,358	299,225	281,764	272,003	264,882
Number of mobile phone subscribers (millions)	0.180	0.4	0.9	1.6	2.24	4.6	7.5	11.4
Number of internet subscribers (millions)	-	0.2	0.4	1.0	1.05	1.4	2.7	2.7
Internet Service Providers	43	66	72	76	78	58	73	83
Licensed cyber cafes and telephone bureaus	-	-	-	51	70	90	100	1000
Private letter boxes	351,441	388,281	394,121	397,731	395,811	399,667	409,966	412,306
Licensed courier operators	21	40	52	63	74	90	105	140
Teledensity (%)	-	-	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9

Source: CCK and Economic Survey 2007 and 2008

8.4.2 Policy and Regulatory Measures in Place

Since 1997 various policy and regulatory changes have enabled the country to achieve the rapid diffusion of ICT. These include:

- The enactment of the Kenya Communication Act in 1999 that created three entities to spearhead the development of the communications sector in Kenya. These include Communication Commission of Kenya (CCK) which is the regulator, Telkom Kenya a national operator, and Postal Corporation of Kenya (PCK) to deal with postal services.
- Licensing of a second mobile operator thus bringing competition in the provision of mobile telecommunications. This has helped to push down the cost of making phone calls.
- The monopoly of Telkom Kenya as the only national fixed line operator ended on 1st July 2004. This opened a new window for new companies to enter into this market segment.
- Liberalization of VSAT services was completed by December 2004.
- Launching the National ICT policy in 2006 with a main objective of making Kenya an ICT hub and a premier location for Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) in Africa. In 2007, the Government launched ICT strategy for outsourcing and the ICT Board to oversee the development of ICT in Kenya.
- The Government published the Kenya Communications Amendment Bill 2007 which is before Parliament.
- The Ministry of Information and Communications launched the digital migration plan in 2007 and is expected to be finalized by 2015.
- The Media Act was passed by parliament and is expected to provide clear guidance on cross media ownership, licensing, ethical standards and self regulation.
- Since the liberalization of the air waves in 1990s, Kenya now has nine television stations that broadcast locally. There are also 48 licensed radio stations out of which 26 are operational. Kenyans can now tune to radios that broadcast news and information in their local dialects making radio the most popular source of knowledge in Kenya. Kenya is served by five mainstream dailies, six weekly newspapers and hundreds of other alternative media publications. Several other international dailies and those from neighboring countries can be found locally in the newsstands.
- To improve quality and access to telephony and Internet, Telkom Kenya Ltd introduced Kenstream wireless in July 2006 to compliment landline-based services. It also rolled out a broadband wireless connectivity in rural areas using Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA) and WIMAX. The corporation also completed digital expansion project, which has seen improvement in services.
- The Government was able to lower local and global telephony costs through the liberalization of international gateways.
- Interconnection rates for call between mobile and fixed, and those between mobile to mobile were reduced by 57% and 23%, respectively.

8.4.3 Challenges

- The legislative base regulating the usage of ICT is not yet comprehensive enough to warrant broad utilization of ICT in the economy.
- Public awareness about advantages and opportunities that come with the ICT is very minimal especially in the rural areas partly due to digital divide between rural and urban areas. This has led to a countrywide low level of computerization skewed in favor of urban areas.



- Low penetration of telecommunication infrastructure especially in the rural areas has contributed to a low number of Kenyans with internet connectivity.
 - Lack of electric power or other alternative power sources in the rural areas contribute significantly to the low level of ICT diffusion and worsen the digital divide between rural and urban populations.
 - The existence of few firms offering telecommunication services and low levels of competition contribute to high costs of telecommunication services.
 - The cost of telecommunications is still high especially for mobile phone services compared to per capita income.
 - The rapid technological changes in the sector pose new challenges to the legal and regulatory framework especially licensing regime.
 - Restructuring of Telkom Kenya is in the last phase and the process of identifying a strategic partner for Telkom Kenya has been finalized
 - The Government removed taxes on computers, which has enabled many Kenyans to acquire computers at a lower cost.
- The policy environment that may hinder achievement of targets include non-availability of power, lack of telecommunication infrastructure, outdated legal and regulatory framework, outdated licensing regime, and lack of universal access fund. On the other hand, the policy environment that may promote achievement of targets include favorable taxation regime, fully liberalized ICT sector policy, and good investment policy that promote the sector.

8.4.4 Ongoing Interventions

- ICT bill prepared by the Ministry of Information and Communications and forwarded to Parliament
- Construction of a submarine fiber optic cable from Mombasa in Kenya to Fujaira in United Arab Emirates (UAE) is underway
- Construction of a national fiber optic backbone infrastructure connecting Coast, Western, Eastern and North Eastern regions of the country is ongoing
- Computer assembly is being done on a pilot basis
- Promotion of business process outsourcing is being undertaken by the ICT Board
- Process of establishing Digital Villages and Call Centers at the location level ongoing

8.4.5 Policy Recommendations

- Universal access fund be established
- Reduction or abolishment of taxation of airtime telecommunication equipment and accessories
- Provision of electric power to the rural areas
- Expansion of telecommunication infrastructure to all parts of the country
- Review the existing acts or enact new ones in line with rapid changes in the ICT sector
- Further liberalize the sector to achieve full competition
- Create conducive investment climate for local/ foreign investors through incentives like tax holidays/waivers, political and macroeconomic stability, etc
- Revise the licensing regime in favor of unified licensing.



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Concepts and Definitions

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

Condom use at Last High-Risk Sex is the percentage of young people ages 15–24 reporting the use of a 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 Parliament (MP). There are a total of 210 such areas in Kenya, but Parliament consists of 222 members (210 elected and 12 nominated).

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 15–49 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 nonresidents in foreign currency, goods or services.

Dependency Ratio: The total number of persons under 15 years or over 65, divided by the total working-age population (15–64 years).

Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) Centre: A place where a group of children aged under 6 years are under the care of an adult, and are offered a structured and purposeful set of learning activities either in a formal institution or as part of a non-formal child development program. The centre could be a classroom attached to a primary school, a church, a social or special hall, a garage, backyard, someone's house or under a tree.

Gender Parity Index (GPI): Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary or 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 disparity) 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.

KESSP is a programme through which the Ministry of Education, development partners, civil society, communities and the private sector come together to support education sector development, and currently covers the period 2005–2010. KESSP fits within the framework of the Economic Recovery Strategy (ERS) of Government and has been developed through a Sector-Wide Approach (SWAP).

Levels Of Education: Groups 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 programs 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 rate, 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 is the number of women who die 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 (6 weeks) of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, per 100,000 live births, i.e. the risk a woman faces each time she gets pregnant. The maternal mortality ratio therefore incorporates obstetric risks (e.g. hemorrhage and prolonged or obstructed labour) and frequency of pregnancy (total fertility rate).

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 official school 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/AIDS is the share of women and men aged 15–24 years who correctly identify the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner), who reject 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 determined by 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 given a distance of zero), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line.

Prevalence and Death Rates associated with Malaria. Prevalence of malaria is the number of cases of malaria per 100,000 people, and death rates associated with malaria refers to the number of deaths caused 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 deviations 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 Tuberculosis cases detected and cured under Internationally Recommended TB Control Strategy: The tuberculosis detection rate is the percentage of estimated new infectious tuberculosis cases detected under the internationally recommended tuberculosis control strategy. DOTS combines five elements—political commitment, microscopy services, drug supplies, surveillance and monitoring systems and use of highly efficacious regimes—with direct observation of treatment. The cure rate is the percentage of new, registered smear-positive (infectious) cases that were cured or in which a full course of DOTS was completed.

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 National Consumption is the income that accrues to the poorest fifth of the population.

Special Needs Education: Educational intervention and support designed to address special education needs. However, a large proportion of disabled children are in fact educated in institutions of the regular system.

Theoretical Entrance Age is the age at which pupils or students would enter a given program or level of education assuming they had started at the official entrance age for the lowest level of education, had studied full-time throughout and had progressed through the system without repeating a grade or skipping a grade.

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 reaching the age of five, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates.

Vocational or Technical Education: Education mainly designed to lead participants to acquire the practical skills, know-how and understanding necessary for employment in a particular occupation or trade or class of occupations or trades. Successful completion of such programs normally leads to a labour-market relevant vocational qualification recognized by the competent authorities in the country.



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