

# KENYA'S DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND ROADMAP

HARNESSING THE POTENTIAL OF YOUNG PERSONS FOR DEVELOPMENT

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT



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June 2017

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AGPO Access to Government Procurement Opportunities

ASRH Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health

AU African Union

AYFS Adolescents Youth Friendly Services
BPO Business Processing Outsourcing

COGs Council of Governors

CPR Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
CSOs Civil Society Organizations
CSR Corporate Social Responsibility

DD Demographic Dividend

DHMIS Health Management Information System

FGM Female Genital Mutilation

FP Family Planning

HFCK Housing Finance Company of Kenya

IGADD Inter-Governmental Authority on Drought and Desertification

KAIS Kenya AIDS Indicator Survey

KAM Kenya Association of Manufacturers

KCB Kenya Commercial Bank

KDHS Kenya Demographic and Health Survey

KEPSA Kenya Private Sector Alliance

KICD Kenya Institute of Curriculum Development

KNBS Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KSPA Kenya Service Provision Assessment

LPO Local Purchase Order
LSO Local Supply Order

MDAs Ministries, Departments and Agencies

MoA Ministry of Agriculture
MoE Ministry of Education

MoEACLSS Ministry of East African Community, Labour, and Social Services

MoFA Ministry of Foreign Affairs

MoH Ministry of Health

MolCNG Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government

MoICT Ministry of Information Communication Technology
MoPYG Ministry of Public Service, Youth and Gender Affairs

MoSC Ministry of Sports and Culture

NAYS National Adolescents and Youth Survey

NCPD National Council for Population and Development
PPND Population Policy for National Development

PPP Public Private Partnership
RH Reproductive Health

TICAD Tokyo International Conference on African Development

TVET Technical and Vocational Education Training

USAID United States Agency for International Development

Y-MAP Youth in Modern Agriculture Project
YMCA Young Men Christian Association
YWCA Young Women Christian Association

#### **Foreword**

Kenya's long term development blueprint, the Kenya Vision 2030, envisages a rapidly industrializing middle income country whose citizens enjoy a high quality of life. This vision was built on the premise that Kenya will make rapid progress in the social, economic and political sectors between the year 2008 and 2030. Since the blueprint was launched in 2008, a lot has been achieved in these sectors though there are many challenges that need to be overcome for the vision to be actualized.

One of the critical challenges that Kenya faces is ensuring that the large population of youth are healthy, educated, skilled, and actively engaged in economic activities. A significant number of young persons in the country lack education and skills that will enable them access employment and income opportunities. Others have health problems associated with their reproductive health choices. These challenges need to be addressed if the country's youth are to contribute to the achievement of Kenya Vision 2030.

The attainment of a demographic dividend provides a good opportunity for developing countries to address the myriad of problems that young people face. This concept provides a pathway through which a country can harness the potential of its youth for faster socio-economic development and improvement in the quality of life for all citizens. The Africa Union has embraced this concept and is advocating for countries on the continent to take up the same. In this regard the African Union developed a multi-sectoral demographic dividend roadmap in 2016. The purpose of the roadmap is to guide countries in identifying their respective priority activities that will enable them attain a demographic dividend.

In 2016, Kenya began the process of domesticating the African Union roadmap. This process was completed in May 2017. The Kenya demographic dividend roadmap contains identified priority activities under the following sectors; health and wellbeing, education and skills development, employment and entrepreneurship, and rights, governance and youth empowerment. These activities will be incorporated in the Medium Term Plan III (2018 – 2022) and the 2nd County Integrated Development Plans (2018 – 2022) as part of the process of actualizing the Kenya Vision 2030. It's my hope that this roadmap will contribute further to improving the socio-economic wellbeing of Kenyans.

MWANGI

Hon. Mwangi Kiunjuri; EGH, MGH Cabinet Secretary Ministry of Devolution and Planning

#### **Acknowledgements**

The development of the Kenya Demographic Dividend roadmap was spearheaded by the National Demographic Dividend Steering Committee that was constituted in May 2016. Through the guidance of this multi-sectoral committee, a technical sub-committee was appointed to develop the roadmap which was finally approved by the national committee in February 2017. This document was then presented to Principal Secretaries responsible for the relevant sectors in May 2017 for their approval.

The National Council for Population and Development is grateful for the contribution made to the development of this document by the following members of the National Demographic Dividend Steering Committee; Joseph Mukui – State Department of Planning and Statistics , George Kichamu – NCPD, Joseph Komu – State Department of Agriculture, Dr. Marsden Solomon - FHI360, Catherine Ndei - NCPD, Angeline Siparo – Population Reference Bureau, Joyce Kyalo - Palladium HP+, Grace Miheso - USAID Kenya, Biset Ndombi – Centre for Studies on Adolescents, Stephen Obiro – Federation of Kenya Employers, Mathew Nyamu – Ministry of Industry, Dr. Philemon Kiprono – State Department of Interior, Henry Mwaura – State Department of Planning and Statistics, Patricia Chamia – Inter Religious Council of Kenya, Dr. O.A. Omar – Ministry of Health, Dr. Eliya Zulu – AFIDEP, John K. Obalah – Kenya National Union of Teachers, Colette Aloo – Population Reference Bureau, Irene Muhunzu – NCPD, Francis Kundu – NCPD, Cecilia Kimemia – UNFPA , Emily Maina – Ministry of Education, Samuel Ogola – Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, Phares Mugo – KIPPRA and Reinhard Rutto - NCPD.

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Dr. Josephine Kibaru-Mbae, OGW Director General

National Council for Population and Development

#### 1. Introduction

In recent years, the demographic dividend, which is defined as the temporary opportunity to achieve rapid socio-economic development occasioned by a decline in fertility levels and strategic investments in key sectors, has been fronted as a solution to the myriad of problems being experienced by developing countries. This is drawn from the experience of the "Asian Tigers" and the newly industrialized countries in Asia that have successfully achieved high levels of income and a much better quality of life for its citizens. In response to these experiences, the African Union has recognized the harnessing of the demographic dividend as an opportunity for African countries to address its development challenges which include high unemployment levels, high incidence of poverty, forced migration by inhabitants of the continent in search for better opportunities abroad, low education levels, high mortality and morbidity incidences, and criminal activities among the youth. The African Union Agenda 2063 seeks to position the continent towards realizing the "Africa We Want". It envisages a continent that is globally competitive and its inhabitants enjoying a high quality of life. In January 2014, the African Union called on the African countries to recognize the demographic dividend in their respective development efforts. This was followed by the African Union adopting a common position on the Post 2015 Development Agenda that eventually resulted in the inclusion demographic dividend in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Further to this, the African Union came up with the theme "Harnessing the Demographic Dividend through investments in Youth" for the year 2017. The objectives of this theme are two fold, first to help in expediting the implementation of demographic dividend initiatives in Africa, and second to develop a roadmap with key deliverables and milestones to guide Member States on concrete actions to be undertaken in 2017 and beyond. In preparation for 2017, the African Union developed a demographic dividend roadmap that member states are expected to domesticate.

This Kenyan demographic dividend roadmap is a domestication of the African Union roadmap whose aims and objectives tie in well with Kenya's Vision 2030 development blue print that aspires to achieve higher incomes and a better quality of life for all its citizens. The African Union roadmap also harmonizes with the goal of Kenya's Population Policy for National Development (PPND) which seeks to match the population growth with the available resources. The complementarity of the African Union roadmap to Kenya's development agenda inspired the development of this roadmap.

#### 2. Background

Earnest efforts by Kenya to consciously harness the demographic dividend began in 2013 when the Government, through the National Council for Population and Development, was supported by USAID through Futures Group (now Palladium), to model the country's demographic dividend potential. This was done using the DemDiv model, which is a generic model that had been developed by Futures Group. The model was populated with Kenyan data from various sources. This included demographic, health, education and economic data. The results of the modelling exercise showed impressive socio-economic outcomes that the country would achieve by reducing the fertility levels and making strategic investments on the health, education, economic and governance sectors. These results were summarized in a brief that was launched in June 2014. In an effort to gain a better understanding of what it would take the country to harness the demographic dividend, and in recognition of the important role that the country's 47 county governments need to play for Kenya to realize a demographic dividend, NCPD and various partners undertook the National Adolescents and Youth Survey (NAYS) in 2015. The main objective of this survey was to identify key health, education, economic and governance issues at county level that adversely affect the youth and which therefore need to be addressed for the country to harness the demographic dividend. Among the issues affecting young persons that were found by the survey are drug and substance abuse, sexually transmitted diseases, early pregnancies, school dropout, lack of skills and training, lack of employment opportunities, poverty, and low involvement in governance matters. The report recommends key actions that each county needs to undertake to harness the demographic dividend.

The need to share experiences and progress in implementing demographic dividend activities among sub-Saharan countries culminated in the convening of a regional symposium that was held in Kenya in August 2015. This symposium brought together sixteen (16) countries and various regional bodies such as African Union, IGADD, and East African Community. The forum documented the state of implementation of demographic dividend activities and concluded by emphasizing the need for such forums in future for purposes of learning and sharing best practices. Kenya's presentation at this forum included the activities being undertaken by the Youth Directorate and the National Youth Service.

In May 2016, the National Council for Population and Development constituted a National Demographic Dividend Steering Committee to spearhead the process of advocating for the implementation of demographic dividend activities in the country. The Steering Committee is made up of governmental, non-governmental, and development partner organizations. Prior to this, the Steering Committee was involved in organizing a side event on the demographic dividend in Africa at the sixth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD VI) meeting that was held in Nairobi in August 2016.

#### 3. Development of Kenya's Demographic Dividend Roadmap

The demographic dividend roadmap for Kenya was developed by NCPD under the guidance of the National Demographic Dividend Steering Committee. In August 2016 the Steering Committee gave its input to the draft version of the roadmap that had been developed by NCPD. This roadmap was thereafter presented, for further input, to the national demographic dividend forum that was held in October 2016. Using the input from the two forums, a technical team of ten members of the Demographic Dividend Steering Committee, representing each of the key demographic dividend pillars (health, education, economic, and governance), was formed to come up with the final version of Kenya's demographic dividend roadmap. The technical team held two workshops in November and December 2016 respectively. In these workshops the technical team finalized the list and costing of the priority activities to be implemented under the roadmap.

#### 4. Objectives of Kenya's Demographic Dividend Roadmap

Broadly, the main objective of this roadmap is to ensure that the country harnesses the potential of its youthful population in driving the country towards the aspirations of Vision 2030. Specifically, the roadmap seeks to;

- 1. Domesticate the African Union demographic dividend roadmap within the Kenyan context
- 2. Highlight priority actions that need to be undertaken by the country in each of the key demographic dividend sectors
- 3. Provide a guide to County Governments in coming up with County specific demographic dividend activities for funding
- 4. Provide a basis for developing an implementation plan and a monitoring and evaluation framework for demographic dividend activities in the country

#### 5. Guiding Frameworks, Principles and Values

The frameworks, principles, and values that guided the development of this roadmap are enshrined in the Constitution of Kenya (2010), Kenya Vision 2030, Population Policy for National Development, and the African Union Demographic Dividend Roadmap.

Article 10 of the Constitution of Kenya (2010) lays out the national values and principles of governance which include; rule of law, sharing and devolution of power, participation of the people, social justice, protection of the marginalized, good governance, integrity, transparency and accountability; and sustainable development. In addition to this, chapter 4 of the constitution elaborates the rights of all citizens. These rights include economic and social freedoms that encompass the right to health care services, adequate housing and sanitation, adequate food of acceptable quality, clean and safe water, social security and education.

Pursuant to the provisions of the constitution mentioned above, Kenya Vision 2030 sets out the country's development agenda that will contribute to a high quality of life for all citizens. Among the issues prioritized in Vision 2030 is the entrenchment of issue based politics in the country's development, rapid economic growth catalysed by strategic investments that create employment and income opportunities for the people, and ensuring that the social sectors including health and education effectively contribute to a better quality of life for all citizens.

The Population Policy for National Development (2012) aims to match the population growth rate with the available resources. To achieve this, the policy proposes a host of measures and strategies that will contribute to the lowering of the country's fertility level from an average of over 4 children per woman in 2012 to 2 children by 2050. Increasing the use of contraception among women of reproductive age (15-49 years) by ensuring that contraceptive commodities and services are available and accessible as well as enhancing male involvement in family planning matters is one of the key strategies for lowering the fertility levels. The policy envisages a situation where the pressure on the available resources is minimized to a level that allows for investments that will improve the country's standard of living.

With the advent of the demographic dividend concept, the African Union through its roadmap has taken the lead in advocating for and guiding countries on the continent to incorporate the demographic dividend in their development. In developing the roadmap, the African Union synthesized the key issues that have hampered the continent's development over the past decades. It is with these issues in mind that the developers of the African Union roadmap provided a framework for the domestication and incorporation of the same in the development agenda of individual countries.

### 6. Kenya Demographic Dividend Roadmap - Thematic Pillars and Activities

The demographic dividend concept focuses on four key pillars namely; health, education, economic and governance. Picking from this and incorporating the unique challenges of the African continent, the African Union roadmap came up with the following four pillars;

- a. Health and wellbeing
- b. Education and skills development
- c. Employment and entrepreneurship
- d. Rights, governance and youth empowerment

The Kenya demographic dividend roadmap borrows its pillars from the African Union roadmap. In addition, it recommends key actions that are in harmony with those recommended by the African Union and priorities in the Population Policy for National Development and other Sector Specific policies and strategies. The Kenya roadmap has included both a time frame and the institutions with the responsibility for implementation of the recommended actions. The timeframe is defined as short (1-3 years), medium (4-5 years), and long term (6 or more years).

Below is the tabulation of the recommended priority demographic dividend activities by pillar;

Pillar I: Health and Wellbeing Roadmap

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	Key Actions (Africa Road Map)	Kenya Status	Key Actions (Kenya Road Map)	Period	Responsible
1.	promote integrated adolescent and youth friendly Empo	Adolescent and Youth Friendly Services, Youth Empowerment Centres, and	Generate and disseminate county specific data on adolescent health issues on a continuous basis for decision making	Long term	MoH County Governments NCPD KNBS
		Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health Policy in place	Mainstream ASRH policy in CIDPs and county annual work plans	Short term	County Governments MoH MoDP
		provide information on availability and uptake of AYFS e.g. KDHS, KAIS, KSPA NAYS  Adolescents Youth Friendly Services	Integrate Sexual and Reproductive health into primary, secondary and tertiary level core examinable curriculum	Short term	MOH MOE
			Implement HIV and AIDS programmes to prevent new infections and support those living with HIV and AIDS	Long term	MoH NACC NASCOP County Governments
	in place	in place	Proactive engagement on ASRH issues between national and county governments	Long term	County Governments MoH NCPD
			Integrate Adolescent and Youth Friendly services in pre-service training for nurses and clinical officers	Short term	мон
			Empower the county RH teams to advocate for ASRH issues	Short term	MoH NCPD
			Continuously update the ASRH knowledge of the county RH teams	Long term	МоН

	Key Actions (Africa Road Map)	Kenya Status	Key Actions (Kenya Road Map)	Period	Responsible
2.	Ensure universal access to family	cess to family Unmet Need for	Ensure RH/FP Commodities security	Long term	MoH County Governments
	planning services	FP is 18 percent, Teenage Pregnancy is 18 percent,	Increase access of FP commodities and services	Long term	MoH County Governments
		MMR is 362/100,000	Increase CPR to 66 percent by 2030	Long term	MoH County Governments
			Set county specific targets on CPR	Short term	NCPD MoH
			Undertake targeted advocacy in Counties with low CPR	Medium term	NCPD MoH
			Conduct a study on unsafe Abortion to establish it's magnitude by 2018	Short term	MOH NCPD KNBS
			Advocate among religious and community gatekeepers at all levels to support family planning	Medium term	NCPD MoH CSOs
3.	Foster sustainable investments in health systems, including in human resources and infrastructure,	nvestments in nealth systems, ncluding in human resources and nfrastructure, with the goal of enhancing access to quality health	Strengthen midwifery services by re-instituting midwifery only diploma and degree courses at medical training institutions.	Long term	MoH County Governments
	enhancing access		Attain WHO targets on doctor/nurse patient ratio	Long term	MoH County Governments
	services for all		Foster PPP for improve Health Infrastructure	Long term	MoH County Governments
			Employ more human resource for health	Long term	MoH County Governments
		Midwifery training programme is on	Operationalize e-Health strategy	Medium term	MoH County Governments
		Norms and standards of infrastructure for development, e-Health Policy NHIF, RBF and Health Financing strategy, Global Financing Fund in place	Review of heath sector strategic plan to increase the scope on youth and adolescent health	Short term	МоН
			Implement GOK strategic documents and costed investment frameworks to institutionalise funding mechanisms in MNH and health in general	Long term	MoH, World Bank Partners in Population and Development
		Pooling of finances and resources for RMNCAH to reduce duplication of efforts and increase efficiency and sustainability of high impact interventions	Improve the HMIS data collection (completeness, accuracy and timeliness of data)	Medium term	MoH County Governments

	Key Actions (Africa Road Map)	Kenya Status	Key Actions (Kenya Road Map)	Period	Responsible
4.	Scale up the promotion and implementation of	ASRH policy, Community Health Strategy,	Advocate for implementation of family education in schools	Short term	MoH NCPD
	policies, community engagement strategies and behavioural	Age appropriate comprehensive sexuality education guidelines, 2011 Anti	Enhance Linkage between Community Health Strategy and Health Service Structure	Medium term	MoH County Governments
	to enhance the reproductive rights of women and adolescent girls and their	FGM Act, 2006 Sexual Offences Act, 2014 Children's Act, SGBV policy, 2006 Policy on alcohol and drug abuse, 2007	Upscale Community engagement on Anti FGM campaigns	Medium term	MoH, NCPD Anti FGM Board MoPYG KEWOPA
	access to sexual and reproductive	National Reproductive Health Policy, RH	Upscale implementation 2014 Children's Act	Medium term	MoEACLSS
	health education, information and services	provisions in the Constitution in place.	Enhance the enforcement of the Sexual Offences Act	Medium term	MoPYG, MoICNG
5.	Promote policies and programmes to improve child survival	Neonatal mortality – 22/ 1000, Stillbirth rate 33/1000live births, perinatal	Enhance allocation resources to improve maternal and essential new-born care	Medium term	MoH County Governments
		mortality rate 37/1000 live births, Post	Increase immunization coverage to 95%	Medium term	MoH County Governments
		Neonatal mortality  – 16 deaths, Infant	Upscale implementation of Malezi Bora	Medium term	MoH County Governments
		deaths per 1000 live births	Advocacy for exclusive breastfeeding including improvement of work place to support working mothers	Medium term	MoH County Governments
	coverage for children 12 – 23 months is 79 percent  MNH Roadmap, Curriculum on EMOC, IMCI guidelines, Child survival strategy, Malezi Bora strategy, Nutrition strategy, Post Natal Care guidelines, Free maternity services, National Health Investment Framework in place.  MNH strategic scale up plan	coverage for children 12 – 23 months is 79 percent	Implement an Integrated approach to PNC service delivery; strengthen MPDSR especially perinatal aspect	Medium term	MoH County Governments
		IMCI guidelines, Child survival	Implement integrated birth and death registration with the HMIS	Medium term	MOH County Government CVRS department
		Legislate on MNCH through an act of parliament	Short term	MoH County Government Parliament	

	Key Actions (Africa Road Map)	Kenya Status	Key Actions (Kenya Road Map)	Period	Responsible
6.	Foster inter-sectoral action for health at all levels (state and non-state) in a manner that demonstrates broad stewardship towards all actions	Joint Inter-sectoral Coordinating Committee, COGs — Committee on Health, MNH Roadmap, Youth Advisory Panel, and Youth Advisory Council in place.	Strengthen existing interagency frameworks to enhance health especially at County level	Short term	MoH County Governments
	conducive and necessary for improvement in reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent healthservices		Develop Inter County Memorandum of Understanding to enhance health resources	Short term	MoH County Governments
			Revision of the school health policy	Short term	MoH MoE
			Enhance the PPP in the health sector at national and county levels	Short term	MoH County Governments
7.	environment by empowering communities and strengthening the role of men in improving access to sexual reproductive health and	2014 National survey on male involvement in RH/FP report and Community Health Strategy in place.  Community empowerment on health programme ongoing.	Implement recommendations of the 2014 Male Involvement Survey report	Medium term	MoH, NCPD, MoPYG MoICNG
	services		Advocate for scaling up and strengthening support to Community Health Units	Short term	MoH County Governments

Pillar II: Education and Skills Development Roadmap

	Key Actions (Africa Road Map)	Kenya Status	Key Actions (Kenya Road Map)	Period	Responsible
1.	Reform curriculum of educational institutions to increase quality and relevance to labour market and national developmental needs, particularly	Review of Kenya's education system is ongoing to address the career pathways for students  Formation of sector skills advisory committees is	Speed up establishment of the occupational standards that will assist in the development of vocational and technical training	Short term	MoH NCPD
	emphasis on skills development and a greater focus on science, technology, engineering and mathematics	emphasis on skills development and a greater focus on science, technology, engineering and mathematics  Coordinated mechanism for TVET using sector-wide approach  Coordinated mechanism for TVET using sector-wide approach	Strengthen curriculum centralized bodies (TIVET CDACC, KICD, KNQA, NIDA)	Short term	MoH County Governments
			Establish competency based assessment centres	Long term	MoH, NCPD Anti FGM Board MoPYG KEWOPA
			Align teacher training with the ongoing curriculum reforms	Short term	MoEACLSS
			Undertake a national manpower needs survey	Short term	MoPYG, MoICNG
			Review and implement a TVET Curriculum design that is flexible and responsive to changing needs of the labour market. Involve the industry	Medium term	MoE, MoITC MoEACLSS
			Establish and strengthen formal industrial partnership to support in curriculum review, trainee attachment and funding towards Competence Based Education and skills training.	Short term	MoE MoEACLSS, MITC

	Key Actions (Africa Road Map)	Kenya Status	Key Actions (Kenya Road Map)	Period	Responsible
2.	Expand vocational training opportunities for skills acquisition for young people to enhance their	Revamping and popularizing of technical and vocational training institutions ongoing	Increase capacity of centralized bodies (NITA and TVETA) in term of finance, human resource, and visibility	Short term	MoE MoEACLSS
	employability (including self - employment), productivity and competitiveness	NITA established.  TVETA in collaboration with the Kenya based private sector is currently developing	Develop and implement a TVET communication and advocacy strategy to improve acceptability of TVET institutions and programmes	Short term	MoE
		and establishing occupational standards to address the skills gap.	Popularize engineering and technology programmes to attract gifted and talented students	Short term	MoE MoEACLSS
		Centre established	Reinstate and enhance subsidized vocational and technical training to increase access and participation of more youth in TVET	Short term	MoE County Governments
			Provide infrastructure support and modern equipment to TVET institutions	Short term	All relevant MDAs County Governments
			Increase the number of public TVET institutions	Medium term	MoE
			Retrain and build capacity of TVET trainers in line with the new occupational standards	Short term	МоЕ
			Improve remuneration of TVET trainers	Short term	All relevant MDAs
			Enhance collaborations and linkages between TVET institutions and industry	Short term	All relevant MDAs
			Enhance incubation programmes for TVET	Medium term	All relevant MDAs
			Create and improve structures for Income Generating Activities within TVET institutions	Medium term	All relevant MDAs
			Develop a training qualification framework for harmonizing TVET qualification	Short term	MoE MoEACLSS

	Key Actions (Africa Road Map)	Kenya Status	Key Actions (Kenya Road Map)	Period	Responsible
3.		Return to school policy after delivery for girls, Free primary Education, Free day Secondary Education in place Informal schools being supported by government Integrating special needs physical access and specialised pedagogy in primary,	Ensure no child is left behind in the education system (Establish feeder schools and rescue centres, Increase low cost boarding primary schools, mobile and shepherd schools, voucher system , enhance school-feeding programme, provision of sanitary towels and ensure all schools are child friendly, advocate against FGM and child labour)	Medium to long term	МоЕ
		secondary and TVET institutions  Collaboration with private sector to	Strengthen moulding and mentoring programmes, talent development, Guidance and Counselling	Short term	МоЕ
		enhance access to education and training e.g. HFCK, KCB, Equity Bank programmes	Undertake deliberate efforts to attract women to male dominated TVET courses and vice versa –	Medium term	MoE County Governments All relevant MDAs
		Coordination of partnerships in	Enhance the use of technology and E-learning	Short term	MoE MoICT
		education and training - ongoing	Increase support for special needs education and training	Short term	MoE All relevant MDAs
			Establish Open University	Medium Term	МоЕ
4.	Adopt a life- course approach to learning that encompasses a	Incorporation of family education into the basic education curriculum ongoing	Implement peace and national values in education programmes	Short term	MoE All relevant MDAs
	wide range of subjects and topics, including livelihood skills	Social studies incorporated in the curriculum at primary level	Inculcate professional counselling, mentorship and career services in the education system	Short term	МоЕ
		Life skills incorporated in the curriculum at secondary and tertiary levels	Establish and strengthen the innovation centres transition to actualize the skills.	Medium term	MoE MoICT
			Strengthen the internship programme and establish a formal apprenticeship program with clear guidelines and regulations.	Short term	MoPYG MoEACLSS

	Key Actions (Africa Road Map)	Kenya Status	Key Actions (Kenya Road Map)	Period	Responsible
5.	5. Establish and strengthen regional educational institutions that create learning and exchange opportunities for students across Africa	Jaramogi Oginga Odinga University – Centre for sustainable use of insects as food and feeds	Expand and strengthen the centres of excellence in tertiary institutions	Short term	МоЕ
		Egerton University – Centre for sustainable agriculture and agri- business management Moi University	Enhance the admission of foreign students to tertiary institutions in Kenya	Short term	MoE MoFA MoEACLSS
		Centre for manufacturing phytochemicals textiles and renewable energy	Encourage partnership to facilitate scholarships and exchange visits	Short term	МоЕ
		Rift Valley Technical Institute – Centre of excellence in TVET in East Africa University of Nairobi –	Twining between tertiary institutions in Kenya and foreign institutions	Medium term	МоЕ
		Centre of excellence in medicine in East Africa	Provision of financial incentives as tax exemptions and rebates to attract foreign universities, colleges and private investors	Medium term	MoE National Treasury

#### Pillar III: Employment and Entrepreneurship Roadmap

	Key Actions (Africa Road Map)	Kenya Status	Key Actions (Kenya Road Map)	Period	Responsible
1.	1. Reduce youth unemployment by 25% by 2022	Youth (15-24 years) unemployment in Kenya is 17.4% (ILO, 2014)  Youth Sector Working Group on Youth Employment in place	Reduce youth (15-24 years) unemployment to below the world average of 14% by 2022	Medium term	MoEACLSS
			Reduce unemployment among youth (18 below 35 years) by 25% by 2022	Medium term	MoEACLSS

	Key Actions (Africa Road Map)	Kenya Status	Key Actions (Kenya Road Map)	Period	Responsible
2.	Improve access to credit facilities for youth by establishing youth funds	to credit facilities are in place; Youth Enterprise establishing youth Development Fund,	Review and Strengthen performance of the various funds	Short term	MoPYG
		County Youth Funds, Privately owned funds, Affirmative National Action Social Development Fund (NGAASDF)	Review of policy framework and programmes	Short term	MoPYG
			Strengthen the coordination mechanisms and oversight for the funds	Short term	MoPYG
			Increase awareness and access to the existing funds among the target groups- countrywide	Short term	MoPYG
3.	3. Expand internships, apprenticeships and on-the-job training opportunities for women and youth  Government institutions have an annual target for internships, apprenticeships, and attaches in their performance contracts  Pilot of the Kenya Youth Empowerment Programme done in a few counties A tax rebate to Private Sector offering training opportunities to youth	Implement fully the government policy on attachments, and internship in MDAs	Short term	MoEACLSS	
		apprenticeships, and attaches in their performance contracts  Pilot of the Kenya Youth Empowerment Programme done in a few counties A tax rebate to Private Sector offering training opportunities	Countrywide rollout of the Kenya Youth Empowerment Programme	Short term	MoEACLSS
			Develop sector- specific guideline on apprenticeship in MDAs and Private sector	Short term	MoPYG MDAs Private Sector

	Key Actions (Africa Road Map)	Kenya Status	Key Actions (Kenya Road Map)	Period	Responsible
4.	Create conducive environment for Corporate Social Responsibilities with the aim of supporting youth	Various public and private entities are involved CSR for youth entrepreneurship e.g. Kenya Commercial Bank, Safaricom, Avic	Create a mechanism to recognize corporate entities engaged in CSR activities among the youth (Awards and tax incentives)	Short term	MoDP
	entrepreneurship	International Holdings, Housing Finance Corporation of Kenya, and Kenya Wildlife Services	Develop coordination mechanisms and guidelines for promotion of Corporate Social Investment in young people.	Short term	MoDP
			Compile a database of organizations involved in CSR	Short term	MoDP
			Document the extent to which CSR has contributed to youth entrepreneurship	Short term	MoDP
5.	Develop and support transformative youth development initiatives towards building entrepreneurial skills and capacities of African youth	Several business innovation and incubation centres have been established in Kenya e.g. Chandaria Business Innovation and Incubation Centre, NaiLab (Nairobi Labaratory), Technology Business Incubator, Biashara Centre, and Kenya Climate Innovation Center. Other similar institutions that have been established are National Youth Talent Academy, and Kenya Sports and Talent School.  Youth Empowerment Programme in place  About 130 Youth Empowerment Centres have been setup countrywide	Create mechanism to recognize and support institutions involved in innovation and incubation centres	Short term	MoPYG, MoDP
	or Ameeum youth		Advocate for the establishment and expansion of more innovation and incubation centres as well as talent academies at the county level.	Medium term	MoPYG MoSC County Governments MoTIC KAM KEPSA
			Align talent development programmes to the needs of the labour market	Medium term	MoEACLSS MoITC MoDP
			Commercialize innovations and enhance incubation of viable business ideas	Medium term	MoITC MoDP MoE
			Expand and fully operationalize all the existing youth empowerment centres. Establish the YECs in constituencies with none.	Long term	MoPYG County Governments

	Key Actions (Africa Road Map)	Kenya Status	Key Actions (Kenya Road Map)	Period	Responsible
6.	of young people to government procurement and	Government policy on Access to Government Procurement Opportunities (AGPO) is in force (30% of	Ensure compliance to AGPO by all public institutions by June 2018	Short term	National Treasury MoPYG
	financial services	procurement budget for Youth, Women, and PWDs) LPO and LSO financing for youth	Provide incentives to the private sector to replicate policy on access to government procurement opportunities for the youth	Medium term	National Treasury
		Secretariat for Coordination of AGPO in place	Increase awareness and access to AGPO opportunities by youths country wide	Short term	National Treasury MoPYG
7.	Invest in sectors with high job- multiplier	Ministry of ICT created showing GoK commitment to	Improve ICT infrastructure coverage in rural areas	Medium term	MoICT County Government
	effects, including Information and Communications	support ICT ICT infrastructure setup in all towns rechnology (ICT), manufacturing, regriculture and segro-industries in order to generate  support ICT ICT infrastructure setup in all towns  Youth and Women Empowerment in Modern Agriculture	Enhance utilization of Business Processing Outsourcing (BPO)	Short term	MoICT County Governments
	manufacturing, agriculture and agro-industries in order to generate employment and		Scale up initiatives that encourage youths to venture into agricultural production and agribusiness	Short term	MoA MoITC MoPYG County Governments
	spur inclusive growth.	National Accelerated Agricultural Inputs Access Programme in place	Encourage and strengthen contract farming for youth to assure marketing of their produce	Medium term	MoA MoITC MoPYG County Governments
		Special Economic Zones (Coast) and	Strengthen farm produce marketing associations	Short term	MoA MoITC County Governments
		Leather City being setup  Implementation of	Promote the use of ICT platforms to market farm produce	Short term	MoA County Governments MoICT
		plans to setup Konza Techno-City has commenced	Revive the textile and pyrethrum industries in Kenya	Medium term	MoA MoITC County Governments
	National Productivity Centre in place to encourage productivity and	National Productivity Centre in place	Hasten the setting up of Konza Techno City, Leather City, and Special Economic Zones	Medium term	MoA MoICT MoITC County Governments
		productivity and quality management	Strengthen utilization of research findings made by research institutions in the country	Medium term	MoE MoA County Governments
			Support SMEs to improve on quality and productivity levels	Short term	MoITC MoLSS County Governments KAM

Pillar IV: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment Roadmap

	Key Actions (Africa Road Map)	Kenya Status	Key Actions (Kenya Road Map)	Period	Responsible
1.	Ensure universal ratification,	the ratification of the	Review existing youth policy to reflect AYC	Short term	MoPYG
	domestication and full implementation of the African Youth	African Youth Charter	Deposit the ratification instruments with the AU	Short term	MoFA
	Charter (AYC) and the African Charter on	Present AYC to parliament for debate by December 2016	Domesticate AYC by March 2017	Short term	MoPYG
	Democracy, Elections and Governance (ACDEG) by all Member States of the	- <b>,</b>	Ratify the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance (ACDEG) by March 2017	Short term	State Law Office CSOs MolCNG MoFA
	African Union by the end of the year 2017		Conduct Civic education on ACDEG	Short term	State Law Office CSOs MoICNG
2.	Create inclusive National	Voluntary APRM ongoing	Establish State Reporting Mechanism on the ACDEG	Medium Term	State Law Office
	Implementation Mechanisms for regular and periodic	NEPAD Secretariat coordinates APRM	Country Status Report on APRM	Short Term	MoDP NEPAD Secretariat
	reporting on the implementation of the Shared Values Instruments through existing mechanisms such as the African Peer Review Mechanism and the State Reporting on the ACDEG. Also institute the regular production of the State of African Youth Report		State of Kenya Youth Report	Medium Term	MoPYG
3.	Eliminate barriers to active/effective participation of youth in nation building	The NATIONAL Youth Council has been established as the voice of the youth in	Enhance the organizational capacity of NYC to execute its mandate	Short term	MoPYG MoICNG
	including in political spaces and put in place mechanisms	Kenya.  Youth recognised	Facilitate NYC elections across the country as per NYC Act 2009	Medium term	MoPYG MoICNG County Governments
	to facilitate their meaningful participation in political parties, parliaments, judiciary, cabinets and civil service structures of Member States	as a key segment of the society in the Constitution of Kenya 2010	Establish a structured system of participation of the youth at all levels of government	Short term	MoPYG County Governments
		National Youth Policy in place	Involve the youth in the design, implementation and evaluation of policies, programmes and projects for youth	Short term	MoPYG County Governments
			Review the National Youth Policy to take account of emerging issues	Short term	MoPYG County Governments

	Key Actions (Africa Road Map)	Kenya Status	Key Actions (Kenya Road Map)	Period	Responsible
4.	Remove all discriminatory laws and limitations to full participation of young people in electoral processes through inclusive electoral laws and constitutions which foster effective diversity management	Electoral laws on regulation of elections in place	Advocate for the adoption of fair nominations processes to facilitate participation of youth in electoral processes	Short term	MoPYG
5.	Enhance the empowerment of youth through the integration of civic education in	130 Empowerment Centres have been constructed in some constituencies	Introduce civic education both into primary and secondary levels by December 2018	Short Term	МоЕ
	national educational curricula, media platforms and other channels to instil principles of Pan- Africanism, the rule of law, human rights and	Change in Modalities of electing student leaders	Establish of museums/ historical/cultural centres at the county level to promote patriotism among young people by 2022	Short Term	MoSC County Governments
	individual duties and responsibilities		Establish more Youth Empowerment Centres and ensure that the existing ones are all functional.	Long term	MoPYG County Governments
6.	Proscribe all laws posing barriers to the full exercise and enjoyment of the fundamental rights of young people to fully participate in the democratic governance processes at continental, regional, national and grassroots levels	Electoral laws prescribe inclusion and participation of the youth  Bill of Rights within Constitution of Kenya 2010 – recognition of youth as special interest group	Enhance compliance with the legal requirements for the participation of youth in democratic governance processes	Medium term	MoPYG State Law Office County Governments
7.	Review, revise, amend or abolish all laws, regulations, policies, practices and customs that have a discriminatory	Bill of Rights within Constitution of Kenya 2010 – recognition of youth and women as special interest groups	Enforcement of legal requirements against discrimination of youth and women	Short term	MoPYG State Law Office County Govern- ments
	impact on youth especially girls and young women, without distinction of any kind	Children's Act, Sexual Offenses Act, and Anti-FGM Act are in place.	Develop a plan of Action for the operationalization and dissemination of GBV Policy	Short term	MoPYG MoH CSOs
		GBV Policy in Place	Strengthen linkage with CSOs for the establishment of more rescue centres for survivors of SGBV	Medium term	CXZ

	Key Actions (Africa Road Map)	Kenya Status	Key Actions (Kenya Road Map)	Period	Responsible
8.	Strengthen independent youth formations, networks and organisation including establishment of independent youth commissions at national and local level	National Youth Council established  Numerous independent youth organisation and formations e.g. Scouts, Girl Guides, President's Award	Support independent youth organisations at the national and county levels to champion youth activities	Short term	MoPYG County Governments CSOs
	to champion youth activities	Scheme, YMCA, YWCA	Enhance coordination and collaboration among independent youth organisations	Medium term	MoPYG County Governments CSOs
9.	Institute youth leadership and empowerment trainings aimed at deepening Pan African ideals and aspirations in the youth	Learning institutions in place  Curriculum development agencies in place: KICD,  NITA, TVET-CDACC, Universities  YECs in place	Integrate Pan-African ideals and aspiration in the curriculum at all levels of learning	Short term	МоЕ
		National Youth Council in place National Youth Service (NYS) Empowerment Program	Introduce pan-African ideals and aspirations in NYS and other youth training institutions and programs	Short term	MoDP
10	Establish an annual Youth Parliament	Youth Parliament in place	Establish a functional secretariat to support the Youth Parliament	Medium term	MoPYG
			Allocate resources to support the activities of the Youth Parliament	Medium term	MoPYG

## 7. Kenya Demographic Dividend Roadmap - Costing of Thematic Pillar Activities

For the Kenya demographic dividend roadmap to be implemented, resources are required. This section provides an estimate of the financial resources that are needed to undertake each of the activities identified in the previous section. It is estimated that about Kshs 661 billion will be required to implement the priority demographic dividend activities over the 2017 – 2022 period which is also the Vision 2030 Medium Term III period. About 90 percent of this amount will go to education and skills development. Here below is the costing of the activities by each of the demographic dividend pillars;

Pillar I: Health and Wellbeing Costing

Activities under this pillar are estimated to cost Kshs 5.9 billion. The breakdown of this amount is shown below;

	Action Area	Key Activities	Implementation Period	Average Annual Costs	Overall Costs
1.	Overall Costs	Generate and disseminate county specific data on adolescent health indicators and issues on a continuous basis for decision making	2017-2022	20,000,000.00	100,000,000
		Integrate ASRH policy in CIDPs	2017-2020	30,000,000	90,000,000
		Proactive engagement on ASRH issues between national and county governments	2017-2020	50,000,000	250,000,000
		Implement HIV and AIDS programmes to prevent new infections and support those living with HIV and AIDS	2017 – 2022	1,000,000,000	5,000,000,000
		Empower the county RH teams to advocate for ASRH issues	2017-2020	50,000,000	250,000,000
		Integrate RH into primary, secondary and tertiary level core examinable curriculum	2017 – 2020	50,000,000	150,000,000
		Integrate AYFS in preservice training	2017-2022	15,000,000	75,000,000
		Train health workers on provision of AYFS	2017 - 2020	50,000,000	250,000,000

	Action Area	Key Activities	Implementation Period	Average Annual Costs	Overall Costs
2.	to family planning	Ensure RH/FP Commodity security	2017-2022	2,000,000,000	10,000,000,000
	services	Increase access of FP commodities and services	2017-2022	100,000,000	500,000,000
		Undertake targeted advocacy in Counties with low CPR including Advocacy among religious and community gatekeepers at all levels to support family planning	2017-2022	50,000,000	250,000,000
		Conduct a study on unsafe Abortion to establish it's magnitude by 2018	2019-2020		120,000,000
		Purchase of Contraceptive supplies buffer stock including permanent methods	2017-2018	500,000,000	1,000,000,000
3.	Foster sustainable investments in health systems, including in human resources and infrastructure, with the goal of enhancing access to quality health	Strengthen midwifery services by re-instituting midwifery only diploma and degree courses at medical training institutions	2017-2022	20,160,000.00	100,800,000
	services for all	Operationalize e-Health Strategy	2017-2022	5,760,000	28,800,000
		Review of heath sector strategic plan to increase the scope on youth and adolescent health	2017-2018		8,200,000
		Strengthen the HMIS data collection	2017-2022	15,000,000	75,000,000
4.	Scale up the promotion and implementation of policies, community engagement strategies and behavioural change measures to enhance the reproductive rights of women and adolescent girls and their access to sexual and reproductive health education,	Strengthen implementation of family education in schools through training teachers and developing training materials	2017-2022	241,760,000	1,208,800,000
		Strengthen the Linkage between Community Health Strategy and Health Service Structure	2017-2022	100,000,000	500,000,000
	information and services	Upscale Community engagement on Anti FGM campaigns	2017-2022	100,000,000	500,000,000

	Action Area	Key Activities	Implementation Period	Average Annual Costs	Overall Costs
5.	Promote policies and programmes to improve child survival	Enhance allocation resources to improve maternal and essential new-born care	2017-2022	100,000,000	500,000,000
		Advocacy for the MNCH Bill to Parliament to be enacted	2017 2020	8,000,000	24,000,000
		Advocacy for exclusive breastfeeding including improvement of work place to support working mothers	2017-2020	50,000,000	150,000,000
6.	Foster inter-sectoral action for health at all levels (state and nonstate) in a manner that demonstrates broad stewardship towards	Strengthen existing inter-agency frameworks to enhance health especially at County level	2019	2017 -2019	80,000,000
	all actions conducive and necessary for improvement in reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health	Develop Inter County Memorandum of Understanding to enhance health resources	2018	2018	15,000,000
		Dissemination of the school health policy	2018-2020	2018-2020	30,000,000.00
		Disseminate the ASRH Policy and guidelines	2017 -2019	30,000,000	60,000,000
		Enhance the PPP in the health sector at national and county levels	2017-2022	20,000,000	100,0000,000
7.	Create an enabling environment by empowering communities and strengthening the role of men in improving access to sexual reproductive health and reproductive rights services	Implement recommendations of the 2014 Male Involvement Survey report	2017-2019	50,000,000	100,000,000
TOI	ral				21,850,600,000

#### Pillar II: Education and Skills Development Costing

Activities under this pillar are estimated to cost Kshs 594 billion. The breakdown of this amount is shown below;

	Action Area	Key Activities	Implementation Period	Average Annual Costs	Overall Costs
1.	Reform curriculum of educational institutions to increase quality and relevance to labour market and national developmental needs, particularly through an emphasis on skills	Speed up establishment of the occupational standards that will assist in the development of vocational and technical training	2017-2020	57,000,000.00	171,000,000.00
	development and a greater focus on science, technology, engineering and mathematics	Strengthen curriculum centralized bodies (TVET CDACC, KICD, KNQA, NITA)	2017-2020	737,180,000.00	2,211,540,000.00
		Establish competency based assessment centres	2017-2020	295,600,000.00	2,956,000,000.00
		Align teacher training with the ongoing curriculum reforms	2017-2020	15,000,000,000.00	45,000,000,000.00
		Undertake a national manpower needs survey	2017-2020	15,550,000.00	15,550,000.00
		Review and implement a TVET Curriculum design that is flexible and responsive to changing needs of the labour market. Involve the industry	2017-2022	844,000,000.00	4,220,000,000.00
		Establish and strengthen formal industrial partnership to support in curriculum review, trainee attachment and funding towards Competence Based Education and skills training.	2017-2020	3,751,000,000.00	11,253,000,000.00

	Action Area	Key Activities	Implementation Period	Average Annual Costs	Overall Costs
2.	Expand vocational training opportunities for skills acquisition for young people	Increase capacity of TVETA in term of finance, human resource, and visibility	2017-2020	655,320,000.00	1,965,960,000.00
	to enhance their employability (including self - employment), productivity and competitiveness	Develop and implement a TVET communication and advocacy strategy to improve acceptability of TVET institutions and programmes	2017-2020	45,300,000.00	45,300,000.00
		Popularize engineering and technology programmes to attract gifted and talented students	2017-2020	610,000,000.00	610,000,000.00
		Reinstate and enhance subsidized vocational and technical training to increase access and participation of more youth in TVET	2017-2020	1,640,000,000.00	4,920,000,000.00
		Provide infrastructure support and modern equipment to TVET institutions	2017-2020	69,929,000,000.00	69,929,000,000.00
		Increase the number of public TVET institutions	2017-2022	43,500,000,000.00	43,500,000,000.00
		Retrain and build capacity of TVET trainers in line with the new occupational standards	2017-2020	284,250,000.00	852,750,000.00
		Improve remuneration of TVET trainers	2017-2020	465,960,000.00	1,397,880,000.00
		Enhance collaborations and linkages between TVET institutions and industry	2017-2020	3,745,000,000.00	3,745,000,000.00
		Enhance incubation programmes for TVET	2017-2022	2,200,800,000.00	11,004,000,000.00
		Create and improve structures for Income Generating Activities within TVET institutions	2017-2022	2,646,000,000.00	13,230,000,000.00
		Develop a training qualification framework for harmonizing TVET qualification	2017-2020	26,700,000.00	26,700,000.00

	Action Area	Key Activities	Implementation Period	Average Annual Costs	Overall Costs
3.	all levels and provide viable alternatives for the many young people, particularly adolescent girls, who drop out of system (Establish feeder schools and rescue centres, Increase low cost boarding primary schools, mobile	behind in the education system (Establish feeder schools and rescue centres, Increase	2017-2022	14,293,125,000	71,465,625,000
	system	voucher system, enhance school-feeding programme, provision of sanitary towels and ensure all schools are child friendly)		34,338,632,600	103,015,897,800.00
		Strengthen moulding and mentoring programmes, talent development, Guidance and Counselling	2017-2020	10,279,500,000.00	30,838,500,000.00
		Undertake deliberate efforts to attract women to male dominated TVET courses and vice versa –	2017-2022	171,500,000.00	857,500,000.00
		Enhance the use of technology and E-learning	2017-2020	77,035,400,000.00	77,035,400,000.00
		Increase support for special needs education and training	2017-2020	7,706,872,100.00	23,120,616,300.00
		Establish Open University	2017-2022	288,000,000.00	1,440,000,000.00
4.	Adopt a life-course approach to learning that encompasses a	Implement peace and national values in education programmes	2017-2020	10,279,500,000.00	30,838,500,000.00
	wide range of subjects and topics, including livelihood skills	Inculcate professional counselling, mentorship and career services in the education system	2017-2020	10,279,500,000.00	30,838,500,000.00
		Establish and strengthen the innovation centres transition to actualize the skills.	2017-2022	1,250,000,000.00	6,250,000,000.00
		Strengthen the internship programme and establish a formal apprenticeship program with clear guidelines and regulations.	2017-2020	124,000,000.00	124,000,000.00

	Action Area	Key Activities	Implementation Period	Average Annual Costs	Overall Costs
5.	Establish and strengthen regional educational institutions that create learning and exchange opportunities for students across Africa	Expand and strengthen the centres of excellence in tertiary institutions	2017-2020	559,600,000.00	559,600,000.00
		Enhance the admission of foreign students to tertiary institutions in Kenya	2017-2020	159,000,000.00	159,000,000.00
		Encourage partnership to facilitate scholarships and exchange visits	2017-2020	41,338,000.00	124,014,000.00
		Twining between tertiary institutions in Kenya and foreign institutions	2017-2022	16,036,000.00	80,180,000.00
		Provision of financial incentives as tax exemptions and rebates to attract foreign universities, colleges and private investors	2017-2022	1,500,000.00	7,500,000.00
Tota	al				593,808,513,100.00

Pillar III: Employment and Entrepreneurship Costing
Activities under this pillar are estimated to cost Kshs 53.1 billion. The breakdown of this amount is shown below;

	Action Area	Key Activities	Implementation Period	Average Annual Costs	Overall Costs
1.	Improve access to credit facilities for youth by establishing youth funds	Reduce youth (15-24 years) unemployment to below the world average of 14% by 2022	2017-2022	2,000,000.00	10,000,000.00
		Reduce unemployment among youth (18 below 35 years) by 25% by 2022	2017-2022	2,000,000.00	10,000,000.00
		Review and Strengthen performance of the various funds	2017	9,250,000.00	9,250,000.00
		Strengthen the coordination mechanisms and oversight for the funds	2017	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00
		Increase awareness and access to the existing funds among the target groups- countrywide	2017	243,250,000.00	243,250,000.00
2.	Expand internships, apprenticeships and on-the-job training opportunities for women and youth	Implement fully the government policy on attachments, and internship in MDAs	2017-2022	162,000,000.00	810,000,000.00
		Countrywide rollout of the Kenya Youth Empowerment Programme	2017	14,000,000,000	14,000,000,000.00
		Develop sector- specific guideline on apprenticeship in MDAs and Private sector	2017-2022	11,350,000.00	56,750,000.00
	Expand internships, apprenticeships and on-the-job training opportunities for women and youth	Create a mechanism to recognize corporate entities engaged in CSR activities among the youth (Awards and tax incentives)	2017-2022	670,000.00	3,350,000.00
		Develop coordination mechanisms and guidelines for promotion of Corporate Social Investment in young people.	2017-2022	11,350,000.00	56,750,000.00
		Compile a database of organizations involved in CSR	2017-2022	1,050,000.00	5,250,000.00
		Document the extent to which CSR has contributed to youth entrepreneurship	2017-2022	3,425,000.00	17,125,000.00

	Action Area	Key Activities	Implementation Period	Average Annual Costs	Overall Costs
	Develop and Support transformative youth development initiatives towards building entrepreneurial skills and capacities of African youth	Create mechanism to recognize and support institutions involved in innovation and incubation centres	2017-2022	2,920,000.00	14,600,000.00
		Advocate for the establishment and expansion of more innovation and incubation centres as well as talent academies at the county level.	2017-2022	70,500,000.00	352,500,000.00
		Align talent development programmes to the needs of the labour market	2017-2022	60,000,000.00	300,000,000.00
		Commercialize innovations and enhance incubation of viable business ideas	2017	235,500,000.00	235,500,000.00
		Expand and fully operationalize all the existing youth empowerment centres. Establish the YECs in constituencies with none.	2017-2022	1,535,000,000.00	7,675,000,000.00
3.	Enhance Access of young people to government procurement and financial services	Ensure compliance to AGPO by all public institutions by June 2018	2017-2022	2,000,000.00	10,000,000.00
		Provide incentives to the private sector to replicate policy on access to government procurement opportunities for the youth	2017-2022	10,000.000.00	50,000,000.00
		Increase awareness and access to AGPO opportunities by youths country wide	2017	243,250,000.00	243,250,000.00

4. Invest in secto high job-multi effects, includi Information ar Communication Technology (IC manufacturing agriculture and industries in ongenerate empland spur inclus growth.	polier infring in rand ons ET), Enhanced agro-rder to loyment	prove ICT rastructure coverage rural areas  hance utilization of siness Processing tsourcing (BPO)	2017-2022	28,200,000.00	25,000,000,000.00
manufacturing agriculture and industries in o generate empland spur inclus	d agro- rder to oyment	siness Processing	2017-2022	28 200 000 00	
				20,200,000.00	141,000,000.00
	end ver pro	ale up initiatives that courage youths to nture into agricultural oduction and agri- siness	2017-2022	249,050,000.00	1,245,250,000.00
	stre fari ass	courage and engthen contract ming for youth to sure marketing of their oduce	2017-2022	243,250,000.00	1,216,250,000.00
		engthen farm produce arketing associations	2017-2022	43,700,000.00	218,500,000.00
	pla	omote the use of ICT atforms to market farm oduce	2017-2022	20,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
		vive the textile and rethrum industries in nya	2017-2022	100,000,000.00	500,000,000.00
	of I Lea	sten the setting up Konza Techno City, ather City, and Special onomic Zones	2017-2022	200,000,000.00	1,000,000,000.00
	res by	engthen utilization of search findings made research institutions the country		20,000,000.00	100,000,000.00
	imp	pport SMEs to prove on quality and oductivity levels	2017-2022	100,000,000.00	500,000,000.00
Гotal					53,133,575,000.00

Pillar IV: Rights, Governance and Youth Empowerment Costing

Activities under this pillar are estimated to cost Kshs 8.1 billion. The breakdown of this amount is shown below;

	Action Area	Key Activities	Implementation Period	Average Annual Costs	Overall Costs
1.	Ratification, domestication and implementation of the African Youth Charter (AYC) and the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance (ACDEG) by the end of the year 2017	Review existing youth policy to reflect AYC	2017 - 2020	26,460,666.67	79,382,000.00
		Deposit the ratification instruments with the AU	2017 - 2020	500,000.00	1,500,000.00
		Ratify the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance (ACDEG)	2017 - 2020	6,213,333.33	18,640,000.00
		Conduct Civic education on ACDEG	2017 - 2020	56,166,666.67	168,500,000.00
2.	Create inclusive National Implementation Mechanisms on the implementation of the Shared Values Instruments	Establish State Reporting Mechanism on the ACDEG	2018 - 2019	7,000,000.00	7,000,000.00
		Country Status Report on APRM	2017 & 2022	20,900,000.00	41,800,000.00
		State of Kenya Youth Report	2018 & 2021	2,800,000.00	14,000,000.00
3.	Eliminate barriers to active/effective participation of youth in nation building including in political spaces and put in place mechanisms to facilitate their meaningful participation in political parties, parliaments, judiciary, cabinets and civil service structures	Enhance the organizational capacity of NYC to execute its mandate	2017 - 2022	16,000,000.00	160,000,000.00
		Facilitate NYC elections across the country as per NYC Act 2009	2018 - 2019	365,500,000.00	731,000,000.00
		Establish a structured system of participation of the youth at all levels of government	2018	24,000,000.00	24,000,000.00
		Involve the youth in the design, implementation and evaluation of policies, programmes and projects for youth	2017 - 2022	12,000,000.00	120,000,000.00
		Review the National Youth Policy to take account of emerging issues			
4.	Remove all discriminatory laws and limitations to full participation of young people in electoral processes	Advocate for the adoption of fair nominations processes to facilitate participation of youth in electoral processes	2017 - 2022	11,750,000.00	117,500,000.00

	Action Area	Key Activities	Implementation Period	Average Annual Costs	Overall Costs
5.	Enhance the empowerment of youth through the integration of civic education to instil principles of Pan-Africanism, the rule of law, human rights and individual duties and responsibilities	Re-introduce Civics both into primary and secondary levels	2017 - 2018	38,250,000.00	76,500,000.00
		Establish of museums/ historical/cultural centres at the county level to promote patriotism among young people by 2022	2017 - 2022	210,000,000.00	1,050,000,000.00
		Utilise the Youth Empowerment Centres for youth interaction through seminars and dialogue forums	2017 - 2022	1,018,000,000.00	5,090,000,000.00
6.	Proscribe all laws posing barriers to the full exercise and enjoyment of the fundamental rights of young people to fully participate in the democratic governance processes	Enhance compliance with the legal requirements for the participation of youth in democratic governance processes	2017 - 2022	4,800,000.00	24,000,000.00
7.	Review, revise, amend or abolish all laws, regulations, policies, practices and customs that have a discriminatory impact on youth	Enforcement of legal requirements against discrimination of youth and women	2017 - 2022	29,000,000.00	145,000,000.00
		Develop a plan of Action for the operationalization and dissemination of GBV Policy	2018	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00
		Establish and strengthen rescue centres for victims of SGBV	2017 - 2022	38,600,000.00	193,000,000.00
8.	Strengthen independent youth formations, networks and organisation to champion youth activities	Support independent youth organisations at the national and county levels to champion youth activities	2017 - 2022	61,100,000.00	305,500,000.00
		Enhance coordination and collaboration among independent youth organisations	2017 - 2022	52,700,000.00	263,500,000.00

	Action Area	Key Activities	Implementation Period	Average Annual Costs	Overall Costs	
9.	Institute youth leadership and empowerment trainings aimed at deepening Pan African ideals and aspirations in the youth	Integrate Pan-African ideals and aspiration in the curriculum at all levels of learning	2017 - 2020	25,500,000.00	76,500,000.00	
		Introduce pan-African ideals and aspirations in NYS and other youth training institutions and programs	2017 - 2020	25,500,000.00	76,500,000.00	
10.	Establish an annual Youth Parliament	Establish a functional secretariat to support the Youth Parliament	2017 - 2022	94,600,000.00	473,000,000.00	
		Allocate resources to support the activities of the Youth Parliament	2017 - 2022	40,000,000.00	200,000,000.00	
Tota	Total					

#### 8. Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

The overall implementation of the Kenya demographic dividend roadmap will be undertaken using a multi-sectoral approach that will be coordinated by the National Demographic Dividend Steering Committee with secretariat support from the National Council for Population and Development. Government at both national and county levels, Non-Governmental Organizations, Faith Based Organizations, Civil Society organizations, and the private sector will be involved in the actual implementation as indicated in section 5 of this roadmap. The Steering Committee will meet on a quarterly basis to review the implementation status of demographic dividend activities.

A detailed implementation plan highlighting the broad activities and period of implementation, financing strategy and a monitoring and evaluation framework will be developed for purposes of tracking the inputs, outputs and outcomes of the demographic dividend activities being implemented. This will help in ensuring that the country's efforts to harness the youth potential for faster socio-economic development and improvements in the quality of life are achieved as desired. NCPD will take the lead role, with support from other stakeholders, in monitoring and evaluating Kenya's demographic dividend status as well as providing the necessary technical advice required to guide the implementation of earmarked activities. This will feed into Kenya's national monitoring and evaluation framework. All these concerted efforts will contribute towards making Kenya a newly industrialised country by the year 2030 as envisaged in Kenya's development blue print.

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KENYA'S DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND ROADMAP

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT