

Kenya Country Development Cooperation Strategy

Qualitative and Quantitative Analyses

What does the data show and what do Kenyans' think?

October 2020

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MESSAGE FROM MISSION DIRECTOR

Dear Kenyans,

The United States and Kenya have enjoyed a long and dynamic relationship over the last 57 years. Kenya and the United States share democratic values, a growing trade partnership, and a strong desire to have a better, safer and more prosperous future for our nations and nations and our grandchildren.

Our goal is that the relationship between us continues to evolve until there is no need for donor assistance because Kenyans truly feel the impact of the policies and vision set forth in the Kenyan Constitution. In order to reach this goal, with the government and people of Kenya, USAID is developing its new five-year country strategy.

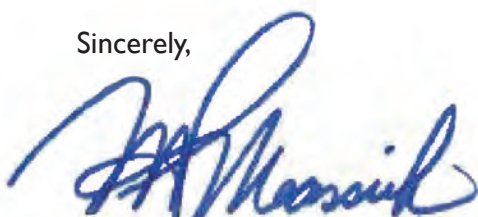
We conducted multiple data collection efforts and a range of analyses over the last year to better understand where Kenya is on its development trajectory. Kenya is a nation rich with opportunities, unique natural resources, and, most importantly, the promise of the Kenyan people. But beyond pockets of success, our efforts together have not always yielded the results we had hoped.

But what the data alone cannot tell us is: Why? Therefore, as a critical part of strategy development process, over the last few months, we consulted with stakeholders across all 47 counties. We consulted with governors and county commissioners first, and then mobilized people in three categories: public, private, and community sectors. We gained a deep understanding of the county challenges as well as the dynamics at work between these three sectors at the county level.

In this packet, you will find overarching messages that are supported with data points and data representations through maps and graphics. In addition, you will see some of the highlights of what emerged out of our synthesis of the consultations in 47 counties.

Thank you for sharing your ideas and thoughts with us. We will share what we learn with you to further enrich our partnership through honest discussions about the future of Kenya.

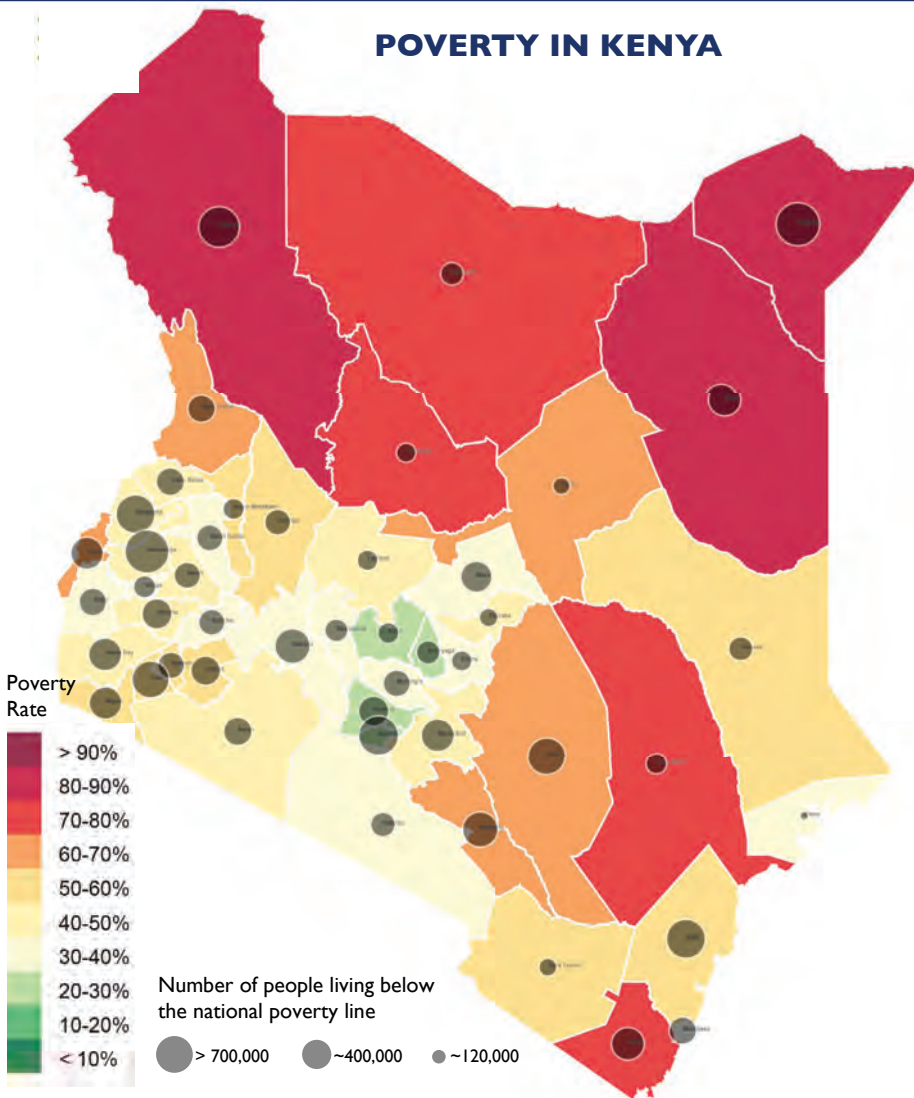
Sincerely,



Mark Meassick
Mission Director
USAID Kenya and East Africa

I PERSISTENT POVERTY

Two-thirds of the Kenyan population lives in poverty below \$3.20 per day and have since independence, meaning the majority of Kenyans, many of whom are women and girls, can be considered vulnerable. There is a chronic gap between the rich and poor, with approximately 70 percent of Kenyans becoming vulnerable due to poor nutrition, food insecurity, and preventable diseases.



2/3 of the Kenyan population lives in poverty

Northern Kenya has the highest poverty levels and is the most insecure and marginalized area.

67% of people with disabilities live in poverty (3 million people)

Less than 0.02% of the population (8,300 people) own more wealth than the bottom 99.9% of Kenyans (more than 44 million)

Linkages between people with disabilities and poverty



GENDER LENS ON PERSISTENT POVERTY

- Land is a key factor of production and access to capital. Women have been locked out of access and ownership thereby perpetuating cycles of poverty. The Kenya Land Title Issuance Disaggregated Data Analysis reveals a huge gap in land ownership between men and women. Out of 10,129,704 hectares of land titles issued between 2013 and 2017 women got only 1.62 percent of the land, while men got 97.76 percent of land.
- Female headed households are more likely to be poor than male headed households. The results reveal that 30.2 percent of female-headed households are poor compared to 26.0 percent of their male counterparts.
- Females aged 20 to 59 are more likely to live in poor households than their male counterparts.

Kenyan Voices Through Public Participation



“Failure by the Government to come up with poverty alleviation programs. Corruption across the divide has contributed enormously to persistent poverty. Inadequate or lack of industries/systems to address unemployment. Low involvement of communities in agricultural sector.”

– Civil Society Participant in Busia

“Due to climatic changes, lack of rainfall has led to drought and many livestock are lost which are the main source of survival in this county, hence resulting to poverty.”

– Private Sector Participant in Turkana

“This is because poverty impacts negatively on almost all the other areas like affordability and accessibility to systems such as health,

water, food and education which further impacts negatively on employment.”

– Civil Society Participant in Kisumu

“It touched me because it reflects such despair over our future. 40% of youth are not employed, meaning all of them and their dependents will be locked in poverty and the oppressive nature of poverty. [This means] that the youth of now and the future have already been stolen of their income.”

– Civil Society Participant in West Pokot

“Persistent poverty stemming from slums dwellers abodes as a result of children abandonment, increased crime and drug trafficking by unemployed youth in addition to abuse of adolescent girls leading them to generate income by unorthodox means.”

– Civil Society Participant in Nairobi



SUGGESTED ACTIONS:

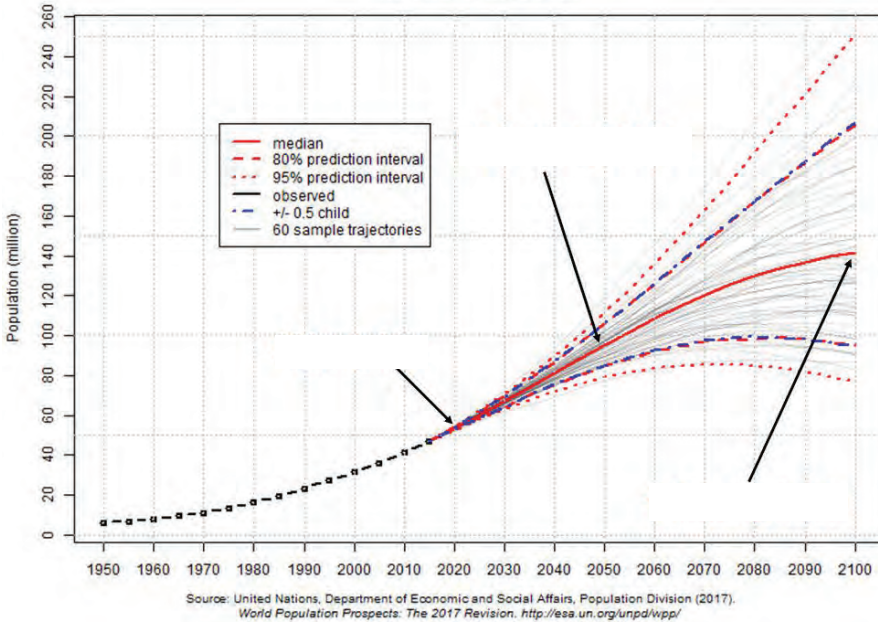
“There is a fundamental disconnect in how we are working. We are already doing quite a bit in these areas. Perhaps this can be done through a forum. Stop doing one-to-one meetings with county government and start doing this as a collective.”

– Public Sector Participant from West Pokot

2 INADEQUATE SYSTEMS

Key systems (such as health, markets, and governance) in Kenya are failing due to a rapidly growing population, misallocation of human and financial resources, declining public expenditure, and systematic gender inequities.

TOTAL POPULATION IN KENYA



- Health
- Education
- Agriculture & Food Production
- Water & Sanitation
- Infrastructure + Many others

SYSTEMS

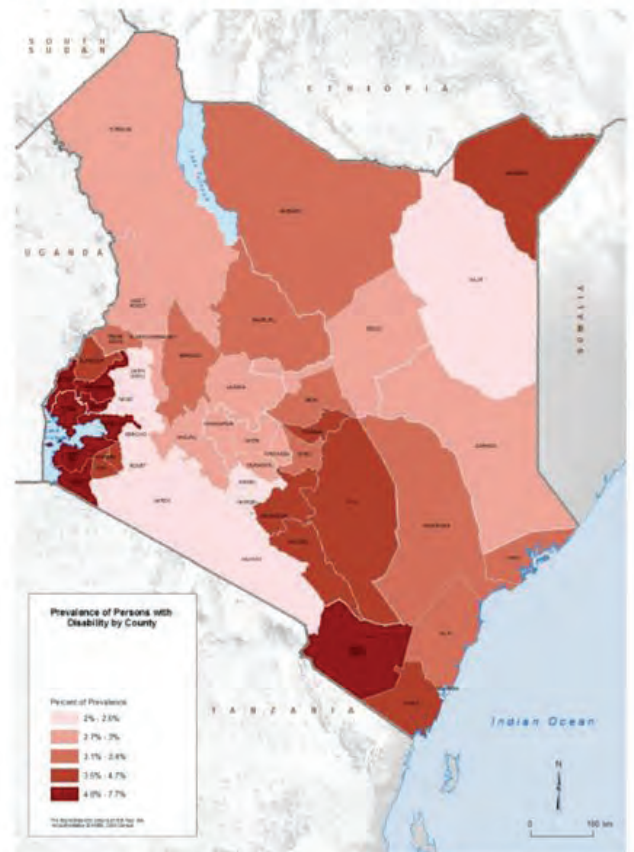
1/3 of all deaths of children under 5 is caused by undernutrition

30% of Kenyans rely on unimproved sources of drinking water

47% use unimproved sanitation facility or non at all

Only one in five doctors, clinical officers and nurses can accurately diagnose all four common conditions of pneumonia and severe dehydration due to diarrhoea in children, and TB and type 2 diabetes in adults.

NATIONAL PREVALENCE OF DISABILITY BY COUNTY



Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (2012). Analytical Report on Disability, Volume XIII: Kenya 2009 Population and Housing Census.

GENDER LENS ON INADEQUATE SYSTEMS

- Inadequate financial and human resources are allocated to ensure that youth and gender issues are adequately addressed in existing systems (health, markets, governance). Only 5 percent of the county budgets from 2014 to 2018 were used for youth, gender, and culture issues.
- Although documentation is a key in accessing services from the formal systems for health, markets, and governance, women experience challenges registering for formal systems and paying for services.
- Women are not always able to register for the National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF) without the presence of their husbands as men are considered 'by default' the principal member for the NHIF. Women incur more out-of-pocket expenditure than men. Despite higher out-of-pocket expenditure, women are less likely to be included in national health insurance schemes, especially since women tend to work in the informal sector.
- The labor provided by women is invisible and unpaid. Inequality in unpaid care and domestic work is also reflected in wage employment, where, in Kenya, women earn Sh68 for every Sh100 paid to men.



Kenyan Voices Through Public Participation

“The population is rapidly growing and has over stretched the available resources. Misplaced priorities by the county government. A lot of concentration in one area (e.g. infrastructure), overlooking water and sanitation.”

– Private Sector Participant from Bomet

“The health system needs upgrading in terms of structures and personnel. Modern technology should be embraced in the agricultural sector. Poor road network has destabilized business such as transportation of agricultural products.” – Civil Society Participant from Tana River
“Public officers collect bribes for services and victimize those that don't give. Information is not available from the public sector to assure good governance and accountability.”

– Private Sector Participant from Laikipia

Key Takeaways

- **Long-standing acute systemic inefficiencies are cross-cutting for line ministries at county level such as health, water and lands;** (Women and youth are disenfranchised with regards to land ownership)
- **Chronic capacity gaps in service provision in health and education in particular**
 - Health – stock outs of medical supplies; HRH staffing and skills deficits with little effort by government to attract, recruit and retain qualified health workers
 - Education – student-teacher ratios; reports of unqualified teachers in remote locations
- **Collapse of local manufacturing industries contributes to persistent poverty because of no viable employment options.**
- **Limited access to credit lines/loans continues to be a challenge across Kenya**
 - Despite loan facilities being available, SMEs are hesitant to take loans due to perceived risk; the cost of credit is too high, and many are already constrained by prohibitive taxes and levies
 - Security of tenure is a key issue for SMEs as majority business owners do not own their premises and do not have collateral to enable them to access loans (compounded by clannism, tribalism)
 - Lack capacity and knowledge on how to attract investors exacerbates issues for entrepreneurs o In ASAL region, reports of challenges accessing loans due to government disinterest in establishing Sharia Banking facilities that are compliant with Islamic law (interest free) - viewed to potentially work better for pastoralists who can offer property (livestock) as collateral when taking a loan
- **Poor market access for farmers including access to credit, limited extension services**

SUGGESTED ACTIONS:

- Increase county budget allocation to attract, recruit and retain staff in public sector (health, education)
- Enhance market systems – subsidize farming inputs, provide extension services, technology and value addition
- Sensitize communities on regulations (taxes/levies, land ownership)
- Implement policy reforms to ease access to finance for SMEs

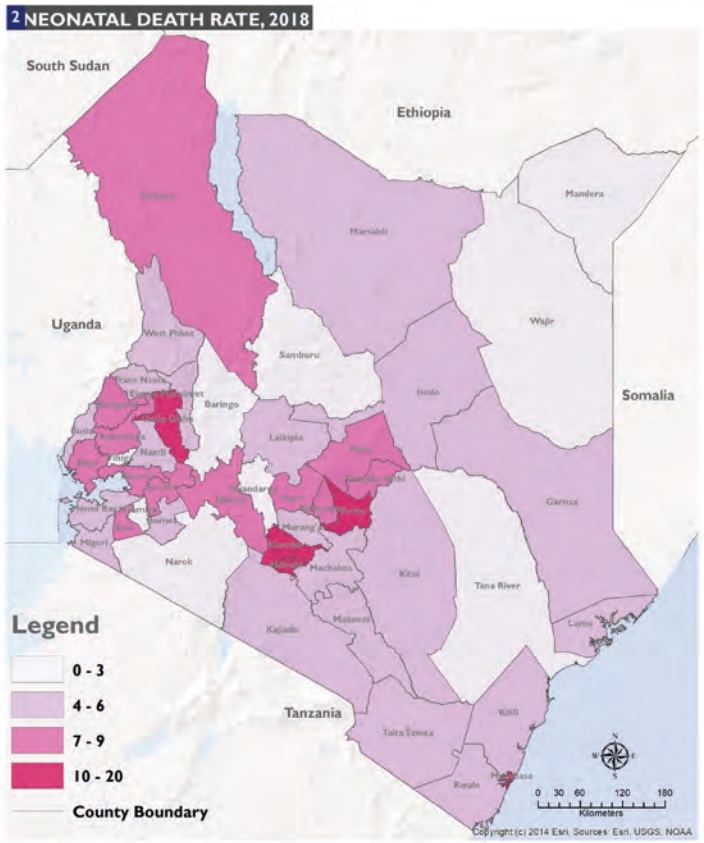
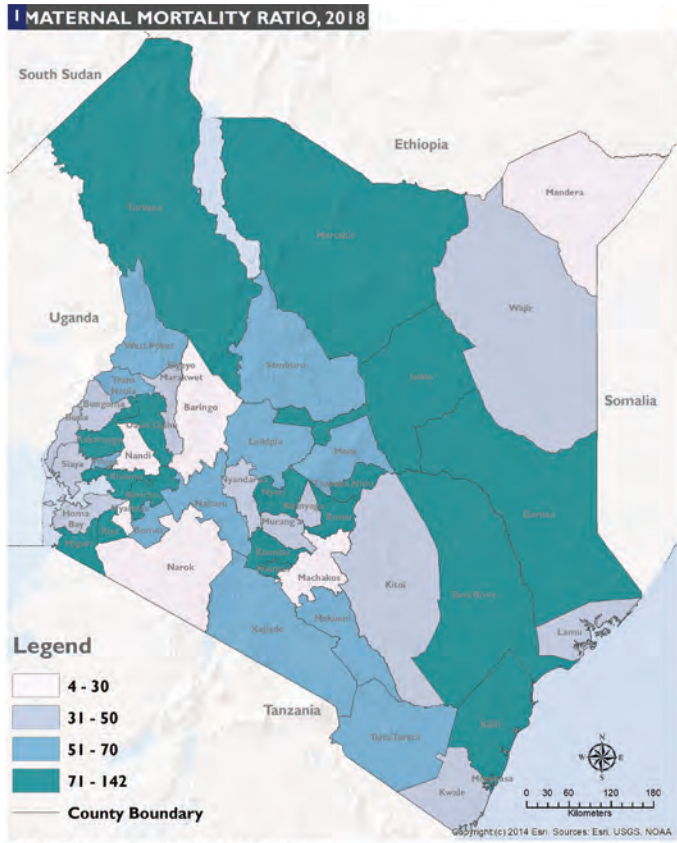
2 INADEQUATE SYSTEMS – HEALTH



Investments in Kenya’s health systems have not translated into rapid improvements in maternal, infant, and child health outcomes.

Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 live births and Neonatal Death Rate per 1000 live births

The maps below show the maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births and the neonatal death rate per 1,000 live births respectively. Isiolo has the highest maternal mortality ratio of 142 and Embu has the highest neonatal mortality rate of 19.7.

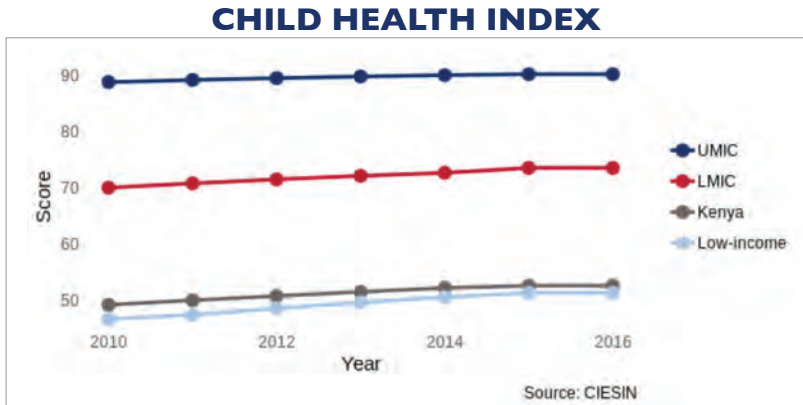


50%
of essential drugs are available, including only 34.6% of priority drugs for mothers

Absenteeism 50%
of clinical staff absent at any given time

Under 20%
of all health facilities can provide basic emergency obstetric and neonatal care

The child health index aggregates child mortality with access to improved water sources and sanitation facilities. Kenya shows rather little variation over the 6-year period reported, remaining slightly above the average for low-income countries. Kenya is persistently underperforming in this area compared to other lower middle income countries (LMIC).



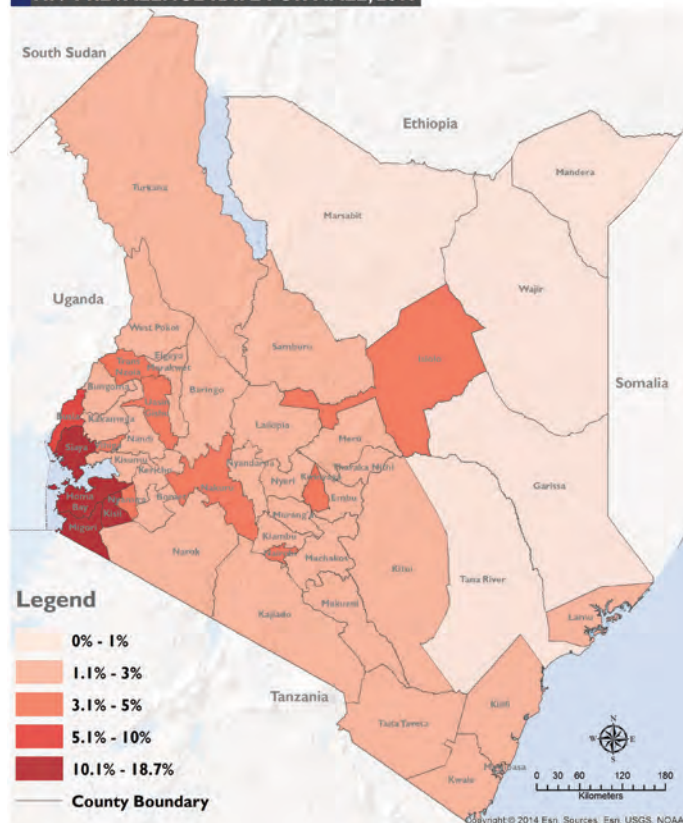
GENDER LENS ON HEALTH INDICATOR - HIV

While Kenya has made a lot of progress on HIV and TB control programs, there remains a challenge on the Identification of HIV positive clients, continued Mother to Child transmission of HIV and identification of TB patients.

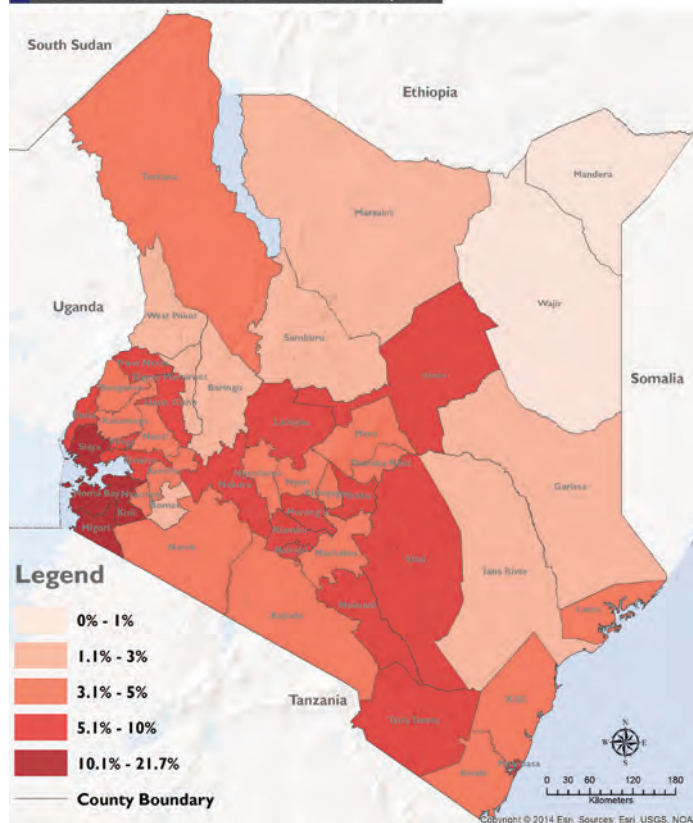
The HIV Prevalence Estimate and the HIV Incidence per 1,000

The maps below show the number of people infected with HIV (HIV prevalence) as of 2019 for males and females respectively. The values reflect data from EID System Database.

1 HIV PREVALENCE RATE FOR MALE, 2019



2 HIV PREVALENCE RATE FOR FEMALE, 2019



The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the U.S. Government.
Prepared: 8/27/2019

USAID KEA/GIS Facility Nairobi

70% of PLHIV

Kenyan are on life-saving ART, with unmet need coverage of 40% for children <15 Years, 40% for Men and 23% for Women

Overall MTCT rate

National 11%

County Range

1.7% - 30.6%

92% of those on ART

are virally suppressed with children <15 years and 15-24 year-olds have the lowest viral load suppression rates of 71% and 85% respectively

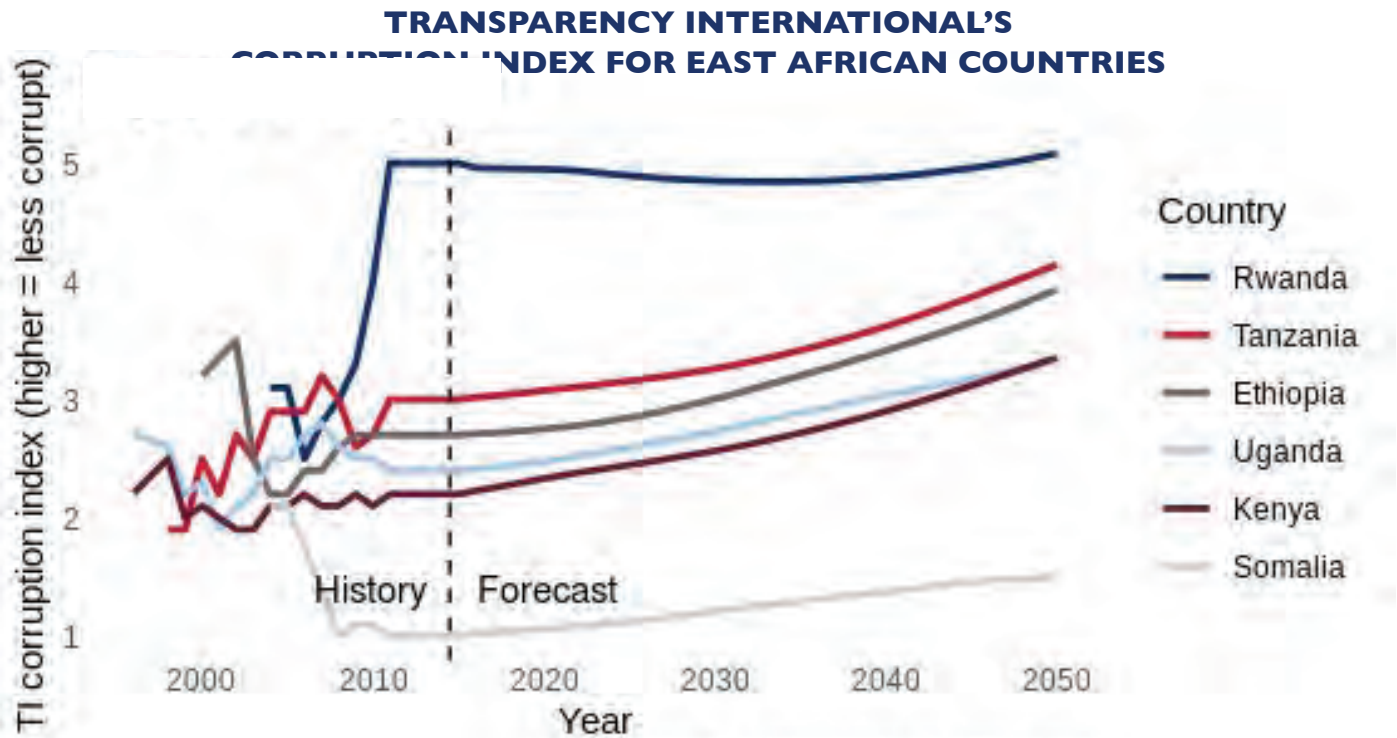
850,000

children below 17 years are orphans due to HIV

- In 2018, nearly 1/2 of estimated TB cases were not diagnosed, notified, and or treated, 80% of people with DRTB were missed out and 2/3 of children with TB were not diagnosed.
- There is still high dependency on donor funding for health in Kenya.

3 PERVASIVE CORRUPTION

Corruption is the primary constraint to Kenya’s growth across all sectors as it undermines productivity, diverts resources that should be used for the country’s development, and perpetuates social exclusion.

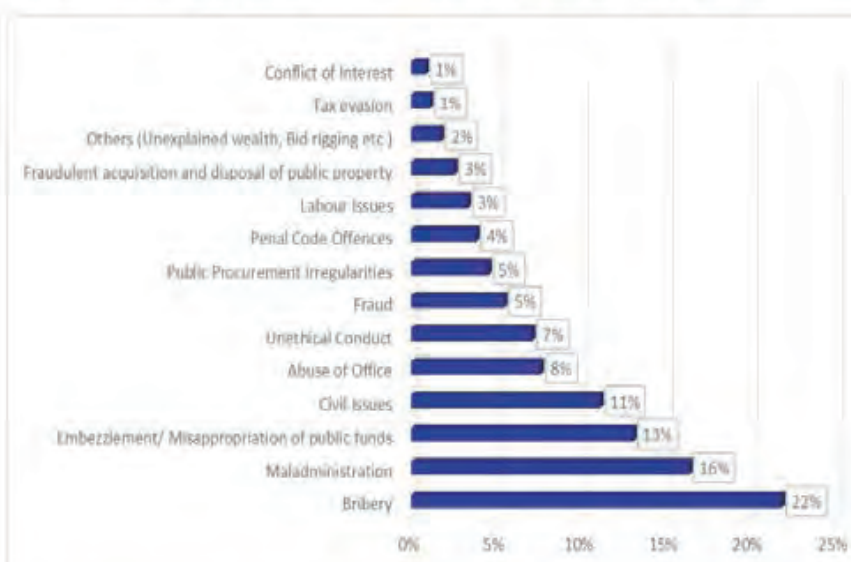


Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission Annual Report 2017/2018



CATEGORIZATION OF COMPLAINTS AND ALLEGATIONS RECEIVED

The Commission took up 2,898 cases for investigation of offenses that fall within its mandate. The figure below outlines the offenses in which bribery constituted 22 percent, maladministration 16 percent and embezzlement of public funds 13 percent.



Kenya is ranked **144 out of 180 countries** listed in the Corruption Perception Index. Kenya’s score of 27/100 is below the global average of 43 and Sub Saharan Africa’s mean of 32.

30% stolen

It is generally estimated that at least 30% of resources for procurement of goods and services in Kenya are stolen through corrupt means.

GENDER LENS ON PERVASIVE CORRUPTION

- Women experience demands for sexual favors in exchange for access to services, economic and job opportunities, and other resources: For women and girls to get access to basic services (education, health, water, sanitation, and electricity).
- Documentation (licenses, residence and identity papers) is needed, and women are forced to bribe, make informal payments or use sex as an informal bribery currency.
- Sectors dominated by men tend to be the more corrupt.
- Women are highly represented in several sub-sector: agriculture, wholesale and retail trade, some services, accommodation, and food services, health and social work, household employers, extraterritorial organizations. They are under-represented in construction, transport, and storage, public administration, mining, water, and electricity supply.

Kenyan Voices Through Public Participation

“Corruption has halted everything. Even if the government collects taxes or borrows money or grants are given, they all end up in the pockets of corrupt people.”

– Public Sector Participant Nyeri

“Bribes are the only means to access services. Corruption is the key cause of the many issues that the country is facing. If we deal with corruption it will mean better service delivery, and it will address the six other development challenges.”

– Public Sector Participant from Machakos

“No project can be given without corruption. Projects are never inspected duly and transparently due to money changing hands to ensure wrong things are taken as right things. These projects do not include public participation but on the table, it shows there was public participation due to the personnel and political interest.”

– Public Sector Participant from Embu

“The central government is doing its role in collecting and availing funds at the county. However, corruption is a major issue because the citizens look like they have given up on the fight against graft strengthened public participation and social and it should be enhanced to ensure proper use of resources. Only citizens can win the war against corruption.”

– Civil Society Participant from Kiambu

“Even if you are operating an illegal business, so long as you have money to bribe authorities, you’re safe. In order for you to get jobs, you need to give bribes.”

– Private Sector Participant from Kajiado

Key Takeaways

- **County structural deficiencies** because of lack of adherence to regulations, limited capacity of county government to support citizen engagement, low transparent and accountability.
- **Poor public participation** – limited oversight of infrastructure projects; citizen engagement and oversight does not take place as intended in the Constitution of Kenya, especial exclusion of women and youth.
- **Civil society struggles to effectively engage county governments** partly due to lack of CSO networks and fragmentation
- Widespread infrastructural deficiencies noted across all 47 counties, primarily as it relates to roads and buildings (houses, schools, hospitals); creating access challenges in terms of road quality, road networks, poor building construction, too few hospitals and transport barriers for people living in poverty.

SUGGESTED ACTIONS:

- Increase county budget allocation
- Establish Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)
- Develop monitoring mechanisms for better oversight of projects
- Instill good governance (transparency & accountability) in tendering process
- Increase public participation and civic education at community level (inclusive of youth, women)

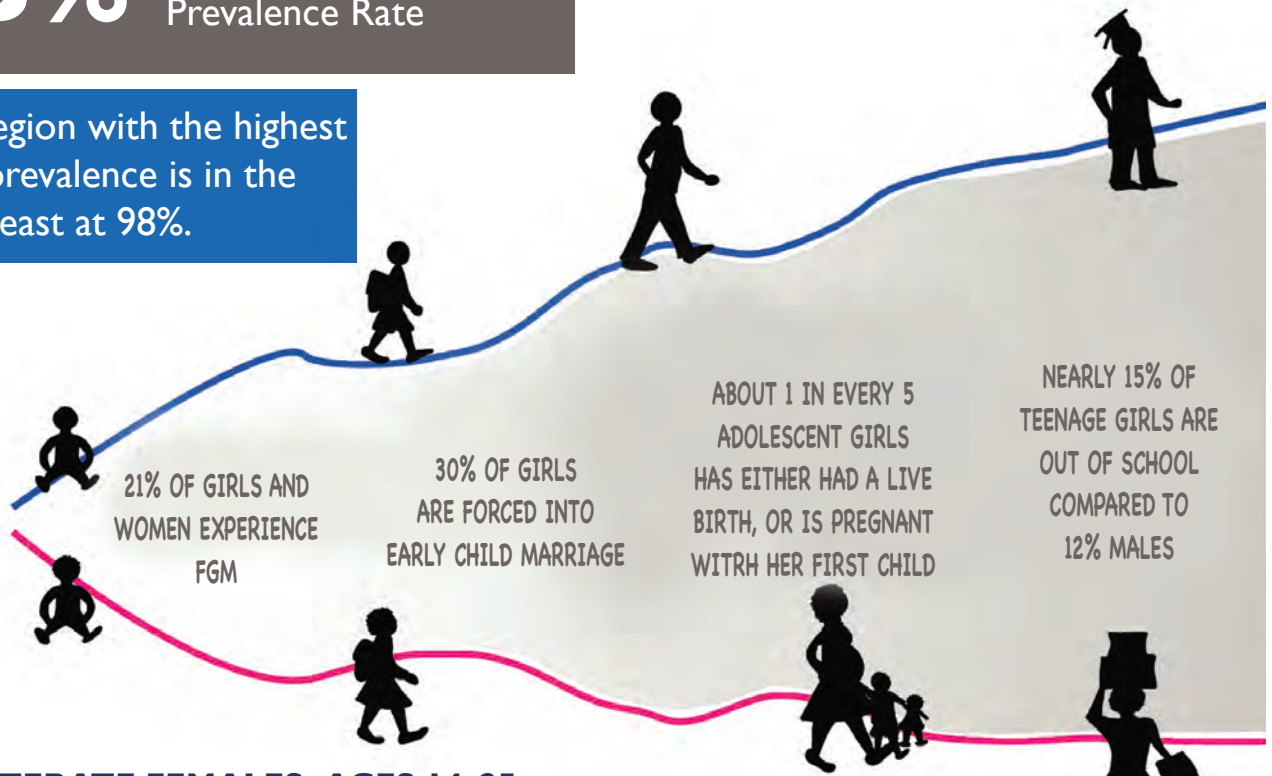


4 ABUSE OF ADOLESCENT GIRLS

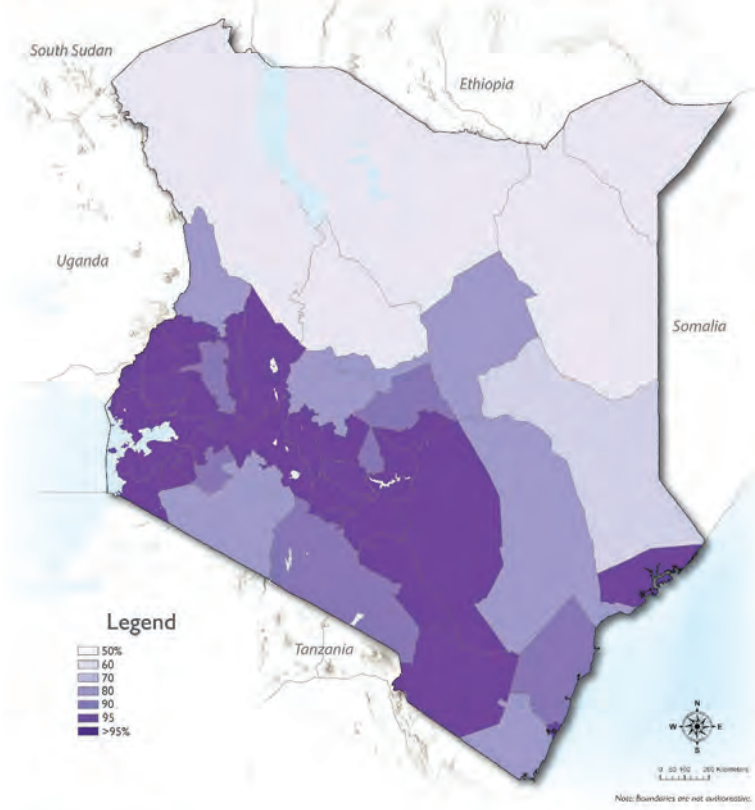
Many adolescent girls (10-19) in Kenya experience psychological and physical abuse that interfere with their health, education, and confidence, which contributes to a permanent reduction of their participation in Kenya's development over their lifetimes.

23% National Child Marriage Prevalence Rate

The region with the highest FGM prevalence is in the north-east at 98%.



LITERATE FEMALES, AGES 14-25



Among the 15.6% of females who experienced childhood sexual violence, nearly two thirds (62.6%) experienced multiple incidents before age 18

The poorer a young woman is, the less likely she is to attend school, and the more likely she is to have a child during her teenage years.

GENDER LENS ON ABUSE OF ADOLESCENT GIRLS

- People with disabilities were found to suffer greater abuse and exploitation compared to their male counterparts.
- The 'bride price' culture means girls are defined as an economic burden or a financial asset to be exchanged for goods, money, and livestock.
- Devaluation of domestic labor thus devalues the girl herself. She farms, cooks and provides domestic labor but eats last, least, or not at all.
- Adolescent girls 15–19 years in Kenya are the most malnourished group among women of reproductive age; 17 percent have a body mass index < 18.5, compared to 6 percent of women 40–49 years of age.

Kenyan Voices Through Public Participation

“Many adolescent girls aged 10-19 get pregnant and are sexually abused. Most of them are not able to go back to school, the community marry them off. Their lives are destroyed that way most of them experience violence.”

– Civil Society Participant from Kwale

“There is a huge number of girls who are abused sexually leading to early pregnancies and marriage hence kids giving birth to kids who they cannot give good care to.”

– Private Sector Participant from Siaya

“More girls have had teenage pregnancies due to rampant use of “disco matanga.” Most of the girls get married because of abuse or the rape cases.”

– Civil Society Participant from Busia

This is a community that for so long has neglected the girl child. We have been fighting against FGM. We have been fighting against early pregnancies, early marriages.

– Public Sector Participant from Kajiado

“Most girls or adolescents are seen dropping out of schools just because of having been abused by parents, teachers, pastors, boda-boda riders etc. leaving them vulnerable.”

– Civil Society Participant in Kakamega

“There is an increase in teenage pregnancies. If not addressed, the country will lose focus. This will make Trans-Nzoia unable to provide for its people in years to come.”– Civil Society Participant from Trans Nzoia

“High teenage pregnancies. There is also little investment in the adolescents.”

– Public Sector Participant Kilifi

“There are multiple cases of defilement and teenage pregnancies. There is inadequate provision of basic necessities such as sanitary towels.”

– Civil Society Participant from Homa Bay

Or you find a lot of rape cases which are mainly incest and people don't report them for fear of what people will say. It is high time we start speaking about these things because it is hurting; kids are hurting and girls are dropping out of school because of pregnancy. It is something which the government has to [address] and has to do it now.

–Taita Taveta



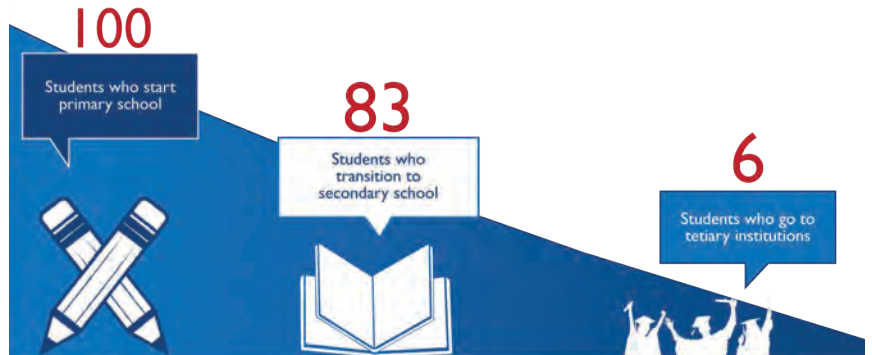
SUGGESTED ACTIONS:

- Increase public participation and civic education at community level (inclusive of special groups – youth, women)
- Increase enrolment & retention rates by introducing school feedings programs & safe spaces (for girls)
- Work with community elders to tackle harmful cultural practices that impede educational attainment for girls
- Promote positive behavior change (address GBV, FGM, ECM)

5 YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT

The average age of a Kenyan is 19 years old, but lack of education and employment skills mean unemployed youth will soon be the largest population cohort, with young women in rural areas being the highest proportion.

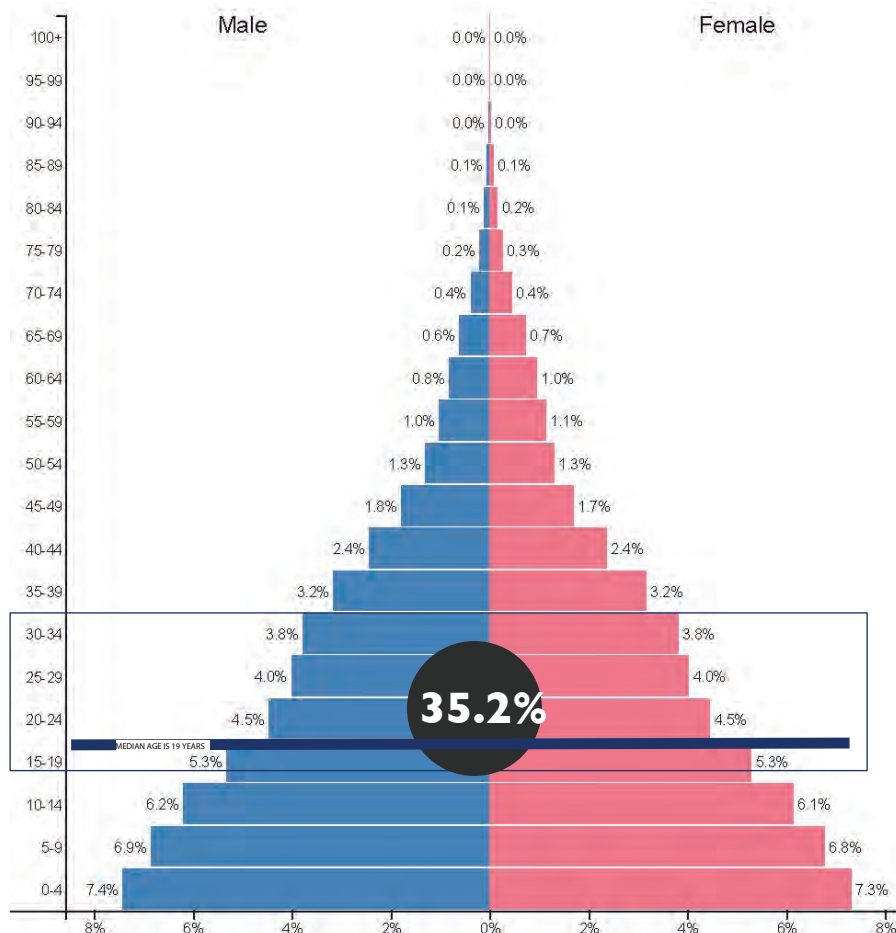
32%
of 15-24 year olds have not finished primary education



17%
children with disabilities aged 6-17 have never attended school, compared to 10% of children without disabilities.

Out of every 100 students who start primary school, 83 transition to secondary school, and only 6 transition to higher institutions to learn the skills required to give the country an edge in an increasingly competitive world.

KENYAN POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE, 2019



~40%
of youth are jobless
= an estimated 5.2 million young adults

53%
of crime is predominantly committed by youth aged between 16 and 25 years in Kenya.

GENDER LENS ON YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT

- Young women have higher unemployment rates than their male counterparts. Overall, Kenya's youth unemployment is higher than the national unemployment average: 17.7 percent of youth are unemployed, where the national rate is 7.4 percent. Twenty-one percent of female youth are unemployed compared to 17 percent of their male counterparts.
- Unemployment rates are higher for young women in urban areas- 22 percent unemployment in urban vs. eight percent in rural. However, 32 percent of young women in rural areas are underemployed in versus 10 percent of young women in urban areas.

Kenyan Voices Through Public Participation

"We are sitting on a time bomb. 5.2 million young adults, unemployment is one big reason and it is going to haunt us one day. Our population is youthful, and we have no plans to [deal with the lack] of employment."

– Civil Society Participant in Garissa

"Youth unemployment has basically represented itself in many forms ... resulting in low income levels among majority of the population. The ripple effect is that many young people are engaging in acts that set the country on a downward spiral. It ultimately leads to corruption, since opportunities are limited vis a vis the big number of youths who can hardly afford a decent living."

– Civil Society Participants in Machakos

"No formal employment. No incentives to attract the youth in creating own non-formal employment e.g. in agriculture and livestock production."

– Private Sector Participant in Nyeri

"For a country to grow it must empower its youth. At one stage development will stagnate and other social evils will rise."

– Public Sector Participant in Embu



Key Takeaways

- **Youth unemployment is a national issue;** concerns regarding limited empowerment and financial independence and stability of youth who constitute a significant proportion of the general populace. This includes rapid youth population growth, migration from rural to urban areas and ineffective National Youth Policy to address this problem.
- **For Kenyan youth, the outlook is bleak** – lack of jobs in formal sector has disempowered youth leaving them vulnerable, including lack of vocational training and inadequate TVET centers; traditional views hinder ability to pursue white collar jobs
- **Skills acquired through local education system have not evolved** to meet labor market demands
- **Poor learning environments, low enrollment rates in rural areas, improper early child education development programs, and high attrition and retention rates** – schools are ill-equipped to provide quality education at all levels (primary, secondary and tertiary); resulting in poor performance

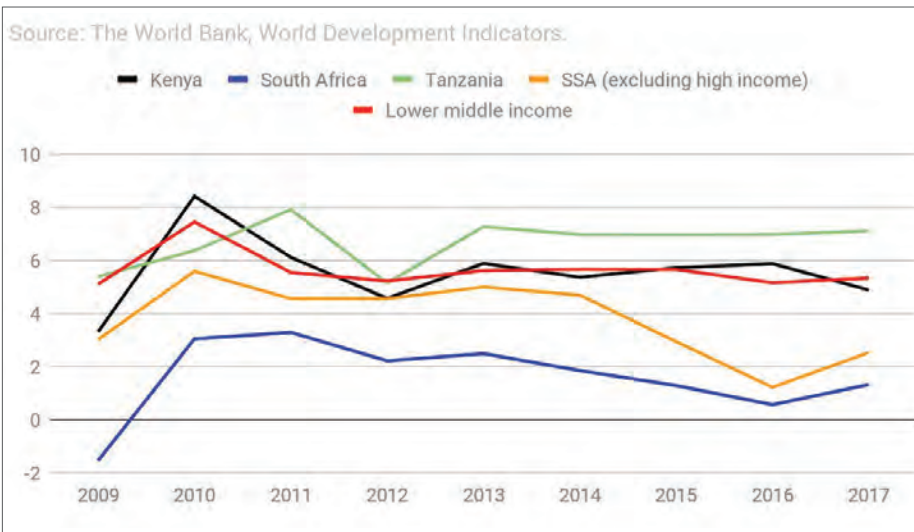
SUGGESTED ACTIONS:

- Allocate county budget to formulate domesticated youth policy for implementation
- Increase investment to support youth empowerment activities
- TVET centers should expand services to include mentorship and counseling to improve outlook for youth and offer conflict resolution
- Create internship opportunities for youth to grow skills and enhance employability
- Increase county budget to improve school capacity to provide quality education in learning institutions
- Sensitize communities on ECD and value of education

6 SLOWING GROWTH

Kenya is losing development momentum and gradually falling behind where it needs to be to retain middle-income status and is not addressing gender inequality which is critical to catalyzing development.

GDP GROWTH (ANNUAL PERCENT)



While Kenya's average GDP growth since 2009 (5.6%) has beaten the Sub-Saharan Africa (excluding high income) average (3.8%), it is not the regional leader.

Kenya's per-capita GDP is about 48% of the average for lower middle-income countries (LMICs). By 2030, this gap is projected to widen slightly, with per-capita GDP dropping to 46% of the average for today's LMICs.

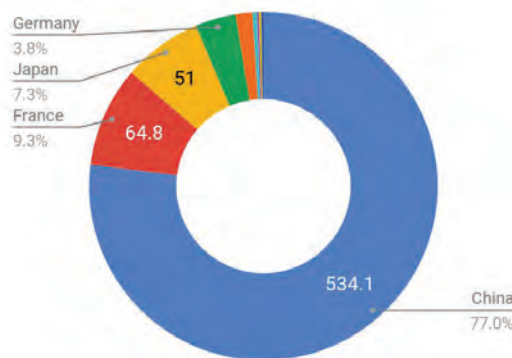
CONTRIBUTING CAUSES TO SLOWING GROWTH

- Corruption
- Climate Change
- Foreign Debt
- Trade Imbalance
- Political Uncertainty
- Public Wage Bill

GDP grew by 5.8% in 2018, of which 52.5% of growth came from services, 23.7% came from agriculture, and 23.8% came from industry.

OUTSTANDING DEBTS (PERCENT OF TOTAL AND BILLION KES)

Source: Kenya National Treasury, July 2018.



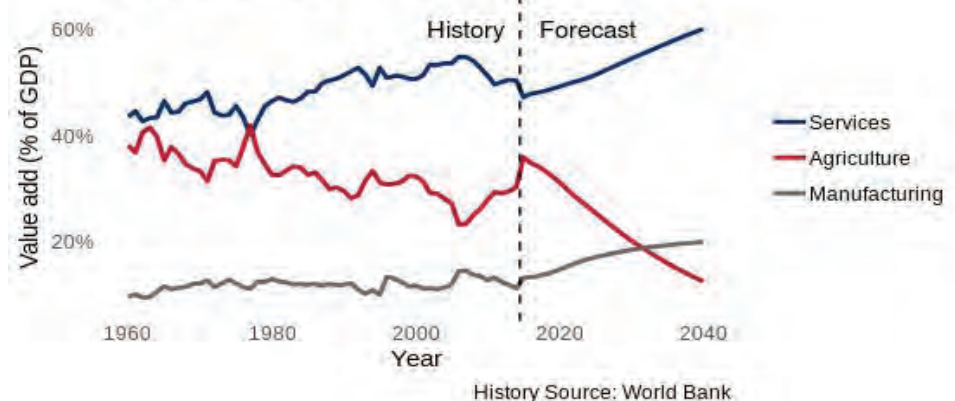
Excluding people with disabilities from workforce causes a loss of GDP 10-35.8%.

Total public debt as a percentage of GDP

56.5% FY2019

The IMF has identified 74% of GDP as the threshold for high probability of debt distress.

VALUE ADDED TO ECONOMY



GENDER LENS ON SLOWING GROWTH

- The labor provided by women is 'invisible' and unpaid labor. Women provide 70 percent of labor in agricultural food production. However, their role in agricultural value chains-such as unpaid labor during production, harvest, drying post/harvest and storage-remains invisible.As a result, women are not targeted to directly receive inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, machinery, training.
- Women are consistently underpaid across all sectors. Male wage workers earn 30 percent higher wages and salaries than female wage workers.
- Unpaid care work, culturally seen as the role for women, limits their participation in the formal labor market for paid work. For every hour a man works in unpaid care, the average East Africa woman works 2.7 hours, which would explain why many women are forced to take up informal employment.
- For unpaid care work, women bear a bigger burden, on average spending about 2.5 times more than men do.This affects women's labor force participation, which is consistently lower than for men, both globally and by human development grouping.The Household Care Survey 2019 finds that women spend 11.1 hours per day on any care compared to men's 2.9 hours per day.

Kenyan Voices Through Public Participation

“Most residents in my county experience difficult measures to grow themselves economically due to poor governance to empower local mwananchi. Poor water supply and distribution for irrigation and farming [exacerbates poverty].”

– Private Sector Participant from Taita Taveta

“Because the government is not putting funds to the correct priorities in terms of funding and again they will not service the funded projects well. County government expenditure is given little allocation towards development.”

– Participant from Nyamira



“Not all students who do primary school are able to advance their education; thus, no skilled labor [force], resulting in lack of jobs. Slow economy growth due to the death of industries.Young people are not properly empowered to start their own jobs. Prohibitive government policies for start-up businesses.”

– Private Sector Participant from Kiambu

“More youths /people are moving to urban areas because they have not embraced agriculture.They want quick money.Thus, creating food shortages and rising of slums. More farmland is being converted to houses so that they can rent out, thus losing productive agricultural land.”

– Private Sector Participant West Pokot

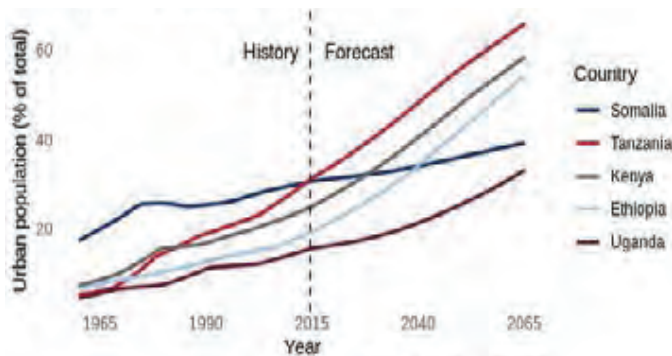


“Little land for agriculture productive yet agriculture is our economy mainstay. A high population density-many people chasing little resources in a specific area.”

– Civil Society Participant from Vihiga

A drying, warming Kenya loses productive agricultural land, propels rapid deforestation, drives urbanization, increases food insecurity, and increases competition over natural resources, especially water, all of which heavily impact women and girls even though they do not have equitable access to the assets or decision-making power to increase their resilience.

URBANIZATION



Models predict that the frequency and intensity of rain and flooding will increase, coupled with cyclical dry spells and heat waves, contributing to a 2.6% annual loss of GDP by 2030 due to impacts on agriculture and tourism.

60% of Nairobi's 3.5 million residents live in slums

Kenya will become mostly urban by 2053. This will stress already high density and agriculturally productive areas of Kenya.

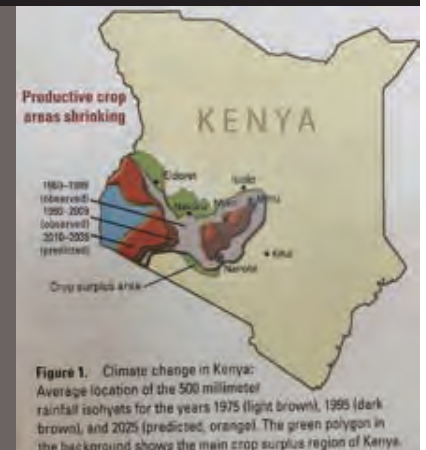
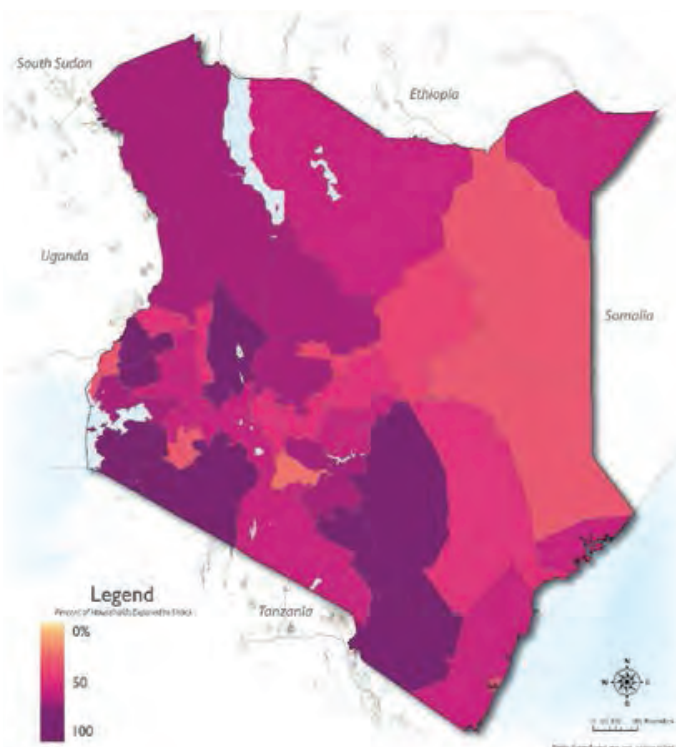


Figure 1. Climate change in Kenya: Average location of the 500 millimeter rainfall isohyets for the years 1975 (light brown), 1995 (dark brown), and 2025 (predicted, orange). The green polygon in the background shows the main crop surplus region of Kenya.

3.1 million Kenyans need immediate food assistance

HOUSEHOLDS EXPOSED TO ANY SHOCK, 2015-16



Shocks are widespread across all parts of Kenya.

In 2015-16 **all counties had more than 50% of their population** reporting some kind of shock, including:

- **Agricultural**—crop failure, high input/ low sale price
- **Natural Hazards**—droughts, floods, landslides, and earthquakes
- **Health**—birth or death in the family or a major illness
- **Financial**—loss of a job of a main income earner or significant unexpected expenses
- **Conflict**—election violence, conflicts over land/resources, violent extremist attacks
- **Price**—shocks, especially for food

GENDER LENS ON DECLINING NATURAL RESOURCES

- Elderly women are the most vulnerable to climate variability and change because they are the poorest in the community, followed by elderly men, the disabled, female-headed households, married women, and men.
- Women, young adolescent girls, and children are the worst hit by disasters. Young girls get married off for bride price and are vulnerable to transactional sex.

Kenyan Voices Through Public Participation

“There is persistent poverty in the community because of some of the following reasons:

Growing of food crops has become so expensive such that some community members cannot afford farm inputs. Most of the communities have no irrigation water. Weather changes: Most members depend on rain.”

– Civil Society Participant from Meru

“Forested areas are diminished due to human encroachment leading to water insecurity which in return leads to food insecurity.”

– Civil Society Participant from Laikipia

“Human existence is truly pegged on the sustenance of natural resources that include water, soil (environment) fresh air, and forests. Their decline spells doom for humans and livestock. Food security and nutritional safety is threatened by declining natural resources.”

– Private Sector Participant Makeni

“The water has become less and this has led to low incomes. Lands for agricultural purposes are becoming exhausted and use of chemicals has led to food insecurity.”

– Public Sector Participant Meru

“[Declining natural resources] has led communities in Baringo County to fight over resources e.g. geothermal and diatomite has resulted in boundary disputes.”

– Civil Society Participant from Baringo

“We have a rapid pace of deforestation within the county of Migori. There is high flooding during the rainfall. There is soil erosion. There is shortage of rainfall.”

– Private Sector Participant Migori



Key Takeaways

- Communities remain **vulnerable to shocks related to climate change** including food security and overreliance of food aid that has led to apathy among communities to adopt new skills (climate smart farming) to build resilience
- **Challenges accessing clean, potable water for use at homesteads and in farming because of protracted periods of drought and no functional irrigation systems**
- **Low prioritization on environmental conservation** efforts at county level which has led to environmental degradation, limited arable land, sand harvesting, deforestation, lack ability to respond to climatic stressors in rural areas

SUGGESTED ACTIONS:

- Allocate funds to support environmental conservation
- Allocate budget to support climate variability weather information and adaptation activities
- Implement the Water Act to improve water management and use
- Sensitize communities on natural resource conservation (water management) to reduce environmental degradation
- Develop and implement Early Warning Systems

8 CHRONIC INSECURITY & CONFLICT

90% of Kenya’s counties have high or medium risk of insecurity or conflict that is driven by ethnic competition and antagonism, disputes over natural resources, land grievances, violent extremism, exclusion and poverty, some stemming since independence within the patriarchal structure.

“Instability in Somalia, the porous border, and population movements have caused North Eastern counties to continuously face insecurity that has been exacerbated by the ongoing insurgency of militia groups such as al Shabaab”

COUNTIES MOST AFFECTED BY VIOLENT EXTREMISM EVENTS

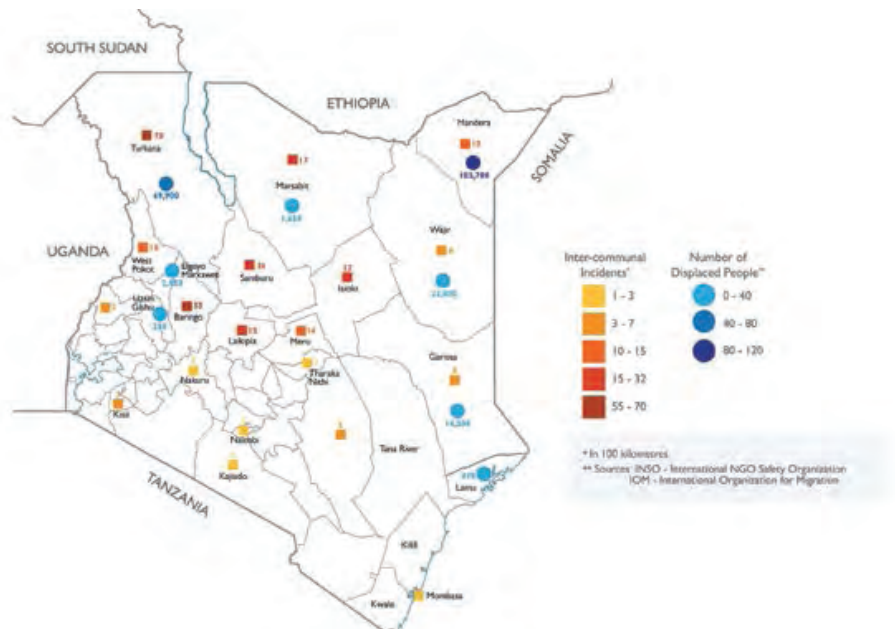
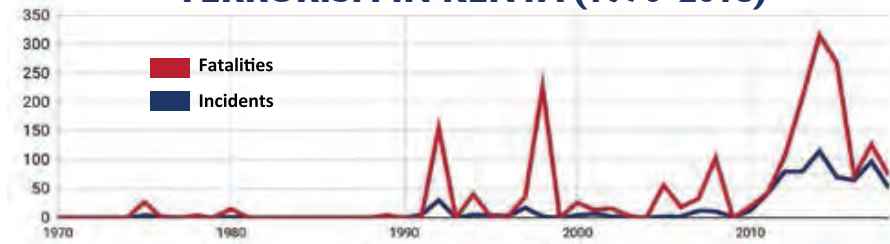


Land grievances are a major source of conflict, which is exacerbated during electoral cycles.

+200,000 illegal and irregular titles have been created throughout Kenya.

Intercommunal conflict remains a major source of violence in the region. Driven by conflict between tribes and clans over resources.

TERRORISM IN KENYA (1970-2018)



GENDER LENS ON INSECURITY AND CONFLICT

- Women disproportionately experience emotional and psychological trauma, sexual violence, rape, and forced marriage by violent extremists (Gender Analysis, 2020).
- Most of the counties with the highest prevalence of child marriage in Kenya are insecure, marginalized, and deprived economically and politically.
- Patriarchy is responsible for driving conflict and insecurity.

Kenyan Voices Through Public Participation

“Many requirements and high charges for a developer to build or erect an investment. High levels of insecurity because of unemployment and organized groups.”

– Civil society, Kiambu

“We have frequent insecurity with our neighbors because of resource based conflict, scarcity of water, pasture and grazing fields.”

– Civil society, West Pokot

“[Youth Unemployment] is important because the 40% of youth are jobless therefore it is a growing trend to the government but to get employment it is rarely and this has made many youth to commit crimes. Many children join primary school but very few also join tertiary institutions.”

– Civil society, Elgeyo Marakwet

Kenya has a history of electoral violence since the advent of multiparty politics in the 1990s. The level and intensity hit an all-time high after the 2007/08 elections.

→ **1,300 lives lost**

→ **350,000 people internally displaced**

Gangs are hired by politicians to perform violence on political opponents or by business people to intimidate rival businesses. Gangs fortify political party zoning, which polarizes communities and the country along ethnic lines.

→ By 2012, there were **54 criminal gangs** throughout the country.

→ An increase in gangs of **boys aged 9-16** in the Coastal region, especially Mombasa in Kisauni Constituency.



9 ENTRENCHED ETHNIC DIVISIONS

Deeply entrenched, elite-driven negative ethnicity, clanism, and nepotism in Kenya's society, has given rise to regionally skewed development and discrimination driven mostly by men within toxic masculine cultural norms.

Boards and Executive Committees made up of only one ethnic group.

38% of County Executive Committees

47% of County Public Service Board

Politicization of ethnic identity is regarded as the single most intractable problem in Kenya. It is one of the ills that have tormented Kenya since independence.

County government employment has completely excluded some minority communities such as Dasanech Shangil, Leysan, and Galjeel.

Gosha, Gabra, Rendille, Suba, Kuria, Teso, Mijikenda, and Turkana communities are underrepresented in the service when compared with their population percentage.

In over 37% of the parastatals, the ethnic group of the largest number of employees is similar to that of the CEO.

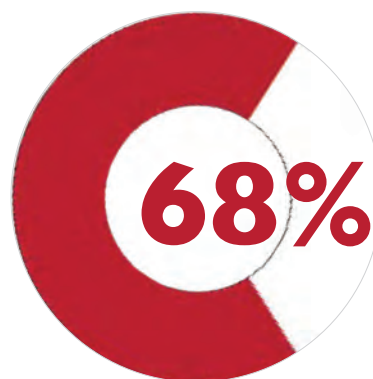
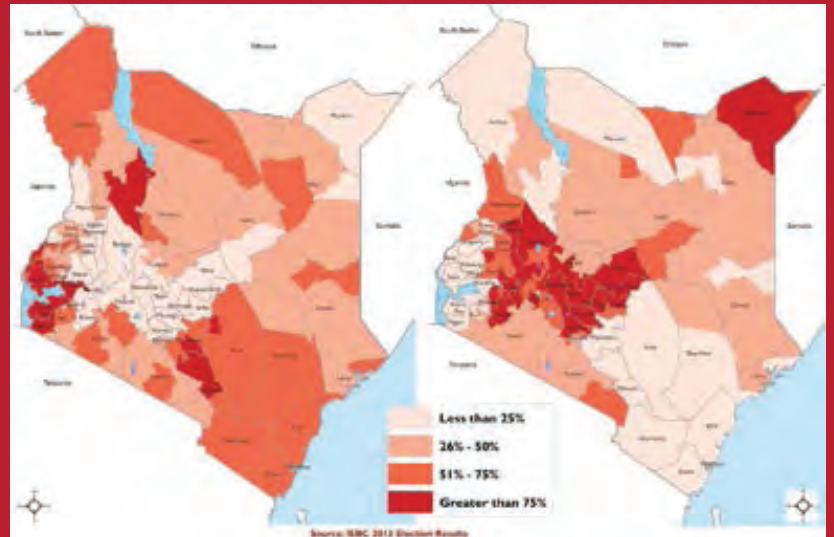
Luo, Luhya, Kalenjin, Kamba, Kikuyu, and Kisii are predominant in every parastatal.



PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS 2013 RESULTS

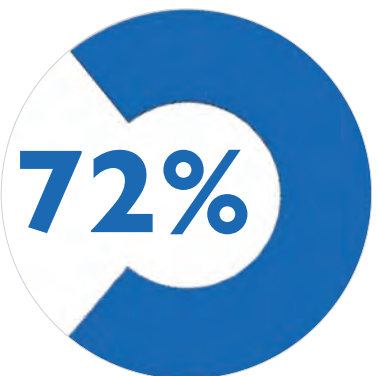
Ralia (CORD)

Uhuru (Jubilee)



of counties hired more than 70% of their staff from one ethnic group

of county assemblies have recruited more than 70% of their staff from the dominant ethnic group.



GENDER LENS ON ENTRENCHED ETHNIC DIVISIONS

- Kenyan women are divided along ethno-political lines and driven by elite interests and competition, which makes them unwilling or unable to work together much like other public and civil society actors.
- Although women are instrumental to poverty alleviation, they are underrepresented in political power and the workforce, paid a lower wage, and suffer physical, psychological and sexual violence and harassment.
- Despite the one-third gender requirement in the 2010 constitution, women are only 21.8 percent of the parliament.
- Twelve of 47 counties saw no women elected to their assemblies in the 2017 election. (NDI, 2018).
- The percentage of women governors reduced from 6.4 percent in 2018 to 4.3 percent in 2019 while that of women deputy governors increased from 14.9 percent to 17.4 percent in the same period.
- The percentage of women senators and members of parliament remained the same at 31.3 percent and 21.8 percent respectively in 2018 and 2019.

Kenyan Voices Through Public Participation

“There is no equal distribution of funds. Poor evaluation of projects. Employment is not balanced. Ethnic political motiv has dominated the county.”

– Public sector, Marsabit

“The county government has no priority plan for the youth empowerment and when it comes to employment there is rampant favourism based on your sub- clan. Tenders, L.P.O , S.L.O are denied youths . They are idle and end up in crime activities, drugs etc.”

– Public sector, Wajir

“[Youth unemployment] is been brought by interclan division with the communities and societies among the county generally that is hindering employment.”

– Civil society, Wajir

“[Youth] dreams are misused by the community involving them in tribal clashes, corruption and other bad [activities]. The culture also affects our youth to engage in different business activity in the country.”

– Civil society, Mandera

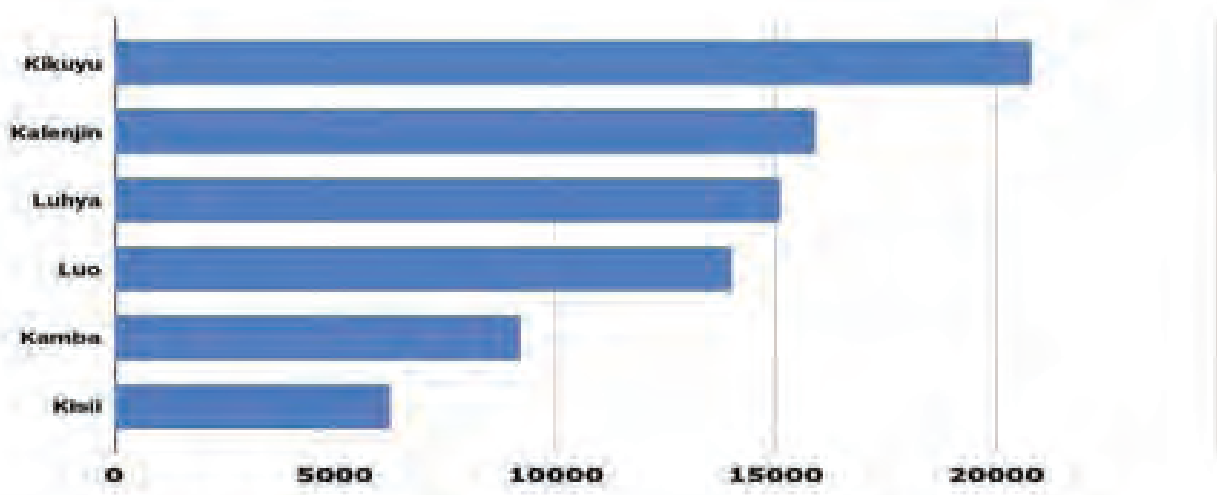
“[Youth Unemployment is an issue because:] Favourism. Nepotism. Political interference. Tribalism”

– Civil society, Trans-Nzoia

“In Kenya, the Government embraces 100% transition learning from primary level to secondary level, then tertiary level, but they do not embrace creation of jobs. Due to tribalism, the Government employs those who have experience yet youths lack chances.”

– Private sector, West Pokot

NUMBER OF PUBLIC SERVICE JOBS BY ETHNICITY (2017)

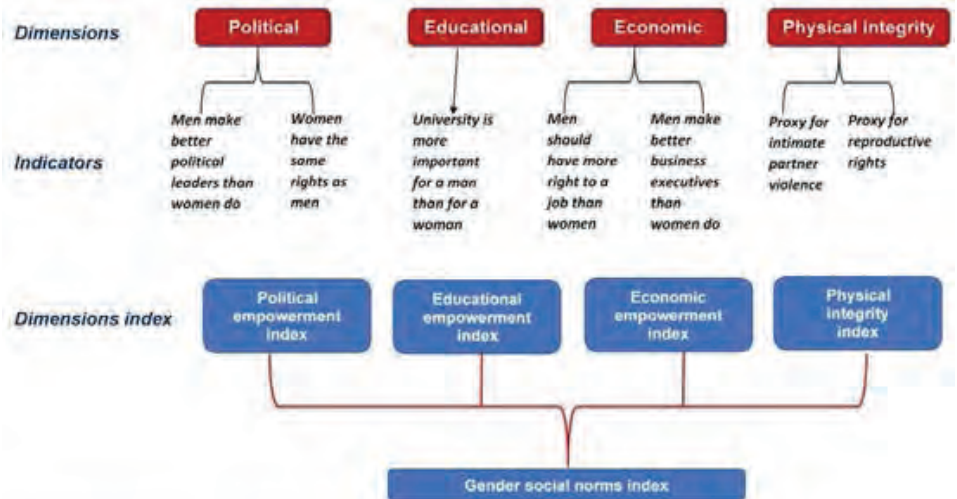


10 HARMFUL GENDER NORMS

Embedded within ethnic societal norms are toxic patriarchal power structures that systematically oppress girls and women and undervalue the potential of half of the population to spur Kenya's development.

25-94 percent of girls are mutilated, beaten, raped, impregnated, and forced/traded into marriage when they are underage, they are not finishing education, gaining access to finances, or jobs, or participating in local politics. In regions with high poverty rates, as few as 19 percent of girls are enrolled in primary education. Rural-urban disparities are significant, with as much as a 20 percentage point difference.

HOW SOCIAL BELIEFS CAN OBSTRUCT GENDER AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT



Adapted from Mukhopadhyay, Riviera, and Tapia (2019)

Hard work, no pay

nation NewsPlex www.nation.co.ke/unpaidcare
#NationNewsplex

Free labour

- 65** Hours a female small-scale trader living in a Nairobi slum spends on unpaid care, more than twice the time spent by a male small-scale trader (29)
- 13** Gap between hours a female small-scale trader rests in a week (36) and that of a male trader (49)

Left behind

- Sh68** What is paid to a woman for every Sh100 paid to a man in Kenya. Gender inequality in unpaid care work contributes to gender gap in labour outcomes, such as labour force participation, wages and job quality
- 60%** Pay gap in favour of men in countries where women spend 5X as much time on unpaid care work as men. The gap reduces to 35% in countries where women spend twice as much time as men
- 115** Number of women for every 100 men in Kenya's poorest households

Global problem

- \$10 trillion** Annual global output of unpaid care and domestic work (about 13% of global GDP)
- 4X** Time women spend on unpaid work globally compared to men

Key areas

- 45%** Share of men living in informal settlements that have never seen a man cook
- 40%** of rural and 11% of urban households in Kenya spend half an hour or longer to fetch water for home use
- 7 in 10** community health workers in sub-Saharan Africa are women. The vast majority are unpaid, 43% receive non-monetary incentives and 23% receive stipend
- 43%** Share of households with improved cooking stoves in Kitui County that used the time women would spend collecting firewood on other economically productive work
- 4 in 5** women in the paid workforce in Africa are in informal employment. Women make only 37% of wage employees in Kenya

SOURCES: DEFRA, KENYA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY 2014, DATA2X AND UN WOMEN. COMPILED BY VICTOR OLUOCH. GRAPHICS: LISA MUGINDA.

GENDER LENS ON HARMFUL GENDER NORMS

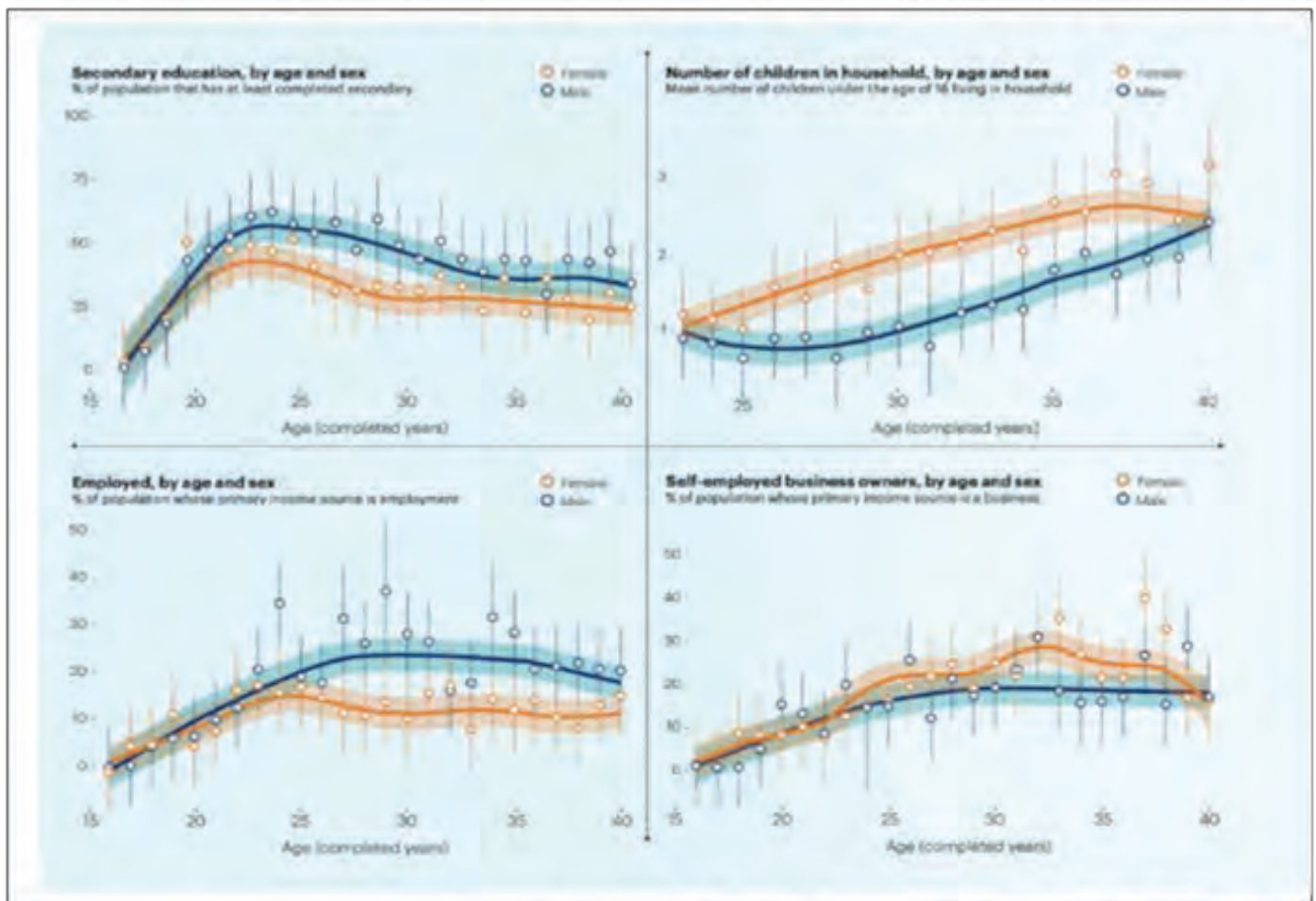
Hegemonic masculinity pervades Kenyan social, political, and economic spheres. Women have subordinate roles and are marginalized from autonomous decision-making and control of resources in most spaces.”

- behavior and accountability for change.
- Missing in public discourse - If women do not have representation then girls’ and women’s issues and perspectives will be not adequately represented.
- Missing Wages.

Kenyan Voices Through Public Participation

- Women lack control over financial and physical resources
- Laws and practices systemically keep women from accessing equitable resources.
- Lacking data - National data masks regional disparities. At times lack of data for multiple issues masks the full extent of the problem such as FGM, child marriages, teen pregnancies

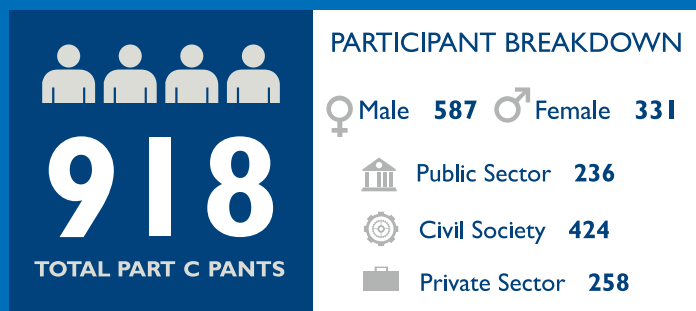
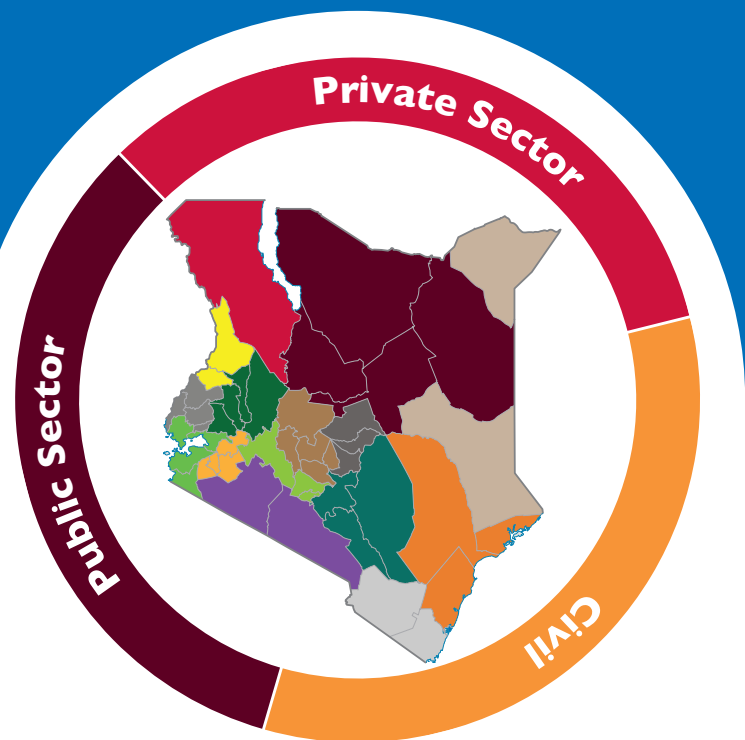
MALE AND FEMALE CHARACTERISTICS BY AGE, EDUCATION LEVEL, NUMBER OF CHILDREN,EMPLOYMENT



Source: FDS Kenya, Inclusive Finance. Bridging the Gender Divide, 2019



COUNTRY DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION STRATEGY COUNTY CONSULTATIONS



Opportunities



Enhance Public Participation

Public participation was raised across 47 counties as a pertinent cross-cutting issue that needs to be urgently addressed to ensure inclusivity in development.

Currently at the lowest form of participation, sectors unanimously agree that public participation stands to be improved, with better adherence to the Constitution: *inform, consult, involve, collaborate and empower.*



Support the Jua Kali

Youth unemployment is a national crisis, spanning both urban and rural areas. Collapse of local industry has further constrained youth's ability to work with many relying on informal sector (of which the *Jua Kali* is a sub-sector) to provide a viable source of income.

Despite known challenges experienced by this sub-sector, low productivity and inadequate income persists. Recent research points to the high complex nature of this sub-sector and the need for a more nuanced understanding of bottlenecks to identify areas to address and unlock potential is needed to achieve greater gains.



Fight Corruption

This is a highly pervasive cross-cutting issue affecting access to services, employment, infrastructure and systems. Identifying opportunities to support county-level anti-corruption initiatives for better governance (transparency and accountability) across all sectors should be explored.



What they said:



"We are sitting on a time bomb. 5.2 million young adults, unemployment is one big reason and it is going to haunt us one day. Our population is youthful, and we have no plans to [deal with the lack] of employment." *Civil Society, Garissa*



"Inadequate infrastructure like roads affects all other sectors including agriculture, education and health." *Civil Society, Bungoma*

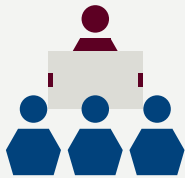


"I believe that [functional] systems are key in driving the economy which in turn impacts on the lives of the people. When systems fail or they are inadequate, everything else collapses." *Public Sector, Makueni*



"Forested areas are diminished due to human encroachment leading to water insecurity which in turn leads to food insecurity." *Civil Society, Laikipia*

Opportunities



Enhance Public Participation

- Public participation was raised across 47 counties as a pertinent cross-cutting issue that needs to be urgently addressed to ensure inclusivity in development.
- Kenyan's expressed the view that public participation is at its lowest form, with sectors unanimously agreeing that participation stands to be improved in accordance with the Constitution.



“Thank you, Governor for being with us. I want to challenge you: USAID has done actual, real, public participation. Everything that we are capturing here is what is ailing our counties. Your county government should do public participation like USAID, please borrow from what USAID has done today because the intent is real.” Civil Society, Embu



Support the Jua Kali

- Youth unemployment is a national crisis, spanning both urban and rural areas. Collapse of local industry has further constrained youth's ability to work with many relying on informal sector (of which the Jua Kali is a sub-sector) to provide a viable source of income.
- Despite known challenges experienced by this sub-sector, low productivity and inadequate income persists. Recent research points to the highly complex nature of this sub-sector. A more nuanced understanding of bottlenecks to identify areas to address and unlock potential in this sub-sector is needed to achieve greater gains.



Fight Corruption

- This is a highly pervasive cross-cutting issue affecting access to services, employment, infrastructure and systems. Identifying opportunities to support county-level anti-corruption initiatives for better governance (transparency and accountability) across all sectors should be explored.



Points to Ponder

INFORMATION UTILITY

Going forward, how can information gleaned from the consultations be used in the development of USAID's strategy?

ENGAGEMENT WITH KENYANS

County consultations allowed direct interaction with Kenyans; and feedback received indicates that this was highly appreciated. How will the Mission leverage this positive shift in engagement with Kenyans?

DESIGN LESSONS

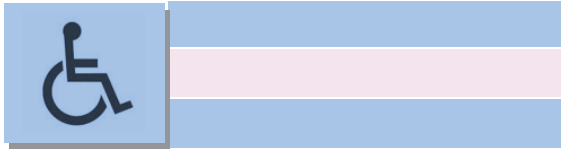
Learnings from the county consultations exercise can and should be used to inform upcoming consultations (national, PWDs, youth). Identifying the information need as a critical part of the planning process may be useful – this can be done through a concept to ensure that engagement with stakeholder groups is mutually beneficial in the short and long term. Also, how can USAID close the feedback loop but also meet beneficiary expectations?



Participants: N = 35:

Males 46%;
Females 54%

Most pressing development needs



What is already working for persons with disabilities

- ✓ Effective national council, active civil society
- ✓ Existing policies, legislative representation,
- ✓ Access to education efforts, sign language recognition, affirmative action in higher education
- ✓ Disability assistance supports, tax exemptions, procurement opportunities
- ✓ Public goodwill, political goodwill

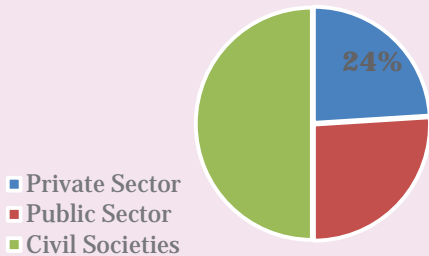
The Key Issues

- Policies have failed to deliver solid benefits due to their weak implementation.
- Persons living with disabilities have poor access to education and health and continue to struggle to be self-reliant and have healthy lives.
- Women and girls living with disabilities were found to suffer greater abuse and exploitation, compared to their male counterparts.
- Authorities in Kenya have underinvested in services that would ideally cater to the needs of persons living with disabilities.
- Corruption is the main reason persons with disabilities still lack access to social services, such as education and health.



CDCS NATIONAL LEVEL CONSULTATIONS

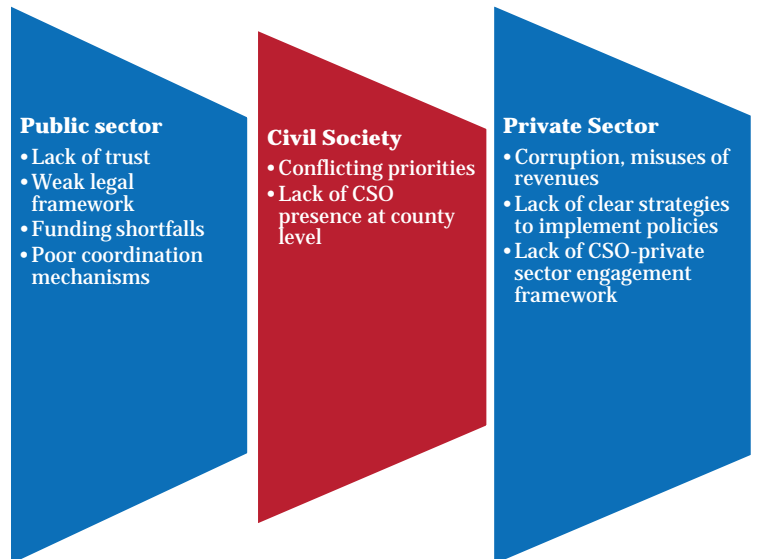
Participants : N = 99



Recommendations by Stakeholders

- Understand Kenya's political landscape
- Work collaboratively with the government institutions
- Support local research through academia
- Avoiding duplication of effort and resources
- Integrate cross border issues when they are relevant
- Address gender issues and persons with disability
- Strengthen and build collaboration between county and national governments.

Factors hindering collaboration between sectors



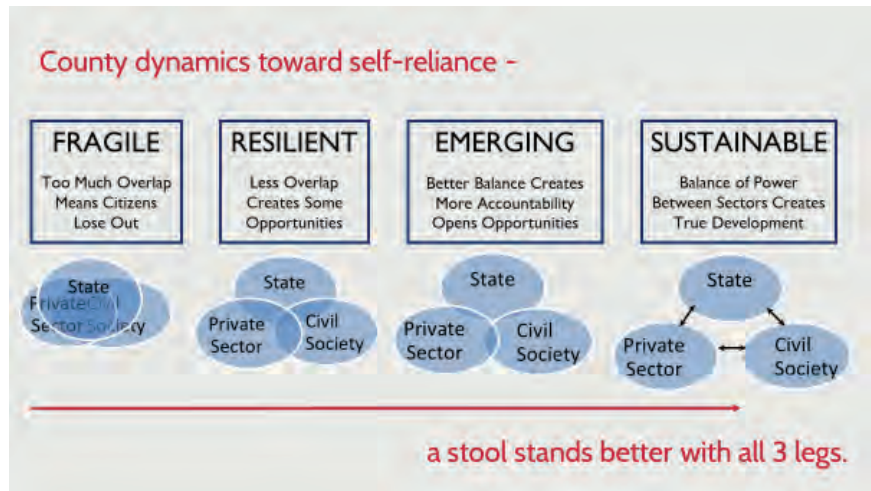
Kenyan Voices Through Public Participation

Highlights of Dynamics between Sectors at the County Level

“Thinking about the stool analogy; we need to remember that the stands are not equal. GOK, CSOs, Private sector are not at the same level. It is well known that there is conflict between GOK and CSOs. [Also] the business community is heavily taxed... there are low levels of trust.

There is also the misconception that we (Civil society) has money – we can't even afford to pay stipends. The government needs to value engagement with CSOs.”

– Civil Society from Nairobi



What has HELPED engagement between public, private and civil sectors?

- **Devolution:** The Constitution has provided guidance on devolution of responsibilities and calls for collaboration across sectors
- **Bill of Rights:** Upholding the principles of good governance, integrity, accountability and inclusiveness
- **Access to information:** Availability of multiple information streams allows actors to stay abreast on what other are doing and identifying areas of convergence to address community needs
- **Common goals:** Having shared interests helps support joint planning and prioritization of issues (i.e. unlock resources)
- **Public forums:** Leveraging existing networks and platforms (community barazas, Kenya National Chamber of Commerce) to serve as a mechanism for cross-sectoral engagement

What has HINDERED engagement between public, private and civil sectors?

- **Limited resources for multisectoral meetings:** Sectors are hesitant to allocate resources to support this; general apathy to establishing forum of this kind; sectors are used to working in siloes; no real impetus to change the order of business
- **Mistrust of the other:** Civil society perceives county government as being exceedingly corrupt, engagement only occurs on county government terms (sitting allowances required by public sector ahead of meeting). County government perceives civil society as being overly critical and lacking in ability to engage meaningfully
- **Lack of transparency and accountability:** Poor use of existing mechanisms to support and enforce the rule of law; poor adherence does not result in prosecution
- **Misalignment of priorities across sectors:** driven by competing interests & political interference
- Unequal **opportunities** – issuance and awarding of tenders between private sector and county government: Driven by vested interests (based on tribe, clan, relationship); poor regulation of tendering processes allows this to happen

Kenyan Voices Through Public Participation

KEY INSIGHTS ON SECTORAL DYNAMICS

Q2. What LEADERSHIP role should each sector play to meet those needs? **INWARD FACING**

PUBLIC

- Lobby for increased funding
- Lead policy review, legislation formulation & implementation (youth, water, lands, education)
- Support capacity building activities
- Strengthen anti-corruption units
- Establish PPPs with private sector
- Facilitate entrepreneurship (tools and licensure)
- Increase investment to subsidize costs towards inputs
- Improve alignment with national government

PRIVATE

- Increase investment to support youth empowerment (job creation, training, mentorship)
- Support capacity building activities
- Establish PPPs with county government
- Leverage use of umbrella organizations to lobby for joint solutions to development needs
- Convene investor forums to drive investment/ attract investors

CIVIL SOCIETY

- Lead lobbying and advocacy on key issues of the community
- Sensitize communities on importance of civic education
- Promote public participation by mobilizing communities to be proactive in advocacy
- Lead in oversight of development projects (monitoring)
- Actively participate in policy dialogue
- Lobby for implementation of laws (follow up)
- Create a network of CSOs to have unified voice & have strong oversight

KEY INSIGHTS ON SECTORAL DYNAMICS

Q2. What LEADERSHIP role should each sector play to meet those needs? **OUTWARD FACING**

PUBLIC SECTOR SAID THAT...

- **Private sector should:**
 - Increase investment to support youth initiatives
 - Support capacity building among farmers – training on climate smart technology and good agricultural practice
- **Civil society should:**
 - Prioritize civic education for the public
 - Assist in identification and prioritization of development needs
 - Lead community oversight of projects
 - Support youth programs at community level
 - Promote positive behavior change (address GBV, FGM, ECM)
 - Lobby and advocacy over long-standing issues (i.e. landlessness)

PRIVATE SECTOR SAID THAT...

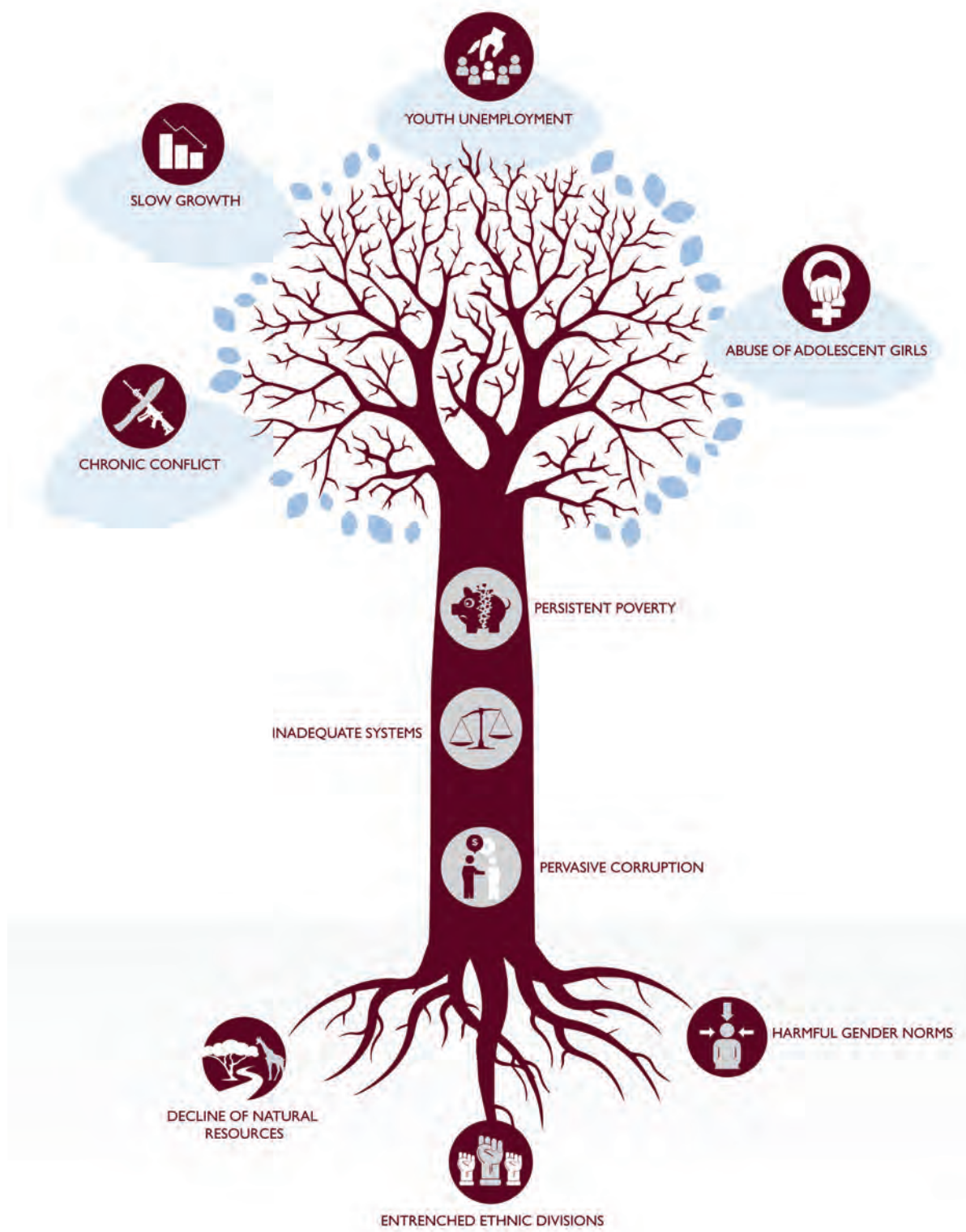
- **Public sector should:**
 - Review policies and regulations
 - Enhance market systems (subsidize inputs, provide extension services)
 - Formulate policy framework and provide expertise to support infrastructure projects
 - Allocate funds to revive collapsed industries
 - Fund peacekeeping initiatives
- **Civil society should:**
 - Enhance civic education and sensitization
 - Support lobbying and advocacy
 - Conduct project oversight (social audits, community score cards, budget review)

CIVIL SOCIETY SAID THAT...

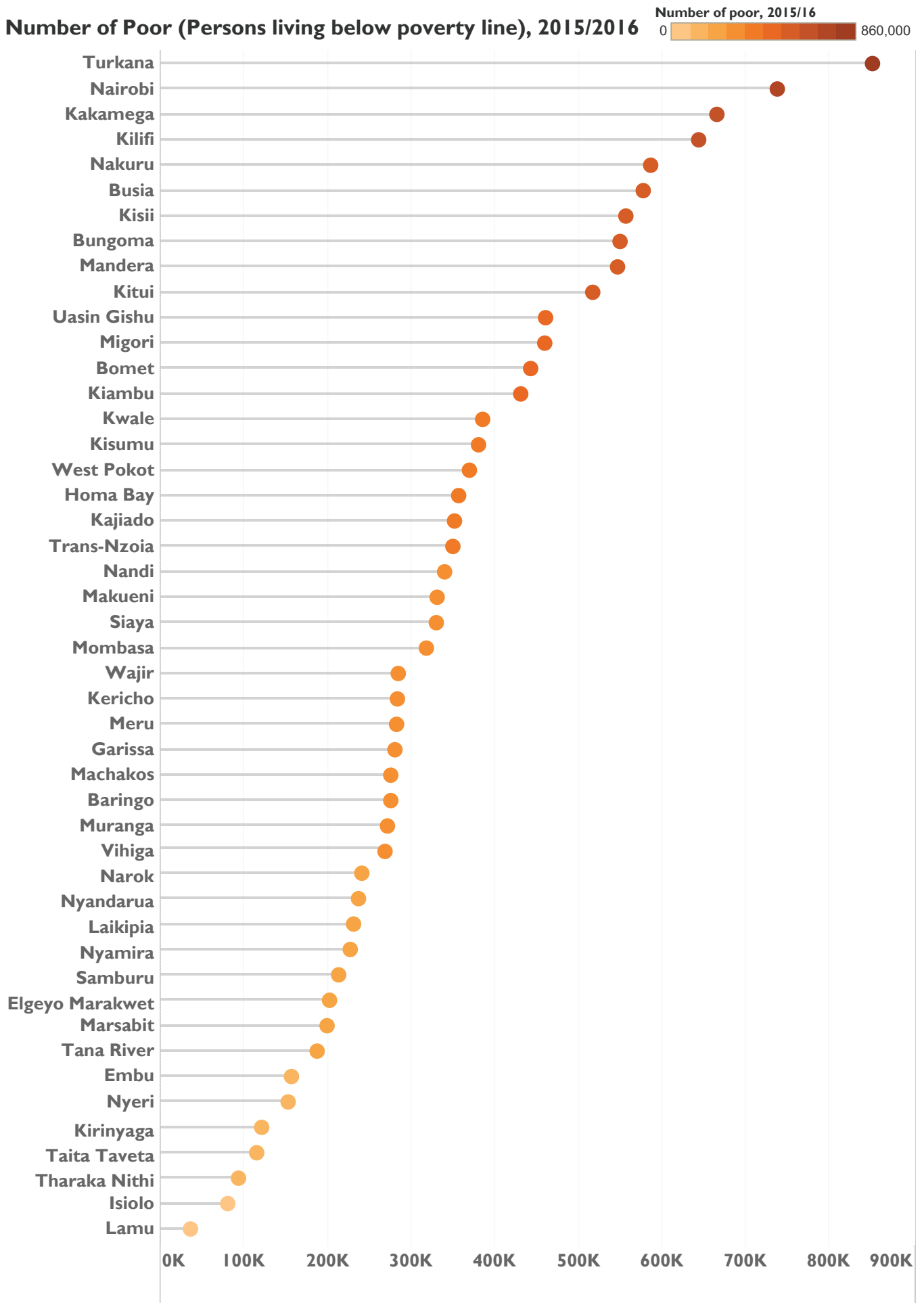
- **Public sector should:**
 - Review and implement policies (e.g. Free Primary Education, Water Act, Public Procurement Act, etc.)
 - Include CSOs in Policy Dialogue
 - Build partnerships to include other actors in finding solutions to local issues
 - Prioritize recruitment, training qualified teachers
- **Private sector should:**
 - CSR should be focused on addressing community needs
 - Fund amenities for farmers and schools

ROOT CAUSE ANALYSIS

This engagement packet contains overarching messages that represent the ten key development challenges in Kenya. These challenges and subsequent messages were developed from a series of consultations with stakeholders at the national level, county levels, and a range of analyses. The Mission analyzed these development challenges to understand the symptoms of deeper problems and the root causes. The sparse leaves on the tree below represents the issues of abuse of adolescent girls, youth unemployment, slowing growth, and chronic insecurity. These issues are considered to be symptoms of systemic issues, such as persistent poverty, pervasive corruption, and inadequate systems. However, with a deeper analysis, the roots of these development challenges are defined as entrenched ethnic divisions, harmful gender norms, and declining natural resources.



I- PERSISTENT POVERTY - COUNTY RANKING



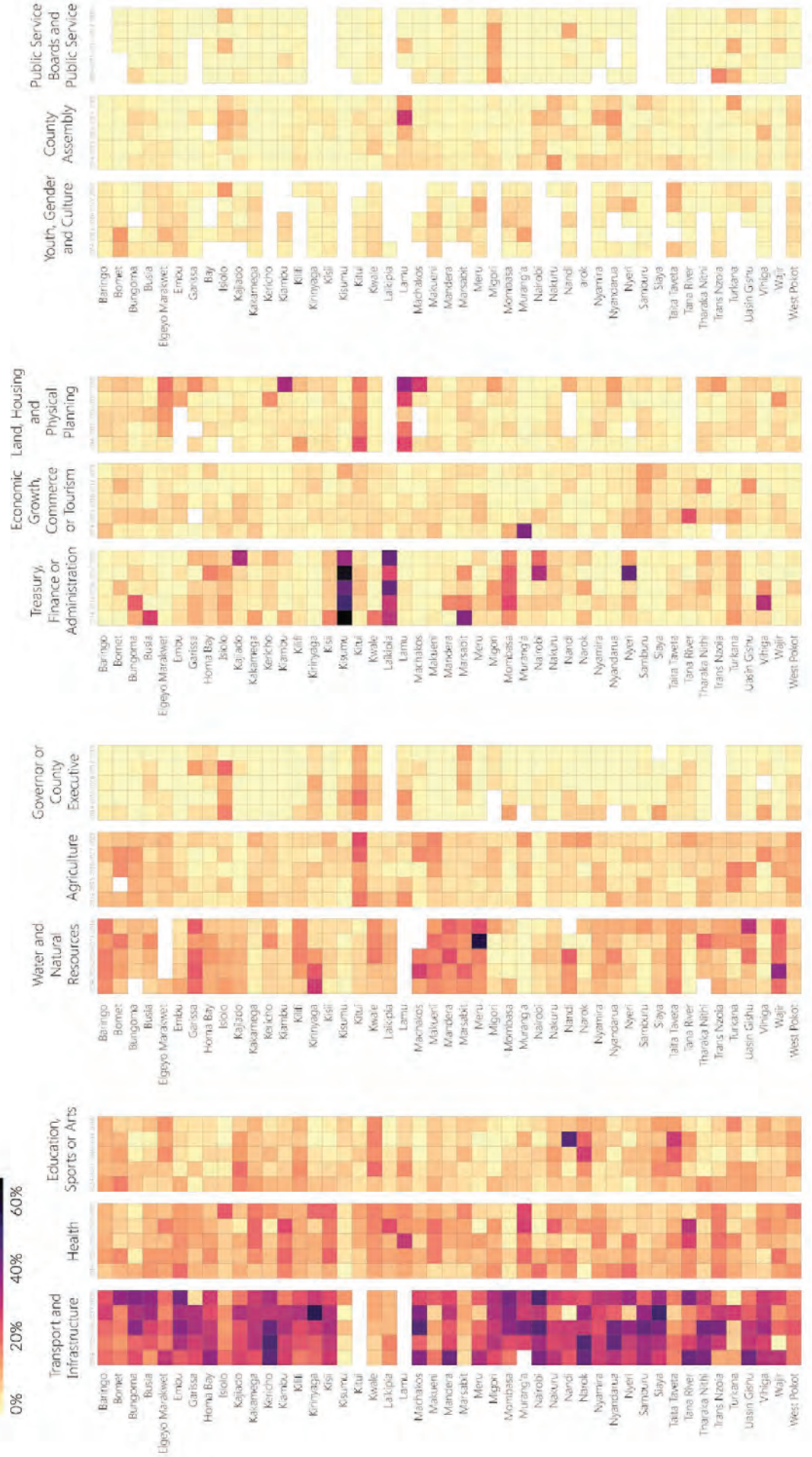
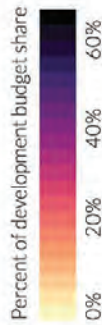
2

INADEQUATE SYSTEMS

County Budget Analysis by Sector and Year

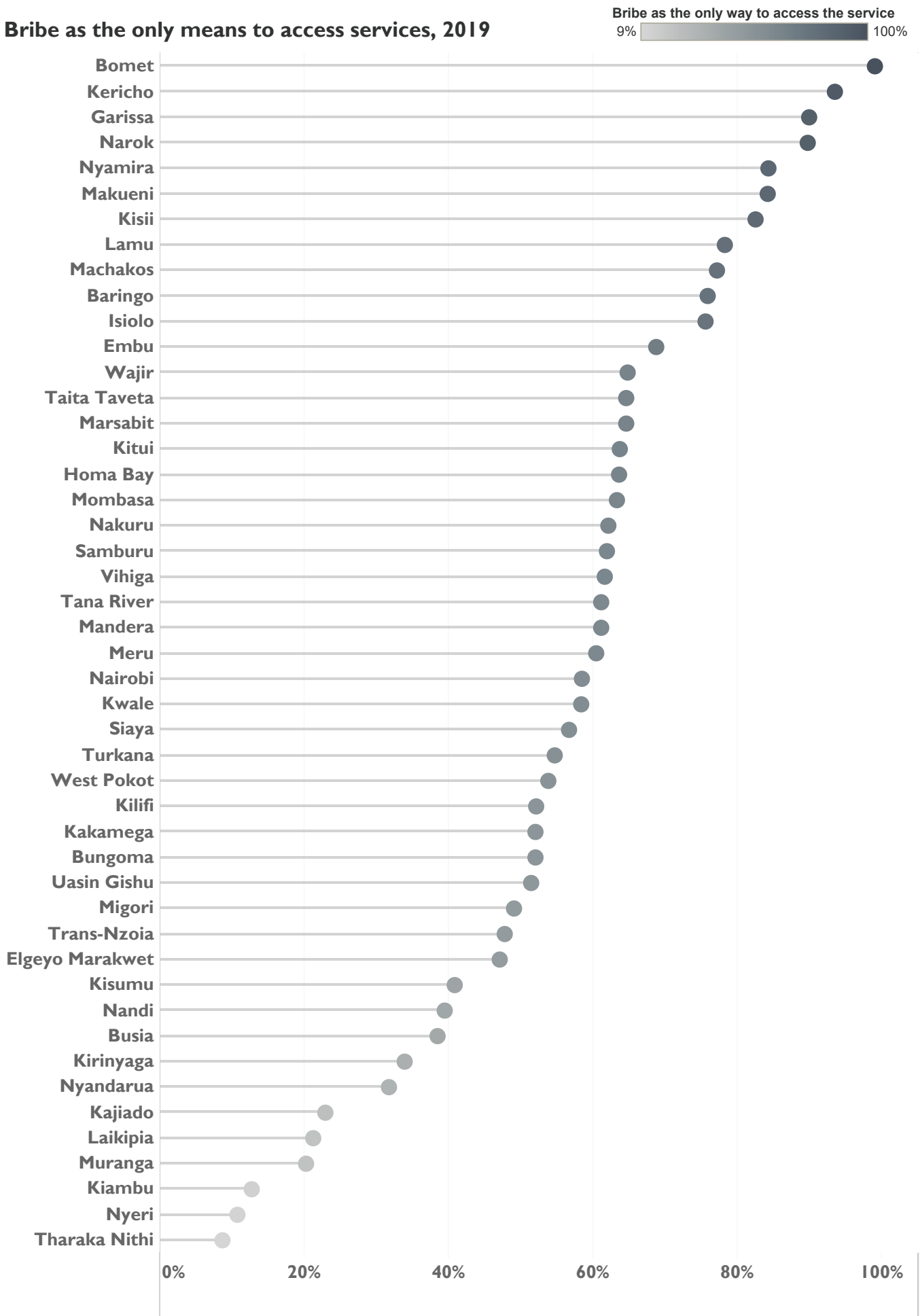


Transportation and infrastructure comprised the majority of county development expenditures across the four years of budget data available. The heatmap below shows each county's development expenditures by category for the years 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2018. Where boxes are omitted (white areas), the county did not report data for that year/category.



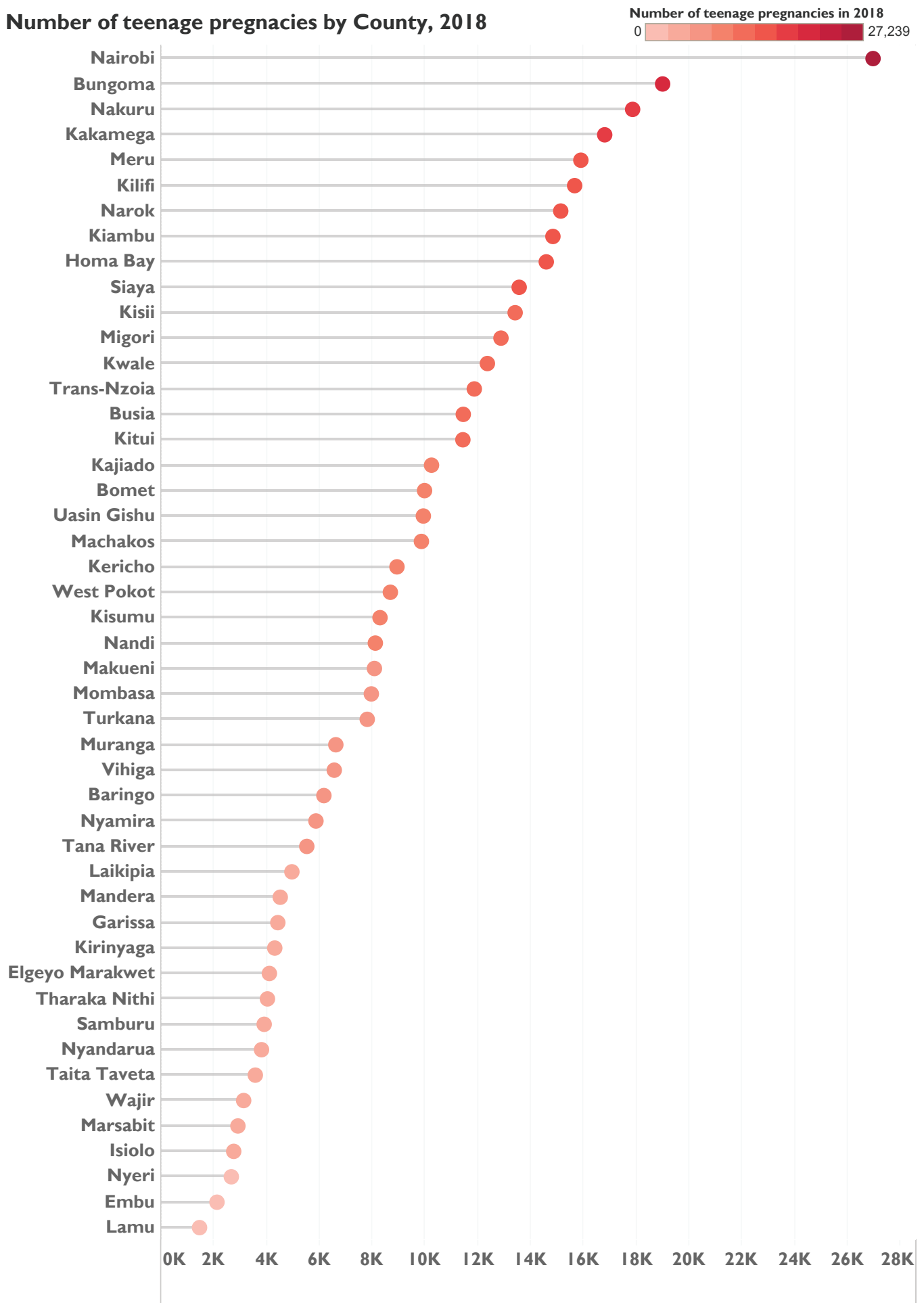
3 - PERVASIVE CORRUPTION - COUNTY RANKING

Bribe as the only means to access services, 2019



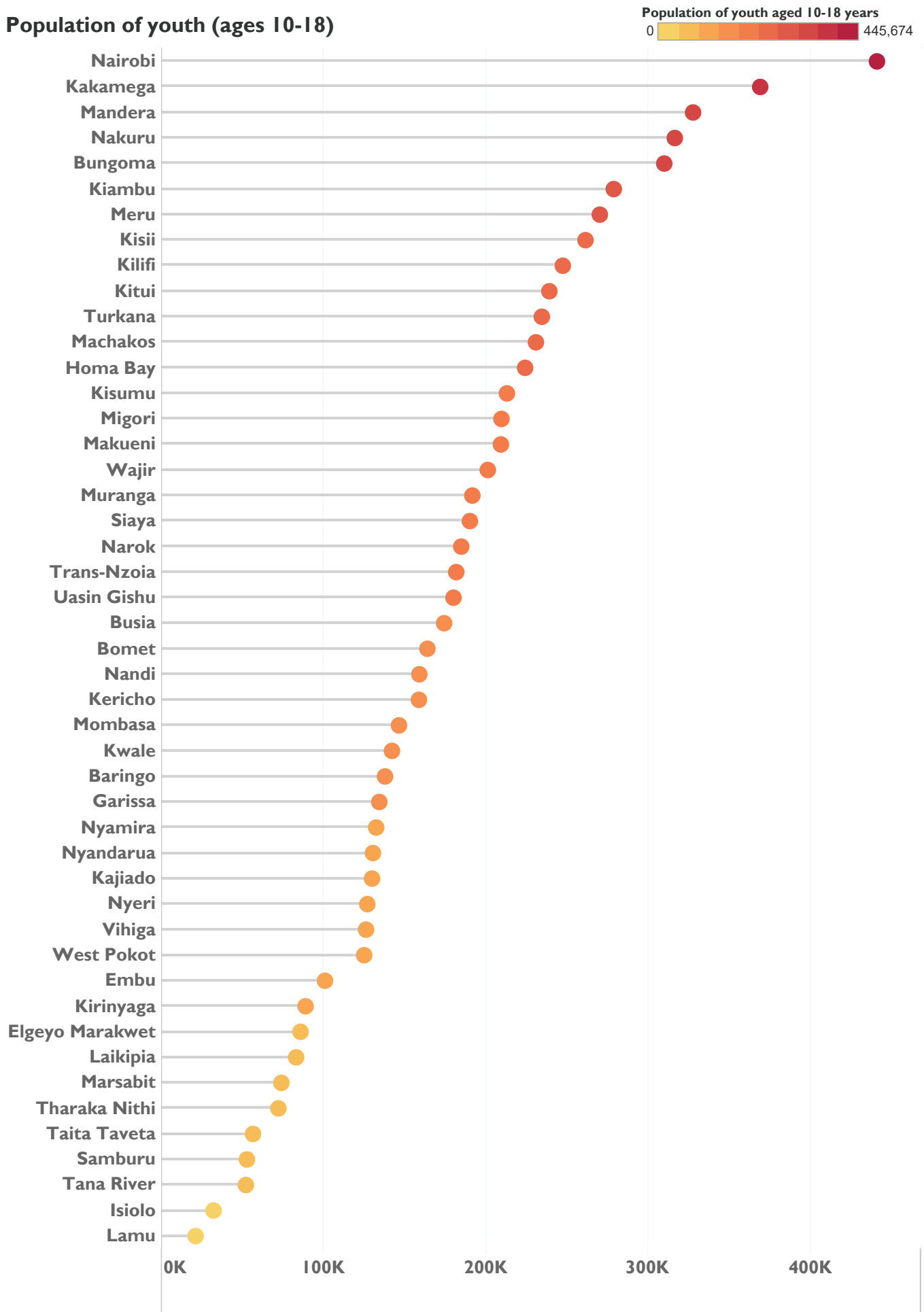
4 - ABUSE OF ADOLESCENT GIRLS - COUNTY RANKING

Number of teenage pregnancies by County, 2018



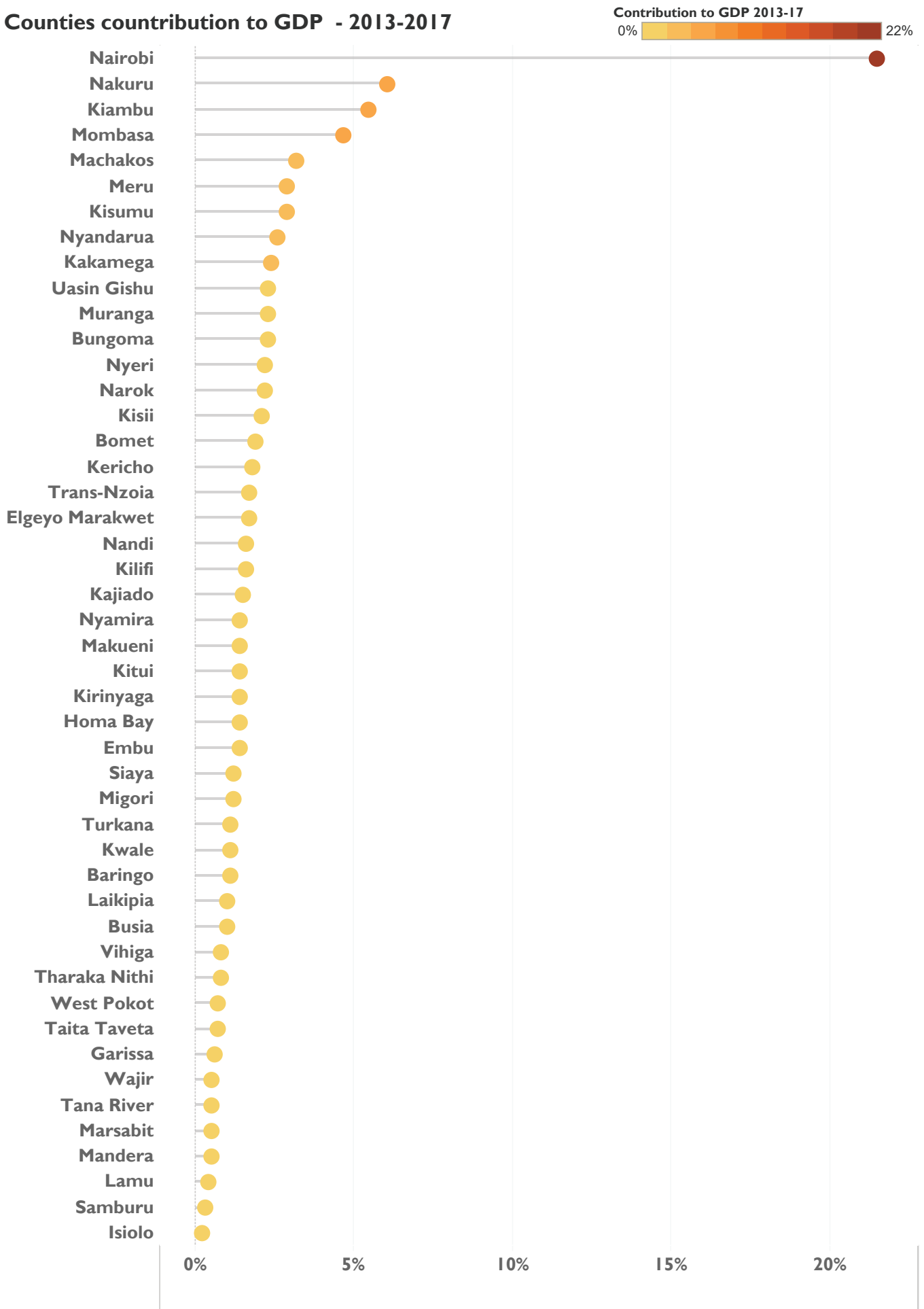
5 - YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT - COUNTY RANKING

Population of youth (ages 10-18)



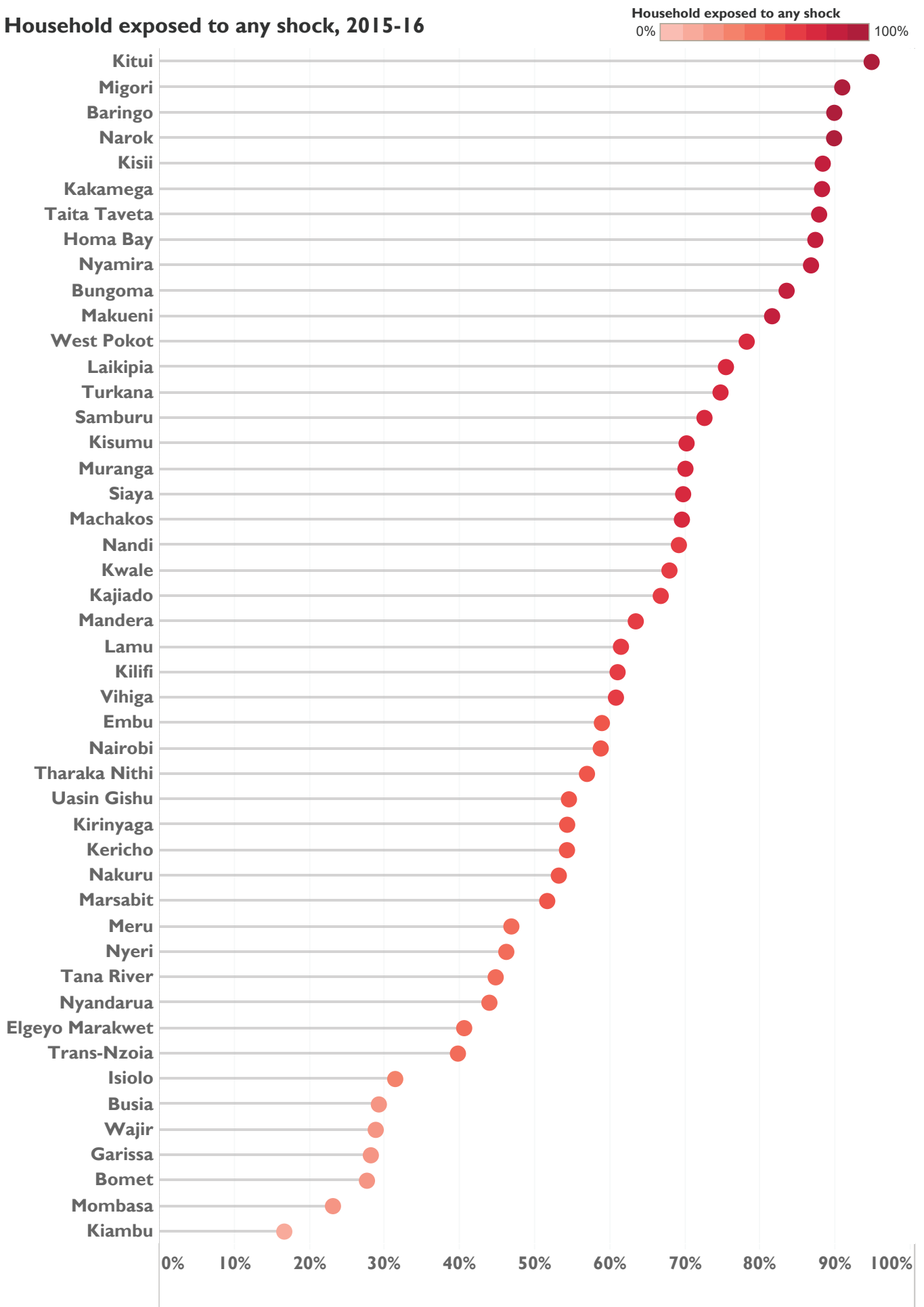
6 - SLOWING GROWTH - COUNTY RANKING

Counties contribution to GDP - 2013-2017



7 - DECLINING NATURAL RESOURCES - COUNTY RANKING

Household exposed to any shock, 2015-16



DATA SOURCES

Persistent Poverty

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The map displays the poverty incidence or poverty rate for all of Kenya's counties. A poverty incidence of 10% means that one out of ten people is poor; a poverty rate of 80% means that only two out of ten people are non-poor. The circles represent the absolute number of people living below the national poverty line. The bigger the circle, the greater the number of people living in poverty.

- Wealth Gap: "Kenya: extreme inequality in numbers." Oxfam International.
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- Number of Poor (Persons living below poverty line), 2015/2016: Ranking developed by USAID Kenya and East Africa, based on Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey, 2015-2016.

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- Average Development Budget Expenditure Per Capita Map: Developed by the USAID Washington's Geo Center based on data from County Governments Budget Implementation Review Reports, 2015-2018.

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- “The price Kenyans pay for corruption.” Samuel Kimeu. The Daily Nation. July 1, 2018.
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- Bribe as the only means to access services, 2018. Ranking developed by USAID Kenya and East Africa, based on EACC Ethics and Anticorruption Survey, 2019.

Abuse of Adolescent Girls

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- Teen Pregnancy Map: Developed by USAID Kenya and East Africa based on data from the District Health Information System 2 (DHIS 2), 2019.
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