



## NAIROBI SUMMIT ON ICPD25

### KENYA COMMITMENTS

Kenya was among the 179 countries that signed on the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development Programme of Action (ICPD PoA). In recognition of the importance of monitoring and evaluating the implementation of ICPD PoA, Kenya had been reviewing the implementation of ICPD PoA every 5 years since 1994 and submitted reports to the African Union and United Nations Population Fund. This has enhanced accountability on implementation of agreed actions. In reaffirming its commitment to the ongoing agenda of ICPD PoA, Kenya;

**Acknowledges** that the country has made remarkable progress since the 1994 ICPD through formulation of policies and legal frameworks, strengthening adoption of regional and other global instruments, increased allocation of resources and entrenchment of citizens' rights to quality health care, including reproductive health in the Constitution.

**Recognizes** that through implementation of the Programme of Action, the country has improved access to reproductive health information and services, including expanded access to prevention and treatment of HIV infection. This has resulted in doubling access to skilled care for pregnant women during delivery over the last 25 years. Access to family planning has increased by nearly 50 percent, with more women are having a wider variety of modern contraceptives to choose from.

**Acknowledges** that there is increased political will and engagement that has facilitated improved resource allocation and demand generation, leading to increased utilization of reproductive health services. Implementation of universal health coverage, among other initiatives such as the Beyond Zero and Linda Mama, have made immense contribution in increasing access to skilled continuum of care from pregnancy to postnatal care.

**Acknowledges** that advances made in technology, specifically in Digital Health, has expanded access to innovative approaches and

enhanced delivery of reproductive health services, particularly to adolescents and young people.

**Recognizes** that the ICPD PoA is an unfinished agenda as attested by existing disparities in achieving universal access to reproductive health information and services. These disparities are seen in the prevalence of unmet need for family planning, maternal and child mortality and the burden of new HIV infections among the adolescents and young people.

**Recognizes** that the common causes of maternal morbidity and mortality such as obstetric hemorrhage, sepsis, unsafe abortion and complications of hypertensive disease in pregnancy are essentially preventable. In addition, there is an increase in teenage pregnancy with attendant increased proportion of young women who suffer severe pregnancy and birth complications such as obstetric fistula, eclampsia, prematurity and mental illness.

**Acknowledges** that the country has consistently generated population data to support evidence based decision making for policy and programme through population and housing censuses, health and socio-economic surveys and administrative records. The country is increasingly employing new technologies in collection, processing and availing population data.

**Recognizes** that despite its efforts to increase population data over the last twenty-five years, the country has not yet fully utilized the wealth of data generated for decision making leading to low integration of population issues in formulation of policies and programming especially at sub-national level.

**Acknowledges** the importance of eliminating gender inequality and inequity, addressing all forms of gender violence and discrimination, and ensuring gender equality and equity in economic development using gender transformative approaches. To achieve this, the country put in place measures to end discrimination against women and girls, introduced institutional reforms to ensure economic empowerment of women and young people, and enacted laws that promote gender equality and equity.

**Recognizes** that to achieve sustainable development, harmonious balance between the complex social, economic and environmental development agendas must be maintained.

**Reaffirms** her commitment to continue implementing the ICPD PoA and the 2030 Agenda within the legal, policy and cultural context of the country, which recognizes the family as the basic unit of society that should be protected and promoted. Specifically, Kenya makes the following commitments;

On the **Essential Reproductive Health Package of Interventions and UHC**, Kenya commits to;

1. Employ innovation and technology to ensure adolescents and youth attain the highest possible standard of health. Efforts will be made to eliminate teenage pregnancies, new adolescent and youth HIV infections and harmful practices such as child marriages while at the same time ensuring universal access to friendly quality reproductive health services and information to the youth and adolescents by 2030.
2. Eliminate preventable maternal and newborn mortality, mother to child transmission of HIV and severe morbidity such as obstetric fistula among women by 2030.

In **Creating Financing Momentum** for the outstanding promises in the PoA, the country commits to;

3. Progressively increase health sector financing to 15 percent of total budget, as per the Abuja declaration by 2030. This will enable the country to cover the cost of implementing Universal Health Coverage and gradually increase financing of family planning commodities from domestic resources.
4. Improve support to older persons, persons with disabilities, orphans, and vulnerable children by increasing the core social protection investment from 0.8 percent of Gross Domestic Product to at least 2 percent over the next 10 years.
5. Enhance integration of population, health and development programmes and projects into Medium Term Plans (MTPs) and the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) to ensure budgetary allocations and efficient implementation of programmes and projects by 2030.

**Demographic Diversity and Sustainable Development** are critical in addressing the country's challenges and therefore Kenya commits to;

6. Enhance the capacity of relevant Government institutions to increase availability and accessibility to high-quality, timely and reliable population and related data at national, county, and sub-county levels, disaggregated by income, gender, age, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location by 2030.
7. Integrate population issues into the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all policies and programmes relating to sustainable development at national, county and sub-county levels by 2030.
8. Harness the demographic dividend through investments in health and citizens wellbeing; education and skills training; employment creation and entrepreneurship; and rights, governance and empowerment of young people by 2022 as outlined in the Kenya's Demographic Dividend Roadmap. This includes the establishment of a National Coordination Mechanism for Demographic Dividend by 2020.
9. Eliminate legal, policy and programmatic barriers that impede youth participation in decision making, planning and implementation of development activities at all levels by 2030.
10. Attain universal basic education by ensuring 100 percent transition of pupils, including those with special needs and disabilities, from early learning to secondary education by 2022. Also raise the completion rate for basic education to 100 percent by 2030.
11. Improve the employability and life-skills of youths by enhancing quality and relevance of Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) in partnership with industries and private sector by 2030.
12. Fully implement the Competence Based Curriculum (CBC) so that learners are equipped with relevant competencies and skills from an early stage for sustainable development by 2030.

Prevalence of **Gender Based Violence and Harmful Practices** is of great concern to Kenya. To address this issue, the country commits to;

13. End Female Genital Mutilation by strengthening coordination in the area of legislation and policy framework,

communication and advocacy, evidence generation and support cross border collaboration on elimination of FGM by 2022.

14. Eliminate, by 2030, all forms of gender based violence, including child and forced marriages, by addressing social and cultural norms that propagate the practice while providing support to women and girls who have been affected.
15. End gender and other forms of discrimination by 2030 through enforcing the anti-discrimination laws and providing adequate budgetary allocations to institutions mandated to promote gender equality, equity and empowerment of women and girls.

In the spirit of leaving no one behind, provision of **Reproductive Health Services and information in Humanitarian and Fragile Contexts** is critical. The country therefore commits to;

16. Ensure universal access to quality reproductive health services, including prevention and management of GBV, in humanitarian and fragile contexts by 2030.

**To ensure Kenya accelerates the promise of ICPD Programme of Action the country commits to;**

17. Track and monitor the implementation of the ICPD25 Nairobi Summit commitments through the National Council for Population and Development in the State Department of Planning.