

2021 KENYA



DDEI

DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND
EFFORT INDEX

Demographic Dividend Effort Index Report



Table of Contents

• Authors and Contributors	2
• Acknowledgment	2
• Background	3
• Demographic Transition Status in Kenya: Accelerating Progress	5
• DD Effort Index Summary Results	6
• Key DD Effort Levers	6
• DDEI Results Across Sectors	7
• DDEI Results Across Dimensions	7
• Family Planning Efforts Scores	8
• Key Family Planning Effort Levers	8
• Maternal and Child Health Efforts Scores	9
• Key Maternal and Child Health Effort Levers	9
• Women Empowerment Efforts Scores	10
• Key Women Empowerment Effort Levers	10
• Education Efforts Scores	11
• Key Education Effort Levers	11
• Labor Market Efforts Scores	12
• Key Labor Market Effort Levers	12
• Governance and Economic Institutions Effort Scores	13
• Key Effort Levers in Governance and Economic Institutions	13
• Health and Development Resilience in the Face of COVID-19	15
• Sectoral Resiliency Summary Results	15
• Resiliency Module Results Across Sectors	16
• Resiliency Module Results Across Resiliency Dimensions	16
• Family Planning Resiliency Scores	17
• Maternal and Child Health Resiliency Scores	17
• Women's Empowerment Resiliency Scores	17
• Education Resiliency Scores	18
• Labor Market Resiliency Scores	18
• Governance and Economic Institutions Resiliency Scores	18
• Key Effort Levers to Improve Health and Development Resilience	19
• References	20

Authors and Contributors

Bill & Melinda Gates Institute for Population and Reproductive Health — Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health

- **Jean Christophe Rusatira, MD, MPH**
- **Carolina Cardona, MHS**, PhD Candidate
- **Michelle Martinez, MSPH**, PhD Student
- **Carolina Salmeron, MPH**, Program officer
- **Jose G. Rimon, MA, PgDip**, Director
- **Saifuddin Ahmed, MBBS, PhD**, Professor

National Council for Population and Development

- **Dr. Mohamed A. Sheikh**, Director General, National Council for Population and Development
- **Peter Nyakwara**, Director Technical Services, National Council for Population and Development
- **Francis Kundu**, Assistant Director of Population, National Council for Population and Development

Acknowledgment

The authors would like to thank the members of the Community of Practice (CoP) and local experts for their inputs and contribution to the development of the demographic dividend scorecard and demographic dividend effort index, in particular Dr. Annah Yegon (State Department for Youth Affairs), Evelyn Anupi (State Department for Technical and Vocational Training), Fidelis Ndung'u (National Council for Population and Development), Henry Gakio (State Department for Planning), Josephat Ireri (State Department for Gender), Lucy Kibiru (State Department for Labour), Lucy Kimondo (National Council for Population and Development), Margaret Muthoni (National Council for Population and Development), Nicholas Ambundo (State Department for Early and Basic Education), Nicholas Kitua (State Department for Social Protection), Nzomo Mulatya (National Council for Population and Development), Dr. Rose Wafula (Ministry of Health). Philip Anglewicz, PhD (Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health) for his comments and feedback on the survey instruments, Ian Salas, PhD (Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health) and Qingfeng Li, PhD (Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health) for their contribution in the conceptualization of the demographic dividend effort index, Mervyn Christian, MPH (Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health) for his feedback on policy recommendations and overall presentation of the report.

Design: Carolina Salmeron, MPH, Erni Peterson
Corresponding author: Jean Christophe Rusatira,
jcrusatira@jhu.edu



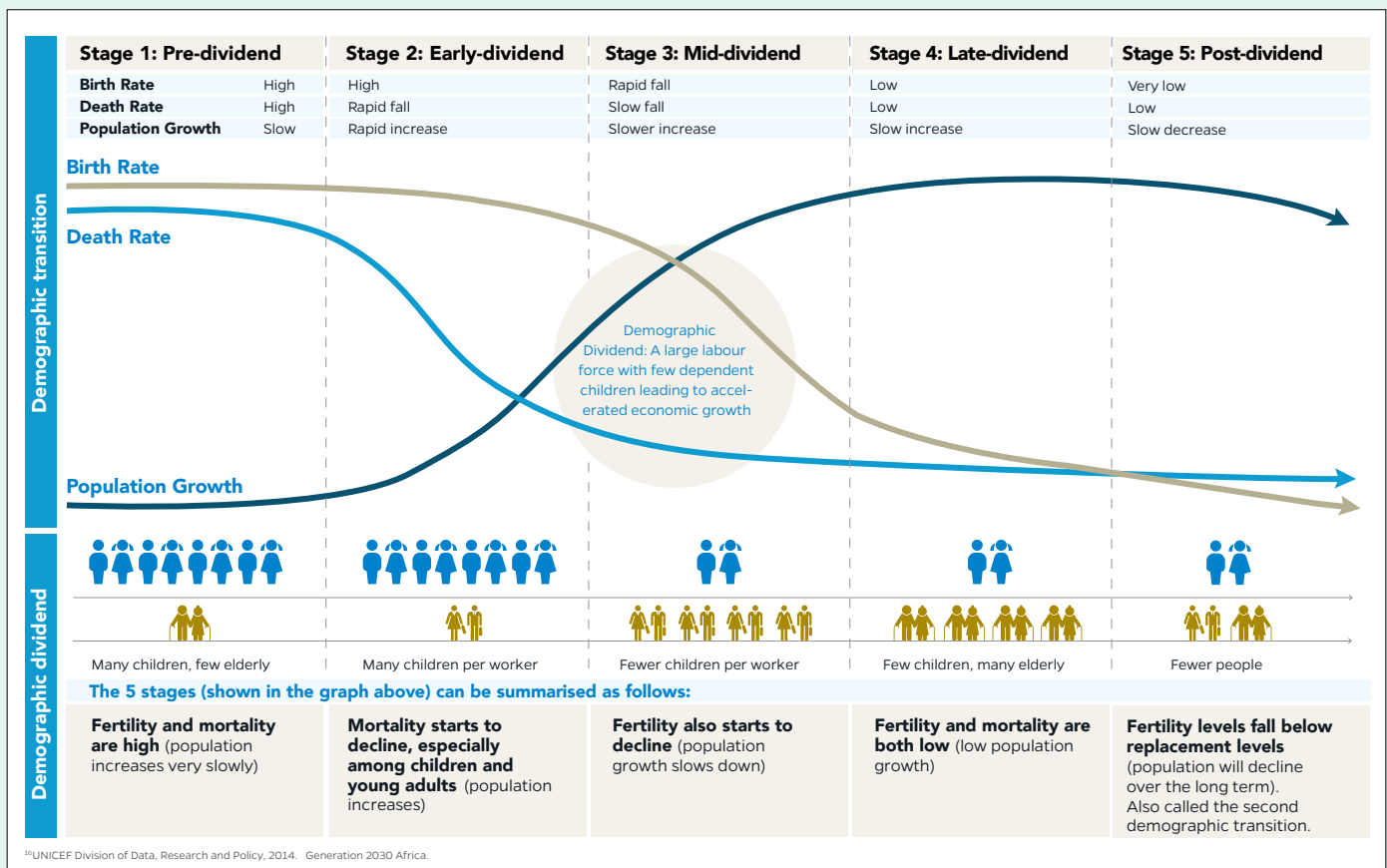
Background

A demographic dividend (DD) presents countries the opportunity to accelerate economic growth and achieve sustainable development and social change. It is the result of changes in the population age structure that occur from declines in both child mortality and fertility during the third stage of the demographic transition period¹. To fully harness the benefits produced by the DD, countries require targeted investments in human, social, and physical capital². The majority of Sub-Saharan African countries are in the first, second or third stage of their demographic transition, which positions them as pre- and early-dividend countries (Figure 1)³.

Evidence has shown that countries need to approach the DD as an interrelated system in which multiple sectors work together to create a favorable policy environment³. The demographic dividend effort index (DDEI) fulfills the need for a standard measure to quantify the extent of multisectoral national efforts in policies and programs

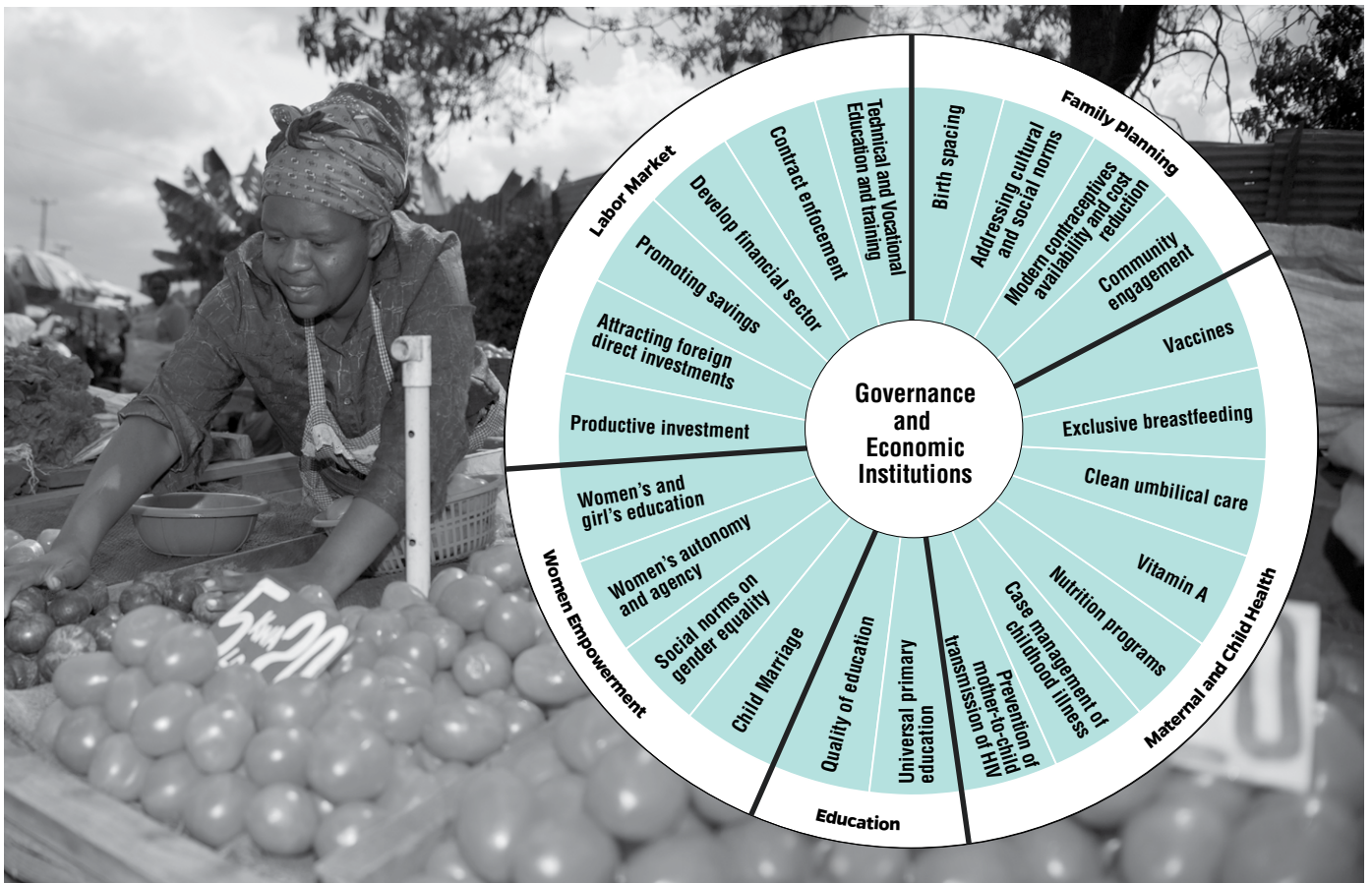
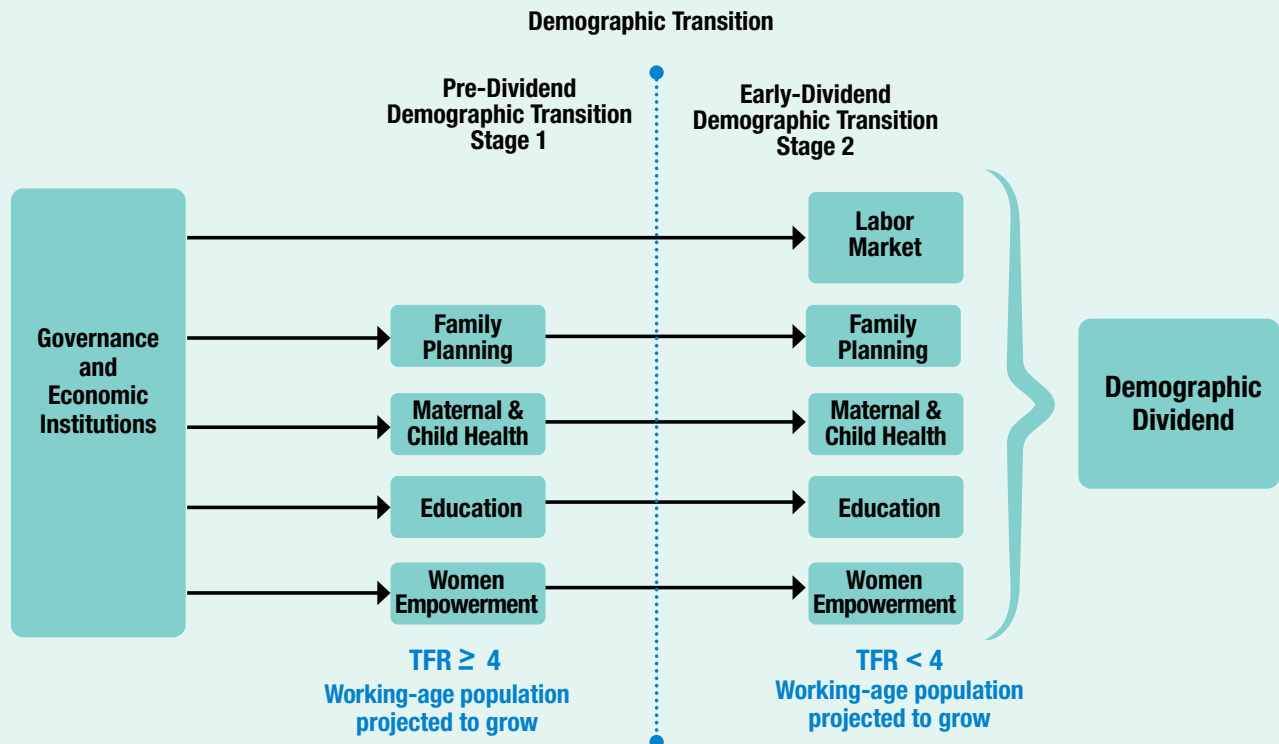
implemented to cultivate, realize and harness the benefits of a DD. Information was collected from sectoral experts across the six sectors identified as being integral to the creation of a favorable environment for the DD namely Family Planning (FP), Maternal and Child Health (MCH), Education (ED), Women's Empowerment (WE), Labor Market (LM) and Governance and Economic Institutions (GEI). The DDEI uses a Likert scale to measure efforts from 1 to 10, with 1 representing non-existing or weak effort, and 10 a very strong effort. Figure 2. "DD Framework and Wheel of Prosperity" illustrates sector-specific intervention areas that informed the DDEI survey questionnaires. Each sector-specific survey is divided into 5 selected dimensions: policymaking, services and programs, advocacy, research, and civil society, selected based on a review of the literature that demonstrates their influential placements throughout a society, and their potential for fostering a DD-favorable environment

Figure 1. Demographic transition and demographic dividend



Source: UNICEF. "MENA Generation 2030: Investing in Children and Youth Today to Secure a Prosperous Region Tomorrow," 2019.

Figure 2. Demographic Dividend framework and wheel of prosperity that summarizes potential high impact sector-specific programs and interventions.



Demographic Transition Status in Kenya: Accelerating Progress

The 2019 Kenya's population census yielded a population of 47.6 million and around 39% of Kenya's population was under the age of 15. Kenya National Bureau of Statistics. (2019).⁴ The Total Fertility Rate, or the average number of children per woman over the course of her lifetime, had declined from 6.1 children in 1990 to 3.5 children per woman in 2018⁵. Kenya is on the path to a population age structure that may enable it to experience a demographic dividend.

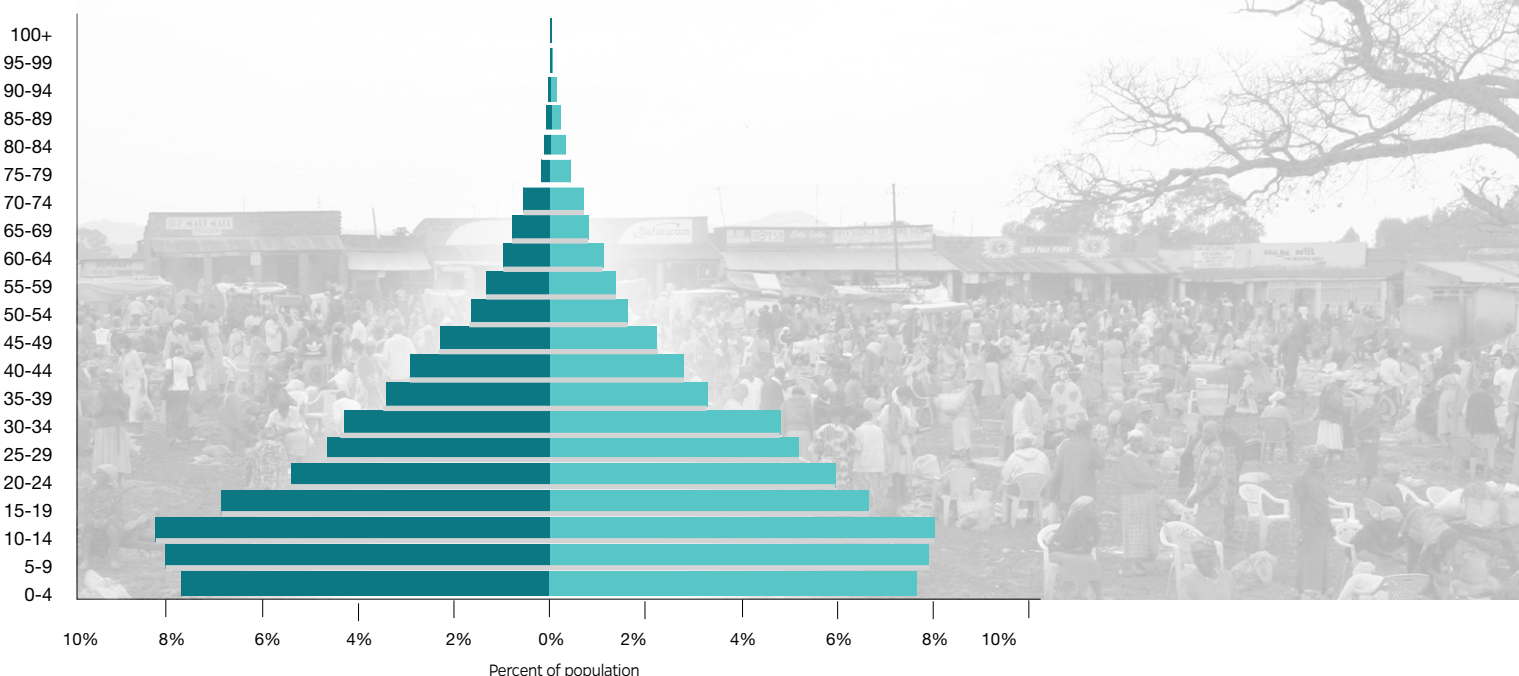
The broad base of Kenya's 2020 population pyramid (Figure 3) represents a large number of children in relation to the working age population. However, compared to past decades the base is beginning to narrow at the youngest ages, representing a fertility decline and an overall population shift to older ages.

United Nations projections based on assumptions of continued moderate fertility decline demonstrate that by 2025/30, fertility will decline to an average of 3.0 children per woman over her lifespan⁶. Further projections to 2045/50 show fertility to decline further to 2.4 children per woman⁷. In these 2030 and 2050 scenarios alike, Kenya would have a proportionately larger working age population compared to the number of dependent children and elders, creating a window of opportunity for rapid socio-economic growth.

Kenya is edging into the early-dividend phase, trend data shows that Kenya has made big strides on an issue that is important to achieving a demographic dividend: contraceptive use prevalence³. Contraceptive use has increased dramatically among married women from 39% in 1998 to 58% in 2015⁸. Taking this further, it is important to consider the demand for contraceptives that is satisfied. In Kenya in 1998⁹, 63% of demand for contraceptives was satisfied, which increased to 77% in 2014⁸. Additionally, there are noted trends in desired family size over the past decades that likely impact trends in fertility and population size. Ideal family size among women was 3.8 children in 1998⁹, which decreased slightly to 3.6 in 2014⁸. As a result of the noted trends, as we can see from population pyramids, fertility is declining and Kenya's age structure is shifting.

To ensure a favorable environment is created for the DD to happen, Kenya will need to continue strengthening its efforts in supporting reproductive health and family planning so that fertility levels may continue to decline and allow mothers, children and the population as whole to achieve better levels of health. Additionally, with spurred investments in health and education and economic initiatives to facilitate human capital development and productive labor market, Kenya may be able to progress towards a DD. Ultimately, the FP, MCH, ED, WE, GEI and LM sectors in combination are essential for a DD and to set the stage for success.

Figure 3. Kenya's population pyramid, 2019 Census.⁴



Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2020). World Population Prospects: The 2019 Revision, custom data acquired via website.

Kenya 2019
 ■ Men ■ Women



DD Effort Index Summary Results

Approach and Results

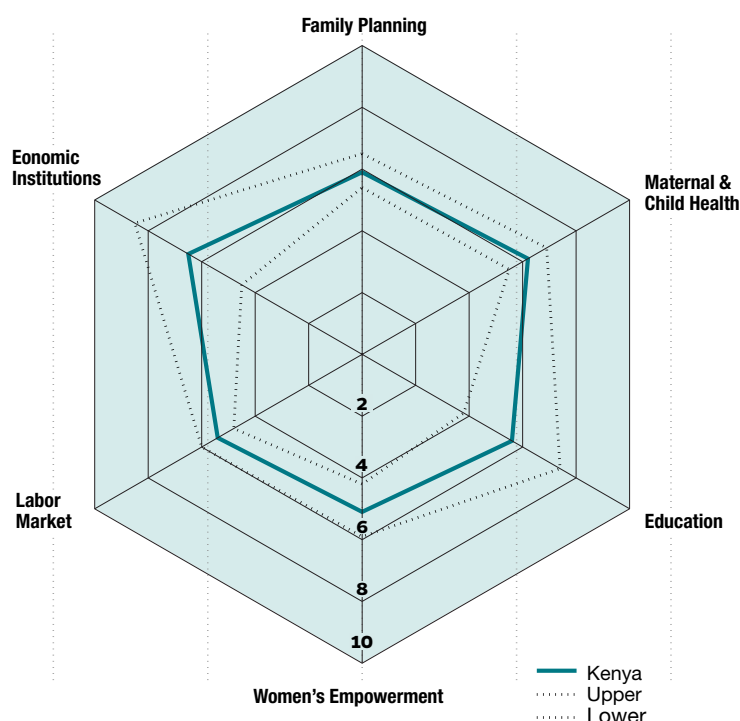
The Gates Institute partnered with the National Council for Population and Development in Kenya to locate experts working in the FP, MCH, ED, WE and GEI and LM sectors across five dimensions: policymaking, services and programs, advocacy, research, and civil society. This resulted in **69** completed surveys across the six sectors: FP (17), MCH (18), ED (5), WE (10), LM (13) and GEI (6).

Summary results demonstrating perceived level of effort towards the DD within each sector are presented in Figure 4. The average scores on a scale from 1 to 10 for each sector are as follows:

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. FP: 5.9 (5.4-6.5) | 4. WE: 5.1 (4.2-5.9) |
| 2. MCH: 6.2 (5.5-6.9) | 5. LM: 5.4 (4.8-6.0) |
| 3. ED: 5.6 (3.8-7.4) | 6. GEI: 6.5 (4.5-8.5) |

Note: Confidence intervals are presented in the dotted lines to show the upper and lower bounds. The overall DDEI score of Kenya's six sectors is **5.8** (95% Confidence Interval [CI]: 5.5-6.1).

Figure 4. Radar plot of DDEI results across all sectors in Kenya.



The summary results demonstrate that there is a moderate level of effort being devoted towards creating an enabling environment that would allow Kenya to harness the benefits of the DD. The high-moderate levels of effort are seen in the GEI sector (6.5), follow by the MCH sector (6.2), then the FP sector (5.9), the ED sector (5.6), and then the LM sector (5.4). Lowest-moderate levels of effort are being undertaken in the WE sector (5.1).

To accelerate DD progress, Kenya should consider the following policy levers to ensure a favorable environment for harnessing a DD:

- Increase domestic financing for FP commodities to 90% by 2024
- Review the existing RMNCAH/N investment framework to enhance funding, coordination and monitoring of RMNCAH/N activities in the country by December 2022
- Enforce the implementation of focused laws and Policies to eliminate all forms of gender-based violence, including child and forced marriages, by addressing social and cultural norms that propagate the practice which prevent girls and women from achieving their life goals and wellbeing by June 2030
- Develop targeted interventions for disadvantaged learners in ASAL areas and pockets of poverty by 2025

- Adopt a multi-sectoral approach towards implementation of the labour market policies by 2023
- Develop a harmonized National Framework for addressing cross border conflicts in the country by 2025

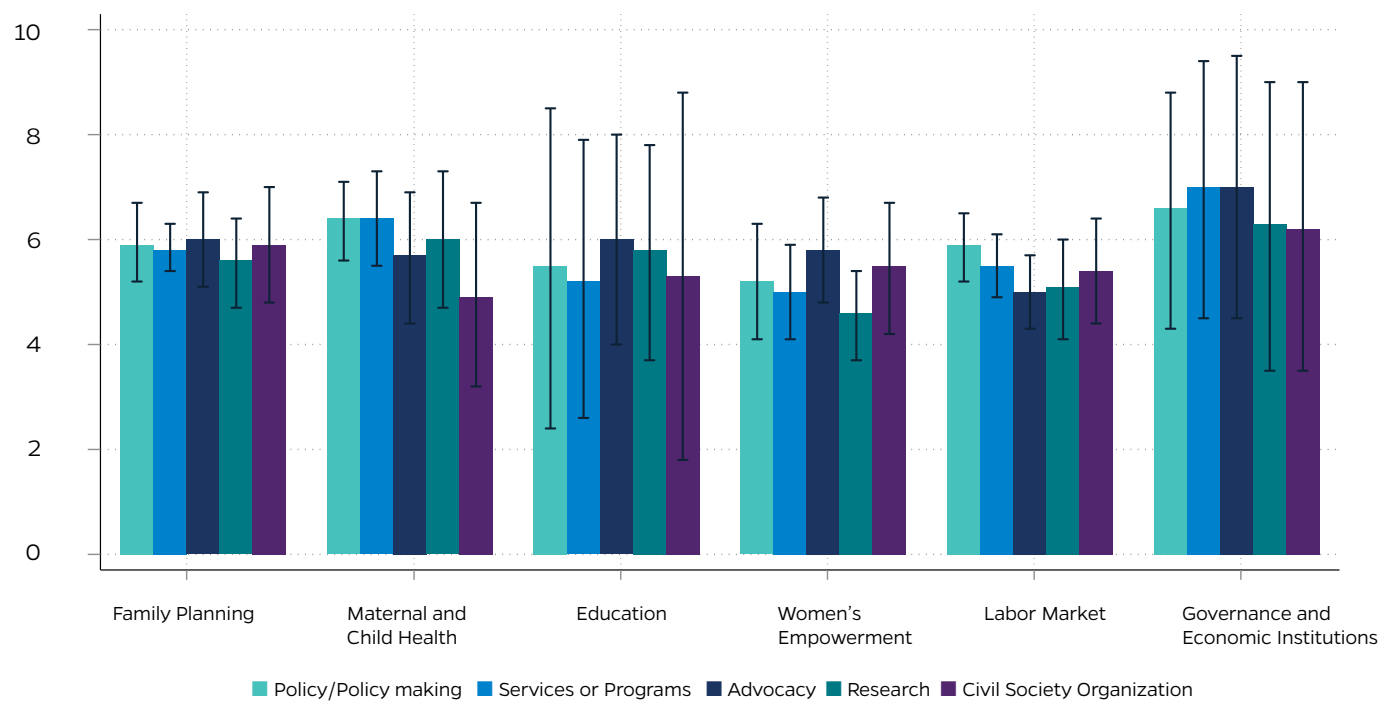
Ultimately, achieving progress will require multi-dimensional, multisectoral collaboration to ensure that all aspects of Kenyan society move forward together.

In the future, the DDEI should be used regularly to provide data informed discussion points for stakeholders and a timely assessment of successes and gaps while documenting best practices and areas of improvement. Country stakeholders may consider conducting the DDEI annually or bi-annually at the national level as well as utilizing the DDEI at the subnational level to facilitate performance and mutual learning within the country.

DDEI Results Across Sectors

The DDEI results across sectors, by societal dimension, are presented in Figure 5. This demonstrates the wide variations in scores within and across DDEI sectors.

Figure 5: Bar chart of DDEI results across sectors, by societal dimensions in Kenya.





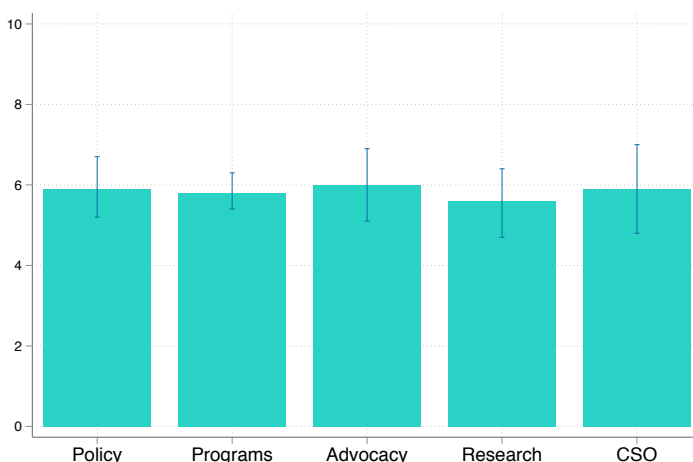
Family Planning Efforts Scores

The FP sector survey included questions ranging across the five societal dimensions: policies, services and programs, advocacy, research and civil society. Perceived levels of effort within the FP sector by dimension are presented in Figure 6. The results are based on responses from 17 FP experts working in Kenya. The scores for each dimension within FP are as follows:

1. Policy/policymaking: **5.9** (95% CI: 5.2-6.7)
2. Services/Programs: **5.8** (95% CI: 5.4-6.3)
3. Advocacy: **6.0** (95% CI: 5.1-6.9)
4. Research: **5.6** (95% CI: 4.7-6.4)
5. CSOs: **5.9** (95% CI: 4.8-7.0)

Based on weighted statistical analysis, the overall score for the level of effort towards an enabling environment to harness the benefits of the DD in the FP sector is **5.9** (95% CI: 5.4-6.5).

Figure 6. Bar chart of DDEI results in the FP sector in Kenya, by dimension.



Key Family Planning Effort Levers

Family planning programs are highly effective at managing fertility levels to allow couples to attain their desired family size. Focusing on fertility management in early-dividend countries remains crucial to maintain the demographic transition, accelerate progress towards early-dividend stage and pave the path to harness greater gains from a demographic dividend. Noting the multisectoral nature of progress towards the DD, higher socioeconomic status (SES) is positively associated with declining fertility. As families become smaller, household members have greater resource allocation per capita, which, for children, can be translated into higher educational investments and higher parental time per child. Furthermore, the pace of fertility decline is subject to contraceptive practices and women's demand for contraception; however, overall demand is greatly affected by the supply of quality services and methods. Finally, understanding the social context of a community and the local perceptions of family planning can help guide the development of successful family planning programs to achieve national fertility rates favorable to attaining the DD.²

Survey results demonstrate that the advocacy dimension is perceived to be devoting the greatest level of effort towards improvements in the FP sector, followed closely by the policy/policymaking and civil society dimensions, the services/programs dimension and then the research dimension.

To accelerate progress, country stakeholders should consider the following policies to improve efforts specific to the FP sector to cultivate and harness the DD:

- **Policy:** Increase domestic financing for FP commodities to 90% by 2024
- **Programme:** Rationalize provision of FP method mix commodity quantification and align services and information to the client needs for cost effectiveness by 2024
- **Advocacy:** Promote holistic family planning interventions through reinforcement of safety and positive care experience for men and women to improve quality of life by 2030
- **CSOs:** Promote inclusive decision making and accountability through dialogues and collaboration with stakeholders that represent underserved communities by 2030
- **Research:** Promote quantitative and qualitative research, and routine information on family planning to enhance client responsive programming and interventions by 2030



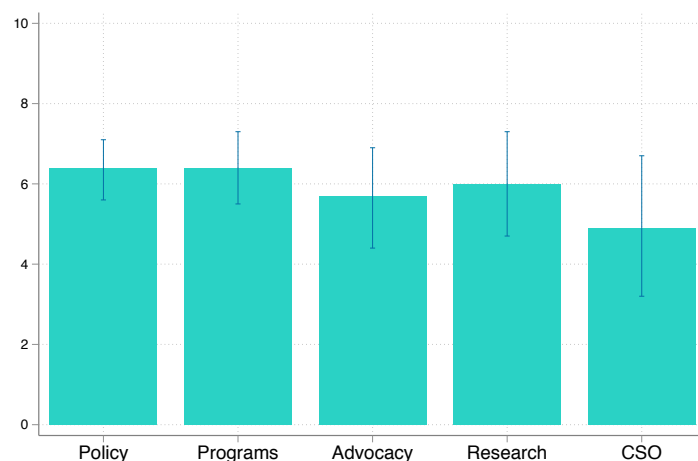
Maternal and Child Health Efforts Scores

The MCH sector survey included questions ranging across the five societal dimensions: policies, services and programs, advocacy, research and civil society. Perceived levels of effort within the MCH sector by dimension are presented in Figure 7. The results are based on responses from 18 MCH experts working in Kenya. The scores for each dimension within MCH are as follows:

1. Policies: **6.4** (95% CI: 5.6-7.1)
2. Services/Programs: **6.4** (95% CI: 5.5-7.3)
3. Advocacy: **5.7** (95% CI: 4.4-6.9)
4. Research: **6.0** (95% CI: 4.7-7.3)
5. CSOs: **4.9** (95% CI: 3.2-6.7)

The overall score for the level of effort towards an enabling environment to harness the benefits of the DD in the MCH sector is **6.2** (95% CI: 5.5-6.9).

Figure 7. Bar chart of DDEI results in the MCH sector in Kenya, by dimension.



Key Maternal and Child Health Effort Levers

Reducing infant and child mortality, along with maternal mortality, is a global goal that is part of the Sustainable Development Goals and included in the national plans and policies. Although there is disagreement in the direction of the causal path, there is a consensus that the achievement of reduced child mortality, fertility decline, and lower maternal mortality are key to achieving fertility management and attaining a demographic dividend².

Survey results demonstrate that the policy/policymaking and services/programs dimensions are perceived to be devoting the greatest levels of effort, followed closely by the research dimension, at the moderately high range of effort. In the moderate level of effort range is the dimension of advocacy. The civil society dimension ranks last, just below the moderate level of efforts.

To accelerate progress, country stakeholders should consider the following policies to improve efforts specific to the MCH sector to cultivate and harness the DD:

- **Policy:** Review the existing RMNCAH/N investment framework to enhance funding, coordination and monitoring of RMNCAH/N activities in the country by December 2022
- **Programme:** Advocate for the inclusion of a comprehensive, integrated MCH services package in the UHC by 2022
- **Advocacy:** Develop and operationalize a social accountability framework by 2025 to enhance accountability and responsive client-oriented programming in MCH
- **CSOs:** Strengthen participation of CSOs in MCH through capacity building, enhanced coordination and accountability by 2030
- **Research:** Adopt and operationalize a one agreed Country led research, monitoring and evaluation system to enhance evidence programming in MCH by 2030



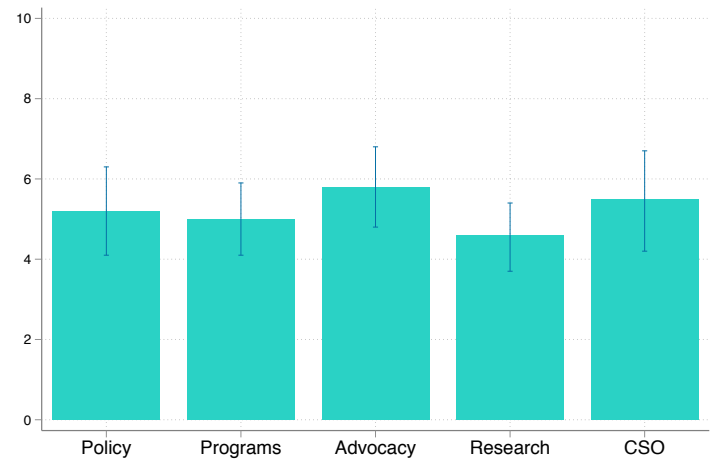
Women Empowerment Efforts Scores

The WE sector survey included questions ranging across the five societal dimensions: policies, services and programs, advocacy, research and civil society. Perceived levels of effort within the WE sector by dimension are presented in Figure 8. The results are based on responses from 10 experts working in the area of WE in Kenya. The scores for each dimension within WE are as follows:

1. Policies: **5.2** (95% CI: 4.1-6.3)
2. Services/Programs: **5.0** (95% CI: 4.1-5.9)
3. Advocacy: **5.8** (95% CI: 4.8-6.8)
4. Research: **4.6** (95% CI: 3.7-5.4)
5. CSOs: **5.5** (95% CI: 4.2-6.7)

Although the WE is essential to create an enabling environment to harness the benefits of the DD, the average score for the level of effort in WE sector is as low as **5.1** (95% CI: 4.2-5.9).

Figure 8. Bar chart of DDEI results in the WE sector in Kenya, by dimension.



Key Women Empowerment Effort Levers

Women's and girls' empowerment are required to create and capitalize on the benefits of a DD through improvements in health, education and decision-making power. Critically, empowered women have the potential to transform countries' economies from states of high fertility, low education and slow economic growth towards states of high education and rapid economic growth. Characteristics of empowered women include the autonomy to make their own reproductive health decisions, economic self-reliance and household decision-making, among components of increasing levels of education, which can all be reached through societal shifts in gender norms.²

Overall, scores in the WE sector are lower than all other sectors. In this sector, survey results demonstrate that the advocacy dimension is perceived to be devoting the greatest level of effort, at the higher end of the moderate level, towards achievement of the DD. In the mid-to-low moderate level of effort range are the dimensions of civil society, policy/policymaking and services/program. Lastly, in the low-to-moderate level of effort range is the research dimension.

To accelerate progress, country stakeholders should consider the following policies to improve efforts specific to the WE sector to cultivate and harness the DD:

- **Policy:** Enforce the implementation of focused laws and Policies to eliminate all forms of gender-based violence, including child and forced marriages, by addressing social and cultural norms that propagate the practice which prevent girls and women from achieving their life goals and wellbeing by June 2030
- **Programme:** Strengthen gender-responsive strategies, programming, service provision and rigorous monitoring, evaluation and reporting mechanisms in all aspects of women empowerment by June 2030
- **Advocacy:** Enhance efforts to sensitize Policy makers, implementers and communities on gender issues affecting women and girls and strengthen strategic collaboration with all stakeholders to support the gender initiatives by June 2030
- **Research:** Promote investment in research by encouraging institutional and independent research activities that inform gender interventions, gender equality and empowerment of women and girls by June 2030
- **CSOs:** Establish a National and County CSO coordination mechanism to engage CSOs supporting women and girls empowerment by June 2023



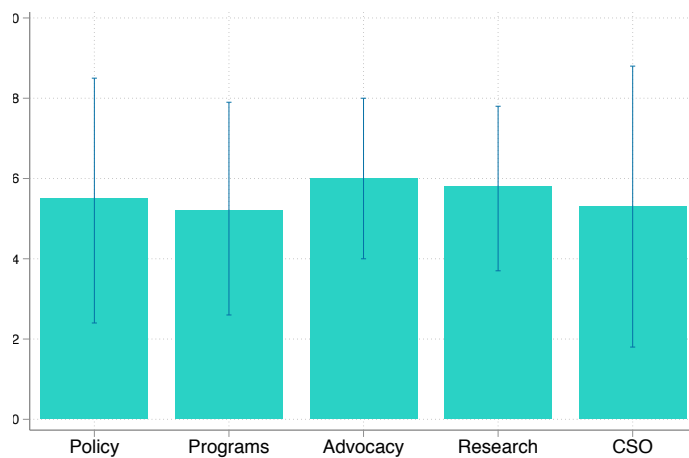
Education Efforts Scores

The ED sector survey included questions ranging across the five societal dimensions: policies, services and programs, advocacy, research and civil society. Perceived levels of effort within the ED sector by dimension are presented in Figure 9. The results are based on responses from 5 experts working in in the sector of ED in Kenya. The scores for each dimension within ED are as follows:

1. Policies: **5.5** (95% CI: 2.4-8.5)
2. Services/Programs: **5.2** (95% CI: 2.6-7.9)
3. Advocacy: **6.0** (95% CI: 4.0-8.0)
4. Research: **5.8** (95% CI: 3.7-7.8)
5. CSOs: **5.3** (95% CI: 1.8-8.8)

Demonstrating that ED is essential to create an enabling environment to harness the benefits of the DD, the average score for the level of effort in ED sector is **5.6** (95% CI: 3.8-7.4)..

Figure 9. Bar chart of DDEI results in the ED sector in Kenya, by dimension.



Key Education Effort Levers

Countries between the second and third stages of the demographic transition such as Kenya have the unique opportunity to boost their economies by taking advantage of the large “youth bulge” in their populations. Investing in education and tailoring education to the labor market can increase output per work, maximize productivity, and drive development. Critically, individuals with higher levels of education are more efficient producers of health, which in turn is translated into a healthier population with higher productivity levels. Issues around education will need to consider gender equality in the acquisition of education, as well as the quality of education that is be provided.²

In the ED sector, survey results demonstrate that the advocacy dimension is perceived to be devoting the greatest levels of effort, at the high-moderate level, towards achievement of the DD. This is closely followed by the research dimension and then the policy/policymaking, civil society and finally services/programs dimensions in the moderate level of effort range.

To accelerate progress, country stakeholders should consider the following policies to improve efforts specific to the ED sector to cultivate and harness the DD:

- **Policy:** Develop targeted interventions for disadvantaged learners in ASAL areas and pockets of poverty by 2025
- **Programme:** Roll out CBC and CBET nationally to improve on teaching and training attainments by 2025
- **Advocacy:** Develop a framework for stakeholder involvement in delivery of education and training by 2025
- **Research:** Implement the recommendation of gradually allocating 2% of the budget to research and development by 2025
- **CSOs:** Develop a framework to guide engagement between government and CSO in delivering quality education and training by 2025



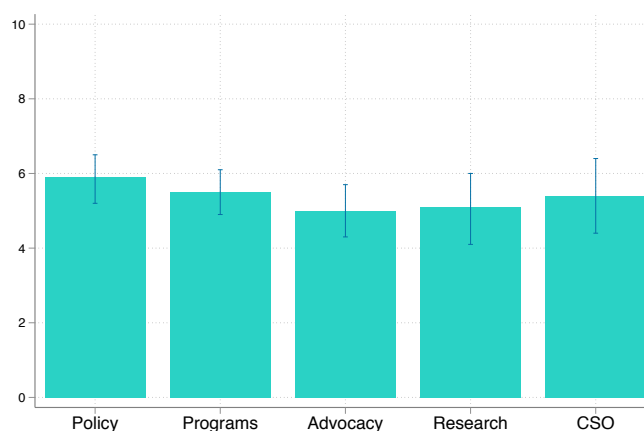
Labor Market Efforts Scores

The LM sector survey included questions ranging across the five societal dimensions: policies, services and programs, advocacy, research and civil society. Perceived levels of effort within the LM sector by dimension are presented in Figure 10. The results are based on responses from 13 experts working in the sector of LM in Kenya. The scores for each dimension within LM are as follows:

1. Policies: **5.9** (95% CI: 5.2-6.5)
2. Services/Programs: **5.5** (95% CI: 4.9-6.1)
3. Advocacy: **5.0** (95% CI: 4.3-5.7)
4. Research: **5.1** (95% CI: 4.1-6.0)
5. CSOs: **5.4** (95% CI: 4.4-6.4)

Although the LM increasingly becomes a priority as the country goes through its demographic transition, the average score for the level of effort in the LM sector is **5.4** (95% CI: 4.8-6.0).

Figure 10. Bar chart of DDEI results in the LM sector in Kenya, by dimension.



Key Labor Market Effort Levers

Countries need productive and supportive labor markets to optimize their production capacity to absorb the growing young population. With declining fertility, Kenya has a higher proportion of young people “youth bulge”, which has created a large proportion of working youth compared to lower numbers of dependent children. This “youth bulge” can maximize the benefits of a DD through employment and increased women’s participation in the labor force. Thus, the labor market is a critical sector as the benefits of a DD can be greater if young adults are able to accumulate human capital for when they enter the labor force, and if the labor market is in fact able to offer productive jobs. It will be critical to consider the growth in formal labor areas, as well as women’s participation in labor.²

By dimension, the survey results demonstrate that the dimension of policy/policymaking and is perceived to be devoting the greatest levels of effort towards achievement of the DD. Further down in the moderate level of effort range are services/programs and civil society dimensions, followed by the research and advocacy dimensions.

To accelerate progress, country stakeholders should consider the following policies to improve specific to the LM sector to cultivate and harness the DD:

- **Policy: Promote implementation of policies geared towards employment creation**
Promote the establishment of an unemployment insurance scheme to cushion workers who lose employment by 2022
Adopt a multi-sectoral approach towards implementation of the labour market policies by 2023
- **Programme: Continuous skills assessment, re-skilling and up-skilling of the labour force for enhanced linkages between the industry and training institutions by 2030**
Develop youth talent, creativity and innovation for wealth creation
Institutionalize and strengthen apprenticeship, internship, on-job training and volunteerism programmes to expose the youth to the world of work
- **Advocacy: Undertake advocacy campaigns to inculcate the culture of savings, job protection, labour market-focused progress for youth inclusion, opportunities, programming and rights**
- **Research: Promote investment in labour market research in collaboration with stakeholders and improve mechanisms for sharing labour market research findings by 2023**
- **CSOs: Promote Civil Society Organizations and private sector participation to enhance industrial peace and harmony in the country, to ensure optimal job creation and equal participation of women and men in the labour market**
Promote Civil Society Organizations participation in assessment, monitoring and reporting on the effectiveness of policies and programming to improve accountability at the policy levels



Governance and Economic Institutions Effort Scores

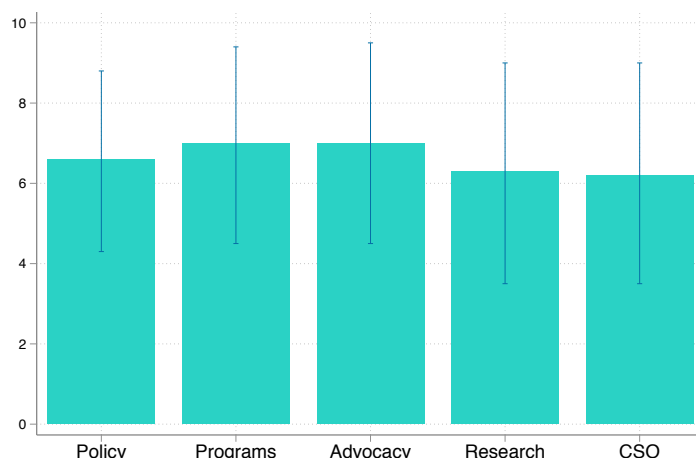
The GEI sector survey included questions ranging across the five societal dimensions: policies, services and programs, advocacy, research and civil society. Perceived levels of effort within the GEI sector by dimension are presented in Figure 11. The results are based on responses from 6 experts working in the sector of Governance and Economic Institutions in Kenya.

The scores for each dimension within GEI are as follows:

1. Policies: **6.6** (95% CI: 4.3-8.8)
2. Services/Programs: **7.0** (95% CI: 4.5-9.4)
3. Advocacy: **7.0** (95% CI: 4.5-9.5)
4. Research: **6.3** (95% CI: 3.5-9.0)
5. CSOs: **6.2** (95% CI: 3.5-9.0)

Good governance and strong economic institutions are essential to create an enabling environment to harness the benefits of the DD. The average score for the level of effort in GEI sector is **6.5** (95% CI: 4.5-8.5).

Figure 11. Bar chart of DDEI results in the GEI sector in Kenya, by dimension.



Key Effort Levers in Governance and Economic Institutions

The most cross-cutting sector in the DDEI framework is GEI, which undergirds an essential precondition to ensure that a favorable policy environment is in place for achievement of a DD. Changes within any other sector are not guaranteed without such an environment, so the significance of governance and economic institutions cannot be overstated.

Good governance and strong institutions can encourage civil participation and enable policies that will make a favorable policy environment across all economic sectors to benefit from the DD. The multi-sectoral complexity of the demographic dividend poses additional challenges to close the gap between policy design and policy implementation. Political commitment and strong leadership are needed to ensure coordination across all sectors and levels.²

The GEI dimension has the highest DDEI score compared to other sectors. By dimension, the survey results demonstrate that the dimensions of services/programs and advocacy are perceived to be devoting the highest levels of effort. Closely following these are the dimensions of policy/policymaking, research and civil society.

To accelerate progress, country stakeholders should consider the following policies to improve efforts specific to the GEI sector to cultivate and harness the DD:

- **Policy:** Develop a harmonized National Framework for addressing cross border conflicts in the country by 2025
- **Programme:** Fully implement, by 2024, all provisions in the National Youth Development Policy (2019) that seek to enhance youth participation
- **Advocacy:** Develop a national advocacy strategy for governance and economic institutions by 2025
- **CSOs:** NGO Coordination Board to ensure CSOs integrate governance and enforcement of the rule of law in all community programs and projects by 2022
- **Research:** Establish a database and promote the generation and use of data on safety and the rule of law by 2024.

