

Kenya

General

	MALES	FEMALES	YEAR
TOTAL POPULATION UNDER 15	9,532,017	9,532,032	2017
TOTAL POPULATION OVER 15	14,287,291	13,919,418	2017

** ALL DATA FROM CIA, 2017*

Health

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE PER 100,000 LIVE BIRTH	510	2015 est.	CIA, 2017
INFANT MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	52.2	2016 est.	CIA, 2017
INFANT MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS (MALE)	42.7	2016 est.	
INFANT MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS (FEMALE)	33.7	2016 est.	
UNDER-FIVE MORTALITY RATE FOR MALES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	110.8	2012	UN Statistics, 2015
UNDER-FIVE MORTALITY RATE FOR FEMALES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	88.6	2012	UN Statistics, 2015
BIRTHS ATTENDED BY A SKILLED HEALTH PROFESSIONAL	62	2014	WHO, 2016
PREVALENCE OF HIV AMONG ADULTS AGED 15–49	5.9	2015	WHO, 2017
LIFE EXPECTANCY FOR MEN	57.1	2016 est.	CIA, 2017
LIFE EXPECTANCY FOR WOMEN	59.9	2016 est.	CIA, 2017

Education

	MALES	FEMALES	YEAR
YOUTH LITERACY RATE, AGES 15-24	85.2%	86.59%	2015
ADULT LITERACY RATE, AGES 15+	81.11%	74.97%	2015
NET ENROLMENT RATE IN PRIMARY EDUCATION	83.17%	86.6%	2012
GROSS ENROLMENT RATIO IN SECONDARY EDUCATION	70.09%	65.17%	2012
GROSS ENROLMENT RATIO IN TERTIARY EDUCATION	4.75%	3.34%	2009

** ALL DATA FROM UNESCO INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS, 2017*

- Female graduates from tertiary education (2001) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 37.4%

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- Female students in engineering, construction and manufacturing tertiary education programs (2001) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 12.6%
- Female teachers in primary education (2011) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 43.9%
- Female teachers in secondary education (2011) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 40.9%
- Female teachers in tertiary education: Insufficient data
- Female teachers in tertiary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2017): Insufficient data

Economic Activity

- Males over 15 who are active in the labour force (2014) (UN Data, 2017): 72.0%
- Females over 15 who are active in the labour force (2014) (UN Data, 2017): 61.9%
- Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution, or with a money mobile service provider (2014) (UN Statistics, 2017): 68.1%

Decision-Making

- Proportion of seats held by women in National Parliament (2016) (World Bank, 2017): 20%

Human Rights

- Girls married before 15 (2016) (UNICEF, 2016): 4%
- Females married by 18 (UNICEF, 2016): 23%
- Women subjected to physical/sexual violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime (UN Women, 2014): 41%%
- Women subjected to physical/sexual violence by an intimate partner or a non-partner in the last 12 months (UN Women, 2014): 34%

Gender and Development Trends in Kenya

Health

As of 2015, approximately 1.5 million people in Kenya were living with HIV, then the joint fourth-largest HIV epidemic in the world (alongside Mozambique and Uganda). Women are disproportionately affected by the AIDS epidemic in Kenya; women aged 15-24 are 60% more likely to be HIV-positive than men of the same age (UN Women, 2015, p. 1).

Kenya has a high rate of maternal mortality. A March 2014 study sponsored by the Government of Kenya, found that families experiencing a maternal death spend approximately 40% of their total annual income to access pregnancy and child- birth care;

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this cost is 3 - 6 times greater than households where a woman gave birth safely (“A Price Too High to Bear...” 2014).

Education

Primary school education is free in Kenya, but government are not always located in the areas where they are most needed. While girls make up a majority (52%) of primary school children, boys are more likely to complete primary education and go on to secondary school (Onyango, 2013).

Economy

Women provide 80% of Kenya’s farm labour and manage 40% of the country’s smallholder farms. However, women own approximately 1% of agricultural land, are able to access less than 10% of available credit, and less than 1% of agricultural credit (USAID, 2015; UN Women, n.d.).

Governance

In 2010, the government of Kenya passed a new constitution that provides a framework for addressing gender equality. According to a 2015 USIP brief, devolution in Kenya has had a strong impact in creating opportunities for women’s participation in governance and decision-making (USAID, 2015). However, UN Women note, that “women still face challenges including the ability to participate effectively in decision making and leadership and that the majority of the female members of the national parliament and the county assemblies are new to the legislature” (UN Women, 2015).

Human Rights

The 2014 Kenya Demographic and Health Survey reflects that 4 out of every 10 Kenyan women undergo some form of violence, be it physical or sexual (Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2015).

25% of Kenyan girls younger than 15 are married. Maasai girls disproportionately experience early marriage – approximately 90% are married before 15 (Action Aid, 2016).

Kenya SDG Progress Profile

- Kenya is currently ranked 120th for overall performance under the SDGs, with a median rank of 105th.
- Kenya has ranked 147th in the UN’s 2015 Gender Inequality Index (GII) (UNDP, 2015).

SDG 4: Achieve universal access to affordable and quality education at all levels. (Data retrieved from SDG indicator profiles, 2016)

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- Expected years of schooling (years): 11 (significant challenges remain)
- Literacy rate of 15-24 years old (%): 82.4 (major challenges must be overcome)
- Net primary school enrolment rate (%): 83.6 (major challenges must be overcome)

Early marriage represents the biggest barrier to universal education in Kenya (Kinyanjui, 2016). Early marriage may have other, interlinked consequences; a 2016 report by UNDP notes that “in Kenya, married girls have a 50 per cent higher likelihood of becoming HIV-infected than unmarried girls” (p. 40).

SDG 5: Achieve gender equality, protect and empower women, the youth and persons in vulnerable situations.

(Data retrieved from SDG indicator profiles, 2016)

- Women in national parliaments (%): 19.7 (major challenges must be overcome)
- Female years of schooling (% male): 81 (significant challenges remain)
- Female labor force participation (% male): Insufficient data
- Unmet demand for contraceptives (%): 26.3 (significant challenges remain)

In April 2017, Kenya’s Supreme Court ruled that federal lawmakers were in violation of the 2010 Constitution by failing to ensure that women had 1/3 representation in Parliament (Centre for Rights Education and Awareness & 2 others v Speaker the National Assembly & 6 others, 2017). The Court noted that it “does not seek to prescribe to Parliament that it ought to legislate in a particular manner, but Parliament must legislate in a way that gives effect to its constitutional obligations” (para 39).

In March 2016, the World Bank approved a US\$150 million International Development Association (IDA) program, to support 280,000 Kenyan youth in vulnerable situations, in increasing their employment opportunities. The multifaceted project aims to improve youth employability, support self-employment, improve labour market information in the country, and strengthen youth policy development (World Bank, 2016).

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