

# Re-imagining the ECD Landscape in Kenya Sustaining and Scaling up Change

ECD Learning Event 23<sup>rd</sup> of July 2024

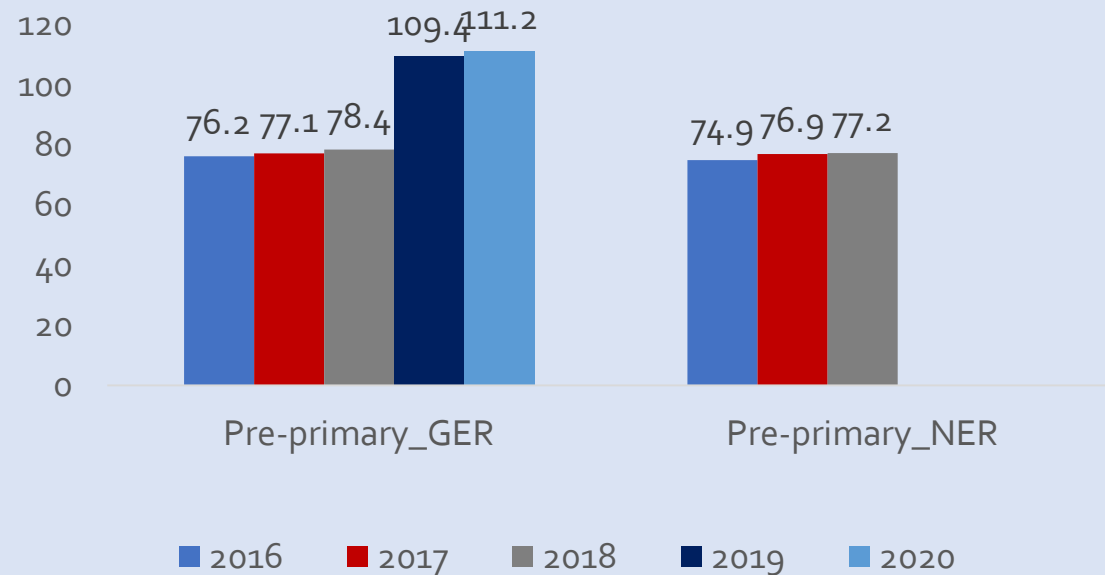
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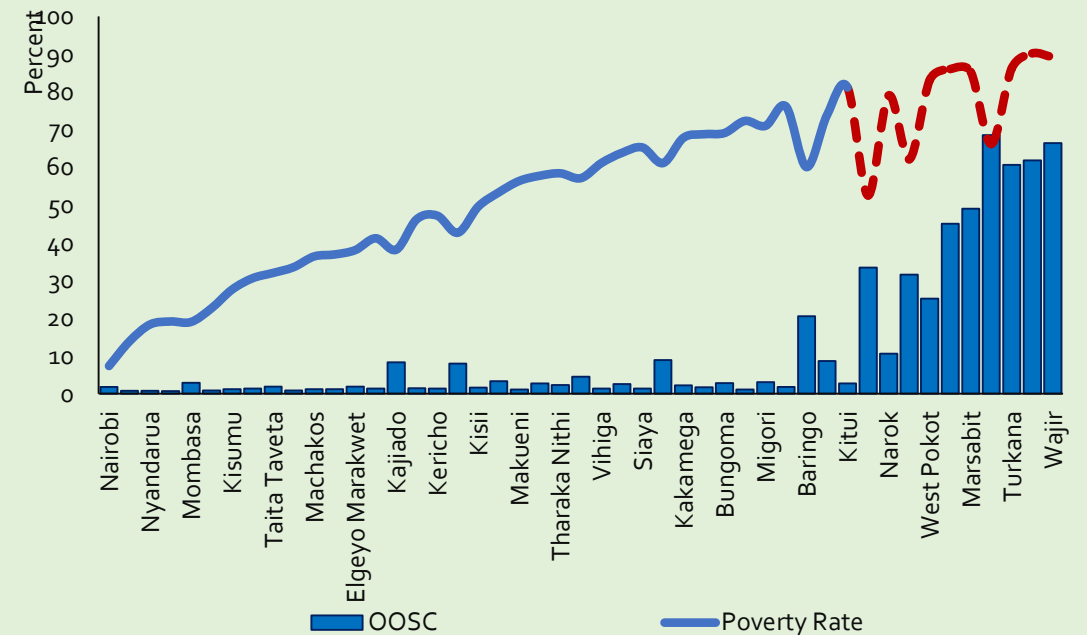
# The ECD situation in Kenya: Indicators

- Gross enrollment rates for pre-primary increased between 2016 and 2020
- More children are out of school in the poorest counties compared to the non-poor counties
- The number of **Out-of-school children** in 2019 was **2.5 million** with **Mandera, Garissa, Wajir, Turkana, and Marsabit** accounting for **50%** of OOSC. Girl contribute **53%** of OOSC.

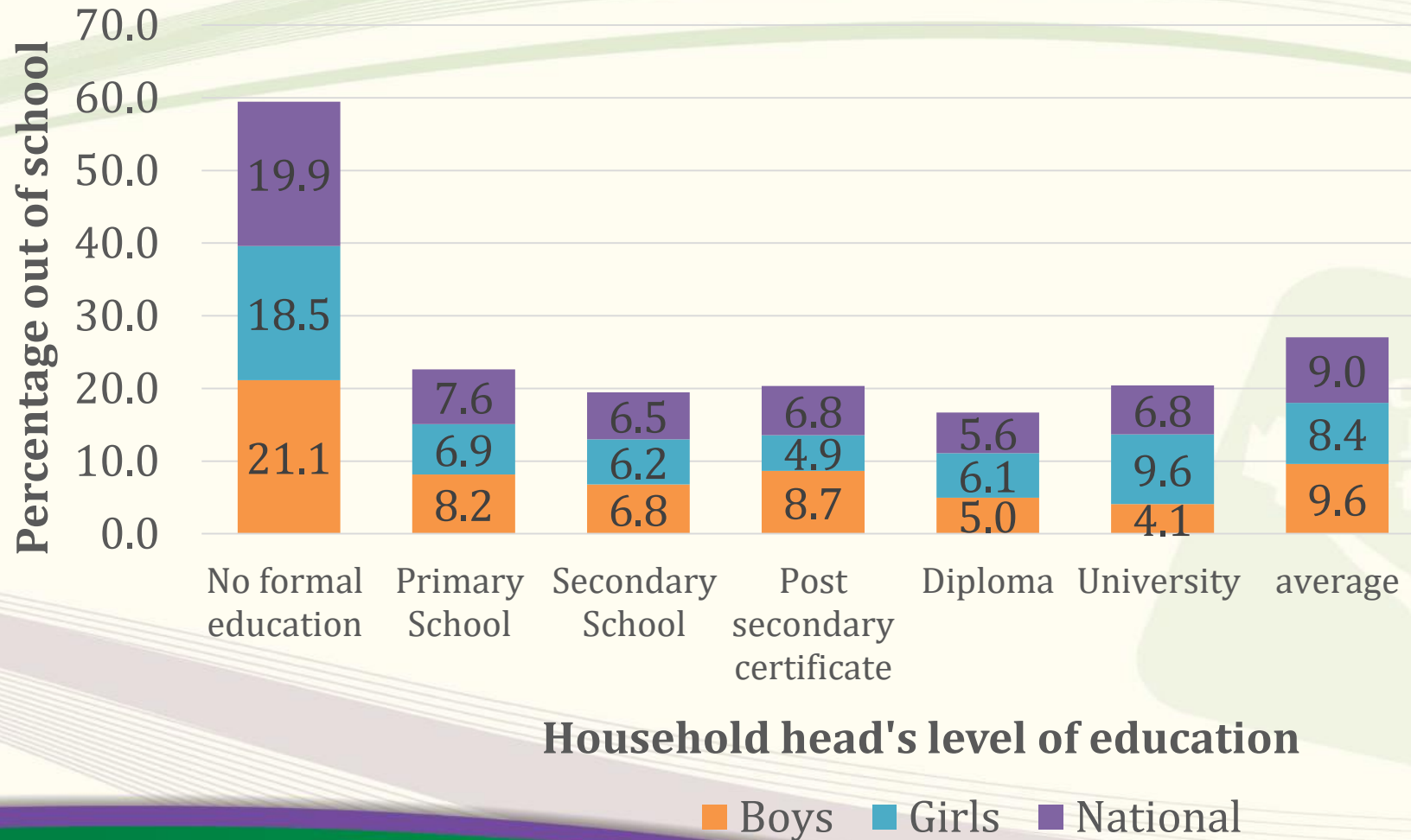
### Pre-Primary Enrollment Rates



### Multidimensional Poverty vs Out of School Children (OOSC)



# School-aged children out of school by the education level & the gender of the household head and the child.



# The ECD situation in Kenya: Indicators

- Vaccine coverage rates have been increasing in the past two decades
- Between 2014 and 2022, there was a slight increase in the percentage of fully immunized children from 79.4% to 80%
- In 2022, there were **2% zero dose** children
- Children born to mothers with no education have least chance of being immunized.

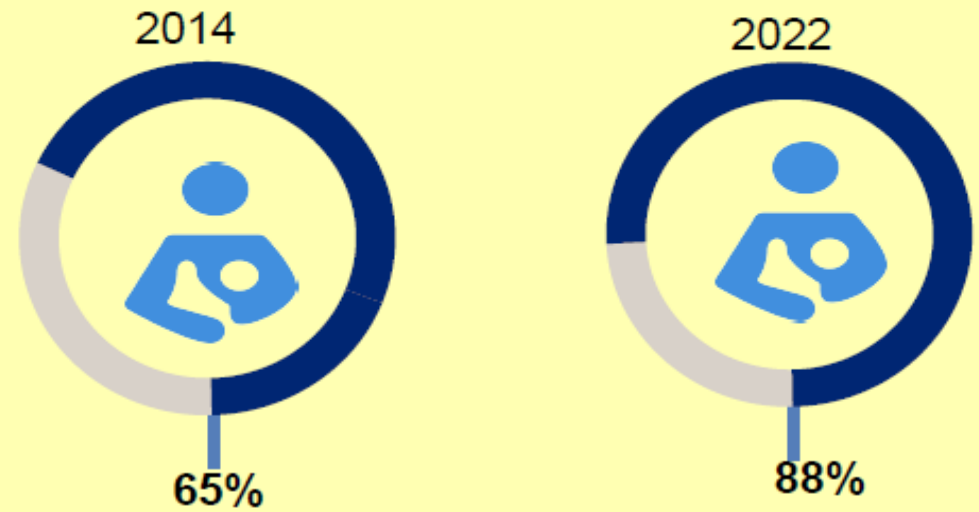
## Vaccination Rates

Percentage of children aged 12-23 months who have been fully vaccinated with all basic antigens.



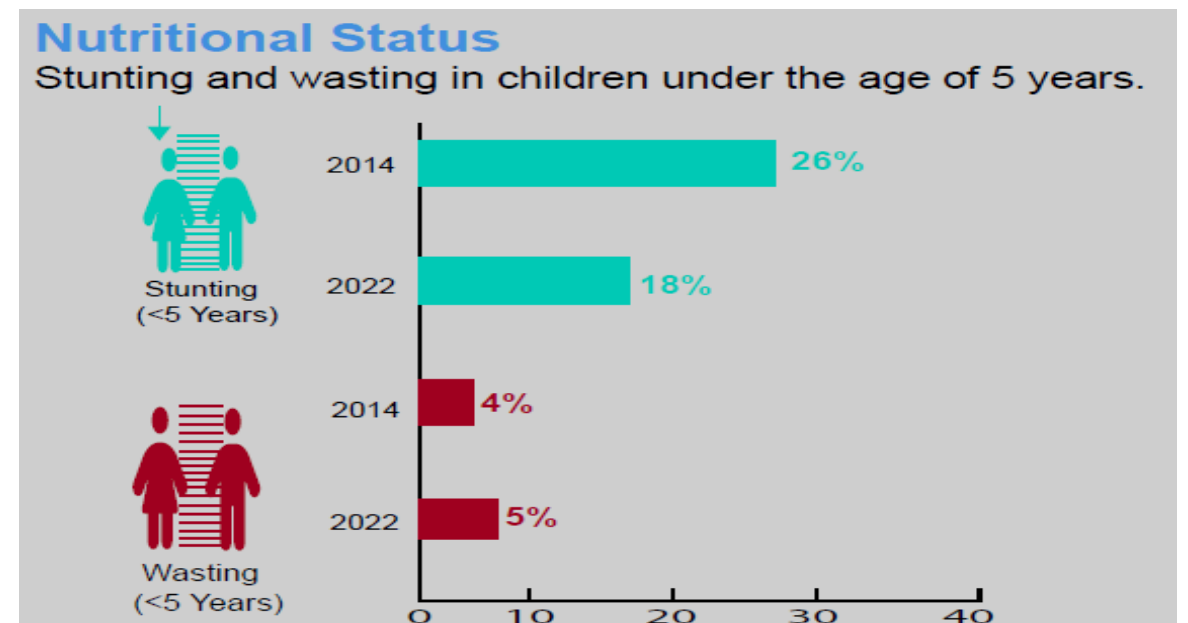
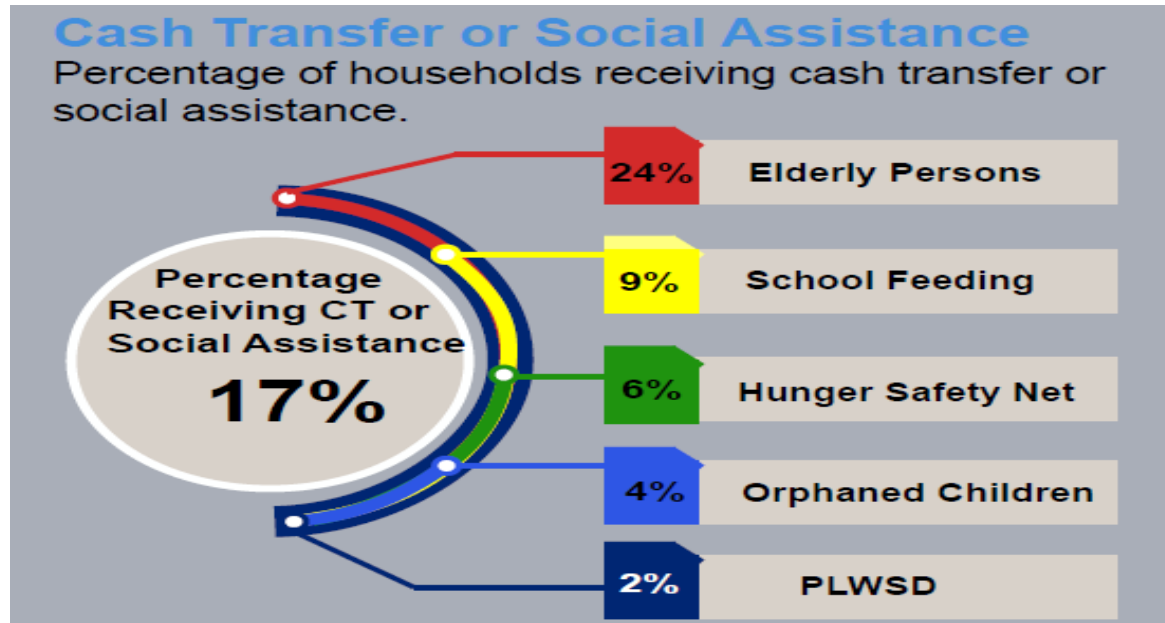
## Skilled Delivery

Percentage of live births assisted by skilled providers.



# The ECD situation in Kenya: Indicators

- **1.3 million households** benefit from government social cash transfers while **4.5 million households** live in monetary poverty. About **1.4 million** children live in households receiving social assistance, **comprising 30%** of all beneficiaries.
- **CTOVC (a programme that primarily targets vulnerable children)** constitutes **21.7%** of the beneficiaries and has been declining over time.
- For every **1 USD** invested in nutrition interventions can generate **22 USD** in returns for Kenya. Child undernutrition in Kenya is causing a loss of about **Ksh 373.9 billion**, translating to **6.9 percent** of Kenya's total economic output.



# The ECD situation in Kenya: Financing

Level of ECD spending



ECD spending per child 0-8 is about USD 81 per child – well below the ESAR average of USD 138.

Sources of ECD funds



**93%** of ECD spending comes from domestic sources.

**30%** of ECD resources failed to reach the facilities.

Public finance management



**40%** of facilities reported not having or seen their approved annual work plan for ECD activities.



About half of ECD facilities in the survey reported experiencing delays of at least 6 months in disbursement of approved funds.

Timeliness of allocation



**27%** of facility respondents confirmed receiving timely information on the budget allocation.

Staff capacity



Only **25%** of ECD institutions had any kind of qualified PFM staff.

# The ECD situation in Kenya: Considerations

## The good even with limited financing

- ✓ Child poverty decreasing
- ✓ Stunting reducing
- ✓ Skilled delivery going up
- ✓ ECD policy or strategic framework in place

## The bad

- ✓ Poor quality of services
- ✓ Multisectoral coordination is complex
- ✓ Policies not accompanied by money
- ✓ Limited data and weak information systems

## Key considerations for ECD agenda going forward include:

- Increase funding for ECD services -accelerate the development and implementation of the ECD financing plans
- Continue to regularly measure and monitor investments in ECD to improve the impact of spending on ECD services.
- For all diagnostics (budget briefs, PERs, PETs, costing exercises, investment cases, etc.), develop and implement advocacy action plans
- Keep the agenda alive and impactful by maintaining multi-stakeholder dialogues; these do not need to be expensive and can range from the boardroom to breakfast meetings.

Thanks!

