

# **APPENDICES**

## **APPENDIX I**

### **ORGANIZATIONS WHERE INFORMATION WAS GATHERED**

1. African Population and Health Research Centre
2. Central Bureau of Statistics
3. Centre for Adolescent Studies
4. Centre for African Family Studies
5. Egerton University
6. Family Health International
7. Family Planning Association of Kenya
8. Family Planning Promotion Services
9. FEMNET
10. Institute of African Studies, University of Nairobi
11. Institute of Development Studies, University of Nairobi
12. International Organization for Migration
13. Kenya Institute of Public Policy Research Analysis
14. Maendeleo ya Wanawake
15. National Council Agency for Population and Development
16. Population Studies and Research Institute, University of Nairobi
17. UNEP
18. World Bank

## APPENDIX II

### PRIORITY RESEARCH AGENDA

CHAPTER	SUB-SECTION	PRIORITY RESEARCH AGENDA
<b>CHAPTER 1: POPULATION GROWTH AND STRUCTURE</b>	<b>Population Growth and Structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regional disparities in the demographic indicators.</li> <li>- Slow decline in growth rate.</li> </ul>
<b>CHAPTER 2: FERTILITY AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH</b>	<b>Reproductive Health</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Survey on behaviour change of population groups at high risks.</li> <li>- Assess capacities and capabilities of health institutions in delivery of RH.</li> </ul>
	<b>Family Planning</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- FP prevalence stagnation</li> <li>- Determine scope and effectiveness of herbs as contraceptives.</li> <li>- Ways of increasing local resource mobilization for FPPs to reduce dependency on donors.</li> <li>- Underlying causes of unmet need for all potential users.</li> </ul>
	<b>Condom Use</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Level of condom use with regular and occasional partners.</li> <li>- Strategies of improving condom use among adolescents.</li> <li>- Assess clarity on national condom policy and strategy.</li> </ul>
	<b>Adolescent Fertility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Survey on variations of STD/HIV/AIDS between institutional and out-of-school adolescents.</li> <li>- Extent to which adolescent fertility affects socio-economic and health scenario in Kenya.</li> <li>- National study on sexual behaviour and BCC to establish age groups, cultural, interschool, religious groups, seasonal and socio-economic group variations.</li> </ul>
	<b>Male Involvement in FP</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Investigate male understanding of their actual and potential roles as supportive or participative partners in RH.</li> <li>- Factors for unmet need for contraception among men.</li> <li>- How to scale up FPPs targeting men.</li> </ul>
<b>CHAPTER 3: MORTALITY AND MORBIDITY</b>	<b>Morbidity and Mortality</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Challenges posed by increased mortality levels</li> <li>- Impact of SAPs on mortality.</li> </ul>
	<b>Diseases</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Relationship between diseases, nutritional status and mortality.</li> <li>- Risk factors affecting mortality among younger age groups, e.g. behavioural characteristics.</li> <li>- Effects of re-emerging diseases on changes in risk of death, e.g. upsurge of TB</li> <li>- STI prevalence by age groups and among high-risk groups.</li> <li>- Factors that influence management of STI.</li> </ul>
	<b>Malaria</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Policy research on quality of ITBN.</li> <li>- Set up a database showing impact of use of ITBN on malarial reduction.</li> <li>- M and E management of roll back malaria.</li> <li>- Impact of ITBN on malarial specific morbidity.</li> </ul>

	<b>Infant and Child Mortality</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Upsurge in infant and child mortality.</li> <li>- Assess child survival strategies in FP and RHP.</li> </ul>
	<b>Maternal mortality</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assess impact of Safe Motherhood initiatives.</li> <li>- M and E TBA activities</li> </ul>
<b>CHAPTER 4: HIV/AIDS</b>	<b>HIV/AIDS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Priority given to HIV/AIDS programmes.</li> <li>- Development of HIV/AIDS theories and models.</li> <li>- Assess extent of implementation of private sector HIV/AIDS programmes.</li> <li>- Assess progress in implementation of HIV/AIDS curriculum in schools.</li> <li>- Policy guidance on BCC</li> </ul>
	<b>HIV/AIDS Testing and Counselling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National baseline survey on popularity, utilization, efficacy of VCT centers.</li> <li>- Adolescent knowledge, attitude and use of VCT services.</li> </ul>
	<b>HIV/AIDS Impact</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Relationship between HIV/AIDS deaths and family instabilities.</li> <li>- Effects of STIs, HIV/AIDS and TB on mortality curve.</li> <li>- Strategies of improving social and familial support systems of OVCs.</li> <li>- Impact of HIV/AIDS at work place and inability to mitigate risk posed to business by scourge in private sector.</li> <li>- Integration of HIV/AIDS initiatives with poverty alleviation programmes.</li> </ul>
	<b>Home Based Care</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Dynamics of HBC as an alternative to hospital care.</li> <li>- Efficiency and hygiene factors in HBC.</li> </ul>
<b>CHAPTER 5: MOBILITY AND MIGRATION</b>	<b>Mobility and Migration</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Interaction between environmental and socio-economic factors as causes for migration.</li> <li>- Factors that sustain long-term trends in migration to areas of destination.</li> <li>- Investigate challenges of globalisation on migration.</li> <li>- Prevalence of HIV/AIDS on mobile workers.</li> </ul>
	<b>Refugees</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Magnitude of refugee problem.</li> <li>- Vulnerability of refugee women to STIs/HIV/AIDS.</li> <li>- Develop strategies of resettling and rehabilitating IDPs.</li> </ul>
	<b>Brain Drain</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establish attractive incentives to retain professionals.</li> <li>- Challenges of reversing loss of skills and job creation.</li> <li>- Socio-economic and political impact of brain drain.</li> <li>- Creation of database on Kenyans in Diaspora.</li> </ul>
	<b>Poverty</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Study of factors associated with poverty amenable to modification by policy.</li> <li>- Design and implement poverty sensitive strategies.</li> <li>- Assess effectiveness of poverty reduction strategies.</li> </ul>
	<b>Family</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Changing family structures.</li> <li>- Relationship between family, household, community and demographics.</li> </ul>
	<b>Single Parenthood</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Challenges for single parenthood</li> <li>- Institutional support for single parents.</li> </ul>

<b>CHAPTER 6: SOCIO-CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC ISSUES</b>	<b>Street Children and Families</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Relationship between poverty and street children.</li> <li>- Public perception of street children and families.</li> <li>- Assess the magnitude and plight of street children and families phenomenon nationally.</li> <li>- Street children and families' rehabilitative strategies.</li> </ul>
	<b>Nuptiality</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Determinants of nuptiality patterns and age at first marriage.</li> <li>- Socio-economic and cultural factors affecting first marriage timing.</li> </ul>
	<b>Employment and Occupation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Relationship between population change and employment.</li> <li>- Relationship between women's labour force participation and fertility.</li> <li>- National survey on informal trade.</li> <li>- Employment creation challenges.</li> </ul>
	<b>Child Labour</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establish nature, structure and magnitude of child labour.</li> <li>- Challenges of mainstreaming child labour issues.</li> </ul>
	<b>Food Security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Examine and project national relief food requirements.</li> <li>- Develop strategies to eradicate food shortage.</li> <li>- Factors influencing food production and security at household level.</li> </ul>
	<b>Breastfeeding and Nutrition</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Influence of maternal environment on breastfeeding patterns.</li> <li>- Evaluate child survival and nutritional programmes of the under five.</li> <li>- Relationship between households food security and children's nutritional status</li> </ul>
	<b>Health Care</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Comparison between high and low mortality regions to establish level of immunization uptake.</li> <li>- Qualitative research on major population health indicators.</li> <li>- Challenges of consolidation of public health data.</li> <li>- Techniques of increasing access to public health to the poor.</li> <li>- Determine quality of health care services.</li> <li>- Factors influencing use of Safe motherhood Services.</li> <li>- M and E of primary health care programmes.</li> </ul>
	<b>Housing/Settlements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Comprehensive housing survey.</li> <li>- Develop a housing quality model for Kenya.</li> <li>- Determine magnitude of housing problems especially in informal settlements.</li> </ul>
	<b>Alternative Medicine</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Factors that influence use of herbal medicine in health care.</li> <li>- Patterns of utilization of herbal and modern medicine.</li> <li>- Role of alternative medicine national health grid.</li> </ul>
	<b>The Elderly Persons</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Challenges and opportunities posed by elderly on employers and national economics.</li> <li>- Strategies for establishing programmes to support the elderly in society.</li> <li>- New role of elderly as caretakers of HIV/AIDS orphans.</li> <li>- Understanding of inter-generational transfers and likelihood of influencing future generations.</li> <li>- Inter-generational relationships, complexities of wealth transfers, ageism in different communities, images of ageism, convergence between older and younger people's views of ageing.</li> <li>- Assess implications of age structure on resource demand and dependency burdens.</li> </ul>

	<b>Persons with Disability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Integrate persons with disabilities into mainstream development.</li> <li>- Assess special programmes for persons with disability.</li> </ul>
	<b>Female Circumcision</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Socio-cultural factors that perpetuate FC.</li> <li>- Impact of FC on girls, family and community.</li> <li>- Factors associated with resurgence of FC in some parts of Kenya.</li> <li>- Challenges facing campaign against FC.</li> <li>- Impact of alternative rites of passage programmes.</li> </ul>
	<b>Drug and Substance Abuse</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Household survey on nature and magnitude of drug and substance abuse.</li> <li>- Strategies to alleviate abuse among youth.</li> <li>- Impact of drug and substance abuse on school performance and spread of HIV/AIDS.</li> <li>- Strategies of formulating and implementing a drug and substance abuse master plan.</li> </ul>
	<b>Commercial Sex Workers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Impact of HIV/AIDS on CSWs.</li> <li>- Integrate control programmes with poverty alleviation programmes.-</li> </ul>
	<b>Safety and Security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Causes and impact of “<i>gun culture</i> and terrorisms.”</li> <li>- Increased carjacking and murders</li> <li>- Ways of curbing human trafficking and abductions.</li> <li>- Role of community policing on crime reduction.</li> <li>- Changing dimensions in cattle rustling.</li> <li>- Challenges of sustaining discipline in the public transport sector.</li> </ul>
	<b>Land Use Systems</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Population growth and policy constraints to sustainable land use.</li> <li>- Demographic impacts on land use.</li> <li>- Ways of addressing the land question.</li> </ul>
	<b>Corruption</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Evaluate relevance of laws used to fight corruption.</li> <li>- General trends in corruption</li> <li>- Impact of corruption on investment.</li> </ul>
<b>CHAPTER 7: GENDER PERSPECTIVES</b>	<b>Role of Women</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Role of women in population and environmental programmes.</li> <li>- Strategies for lightening women’s heavy multiple burdens.</li> <li>- Linkage between macro-economic framework and women’s fertility preference.</li> </ul>
	<b>Girl-Child</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Investigation on socio-economic and cultural factors affecting girl’s education.</li> <li>- Ramifications of improving status of the girl-child.</li> <li>- Strategies of eliminating all forms of discrimination against the girl-child.</li> <li>- Ways of accelerating education completion rates for girls</li> </ul>
	<b>Gender Empowerment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fundamental linkages between improving status of women and demographic dynamics.</li> <li>- Power relations between men and women based on socio-economic and political inequalities.</li> <li>- Gender specific challenges in national leadership.</li> <li>- Assess intervention programmes that address gender issues.</li> </ul>

	<b>Gender Violence</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prevalence of gender violence.</li> <li>- Impact of domestic violence on children and families.</li> <li>- Ways of eliminating all forms of gender violence.</li> <li>- Establish the role of police in eliminating domestic violence nationally.</li> </ul>
	<b>Rape</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Address upsurge of rape cases.</li> <li>- Establish effect of reporting sexual abuse cases on victims especially children.</li> <li>- Establish characteristics of rapists especially for the under age.</li> </ul>
<b>CHAPTER 8: INFORMATION, EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION AND RESEARCH</b>	<b>Education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- More in-depth policy study to facilitate authoritative and authentication of private tuition.</li> <li>- Gender differences in enrolment, attendance and completion.</li> <li>- Assess the progress of FPE programme.</li> </ul>
	<b>Training</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- TNA for personnel in population and development.</li> <li>- In-depth study on quality of training in population and development.</li> <li>- Impact assessment of training in population and development.</li> </ul>
	<b>Information, Communication and Advocacy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Awareness raising, advocacy and policy dialogue on population and development matters.</li> <li>- Develop strategies to eliminating barriers to effective IEC and advocacy programmes.</li> </ul>
	<b>Mass Media</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assess accuracy, timeliness, relevance and appropriateness of population and development messages.</li> <li>- Assess prioritization of population and development messages in mass media.</li> </ul>
	<b>Research</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- TNA on population and development personnel on research methodology.</li> <li>- Extent to which population and development findings are disseminated.</li> <li>- Assess level of funding for population and development researches.</li> </ul>
<b>CHAPTER 9: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT</b>	<b>Environmental Management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ways of integrating population and environmental concerns in development planning.</li> </ul>
	<b>Pollution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strategies of waste disposal in urban areas.</li> <li>- Assess implementation of EMCA of 1999.</li> </ul>
	<b>Sanitation and Hygiene</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assess effectiveness of Public health officers in safe guarding public interests.</li> <li>- Evaluate the impact of environmental health on disease prevention</li> </ul>
	<b>Environmental Education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assess measures instituted for disaster preparedness.</li> <li>- Evaluate adequacy of assistance provided to vulnerable groups during disasters.</li> <li>- Evaluate incorporation of EHE in school curriculum at all levels of education system</li> </ul>
<b>CHAPTER 10: INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK</b>	<b>Institutional Management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Intergenerational setting in population and development organisations.</li> <li>- Formulation, implementation and evaluation of succession plans in population and development organizations.</li> <li>- Ways of improving institutional performance.</li> <li>- Contribution of all sectors towards population and development issues.</li> </ul>
	<b>Policy and Procedures</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assess clarity and impact of national policies on population and development issues.</li> </ul>
	<b>Programmes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Evaluate effectiveness of population and development programmes.</li> </ul>
	<b>Monitoring and Evaluation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establish institution of M and E systems in population and development programmes and projects</li> <li>- Assess competencies of personnel in population and development in M and E programmes and projects.</li> </ul>
	<b>Networking and Partnerships</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assess effectiveness of networks and partnerships in population and development field.</li> <li>- Ways of promoting information and resource sharing among population and development organisations.</li> <li>- Devise strategies for more effective involvement of private sector in population and development activities.</li> </ul>

## APPENDIX III

### RESEARCH AGENDA MATRIX

CHAPTER 1: POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT					
ISSUES	METHODOLOGY	FINDINGS	RECOMMENDATIONS	RESEARCH GAPS	RESEARCH AGENDA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Uneven distribution of population</li> <li style="padding-left: 20px;">- Rapid population growth</li> <li>- Low life expectancy</li> <li>- Reduced TFR</li> <li>- Population composition</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Interviews</li> <li>- Surveys</li> <li>- Questionnaires</li> <li>- FGD</li> <li>- <b>Bivariate measurements</b></li> <li>- Multiple linear &amp; logistic regressions</li> <li>- Cross-tabulations</li> <li>- Percentages</li> <li>- Frequencies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Decline in fertility rate</li> <li>-Population will continue to grow despite reduced TFR</li> <li>- <b>Stagnation in contraceptive prevalence rate</b></li> <li>- Women have longer life expectancy</li> <li>-Active pursuit of population policy by government creates stable macro-economic environment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Urgently address stagnation in fertility rates</li> <li>- Low population density areas be made more economically attractive.</li> <li>- In depth studies on causes of fertility decline in women (20-39 years)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Macro-economic implications of demographic changes.</b></li> <li>- More population forecasts and projections studies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Emerging negative attitudes towards bigger family sizes.</li> <li>- Declining life expectancy</li> <li>- Declining fertility</li> <li>- Regional disparities on demographic indicators.</li> </ul>
CHAPTER 2: FERTILITY AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH					
ISSUES	METHODOLOGY	FINDINGS	RECOMMENDATIONS	RESEARCH GAPS	RESEARCH AGENDA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fertility and education</li> <li>- Fertility and Marriage type</li> <li>- Effect of lactation on fertility</li> <li>- Effect of RH information on fertility</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- KDHS data</li> <li>- Interview schedules</li> <li>- Surveys</li> <li>- Questionnaires</li> <li>- <b>Cross tabulations</b></li> <li>- Coale and Trussel models</li> <li>- P/F ratio</li> <li>- Technique</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The higher the level of education, the fewer the number of children.</li> <li>- Women in monogamous unions recorded higher fertility than in polygamous unions.</li> <li>- Smaller family sizes associated with better RH</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Intensify FPPs and universal education in high fertility areas.</li> <li>- Increase access of young women to RH services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- BCC and IEC targeting groups of highest risk.</li> <li>- <b>Strategies for underserved groups to better access RH services</b></li> <li>- Adolescent sexual and RH rights</li> <li>- Evaluation of adolescents RHPs</li> <li>- Health institutions capacity and capability in RHS.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Adolescent sexual and RH rights</li> <li>- Premarital contraceptive demand</li> <li>- Changes in need of appropriate RH services.</li> </ul>
FAMILY PLANNING					
ISSUES	METHODOLOGY	FINDINGS	RECOMMENDATIONS	RESEARCH GAPS	RESEARCH AGENDA

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Spousal communication</li> <li>- Contraceptive failure rate</li> <li>- Contraceptive use demand</li> <li>- Contraceptive discontinuation</li> <li>- Effect of sex composition of contraceptive use</li> <li>- Demand for FP</li> <li>- Barriers to FP use</li> </ul>	„	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Unmet need for contraception still high due to varied reasons</li> <li>- Unmet need for spacing is higher than need for limiting</li> <li>- Breastfeeding is primary method of birth spacing.</li> <li>- Periodic abstinence and condoms have highest failure rate.</li> <li>- <b>Association between source of FP information, and service; and user's age, marital status, residence and education</b></li> <li>- Causes of low use- beliefs, negative attitude, lack of health facility and poor male involvement.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Urgently make FPS accessible affordable fertility decline and for</b></li> <li>- Intensify FPPS</li> <li>- Teach post partum mothers to prolong breast feeding</li> <li>- Promote spousal communication to increase male involvement.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Impact of CBD strategy</li> <li>- <b>Factors and rationale of use and non use of condoms</b></li> <li>- Unmet need and access of contraception to men.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Causes for unmet need among potential users</li> <li>- Strategies to introduce female condoms</li> <li>- <b>Relationship between men's unmet need and proximate determinants</b></li> <li>- Scope and efficiency of herbs as contraceptives</li> <li>- Ways of increasing local resource mobilization for FPPs to reduce donor dependency</li> <li>- Stagnant FP prevalence</li> </ul>
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### ADOLESCENT FERTILITY

ISSUES	METHODOLOGY	FINDINGS	RECOMMENDATIONS	RESEARCH GAPS	RESEARCH AGENDA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High school-girl drop out</li> <li>- Accessibility and use of contraceptive</li> <li>- High teenage pregnancy</li> </ul>	„	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Many of them engage in sexual intercourse early and average age at first intercourse is declining</li> <li>- Females engage in sexual intercourse at earlier ages.</li> <li>- Contraception increases with age</li> <li>- Many have multiple partners but low contraception.</li> <li>- Married youth living in rural areas are mostly non-users.</li> <li>- Association between knowledge, peer communication, source and attitude with non use of FP</li> <li>- Age at first marriage and birth show slight decline.</li> <li>- Adolescent fertility is a consequence of multiple factors.</li> <li>- With correct use, contraceptives would reduce unwanted pregnancies and unsafe abortions among them.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthen appropriate policies and programmes</li> <li>- Make youth RH Programmes accessible, affordable and Comprehensive</li> <li>- Make RH a topic in <b>School curriculum.</b></li> <li>- Parents to impart sex education to children.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Relationship between drug abuse and premarital sex</li> <li>- Relationship between HIV/AIDS and STIs and adolescent sexuality.</li> <li>- <b>Comparison between STD/HIV/AIDs Amongst institutional. and out of school adolescents.</b></li> <li>- Association between mass media and use of contraception</li> <li>- Constraints and solutions to unwanted pregnancies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Premarital sex by school category.</li> <li>- Barriers to FP among rural women.</li> <li>- Link between abortion and FP services</li> <li>- <b>Role of traditional healers in abortion cases.</b></li> <li>- Impact of adolescent problems.</li> <li>- Prevalence and circumstances of risky and non- consensual sex experiences.</li> </ul>

### MALE INVOLVEMENT

ISSUES		FINDINGS	RECOMMENDATIONS	RESEARCH GAPS	RESEARCH GAPS
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Male knowledge, attitude and practice of FP</li> <li>- Integrating men into RH equation</li> <li>- Barriers to male participation</li> </ul>	<p>„</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Main causes for low FP use- beliefs, negative attitude, lack of permanent health facility and poor structures, fear of side effects</li> <li>- High level of knowledge about source but limited readiness to use as clients and supportive partners.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Need to expand male participation with RH and FPPs.</li> <li>- Reorganize FP facilities to accommodate men.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Spousal communication</li> <li>- Discourage pro-natalist ideas</li> <li>- <b>Behaviour change and avoidance of practices such as wife inheritance.</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Actual and potential male roles as supportive partners.</li> <li>- Perceptions, beliefs and practices regarding RH, FP, STDs and HIV/AIDS</li> <li>- Factors affecting male knowledge, attitude and practice of FP</li> <li>- Men's roles and responsibilities in FP</li> <li>- Policy research on how to scale up FPPs targeting men</li> </ul>
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### CHAPTER 3: MORTALITY AND MORBIDITY

ISSUES	METHODOLOGY	FINDINGS	RECOMMENDATIONS	RESEARCH GAPS	RESEARCH AGENDA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reliable and complete data.</li> <li>- Clustering of infants and childhood deaths.</li> <li>- Regional mortality disparities.</li> <li>- Seasonality of death.</li> <li>- Birth spacing and mortality.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- KDHS, Census</li> <li>- Vital registration</li> <li>- Surveys</li> <li>- Death registers</li> <li>- Hospital records</li> <li>- Questionnaires</li> <li>- FGDs,</li> <li>- Interview and observation schedules</li> <li>- Cross tabulations</li> <li>- <b>Multiple and logistic regressions</b></li> <li>- Least Square</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High value of data collected through civil registration.</li> <li>- Marked seasonality of deaths– minor peak in April, major peak July/August (heavy workload, less food).</li> <li>- Low deaths November – February (little labour, sufficient food).</li> <li>- Importance of survival status of index child in birth order transition.</li> <li>- Multiple factors influence mortality.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Review vital registration procedures</li> <li>- <b>Improve quality of pre and post natal care</b></li> <li>- Ensure education of Women which impacts on mortality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of reliable and complete data</li> <li>- Data on adulthood, orphanhood, widowhood and old age mortality</li> <li>- Longitudinal studies on cohort mortality</li> <li>- Elimination of preventable mortality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regional causal factors in mortality upturn</li> <li>- Impact of SAPs on mortality</li> <li>- Effect of birth spacing on child survival</li> <li>- Parental perception of child survival risks and reproductive decisions</li> </ul>

### DISEASES

ISSUES	METHODOLOGY	FINDINGS	RECOMMENDATIONS	RESEARCH GAPS	RESEARCH AGENDA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Factors leading to diarrhea diseases</li> <li>- High prevalence of STI</li> <li>- Food handling practices</li> <li>- Socio-cultural determinants of spread of STIs among adolescents</li> </ul>	<p>„</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Education level associated with knowledge, attitude and practices in diarrhea management</li> <li>- High upsurge of TB associated with HIV/AIDS</li> <li>- High prevalence of diabetes due to lifestyle, consumerism, ageing and hereditary factors</li> <li>- High prevalence of STIs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Education disease prevalence and prevention</li> <li>- All sectors to work in tandem</li> <li>- <b>Enforcement of Public Health Act Cap 242</b></li> <li>- <b>Training of food handlers</b></li> <li>- Better food storage.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Effects of HIV/AIDS and TB on mortality curve</li> <li>- Reemerging diseases and risk of death</li> <li>- Regional disease incidence disparities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Risk factors affecting younger age groups</li> <li>- <b>Factors influencing management of STI</b></li> <li>- Disease prevalence</li> <li>- Determinants of STIs.</li> <li>- Upsurge of TB</li> </ul>

<b>MALARIA</b>					
<b>ISSUES</b>		<b>FINDINGS</b>	<b>RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>RESEARCH GAPS</b>	<b>RESEARCH AGENDA</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Malarial prevalence</li> <li>- ITBN quality</li> <li>- Treatment</li> <li>- Malarial control</li> <li>- ITBN distribution</li> <li>- Mosquito resistance</li> </ul>	”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High prevalence</li> <li>- ITBNs reduce exposure to parasites</li> <li>- 1/4 household have bed nets, fewer use ITBN nationally.</li> <li>- Low quality and poor distribution of TBN</li> <li>- High failure rate of ITBNs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reduce malarial related mortality</li> <li>- Improve ITBN quality</li> <li>- Increase treatment speed</li> <li>- Intensify HE on prevention and control of malaria</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Impact of use of ITBN on malaria specific morbidity</li> <li>- Lack of updated database on prevalence</li> <li>- Sustenance of ITBN use</li> <li>- Role of health management programmes in prevention and control</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Impact of the use of BN</li> <li>- Policy research on quality of ITBN</li> <li>- <b>Strategies in marketing and cost reduction for ITBNs</b></li> <li>- Effect of poor distribution on malarial campaign</li> <li>- M &amp; E management of roll back malaria programme</li> </ul>
<b>INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY</b>					
<b>ISSUES</b>		<b>FINDINGS</b>	<b>RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>RESEARCH GAPS</b>	<b>RESEARCH AGENDA</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regional determinants</li> <li>- Impact on fertility</li> <li>- Effect of nutritional status</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Main determinants – maternal education, drinking water and type of toilet</b></li> <li>- Decrease with increase in maternal education</li> <li>- <b>Increase with maternal age and separated or not married mothers</b></li> <li>- Child loss increase desire for more children</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Intensify immunisation programmes</li> <li>- <b>Increase mothers’ education</b></li> <li>- Emphasize policies on child survival</li> <li>- Improve quality of pre and post natal care</li> <li>- Integrate infant and child mortality programmes into fertility reduction ones</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Level of regional childhood mortality using different variables</li> <li>- Effects of migration on infant and child mortality</li> <li>- Child mortality and maternal age parity and preceding birth intervals</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Relationship between child and infant mortality and fertility.</li> <li>- Path ways of education and survival chances of children.</li> <li>- Role of socio- cultural factors in neonatal mortality.</li> <li>- Effect of family composition on mortality differentials by sex</li> <li>- Upsurge in infant and child mortality</li> <li>- Assess child survival strategies in FPP and RHP</li> </ul>
<b>MATERNAL MORTALITY</b>					
<b>ISSUES</b>		<b>FINDINGS</b>	<b>RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>RESEARCH GAPS</b>	<b>RESEARCH AGENDA</b>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Extent of maternal mortality</li> <li>- Poor quality data</li> <li>- Prevention</li> <li>- Regional differentials</li> <li>- Safe motherhood programmes</li> <li>- Low level of TBA training</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;">,,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High maternal mortality</li> <li>- Wide regional differential</li> <li>- J-shaped trend with regard to age and parity</li> <li>- Higher mortality among single women</li> <li>- Over 1/3 maternal deaths outside optimum reproductive age 20-35 years</li> <li>- Varied causes of maternal deaths e.g. poverty and quality care</li> <li>- Effective safe motherhood initiatives reduce maternal mortality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Control maternal mortality through RH interventions</li> <li>- Provide equipment and supplies in safe motherhood services – improve health care, utilized skilled health providers</li> <li>- Publicize maternal mortality estimates</li> <li>- Improve vital registration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Little evidence on progress towards MDG of curbing maternal mortality-dream</li> <li>- Relationship between maternal mortality, age, parity, marital status, birth interval, clinic attendance and occupation</li> <li>- National data on maternal mortality</li> <li>- Safe Motherhood Programme reduce maternal and peri-natal morbidity and mortality.’</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regional factors associated with maternal deaths</li> <li>- Impact of safe motherhood initiatives</li> <li>- Impact of TBAs activities</li> </ul>
<b>CHAPTER 4: HIV/AIDS</b>					
<b>ISSUES</b>	<b>METHODOLOGY</b>	<b>FINDINGS</b>	<b>RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>RESEARCH GAPS</b>	<b>RESEARCH AGENDA</b>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased number of infected</li> <li>- Impact of pandemic on work places</li> <li>- Links between HIV/AIDS and mobile populations</li> <li>- High prevalence among adolescents</li> <li>- Role of private sector in HIV/AIDS control</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quantitative &amp; qualitative analysis</li> <li>- Interviews</li> <li>- Questionnaires</li> <li>- Cross-tabulations</li> <li>- Chi-square</li> <li>- KDHS and KASPA data</li> <li>- Cross sectional and descriptive surveys design</li> <li>- Qualitative methods</li> <li>- Simple random, systematic and stratified sampling</li> <li>- SPSS</li> <li>- Ethnograph</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Main causes: misconception promiscuity and risky sexual behaviour.</li> <li>-Sharing information on AIDS status reduces AIDS stigma.</li> <li>-Remaining faithful and using protective sex prevents HIV/AIDS.</li> <li>-Visiting VCT with partners and remaining faithful to uninfected partner prevents HIV/AIDS.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>-Most companies have not established how many of its workforce was infected and only 9% involved in monitoring HIV/AIDS.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Kenya has reduced HIV/AIDS prevalence to 6.7%.</li> <li>- Of the over 2 million people infected with HIV, 548 people succumb to the pandemic daily.</li> <li>- Kenya requires Ksh. 45 billion to fully fund its HIV/AIDS campaign up to 2010.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Participation by all sectors in fight against AIDS, government, NGOs, private sector organizations, religious organizations, unions, professional societies and other stakeholders is crucial</li> <li>- Strong research leadership of the NCAPD and political backing</li> <li>- Adoption of multi-sectoral approach to AIDS coordination and intervention.</li> <li>- Condom use be highly promoted targeting young people</li> <li>- Eliminate denial since HIV/AIDS is a national social and development problem.</li> <li>- Encourage people to visit VCT centers.</li> <li>- Recognition of STD control as national priority programme.</li> <li>- Proactive incorporation of effective FLE into school curricula.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Demographic theories and/or models to study Aids in Kenya</li> <li>- Few companies in Kenya using tools that can assess effects of HIV/AIDS on business.</li> <li>- Multi-sectoral strategy in dealing with HIV/AIDS.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Relationship between HIV/AIDS and fertility</li> <li>- Emergence of HIV/AIDS and priorities given to it</li> <li>- Regional prevalence of HIV/AIDS epidemic</li> <li>- Effects of HIV/AIDS and TB on mortality curve</li> <li>- Prevalence of HIV/AIDS on high risk groups</li> <li>- Assess progress in implementation of HIV/AIDS curriculum in schools.</li> <li>- Development of HIV/AIDS models and theories</li> <li>- Policy guidance on BCC</li> <li>- Establish the relationship between HIV/AIDS and fertility</li> <li>- High prevalence of HIV/AIDS to certain population groups and occupations.</li> </ul>
<b>HIV/AIDS KNOWLEDGE</b>					

ISSUES	METHODOLOGY	FINDINGS	RECOMMENDATIONS	RESEARCH GAPS	RESEARCH AGENDA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-High level of HIV/AIDS knowledge but little change in behaviour</li> <li>-Role of peer educators</li> </ul>	”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Majority of schoolgirls are more informed about risky behaviour, prevention and dangers of HIV/AIDS</li> <li>- Few students reportedly use condoms on regular basis</li> <li>- Some occupations affected more by HIV/AIDS pandemic e.g. teaching</li> <li>- Strong positive relationship between knowledge of HIV/AIDS and attitudes.</li> <li>-VCT has fully been integrated in the control and management of HIV/AIDS.</li> <li>- Permissive nature of adolescent sexual behaviour influences sexual health perpetuating risk of early pregnancies, STDs and HIV/AIDS infection.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Mounting of peer education/counselling programmes with full youth involvement</li> <li>-Continuous IEC on HIV/AIDS</li> <li>-Advocate campaigns on HE on HIV/AIDS</li> <li>- Policy to sensitise youths on dangers of HIV/AIDS</li> <li>-Some contraceptives be provided for sexually active adolescents to minimize infection risk.</li> <li>- Multi-sectoral approach to curbing spread of HIV/AIDS.</li> <li>-Train HBC providers.</li> <li>-Monitor changes in Knowledge, attitudes and sexual practices.</li> <li>- Encourage people to reveal their HIV status</li> <li>- Expand medical facilities and increase medical staff involved in imparting HIV knowledge</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Methods adopted to curb HIV/AIDS have not been successful</li> <li>-Wide gap between knowledge and practice</li> <li>-Low risk perception among sexually active.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Youth and HIV/AIDS in Kenya</li> <li>- Establish perception and knowledge on HIV risk, prevention, sexual behaviour of youth especially those out of school.</li> <li>- Use primary data to ascertain any current change other than secondary data from KDHS</li> <li>- Studies among youth who are in school to establish their level of risk perception.</li> <li>- Significance of wife inheritance or remarrying on spread of HIV.</li> </ul>

#### HIV/AIDS TESTING AND COUNSELING

ISUSES	METHODOLOGY	FINDINGS	RECOMMENDATIONS	RESEARCH GAPS	RESEARCH AGENDA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Few people seek VCT services</li> <li>- Knowledge attitude and perception towards VCT</li> <li>-Relationship between use of VCT services and education attainment.</li> </ul>	”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- More people who had sought VCT had attained a minimum of secondary education.</li> <li>-More knowledge on VCT though not affect its utilization.</li> <li>- Lack of treatment and fear of stigmatization making many youths not to use VCT</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- More attention on youth e.g special VCT programmes.</li> <li>- Encouragement of use of VCT services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- VCT utilization and efficacy</li> <li>- High level of awareness about VCT compared to use of services.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National study on efficiency of VCT Centres</li> <li>- Adolescents’ knowledge, attitude and use of VCT services</li> <li>- National baseline data on VCT popularity, utilization and efficacy</li> </ul>

#### CONDOM USE

ISSUES	METHODOLOGY	FINDINGS	RECOMMENDATIONS	RESEARCH GAPS	RESEARCH AGENDA
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Condom availability and distribution</li> <li>- Attitudes towards condom use</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;">”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Few married women reported multiple partnerships or payment for sex while many married men do.</li> <li>- While knowledge of condoms is high, less than one-half of men and women reported that condoms offered protection against HIV</li> <li>- Radio is most common source of AIDS information for men and women</li> <li>- Health workers have no impact on knowledge and use of condoms among men.</li> <li>- Exposure to mass media was associated with increased knowledge and use of condoms for both women and men</li> <li>- Significant interactive effect of knowledge and perceptions on condom use.</li> <li>- Women’s ability to negotiate condom use is compromised by their age and economic disparities with partners.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Effective and continuous condom promotion program</li> <li>- Improve access to affordable quality condoms</li> <li>- Sustainable system of condom supply and distribution</li> <li>- Provide proactive IEC on correct condom use</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Dual method use among FP clients</li> <li>- Relationship between number of condoms distributed and condom used</li> <li>- Effectiveness of IEC programmes on condom use</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Level of condom use with regular and occasional partners</li> <li>- Perception of risk of acquiring STIs affects condom use in Kenya.</li> </ul> <p><b>gies of improving condom use among adolescents</b></p>
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**HIV/AIDS IMPACT**

ISSUES	METHODOLOGY	FINDINGS	RECOMMENDATIONS	RESEARCH GAPS	RESEARCH AGENDA
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Social aspects of HIV/AIDS</li> <li>- Impact of HIV/AIDS on population growth <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Impact of HIV/AIDS on regional and ethnic approach</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Increasing number of OVCs and widows</li> <li>- Mitigation of socio-economic impacts of HIV/AIDS</li> <li>- Impact of HIV/AIDS on economy and poverty levels</li> <li>- Demographic implications</li> <li>- Impact of PMTCT on development</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Continuous spread of HIV/AIDS all efforts to combat it has been attributed to</li> <li>- Power imbalances between men and women.</li> <li>- Youth's role in the control and prevention of AIDS is crucial</li> <li>- Girls drop out of school prematurely due to: early marriages, child labour, pregnancies, increased household chores and lack of school necessities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthening of IEC to create a Favourable knowledge base</li> <li>- Education of OVC's should be improved.</li> <li>- Institutions of learning should intensify HIV/AIDS awareness,</li> <li>- Multi-sectoral approach towards intensification, prevention and care campaigns of HIV infected.</li> <li>- Controversial need for couples to test for HIV/AIDS before marriage.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Macro studies on plight of OVCs.</li> <li>- Understanding of socio-cultural factors affecting spread of HIV/AIDS.</li> <li>- Relationship between HIV/AIDS deaths and family instabilities</li> <li>- Support systems for support of OVCs</li> <li>- Impact of HIV/AIDS and prevention programmes at work place.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Relationship between HIV/AIDS deaths and family instabilities.</li> <li>- Strategies of improving social and familial support systems for OVCs.</li> <li>- Impact of HIV/AIDS at work place</li> <li>- Integration of HIV/AIDS with poverty alleviation programmes</li> <li>- Impact of HIV/AIDS on socio-economic development nationally.</li> </ul>
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### HOME BASED CARE

ISSUES	METHODOLOGY	FINDINGS	RECOMMENDATIONS	RESEARCH GAPS	RESEARCH AGENDA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fear of infection</li> <li>- Neglect</li> <li>- Undue stress</li> <li>- Psychological fulfillment of the sick</li> <li>- Lack of basic training on handling the sick</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Majority of HBC providers are Women who lack basic HBC techniques</li> <li>- Attitudes towards sick generally poor</li> <li>- Households find it difficult to care for affected and infected</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establish HBC community initiative</li> <li>- Train, counsel and support care givers</li> <li>- Support community formal and informal care givers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Factors influencing effectiveness in quality HBC delivery</li> <li>- Number of trained and untrained care givers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Dynamics of HBC as an alternative to hospital care.</b></li> <li>- Efficiency factors in HBC</li> </ul>

### CHAPTER 5: MIGRATION

ISSUES	METHODOLOGY	FINDINGS	RECOMMENDATIONS	RESEARCH GAPS	RESEARCH AGENDA
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Risks experienced by mobile populations</li> <li>- Gender dimensions in mobility and migration</li> <li>- Migrant labour issues</li> <li>- Factors contributing to refugees and IDPs</li> <li>- Mobile workers and HIV/AIDS</li> <li>- Brain drain</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Surveys</li> <li>- Inter-censal net migration rates</li> <li>- Natural Growth Estimate Rate Technique</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Migration from rural areas as strategy to escape extreme poverty.</li> <li>- National Growth Rate Method can compute migration rate in a stable population</li> <li>- 'Push' and 'pull' factors of migration have remained almost uniform.</li> <li>- Migration process was found to be selective by age and sex.</li> <li>- Kenya plays host to many refugees</li> <li>- Kenya has a number of IDPs who are vulnerable to abuse.</li> <li>- High rate of brain drain</li> <li>- Problem facing affected in brain drain e.g remittances.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Less cultural and structural barriers that hinder improvement of women status through deliberately planned or programmed migrations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strategies of resettling IDPs be devised</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- All types of migration especially refugee migration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Interaction between environmental and socio- economic factors as causes for migration</li> <li>- Economic, social and health consequences of immigration</li> <li>- Factors that sustain long-term trends in migration to areas of destination</li> <li>- Investigate challenges of globalization on immigration</li> <li>- Vulnerability of refugee women to STIs</li> <li>- Prevalence of HIV/AIDS on mobile workers</li> <li>- Strategies to deal with brain drain.</li> </ul>
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### CHAPTER 6: RESEARCH AGENDA : SOCIO ECONOMIC

ISSUES	METHODOLOGY	FINDINGS	RECOMMENDATIONS	RESEARCH GAPS	RESEARCH AGENDA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Impact of socio-economic characteristics of workforce on productivity</li> <li>- Slow economic growth</li> <li>- Cultural practices influencing behavioural change.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Questionnaires</li> <li>- Interview &amp; observation schedules</li> <li>- Case study</li> <li>- FGD</li> <li>- Cross tabulation,</li> <li>- Chi –square,</li> <li>- Pearson product movement correlation,</li> <li>- Logistic &amp; Multiple regression</li> <li>- T-test,</li> <li>- Percentages</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Greatest challenge facing Kenyans today is reduction widespread absolute poverty</li> <li>- High expenditure on food accounts for largest share of consumption</li> <li>- Factors responsible for child abuse and poverty are rapid urbanization, population growth rate, family instability and declining role of extended family system</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Few studies on street children, family issues, and safety and security be done.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National surveys on street children, family issues, and safety and security</li> </ul>

### POVERTY

ISSUES	METHODOLOGY	FINDINGS	RECOMMENDATIONS	RESEARCH GAPS	RESEARCH AGENDA
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Role of schooling in promoting achievement of social goals.</li> <li>- Access to and use of basic services</li> <li>- Poverty is widespread among rural Association between disease, old age and inaccessibility to health care.</li> <li>- Level of poverty in rural areas.</li> <li>- Poverty as a major barrier to human development</li> </ul>	„	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Education plays great role in poverty alleviation.</li> <li>- Women more vulnerable to poverty than men</li> <li>- Poverty leads to poor environmental health</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Need for systematic quality-oriented study on school curriculum content and impact on social transformation.</li> <li>- Educate women in income generating activities</li> <li>-Design policy interventions to increase women's productivity</li> <li>- Provide detailed socio-economic information on different faces of poverty in Kenya.</li> <li>- Impart EHE to social workers rural and urban dwellers</li> <li>- Investment on primary education in rural areas by private and public sectors</li> <li>- Plight of poor in Kenya not given much consideration.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ways of improving access to essential services by low- income households.</li> <li>-Holistic planning or strategic approach to link poverty, water and sanitation.</li> <li>-Determinants of poverty in Kenya.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Study of factors associated with poverty, amenable to modification by policy</li> <li>- Design and implement poverty sensitive strategies</li> </ul>
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### **FAMILY ROLES, RIGHTS, COMPOSITION AND STRUCTURE**

<b>ISSUES</b>	<b>METHODOLOGY</b>	<b>FINDINGS</b>	<b>RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>RESEARCH GAPS</b>	<b>RESEARCH AGENDA</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Adverse family structures</li> <li>- Functions and evolutions</li> <li>- Changes in living arrangements</li> <li>- Challenges of family care giving structures</li> </ul>	„	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Relationship between parental behaviour towards adolescent manifest aggression.</li> <li>- Adolescents from families with tension and conflicts more aggressive than those from harmonious ones.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Garner institutional support for child headed households.</li> <li>-Assess impact of programs that protect rights and welfare of street families, orphaned and elderly.</li> <li>- Enhance stability and security of family</li> <li>-Devise ways of protecting rights of widows and orphans.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased childheaded, households</li> <li><b>g No. of street families, orphans and elderly.</b></li> <li>- Family conflicts.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Research on the changing family structures</li> <li>- Family, household and community and demographic dynamics.</li> </ul>

### **SINGLE PARENTHOOD**

<b>ISUES</b>	<b>METHODOLOGY</b>	<b>FINDINGS</b>	<b>RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>RESEARCH GAPS</b>	<b>RESEARCH AGENDA</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Self esteem</li> <li>- Socio economic status</li> </ul>	„	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of livelihood, skills and rejection by society</li> <li>- Some suffer from low self esteem</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Garner institutional support for single parents</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prevalence of single parenthood</li> <li>- Choice as a reason for single parenthood</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reasons for single parenthood</li> <li>- Challenges of single parenthood</li> <li>- Unmarried child bearing</li> </ul>

### **STREET CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

<b>ISSUES</b>	<b>METHODOLOGY</b>	<b>FINDINGS</b>	<b>RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>RESEARCH GAPS</b>	<b>RESEARCH AGENDA</b>
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- Child abandonment, neglected or displaced - Increased street children and families	„	- Increased cases of battered, abandoned, abused and neglected children. -Street children phenomenon is major national development problem - Many street children hardly attain primary school education - Many street children extremely resourceful in adaptive strategies - Crime, sex and sickness is part of life	-Establish street children effective interventions programs -Embark on integrated health and nutrition programmes - GOK should combat poverty and empower Kenyan communities.	<b>studies undertaken to document plight of street children</b> - Strategies through which the problem can be solved	- Rehabilitative strategies - Investigate relationship between poverty and street children phenomena - Public perception of street children - Assess magnitude of street children/families
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## NUPTIALITY

ISSUES	METHODOLOGY	FINDINGS	RECOMMENDATIONS	RESEARCH GAPS	RESEARCH AGENDA
- Early age at marriage and child bearing - Impact of culture on marriage - Impact of polygamy on population growth - Remarriage	„	- Adolescents girls disproportionately suffer from HIV infection and married adolescent girls are at increased risks compared to unmarried. - More than 95% of female population is married at age 50. - Entry into first marriage not determined by parental characteristics but individual decision. - Remarriages experience conflicts due to feelings of uncertainty and insecurity projected to step parent/partner.	- Character/ personality and physical appearance are most important aspects in choice of dating partners but health status is highly rated in choice of potential marriage partner.	-Patterns of nuptiality and age at first marriage. - Factors influencing first marriage timing.	- Determinants of nuptiality patterns - Determinants of age at first marriage - Socio economic and cultural factors affecting first marriage timing.

## EMPLOYMENT AND OCCUPATION

ISSUES	METHODOLOGY	FINDINGS	RECOMMENDATIONS	RESEARCH GAPS	RESEARCH AGENDA
- High unemployment levels - Job insecurity - Creation of job opportunities - Low wages -Seasonality of employment -Healthy working conditions -Accelerated economic development	„	- Scarcity of economic opportunities undermines ability to secure livelihood - High unemployment rate among young. - Informal traders contend with a daunting array of government regulations and officialdom. - Domestic workers are the most vulnerable populations in Kenya.	- Policies to equip women with knowledge and skills and promote their labour force participation be put in place - Reduce administrative costs delays in travel for informal traders e.g. to Dubai. -Encourage regional associations of traders in E.A and nationally.	- Most national policies do not refer to informal traders	- Relationship between population change and unemployment - Relationship between women's labour force participation and fertility - National Survey on informal trade

## BRAIN DRAIN

ISSUES	METHODOLOGY	FINDINGS	RECOMMENATIONS	RESEARCH GAPS	RESEARCH AGENDA
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High cost of training professional</li> <li>- Low salaries</li> <li>- Socio-economic disparities</li> <li>- Consequences of brain drain</li> <li>- Resource remittance</li> </ul>	,,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased exodus of young Kenyan professionals.</li> <li>- Huge demand for skilled workers trained locally is function of demographic structure in developed countries.</li> <li>- Urgent solutions to curb brain drain.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Encourage development plans that encourage labour-intensive exports.</li> <li>- GOK to reverse loss of skills and be faster in job creation, offer emigrants competitive wages.</li> <li>- Introduce stiff visa requirements to curb inflow</li> <li>- Use technological advancement to develop profitable organizations</li> <li>- Develop emigrants' ego by GOK communicating with them.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Need for research on probable answers to unemployment woes.</li> <li>-Documentation on brain drain</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establish attractive incentives to help retain professionals</li> <li>- Challenges of reversing loss of skills and job creation.</li> <li>- Social impact of brain drain</li> <li>- Facilitating integration of return of international migrants/measures for reintegration of returning nationals.</li> <li>- Challenges of arresting brain drain.</li> <li>- Creation of up-dated databases on Kenyans in Diaspora</li> </ul>
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### **CHILD LABOUR**

<b>ISSUES</b>	<b>METHODOLOGY</b>	<b>FINDINGS</b>	<b>RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>RESEARCH GAPS</b>	<b>RESEARCH AGENDA</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High prevalence</li> <li>- Far reaching consequences</li> <li>-Uncoordinated programmes</li> <li>- Concentration of programmes in urban areas</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Paucity of comprehensive information due to lack of clear definitions and classifications of child labour.</li> <li>- Many institutions and intervention programmes dealing with child labour, but are uncoordinated.</li> <li>- Concentration of programmes in urban areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Causes of CNSP</li> <li>- Operationalise rights of the child</li> <li>- Support intervention programmes dealing with child labour</li> <li>- Mainstream child labour programmes into poverty reduction strategies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of information on nature of child labour</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establish nature and structure of child labour</li> <li>- Establish magnitude and abuse of child labour</li> <li>- Challenges of mainstreaming child labour issues</li> </ul>

### **FOOD SECURITY**

<b>ISSUES</b>	<b>METHODOLOGY</b>	<b>FINDINGS</b>	<b>RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>RESEARCH GAPS</b>	<b>RESEARCH AGENDA</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Perpetual food insecurity in arid areas</li> <li>- Strategies of increasing food production</li> </ul>	,,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Income and family size affects food consumption patterns</li> <li>- Food insecurity has been deteriorating</li> <li>- Food sufficiency at national level does not guarantee self sufficiency at household level</li> <li>- Natural disasters contribute food insecurity</li> <li>- Most vulnerable groups are poor, old, landless, unemployed, mothers and children</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Government support to agencies dealing with food security</li> <li>- Enhance poverty alleviation strategies</li> <li>- Use alternatives to rain –fed agriculture</li> <li>- Food and water management</li> <li>- Institute reforms to shift from subsistence to market oriented production/commercial agriculture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Measure to enhance food security</li> <li>- Readiness of pastoral communities to change to crop farming</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Examine national emergency food relief requirements</li> <li>- Set action plan to eradicate food shortage</li> <li>- Establish ways of transforming the agricultural training centres</li> </ul>

### **BREASTFEEDING AND NUTRITION**

<b>ISSUES</b>	<b>METHODOLOGY</b>	<b>FINDINGS</b>	<b>RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>RESEARCH GAPS</b>	<b>RESEARCH AGENDA</b>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Proper nutrition and optimal development of individuals</li> <li>- Mothers' nutrition and breast feeding</li> <li>- Nutrition and poverty</li> </ul>	<p>„</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prevalence of contaminants in breast milk reduces its benefits</li> <li>- Reproductive importance of exclusive breast feeding</li> <li>- Inadequate knowledge on disadvantages of bottle feeding</li> <li>- Health of expectant mother dependent on nutritional intake</li> <li>- Maternal nutritional status affects baby's size</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Nutritional education for meal planners in the institutions</li> <li>- Health education for breastfeeding mothers</li> <li>- Prolonged lactation</li> <li>- Careful weaning of babies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Impact of poverty on nutritional intake of expectant mothers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Influence of maternal environment on breastfeeding patterns</li> <li>- Determinants of breastfeeding periods</li> <li>- Evaluate child survival and nutritional programmes</li> <li>- Assessment of nutritional status and child care practices of the under five</li> <li>- Relationship between household food security and children's nutritional status</li> </ul>
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## HEALTHCARE

ISSUES	METHODOLOGY	FINDINGS	RECOMMENDATIONS	RESEARCH GAPS	RESEARCH AGENDA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Performance of population and health care indicators</li> <li>- Decreasing number of children fully immunized</li> <li>- Accessibility to basic health care</li> <li>- Waste of drugs and medical supplies</li> <li>- Low uptake of health services</li> <li>- Post abortion care services.</li> </ul>	<p>„</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inequalities in health care and health status among different social economic groups</li> <li>- Uptake of complete vaccination increases with education</li> <li>- Use of modern health services influenced by access and kind of reception given at facility.</li> <li>- Pluralistic factors determine management of ill health</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve health services delivery e.g MCH</li> <li>- Intensify immunization campaigns</li> <li>- Set up special healthcare fund targeting vulnerable groups</li> <li>- Providers of health care services should act complementarily</li> <li>- Train staff and offer regular support supervision</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Neonatal mortality data capturing intra partum and post partum factors</li> <li>- Patterns of utilization of maternal health services and effects on fertility intentions</li> <li>- Relationship between contraceptive use and utilization of maternal health services</li> <li>- Social cultural information in support of health planning</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Influence of maternal education on child's immunized status</li> <li>- Comparative study between low and high mortality regions to establish level of immunization uptake</li> <li>- Qualitative research on major population health indicators</li> <li>- Challenges of consolidation of public health care data</li> <li>- Techniques of increasing access to public health programmes to the poor</li> <li>- Causes of gradual decline in number of medically assisted deliveries and enhancing confidence in public facility service delivery</li> <li>- Factors influencing use of safe motherhood services</li> <li>- M &amp; E primary health care programs</li> </ul>

## HOUSING SETTLEMENTS

ISSUES	METHODOLOGY	FINDINGS	RECOMMENDATIONS	RESEARCH GAPS	RESEARCH AGENDA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Housing conditions and household amenities</li> <li>- Population pressure on housing</li> <li>- Cost of building materials</li> <li>- Challenges of settling IDPs</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Structure of houses has remained consistent in the decade</li> <li>- Generally, poor housing conditions especially in urban slums</li> <li>- Some Kenyans e.g street families do not have houses to dwell in</li> <li>- Inadequate annual supply of housing units</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Elaborate housing policy</li> <li>- GOK to invigorate housing sector</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of frequent housing surveys</li> <li>- Housing information sometimes presented inconsistently</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Comprehensive housing survey</li> <li>- Develop a housing quality model for Kenya</li> <li>- Determine magnitude of shelter problems in informal settlements</li> </ul>

## ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE

ISSUES	METHODOLOGY	FINDINGS	RECOMMENDATIONS	RESEARCH GAPS	RESEARCH AGENDA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Wide spread reliance on traditional medicine</li> <li>- Attitude towards traditional medicine</li> <li>- Knowledge in traditional medicine</li> <li>- Training practitioners</li> </ul>	..	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Notions that traditional medicines contribute little to medical care.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improved use of traditional medicine and integration into national healthcare grid</li> <li>-Legal framework for traditional health practitioners</li> <li>-Cooperation between traditional and modern health practitioners</li> <li>-Train traditional health practitioners on e.g. treatment, prescription, and packaging of medicines</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Integration of modern and traditional medicine</li> <li>- Lack of written records/database</li> <li>- Contribution of traditional medicine to health care needs</li> <li>- Integration between traditional knowledge and modern agricultural technology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Propagation of herbal cultivation practices</li> <li>- Factors that influence use of herbal medicine in healthcare</li> <li>- Patterns of utilization of traditional and modern medicine</li> <li>- Role of alternative medicine</li> <li>- Further exploration of herbal medication and treatment</li> </ul>

## ELDERLY

ISSUES	METHODOLOGY	FINDINGS	RECOMMENDATION	RESEARCH GAPS	RESEARCH AGENDA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Size of aging population</li> <li>- Health status</li> <li>- Support systems of elderly persons</li> </ul>	..	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Major differences between hardships of elderly today and traditional positions</li> <li>- Lack of independent source of livelihoods – increased poverty</li> <li>- Main formal and informal support systems are children, community, church, extended family and charitable organizations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Take up geriatrics as issues of priority</li> <li>- Help the elderly meet basic needs</li> <li>- Develop social security systems for the elderly</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National reciprocity of elderly and development and implications on elderly</li> <li>- Strategies for meeting healthcare and social needs of the elderly</li> <li>- Baseline data on health and social economic status of elderly</li> <li>- Empirical definition of elderly</li> <li>- Intergenerational relationship, complexities of wealth transfers, ageism in different communities, images of ageism, convergence between older and younger people's views of ageing.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Measurement of elements contributing to needs of elderly be explored and categorised</li> <li>- Consolidation of information on elderly from multiple sources and linkages of databases</li> <li>- Assess the implication of age structure on resource demand and dependency burdens.</li> <li>-The new role of the elderly as caretakers of HIV/AIDS orphans</li> <li>- Intergenerational transfers and they are likely to influence future generations.</li> <li>- Investigate challenges and opportunities posed by elderly on employers and national economics</li> </ul>

## DISABILITY

ISSUES	METHODOLOGY	FINDINGS	RECOMMENDATIONS	RESEARCH GAPS	RESEARCH AGENDA
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-Attitudes towards persons with disability - Lack & expensive facilities. - Low status of persons with disability -Unexploited potentialities.	„	- Some common messages are particularly meant for persons with disability e.g. <i>“beware slippery floor”</i> - Expensive facilities for persons with disability - Availability of facilities depend on type of disability	- Realization of rights of persons with disabilities - Encourage participation in national development - Invest in special education -Training in attitude change	- Programmes for persons with disability - Lack of crucial data to inform policy - Strategies of exploiting potentialities of persons with disability	- Assess special programs for persons with disabilities - Integrate persons with disabilities into mainstream development
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### FEMALE CIRCUMCISION

ISSUES	METHODOLOGY	FINDINGS	RECOMMENDATIONS	RESEARCH GAPS	RESEARCH AGENDA
- Wrong reasons for practice - Social pressure and ostracism - Numbers circumcised - Violations of women’s rights - Prosecution of circumcision cases -Alternative rights of passage.	„	- Popularity of practice - Outlawed in Kenya - Varied reasons for practice e.g. virginity, fertility, peer pressure and cleanliness - Communities find it hard to abandon the practice - FC being practiced in modern health facilities - FC contribute to school drop out and health complications - Resurgence of FC - Sensitization activities accompany alternative rites of passage	- Establish national and district eradication programmes - Consider rationale of FC in light of effects on women -Further education on dangers of circumcision	- Integration of rite of passage with traditional practices -Links between circumcision and HIV -Coordination of multi sectoral initiatives in fight against FC -Development challenges with growing number of uncircumcised girls	- Socio cultural factors that perpetuate FC - Influence of FC on school drop outs - Factors associated with resurgence /perpetuation of FC - Change in practice of FC - Challenges facing campaign against FC - Impact of alternative rite of passage programs -Baseline survey to replicate successful anti-FC modules

### DRUGS AND SUBSTANCE

ISSUES	METHODOLOGY	FINDINGS	RECOMMENDATIONS	RESEARCH GAPS	RESEARCH AGENDA
- Change to hard drugs abuse - Limited institutional and technical capacities - Rehabilitation centres - Coordination of NGOs dealing with treatment and habilitation. - Upsurge of drug abuse - Illicit channels - Drugs abuse and crime rate	„	- Determination of GOK to deal with the problem – ratification of conventions - Problem of appreciable magnitude - Common drugs are alcohol, tobacco, bang and miraa - Pattern of abuse – ‘soft’ to ‘hard’ - Multiplicity of reasons for abusing drugs - Problem has socio economic and health implications. - Little collaboration between organizations fighting drugs	- Educational measures on drug abuse - Use different languages including vernacular to fight drug abuse - Counsel, treat and rehabilitate without stigmatization - Review national laws and regulations on production, distribution and use of drugs - Establish Coast Guard on Kenyan waters to reduce drug smuggling into the country.	<b>to gather data due to code of silence by addicts and dealers.</b> - No specialised units to monitor activities of police officers fighting drug abuse - Inadequate control measures - Dynamics of traffickers	- Household surveys on nature and magnitude of abuse - Intervention strategies to alleviate abuse among youth - Impact of abuse on school performance and spread of HIV/AIDs - Formulate a drug control master plan.

### COMMERCIAL SEX WORKERS

ISSUES	METHODOLOGY	FINDINGS	RECOMMENDATIONS	RESEARCH GAPS	RESEARCH AGENDA
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased number</li> <li>- Social support for CSWs</li> <li>- STI and HIV/AIDs infection</li> <li>- Alternative source of income</li> </ul>	„	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 50-80% of CSWs are HIV positive</li> <li>- CSWs and clients have adequate knowledge of STIs and symptoms</li> <li>- Majority are below 35 years, single or divorced with primary education</li> <li>- Mainly engaged in sex trade due to financial, familial problems; and influence from friends</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Educating CSWs on dangers of their trade</li> <li>- Control of CSW be multi - dimensional Including poverty alleviation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of CSWs</li> <li>- Little literature on CSW</li> <li>- Anecdotal evidence of sexual relationship between same sex (homosexuals)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Factors driving CSWs to their trade</li> <li>- Future plans on support to their children</li> <li>- Impact of outlawing child prostitution on CSW in Kenya</li> <li>- Impact of HIV/AIDS on CSW</li> </ul>
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## SAFETY AND SECURITY

ISSUES	METHODOLOGY	FINDINGS	RECOMMENDATIONS	GAPS	REASERCH AGENDA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Multi-dimensional nature of crime</li> <li>- Disarmament</li> <li>- Proliferation of small arms and light weapons</li> <li>- Carjacking</li> <li>- Murders</li> <li>- Community policing</li> <li>- Road accidents</li> <li>- Abductions</li> </ul>	„	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Problem occupies center stage in international and national debates.</li> <li>- Common crimes – robbery, carjacking, murder, banditry and cattle rustling</li> <li>- Common weapons – pistols and rifles</li> <li>- Reasons for high proliferation are porous international borders</li> <li>- Consequences of crime – loss of life, low productivity and poverty deterrent to foreign investments</li> <li>- International terrorism is complex and threatens international peace, action of international community required</li> <li>- Need for community policing</li> <li>- Deterioration of road safety, age groups 20-24 and 40-45 most affected.</li> <li>- Increased danger from terrorism</li> <li>- Some cases of human trafficking reported</li> <li>- Some cases of abductions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Integration of community security initiatives and Community policing</li> <li>- Heavy fines on drivers found guilty, human traffickers, abductors, terrorists</li> <li>- Improve road network</li> <li>- Disarm civilians and register justifiable cases</li> <li>- Capitalize on relative calm to bring together warring communities together</li> <li>- Enhance education among pastoralist communities</li> <li>- Tighten security on Kenyan borders and Waters.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cognizance of traditional conflict resolution mechanisms</li> <li>- Relationship between insecurity and acceleration of poverty</li> <li>- Causes of tribal clashes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Knowledge and practices of accident victims and drivers on road accidents</li> <li>- Cause of “<i>gun culture</i>”</li> <li>- Assess impact of gun trade</li> <li>- Causes and measures against terrorism</li> <li>- Increased carjacking and murders</li> <li>- Ways of curbing human trafficking and abductions</li> <li>- Establish a police research bureau on cases of crime and prevention.</li> <li>- Role of community policing on crime reduction.</li> </ul>

## LAND USE

ISSUES	METHODOLOGY	FINDINGS	RECOMMENDATIONS	GAPS	AGENDA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Changes in land use</li> <li>- Population pressure on land</li> <li>- Land accessibility</li> <li>- Distribution of land</li> </ul>	„	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Population pressure on arable land</li> <li>- Sentsitivity of the land question</li> <li>- Inequitable distribution</li> <li>- Idle tracks of land</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop policies and strategies to mitigate impact on human activities on land</li> <li>- Put idle land into use</li> <li>- Stronger political will to deal with land question</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land question ignored</li> <li>- Access, production and consequences of land distribution.</li> <li>- Population growth and sustainable land use systems.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Population growth and policy constraints to sustainable land use</li> <li>-Demographic impacts on land use</li> <li>- Relevance of indigenous farming system to environmental health.</li> </ul>

## CORRUPTION

ISSUES	METHODOLOGY	FINDINGS	RECOMMENDATIONS	GAPS	AGENDA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Causes and prevalence</li> <li>- Syndicates</li> <li>- Anatomy</li> <li>- Anti-corruption measures/bodies</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Main contributing factors political patronage, weak civil society, lack of professional integrity</li> <li>- Most Kenyans eschewing corruption</li> <li>- Permeates entire social fabric</li> <li>- Causes social political ethical and economic problems</li> <li>- Effects – reduced investment and revenue, low public trust, corrodes capital and erodes political legitimacy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Uniform definition of corruption</li> <li>- Sensitization campaign</li> <li>- Well defined roles of organization fighting corruption</li> <li>- Strengthen institutional and legal capacities in tandem with anti-corruption policies</li> <li>- Transparent audit reports to maintain excellent fiscal positions in organizations programs and projects</li> <li>- Coordination of anti corruption strategies</li> <li>- Professionalism and best practices</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Data on prevalence</li> <li>- Adequacy of anti-corruption measures</li> <li>- Data on diverted investments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Evaluate relevance of laws and institutions used to fight corruption</li> <li>- General trend in corruption</li> <li>- Impact of corruption on investment</li> </ul>

## CHAPTER 7: GENDER PERSPECTIVES

### GENDER ROLES

ISSUES	METHODOLOGY	FINDINGS	RECOMMENDATIONS	RESEARCH GAPS	RESEARCH AGENDA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Women's longer life expectancies than men</li> <li>- Lack of gender equality and equity.</li> <li>- Most labour for food production provided by women</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Interviews</li> <li>- Observation</li> <li>- Descriptive statistics and SPSS package</li> <li>- Tabular, graphical forms and measures of central tendency</li> <li>- Simple random sampling</li> <li>- Structured questionnaires</li> <li>- FGD</li> <li>- Oral interviews</li> <li>- Structured interviews</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Women grossly under-represented in most economic activities and wage employment</li> <li>- Women assuming more roles than men in households.</li> <li>- Women actively involved in population/environmental preservation programmes.</li> <li>- Urban women face many constraints due to low incomes,</li> <li>- Women have their future threatened by economic disenfranchisement</li> <li>- <b>Women's past contribution to various spheres of national development has been taken for granted or totally ignored</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Transformation of gender roles through gender mainstreaming,</li> <li>- Policy shifts primarily targeting men as dominant sex</li> <li>- Girls should be encouraged to acquire higher education</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Relation between population, gender and development.</li> <li>- Ways of correcting comprehensive gender disaggregated data.</li> <li>- Change negative attitudes towards women</li> <li>- Reduce time burden for women in multiple roles</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Role of women in population/ environmental programmes</li> <li>- How heavy household women's burdens can be alleviated</li> <li>- Linkage between macro- economic framework and women's fertility prevalence.</li> </ul>

## GENDER EMPOWERMENT

ISSUES	METHODOLOGY	FINDINGS	RECOMMENDATIONS	RESEARCH GAPS	RESEARCH AGENDA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Gender social contract</li> <li>- Effect of education on empowerment</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Factors influencing girls' access to and retention in primary education are:</li> <li>- Socio-cultural factors;</li> <li>- Lack of equal inheritance rights.</li> <li>- Gender stereotyped roles</li> <li>- Negative tradition and religious beliefs</li> <li>- Attitudes and practices</li> <li>- Patriarchal system</li> <li>- Nomadic ways of life,</li> <li>- Socio-economic factors such as, high poverty level</li> <li>- Child labour</li> <li>- Home environment</li> <li>- Parental level of education occupation and income level, lack of employment, separate high cost of education, and cultural practices such as circumcision, forced marriage, pregnancies, and community's negative attitudes towards female education.</li> <li>- Low female participation in education in arid and semi arid areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Need to understand causes of gender disharmony</li> <li>- <b>Encourage women to participate in various economic activities to enhance well being</b></li> <li>- Make gender based asset ownership a core theme</li> <li>- Institutionalize gender sensitive participatory planning and monitoring mechanisms</li> <li>- Need for coordination and guidance to agencies and organisations that address gender concerns</li> <li>- More gender-oriented policies and programmes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Gender dimensions of all public policies, plans and programmes.</li> <li>- Pursuance of a policy for gender mainstreaming</li> <li>- Homogenous treatment of women and men</li> <li>- Ways of closing female/male illiteracy rates gaps</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Research on fundamental linkages between improving status of women and demographic dynamics</li> <li>- Studies should be undertaken on gender contracts</li> <li>- Power relation between men and women based on socio-economic and political inequalities</li> <li>- Challenges women face in national leadership levels</li> <li>- Research on fundamental linkages between improving status of women and demographic dynamics</li> <li>- Assess interventions that address gender issues in organizations</li> <li>--Strategies of eliminating gender disparities in national life.</li> <li>- Investigation into socio-economic, cultural and school based factors affecting girls' education</li> </ul>

## GIRL CHILD

ISSUES	METHODOLOGY	FINDINGS	RECOMMENDATIONS	RESEARCH GAPS	RESEARCH AGENDA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Discrimination</li> <li>- Subjection to harmful cultural practices</li> <li>- Lack of adequate facilities to support girl child</li> <li>- Early marriage for girls</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hostility towards the girl-child in school in remote areas</li> <li>- Subjection to harmful practices</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Accelerate education completion rates for girls.</li> <li>- <b>Address all harmful cultural practices</b></li> <li>- Formulate girl-child friendly policies and legislations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reasons for continued discrimination of girl-child</li> <li>- Effective strategies to address plight of girl-child</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strategies and ramifications of improving status of the girl-child in the education system.</li> <li>- Development strategies of eliminating all forms of discrimination against girl-child.</li> <li>- Ways of accelerating education completion rates for girls.</li> </ul>

**GENDER VIOLENCE**

ISSUES	METHODOLOGY	FINDINGS	RECOMMENDATIONS	RESEARCH GAPS	RESEARCH AGENDA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Family as a major site of violence</li> <li>- Wife/husb and beating</li> <li>-Low reporting and prosecution of violence cases</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Traditional submissive perceptions predominant in women</li> <li>- Violence often occurs mostly within homes</li> <li>- Relatively young, junior, lowly educated and qualified and experienced male police officers, mainly handle violence cases</li> <li>- Offenders mostly husbands and boyfriends.</li> <li>- Children suffer most where domestic violence is experienced</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Societal outdated and dysfunctional cultural practices be condemned and eliminated.</li> <li>- Public should be sensitized of need to report all cases of violence and elimination of sexual violence and coercion</li> <li>- Role of police in violence elimination be supported by policy makers</li> <li>- Enactment of gender-friendly policies and laws</li> <li>- Stiff measures against perpetrators of violence</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Root causes of domestic violence.</li> <li>- Impact of domestic violence on children.</li> <li>- How gender violence cases are handled</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Status of violence against women in Kenya</li> <li>- Extent of violence against men and women national prevalence</li> <li>- Impact of domestic violence on children and family.</li> <li>- Evaluate effectiveness of the Women’s Bureau in Ministry of Social Services, Gender and Sports</li> <li>- Ways of eliminating all forms of gender violence</li> <li>- Challenges of creating harmonious partnerships between men and women</li> <li>- Establish role of police in eliminating domestic violence nationally.</li> </ul>

**CHAPTER 8: IEC & RESEARCH**

**EDUCATION**

ISSUES	METHODOLOGY	FINDINGS	RECOMMENDATIONS	RESEARCH GAPS	RESEARCH AGENDA
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Gender differences in educational performance</li> <li>-Relationship between job market and curriculum</li> <li>- Private tuition</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Quantitative</li> <li>- FGDs,</li> <li>- Observation schedules,</li> <li>- Interviews</li> <li>- Questionnaires</li> <li>- Secondary data</li> <li>- Cross tabulations</li> <li>- Descriptive statistics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Over 2 million school age children from poor Kenyan families lack access to education.</li> <li>- Inefficiencies and inadequacies in the education system in Kenya.</li> <li>- Education has an inverse relationship with fertility</li> <li>- High demand</li> <li>- Low teacher/pupil ratios</li> <li>- High incompleteness rates</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Disseminate relevant information to learners and facilitators as a principle in national education policy.</li> <li>- Adopt and scale up proven education models to strengthen access, retention and quality of education in marginal areas</li> <li>- Implement and enforce Children’s Act (2000) to address gender disparity in access to education</li> <li>- Communities and institutions working with OVCs be sensitized on psycho-social needs and impacts on children.</li> <li>- Formulation and enforcement of a policy on HIV/ PEP for public health institutions, through multi-disciplinary expert consultation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Gender disparities</li> <li>- Ways of responding to problems facing female education.</li> <li>- Impact and prevalence of private tuition in Kenya – Measurement of achievement of UPE goals and benchmarks.</li> <li>- Teaching/learning materials</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- More in-depth policy study to facilitate authoritative authentication of private tuition</li> <li>- Gender differences in terms of enrolment, attendance and completion</li> <li>- Assess the progress of the FPE programme</li> <li>- Assess performance of education system at national level for better education management</li> </ul>
<b>TRAINING</b>					
<b>ISSUES</b>	<b>METHODOLOGY</b>	<b>FINDINGS</b>	<b>RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>RESEARCH GAPS</b>	<b>RESEARCH AGENDA</b>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of clear TNI</li> <li>- Training administration &amp; delivery</li> <li>- Knowledge and instructional information among public service workers</li> <li>- Extent to which C-T-C is applied to teaching HE</li> <li>- Numbers trained</li> <li>- Training evaluation</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Teachers and community were aware of C-T-C as an approach to teach HE</li> <li>- Trainees, teachers and parents were involved in various health promoting activities at school and community level which had a positive impact on personal hygiene</li> <li>- Inconsistencies in training curriculum used.</li> <li>- Most training is not evaluated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establish specific training needs for persons in population and development</li> <li>- Constant review of instructional information to keep trainees abreast of advancements</li> <li>- Full integration of HE into all examinable subjects</li> <li>- Integration and financing C-T-C activities through centralized system</li> <li>- Provide competency skills through structured and regular supervision and technical updates.</li> <li>- Most work instructions be written in both English and Kiswahili.</li> <li>- Joint public and private sectors standing committee set to advise GOK on population and development HR requirements.</li> <li>- Create database of trainers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inconsistent training at all levels.</li> <li>- Challenges of identifying training needs</li> <li>- Impact of training on productivity</li> <li>- Trainers' competencies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- TNA for personnel in population and development field</li> <li>- In-depth study of training quality and consistency</li> <li>- Impact assessment of training</li> <li>- Assessment of trainers' competences</li> <li>- Human and institutional capacity building</li> </ul>
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**INFORMATION, COMMUNICATION AND ADVOCACY**

ISSUES	METHODOLOGY	FINDINGS	RECOMMENDATIONS	RESEARCH GAPS	RESEARCH AGENDA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Objective</li> <li>- Content</li> <li>- Audience</li> <li>- Packaging</li> <li>- Dissemination</li> <li>- Community role</li> <li>- Accuracy</li> <li>- Timeliness</li> <li>- Relevance</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Suitability of information communication and advocacy channels for population messages</li> <li>- Particularly radio and word of mouth where illiteracy level is high</li> <li>- Use of puppetry, motion and still pictures, electronic and print media common</li> <li>- Traditional techniques of communication such as smoke and gestures are also used</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Continued use of HE programmes due to their popularity.</li> <li>- Include male oriented messages even when addressing women</li> <li>- Learners and facilitators to disseminate information on population and development issues to community</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Accuracy, relevance and timeliness</li> <li>- Comprehension of information</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Studies on awareness raising, advocacy and policy dialogue on population and development matters.</li> <li>- Dialogue between policies makers, district level public service providers and the poor</li> </ul>

**RESEARCH**

ISSUES	METHODOLOGY	FINDINGS	RECOMMENDATIONS	RESEARCH GAPS	RESEARCH AGENDA
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Repetitive methodologies</li> <li>- Over use of KDHS data</li> <li>- Little dissemination of findings</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Changes have been effected on basis of research findings.</li> <li>- Infrequent researches</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Carry out studies on population and development policy and other relevant themes, which are multidisciplinary.</li> <li>- Link research, policy, practice, evaluation and impact assessment of programmes</li> <li>- Wide and timely dissemination of research findings.</li> <li>- Need for Participatory appraisal of researches in partnership with communities.</li> <li>- Create a database of researchers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Relationships between findings and policy action</li> <li>- Multi-disciplinary and multi- dimensional policy research themes</li> <li>- Elimination of delays in dissemination of findings.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- TNA of population and development personnel on research methodology</li> <li>- Assess the level of funding for population and development researches</li> </ul>
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### CHAPTER 9: ENVIRONMENT

ISSUES	METHODOLOGY	FINDINGS	RECOMENDATIONS	RESEARCH GAPS	RESEARCH AGENDA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Survey method</li> <li>- Descriptive survey method</li> <li>In-depth interviews</li> <li>- FGD</li> <li>- Observations</li> <li>Secondary data</li> <li>- SPSS computer package for analysis</li> <li>Multiple step-wise linear regression</li> <li>- Cross tabulations</li> <li>- Singh Scale</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Failure to fully integrate population and environmental concerns in development planning at all levels</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Integrate population and environmental concerns in development planning</li> <li>- Environment and development</li> <li>- Space for waste disposal in urban areas</li> <li>- Recycling of solid waste</li> <li>- Relationship between population and environment</li> <li>- Assess implementation of Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act (EMCA), of 1999.</li> <li>- Environmental health to enhance disease prevention nationally.</li> </ul>

### ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

ISSUES	METHODOLOGY	FINDINGS	RECOMMENDATIONS	RESEARCH GAPS	RESEARCH AGENDA
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Integration of population and environment</li> <li>- Waste disposal in urban areas</li> <li>- Recycling of solid waste</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Important direct health impacts from household energy use among poor</li> <li>- Wide ranges of interventions are used to reduce impact of indoor air pollution.</li> <li>- Poverty is both cause and effect of environmental degradation</li> <li>- Population growth places undue pressure on environmental resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Need to remove barriers to accelerated adoption and use of improved biomass technologies and regulation/promotion of sustainable charcoal production and use</li> <li>- Need to use 3Rs philosophy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Impact of pollution on population and development</li> <li>- Failure to fully integrate population and environmental concerns</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ways of integrating population and environmental concerns in development planning.</li> <li>- Environment and development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strategies of disposing waste in urban areas</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Recycling of solid waste</li> <li>- Assess implementation of the Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act (EMCA), of 1999.</li> <li>- Research on environmental health to enhance disease prevention nationally.</li> </ul>
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### ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION AND HYGIENE

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Street food vending</li> <li>- Garbage and waste handling <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Role of public health officers in safeguarding consumer interests</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Use of sewage effluent</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Most vendors have no prior training on food preparation skills</li> <li>- Poor food storage in cupboards, plastic containers and uncovered.</li> <li>- Poor garbage and waste disposal</li> <li>- Poor hygiene and sanitation in urban areas</li> <li>- Polluted water used for cooking.</li> <li>- Provide conducive environment to consumers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Establishment of code of practice and legislation for the street food industry</b></li> <li>- Local Government Ministry and the City Councils should provide street furnished food centers</li> <li>- Training in basic food, house, and body hygiene be done before licensing of the food vendors.</li> <li>- Improve sanitation and hygiene</li> <li>- Water quality be monitored routinely through regular sampling</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Techniques of garbage and waste handling studies</li> <li>- Effectiveness of public health officers in safeguarding consumer interests</li> <li>- Use of sewage effluent</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Comparative in-depth studies on sewage flow between rainy and dry seasons <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establish techniques of garbage and waste handling</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Assess effectiveness of public health officers in safeguarding consumer interests</li> </ul>
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### ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

ISSUES	METHODOLOGY	FINDINGS	RECOMMENDATIONS	RESEARCH GAPS	RESEARCH AGENDA
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Curriculum development of EE</li> <li>- EE training</li> <li>- EE demand</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Random and stratified sampling</li> <li>- Questionnaires</li> <li>- Interviews</li> <li>- FGDs</li> <li>- Multiple stepwise linear regression</li> <li>- Cross-tabulations and graphical techniques</li> <li>- Likert scale</li> <li>- People's Participatory Index (PPI)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Little focus on OHS</li> <li>- Increased investments in training of OHS professionals and personnel</li> <li>- OHSP's provide most desirable proactive measure to prevent occupational injuries and associated costs</li> <li>- Demand for HE has increased with vast improvement in knowledge of methods of prevention and control of diseases.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Learners acquire new knowledge, skills, attitudes and values in EHE</li> <li>- Increased investments in the training of OHS personnel with allocation of adequate resources for staff training and development by parliament.</li> <li>- Motivate and update teachers on HE issues and for greater integration into regular curriculum</li> <li>- Revise curriculum to focus on diseases and nutrition.</li> <li>- Clear and detailed programmes and work plans set by school management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improvement of current research procedures</li> <li>- Awareness campaigns - development of relevant EHE teaching materials</li> <li>- Appropriate mode of information dissemination and retraining of personnel</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assess measures instituted for disaster preparedness.</li> <li>- Adequacy of assistance provided to vulnerable groups during disasters.</li> <li>- Relationship between regional environmental factors, mortality and fertility.</li> </ul>
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**CHAPTER 10: RESEARCH AGENDA INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK**

**INSTITUTIONAL MANAGEMENT**

ISSUES	METHODOLOGY	FINDINGS	RECOMMENDATIONS	RESEARCH GAPS	RESEARCH AGENDA
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Performane of programmes and projects</li> <li>- Structure of different sectors</li> <li>- Performance indicators</li> <li>- Management skills</li> <li>- Management of facilities</li> <li>- People issues, problems and solutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Secondary data</li> <li>- Cross sectional surveys</li> <li>- Interviews</li> <li>- Questionnaires</li> <li>- FGDs</li> <li>- KEPIM</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strong relationship between the perceptions of head teachers and teachers concerning management skills practice and school climate</li> <li>- Some of institutions not performing accordingly.</li> <li>- GOK set to improve and expand health facilities districts</li> <li>- Agricultural sector some efforts been made to encourage more co-operative societies</li> <li>- Mushrooming of private clinics and hospitals.</li> <li>- Dismal environmental services provision and management in urban informal settlements in Kenya</li> <li>- Knowledge and perceptions of the community and health workers towards CHWs, monetary rewards.</li> <li>- CHWs performance is influenced by organizational structure, supervision, intersectional collaboration, selection, recruitment and level of training</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GOK set to improve and expand health facilities</li> <li>- Strengthening of training facilities e.g youth polytechnics.</li> <li>- By 2010, create universal access to water.</li> <li>- Reduce time spent by women on fuel, wood and water collection</li> <li>- Encourage formation of more cooperative societies.</li> <li>- More attention on improvement of infrastructural facilities</li> <li>- More training institutions to train people to participate effectively in development</li> <li>- Launch campaigns to improve sanitation.</li> <li>- Problem of environmental sanitation should be tackled by combined efforts of whole community</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community participation in development projects</li> <li>- Data on district population centers</li> <li>- Up date on performance of institutions dealing with population and development matters.</li> <li>- Strategies of reducing of number of poor in total population</li> <li>- Developing next generation of leaders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Formulation, implementation and evaluation of succession plan in population and development organisations.</li> <li>- Impact assessment of district population centers</li> <li>- Ways of improving institutional performance</li> <li>- Contribution of all sectors towards population and development issues.</li> <li>- Use of coaching and mentorship</li> </ul>
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**POLICIES AND PROCEDURES**

ISSUES		FINDINGS	RECOMMENDATIONS	RESEARCH GAPS	RESEARCH AGENDA
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Effective policies and programmes</li> <li>- Adherence to procedures</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- New approaches are required for further expansion of population and FP programmes in Kenya.</li> <li>- Majority of Kenyans recognize and resent corruption but are used to its existence.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Participation of all sectors of Healthcare Providers, cornerstone of TB cares.</li> <li>- Confidentiality should be maintained through strict controls when conducting HIV counselling and testing.</li> <li>- Better management of available health resources, sound planning, and better in-built M &amp; E procedures.</li> <li>- More resources should be invested in free and compulsory basic education.</li> <li>- Design of comparable poverty reduction strategy and reforms to fight poverty through sustained economic growth</li> <li>- Adherence to policies and procedures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Extent of achievement of MDGs</li> <li>- Appropriate institutional framework for effective management and coordination of HIV/AIDS programme</li> <li>- Impact of advocacy and IEC activities within context of NPP.</li> <li>- Effectiveness of multi-sectoral approach in support of NPP strategy.</li> <li>- Impact of HBC policy guidelines on the affected and infected by HIV/AIDS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Efficiency issues in Kenya public sector hospitals</li> <li>- Relationship between health inspection, community, public and environmental health in minimizing impact of diseases on national development.</li> <li>- Assess clarity on national condoms policy and strategy.</li> <li>- Effect of FPE in Kenya Education system</li> <li>- Effectiveness of communities in providing FPE</li> <li>- Ways of streamlining communication strategy</li> </ul>
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**PROGRAMMES**

ISSUES	METHODOLOGY	FINDINGS	RECOMMENDATIONS	RESEARCH GAPS	RESEARCH AGENDA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Funding</li> <li>- Resource availability</li> <li>- Management</li> <li>- Evaluation</li> <li>- Similarity in activities</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High acceptability of adolescent RH interventions being undertaken by various organizations</li> <li>- Majority of the current girl-child initiatives are highly donor dependent</li> <li>- Main sources of RH information for adolescents are incomplete and unsatisfactory in content, timing and presentation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Popularise examples of successful programmes and share lessons learnt for replication.</li> <li>- MOH should allow CBD implementing agencies to institute fee for service charges of which shall be decided mutually by the implementing agencies and local health committees.</li> <li>- Community participation in programmes should be assessed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Delays in completion of programmes.</li> <li>- Roles of stakeholders in programmes</li> <li>- Multiplicity and duplication of population and development programmes</li> <li>- Determinants of effective and quality HIV/AIDS HBC programmes in Kenya.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Effectiveness of different programmes</li> <li>- Ways of starting of programmes to help low income earners</li> </ul>

**MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

ISSUES	METHODOLOGY	FINDINGS	RECOMMENDATIONS	RESEARCH GAPS	RESEARCH AGENDA
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Extent to which environmental health conditions have been improved</li> <li>- M &amp; E tools</li> <li>- Skills in executing M &amp; E</li> <li>- Setting performance indicators</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Structured interviews</li> <li>- FGDs,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Several threats to schoolchildren were reported; inadequate water, unsafe water, inadequate sanitary latrines and unsafe waste disposal.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase EHE and community participation in designing and implementation EHE programmes for healthy learning environment.</li> <li>- Need to refocus the peers and the management of the objectives of the HIV/AIDS intervention, goal, target group and impact on the workplace</li> <li>- Establish a positive and significant relationship between quality care in FP.</li> <li>- The government should put strategies and policy measures to improve the quality of education</li> <li>- Introduce ISO standardizations in population and development programmes and projects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote health hygiene education in schools by providing safe and sanitary facilities.</li> <li>- M and E is tracking trends and preventing the spread of the scourge in the country.</li> <li>- Dialogue between policies makers, district level providers and the poor.</li> <li>- Impact of indigenous traditions on young people's sexual behaviour</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Impact of AIDS on industrial production on companies and families at the workplace.</li> <li>- Impact of the CBD strategy on reaching and serving FP clients</li> <li>- Evaluate adolescent RH services and programmes in Kenya</li> <li>- To evaluate the program effects on adolescents RH behavior</li> <li>- An assessment of clinic-based family planning services in Kenya</li> <li>- Evaluate the operation and packages or services offered by FPAK youth centers</li> <li>- Assessment of voluntary counselling and testing centres in Kenya</li> </ul>
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### NETWORKING AND PARTNERSHIPS

ISSUES	METHODOLOGY	FINDINGS	RECOMMENDATIONS	RESEARCH GAPS	RESEARCH AGENDA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Magnitude and trends in external assistance to Kenya</li> <li>- Creation and maintenance of organizational networks</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Annual DCR that provides data on ODA flows to a country; overview of magnitudes and trends in external assistance, indications of various donor interventions at national and sectoral levels.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Harness a partnership for all stakeholders in population and development programmes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Effectiveness of organisational networks</li> <li>- Opportunities to create effective networks and partnerships</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assess effectiveness of networks and partnerships in population and development field</li> <li>- Ways of promoting information and resource sharing among population and development organisations</li> <li>- Devise strategies for more effective involvement of private sector in population and development activities</li> </ul>