

Kenyan National Policy on Family Promotion and Protection (NPFPP_[draft])

view on

The role of the Family regarding livelihoods of Older Persons

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Agenda

1. Background of the National Policy on Family Promotion & Protection
2. SDGs Interventions Relevant to a Family Policy
3. Summary of SDGs Interventions relevant to Older Persons
4. Draft Family Policy Thematic Areas and Older Persons Interventions
5. Concluding Remarks
6. Aspiration and Next Steps

Agenda

1. Background of the National Policy on Family Promotion & Protection

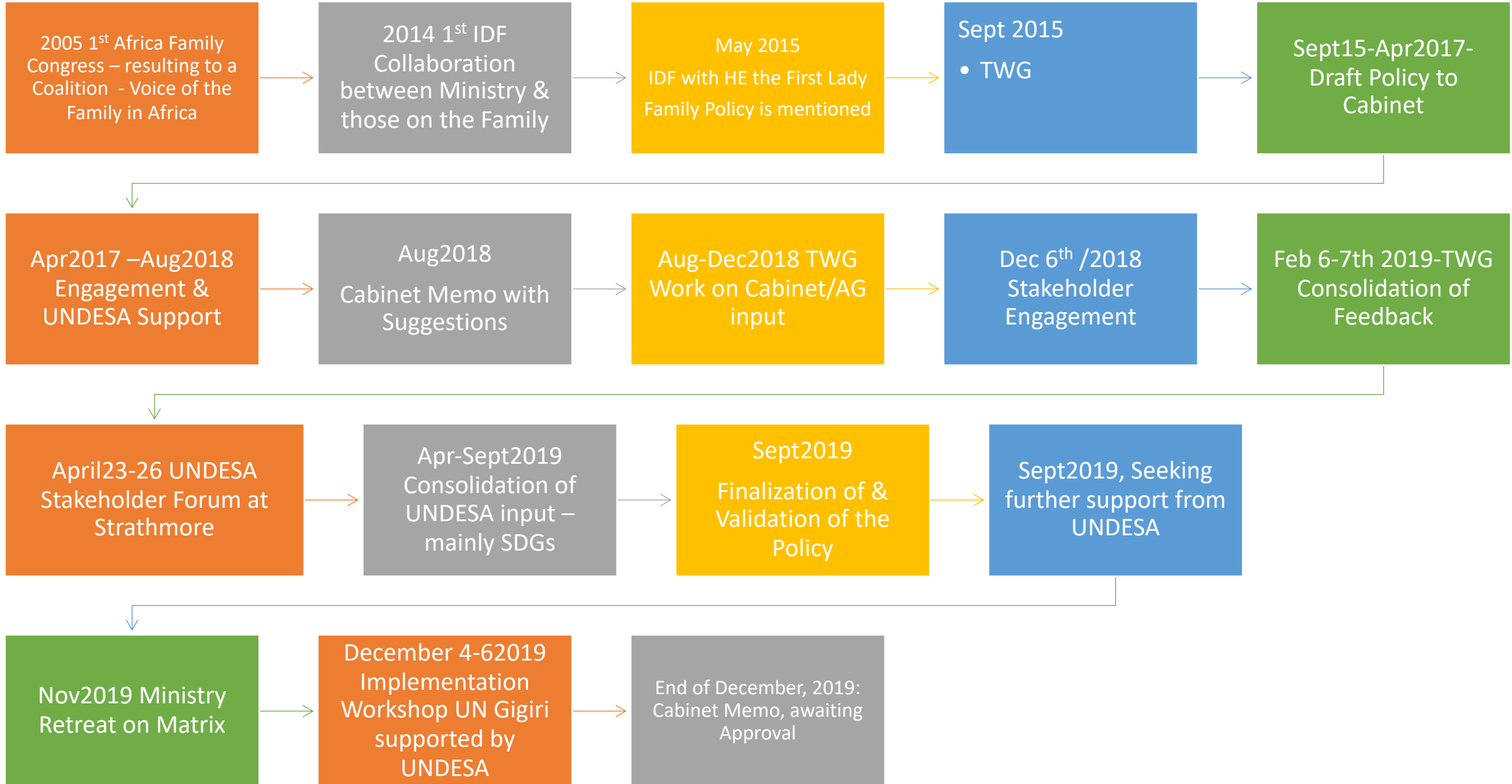
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Composition of Technical Working Group

Members

- The Technical Working Group members 9. Mr. Steve Kiteto (Tanari Trust) coordinated by Ms. Juliet Kola/Jacinta10. Dr. Leah Wanjama (KU) Mwende, comprised of:
1. Mr. Vincent Kimosop (KCPF & Chair)
 2. Mrs. Theresa Abuya (KCCB)
 3. Mr. Raymond Mutura (SU)
 4. Mrs. Veronica Kabari (FNI)
 5. Mr. Bakary Chemaswet (SUPKEM)
 6. Ms. Phyllis Wanjiru (KCPF)
 7. Mr. Raghupati Shetty (Hindu Council)
 8. Ms. Roseline Orwa (Widows)
 9. Mr. Steve Kiteto (Tanari Trust)
 10. Dr. Leah Wanjama (KU)
 11. Dr. Robinson Ocharo (UON)
 12. Ms. Alice Maranga (FIDA)
 13. Mrs. Phoebe Nyagudi (Ministry?)
 14. Social Welfare and Older Persons Division in the Department of Social Development, represented by Ms. Jane Thiga,

Critical Activities & Milestones



Structure of the Draft NPFPP

LIST OF ACRONYMS

KEY POLICY TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Pg. 1

FOREWORD

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

CHAPTER ONE: BACKGROUND

CHAPTER TWO: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

CHAPTER THREE: THEMATIC AREAS

CHAPTER FOUR: FUNDING AND SUPPORT

CHAPTER FIVE: COORDINATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
POLICY

Structure of the NPFPP – Thematic Areas

<u>3.1 Marriage</u>	Pg.15
<u>3.2 Parenting</u>	Pg.16
<u>3.3 Religion and Culture</u>	Pg.17
<u>3.4 Family Education</u>	Pg.18
<u>3.5 Family Health</u>	Pg.19
<u>3.6 Economy</u>	Pg.20
<u>3.7 Vulnerability and Social Protection</u>	Pg.21
<u>3.8 Media and Technology</u>	Pg.22
<u>3.9 Family Safety & Security</u>	Pg.23
<u>3.10 Environment</u>	Pg.23

Background , Emphasis , Rationale

The Constitution of Kenya Chapter 4, Article 45 recognizes the **family as the natural and fundamental unit of the society and the necessary basis of social order and should therefore enjoy the recognition and protection of the State.**

NPFPP Summary

- This Policy is build around the recognition of the Family as a **fundamental social unit**.Chapter 4, Article 45 of the Constitution recognizes the family as the natural and fundamental unit of the society and the **necessary basis of social order** and should therefore enjoy the recognition and protection of the State.
- Universally, the family is viewed as one of the measures of civil order without which no society can function. It influences the way society is structured, organised, and functions.
- The National Family Promotion and Protection Policy looks into the challenges affecting the family and undertakes to address them by **providing interventions** that the Government in collaboration with stakeholders should implement to realize the policy goal.

NPFPP | Challenges facing Families

1. Change in Family structure limiting Socio-economic support systems
2. Spousal challenges
3. Youth Challenges and decisions
4. Poverty
5. Unemployment
6. Hunger
7. Discrimination,
8. Harmful practices,
9. HIV/AIDs,
10. Quality Healthcare, including challenges of mental health
11. Technology

Vision & Mission

Vision: ***“happy and stable families for a strong society”***

The **Overall Goal** of this Policy is to provide: ***“an environment that recognizes and facilitates family well-being, and empowers families to participate in the socio-economic development of the country”***

Mission: ***“To promote and protect families through innovative policies, strategies, programmes, projects and services that strengthen society”***

Building Blocks

- 1. Family Values:** Family values constitute the **moral and ethical principles** upheld and transmitted within a family. The family values advocated in this policy include: **family unity, family care, inclusiveness of all, selflessness, self-mastery, honour to God, resilience, joy and courage.**
- 2. Protection of the Vulnerable:** This policy will ensure the protection of vulnerable members of the family against **all kinds of discrimination, violence or abuse.**
- 3. Family Education and Empowerment:** Parents and caregivers are the **primary educators** and empowerment agents of their children.
- 4. Family Cohesion:** Family cohesion is founded out of the **unity of the spouses.** Family cohesion extends to the children when they see the **unity demonstrated by their parents.** The warmth and unity of the parents and children then extends to the greater extended family, the village, and community and to the nation as a whole.
- 5. Safety and Security:** Families thrive in an environment that assures them of security from **all forms of exploitation, violence and abuse, neglect, physical, psychological, emotional, sexual or financial abuse.**
- 6. Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)-** While **conflicts** within family settings cannot be avoided, ADR and Traditional dispute resolution mechanisms **have been effective in managing conflicts** within family such as disputes in divorce, custody matters and matrimonial property dispute resolutions and settlement.

Guiding Principles - I

- 1. *Strong marriages:*** Marriages are essential for the stability of families and society's well-being. Efforts will be made to promote and strengthen them.
- 2. *Responsible parenting:*** Family stability hinges on responsible parenting. Parents and caregivers are expected to play their roles in the upbringing of their children.
- 3. *Family diversity:*** Recognize diversity of families in terms of social-cultural and religious background. This will guide the Government and other stakeholders in their engagement with the family
- 4. *Family resilience*** :Families have inherent capacities and strengths that sustain them in times of prosperity, as well as adversity. Interventions therefore should recognise these qualities and enhance these attributes.

Guiding Principles-II

- 5. *Community participation:*** The family is an integral part of the Kenyan society. To this end, Government and other actors **will promote active participation of the community in actions that safeguard and support the family.**
- 6. *Human rights:*** This policy will be guided by basic human rights principles, **including equality and non-discrimination, and the protection of the rights of individual family members,** notably those that might find themselves in a situation of vulnerability.
- 7. *Partnerships:*** This implies the Government and other stakeholders (e.g. faith-based institutions, civil society, private sector and NGOs) **working together to promote and protect families.**

NPFPP Objectives

1. Enhance the caring, nurturing and supporting capabilities of families so that their members are able to contribute effectively to the overall development of the country;
2. Develop the capacities of families to establish social interactions that contribute towards promoting a sense of community, cohesion and national solidarity.
3. Empower families and their members by enabling them to identify, negotiate and maximize socio-economic and other opportunities available in the country;
4. Enhance programs that support persons with disabilities and other vulnerable family [includes Ops] members to participate in every sphere of society.
5. Monitor and evaluate the State of the Family periodically through research.
6. Mainstream interventions that promote and protect the family in all policies, strategies, programmes and projects.
7. To promote intergenerational transfer of societal knowledge, norms, taboos etc

Thematic Areas , Policy Objectives and Policy Interventions - I

1. **Marriage (+ 6 Policy Interventions):** promote, encourage and protect a culture of marriage

2. **Parenting (+ 7 Policy Interventions) :**

- i. To promote and appreciate **equal parental responsibility** at home and in the public sphere
- ii. To foster healthy and respectful **family relationships** by improving **skills** and **knowledge** of parents.
- iii. To Enhance parents' ability and capability to **protect children** from exposure to, and participation in activities that may be detrimental to their physical, emotional, psychological, moral, spiritual and intellectual well-being.

3. **Religion and Culture (+ 6 Policy Interventions):** To promote positive religious and cultural practices

Thematic Areas , Policy Objectives and Policy Interventions - II

4. **Family Education:** To Promote family education to enhance capabilities for stronger family relations and cohesion (*+ 8 Policy Interventions*)
5. **Health:** To enhance and promote the highest attainable standard of health care for families. (*+ 8 Policy Interventions*)
6. **Economy:** To promote family wellbeing through social economic initiatives (*+ 10 Policy Interventions*) + *Some Policy Issues*
 - i. In times of high inflation, unemployment, [*and I add corruption*] and macroeconomic instabilities, savings are wiped out and incomes are therefore depleted. This puts a lot of strains on families and deviant tendencies are likely to emerge as individuals look for coping mechanisms [*and I add exploitation of the vulnerable, including Ops*]
 - ii. Economic planning should therefore be done with the family's wellbeing in mind so that strategies devised work to advance the welfare of families for a stronger society

Thematic Areas , Policy Objectives and Policy Interventions - III

7. Vulnerability and Social Protection: To promote and provide social protection to cushion vulnerable families (+ 8 Policy Interventions)

Policy Issues

- i. Families have undergone fundamental demographic, economic and sociological changes that have stretched and, in some cases, exhausted, the socio-economic support mechanisms that were traditionally offered by extended families
- ii. Changes in family structure have been a major force behind poverty and family poverty in particular
- iii. Vulnerable persons are mainly Orphans and Vulnerable Children ((OVC), Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), older persons, street families, offenders and ex-offenders, widows and widowers, internally and externally displaced persons, marginalized persons and pastoralists living in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL), among others.
- iv. All the aforementioned vulnerable groups require adequate mechanisms to address their concerns through programmes and projects to alleviate their conditions and enable them and their families to get equitable opportunities to participate in socio-economic activities.

Thematic Areas , Policy Objectives and Policy Interventions - IV

8. **Media & Technology:** To enhance and promote a responsible and supportive media to the family institution (+ 3 Policy interventions)
9. **Family Safety & Security:** To promote the safety and security of every member of the family (+ 5 Policy interventions)
10. **Environment:** To promote a clean, healthy and a sustainable environment for families . (+4 Policy interventions)

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SDGs closely related to family policy



1 NO
POVERTY



1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day.

1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions .

1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.



2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.

2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons .



3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.

3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.

Mental health



- Involve families in the promotion of mental health, and in the prevention and treatment of mental illness, e.g. through family life education programmes, community support groups, family therapy and counselling.
- Develop mental health action plans and policies to assure comprehensive and coherent systems of care, and follow through implementation and evaluation.
- Develop national suicide prevention strategies based on contextual and cultural beliefs to decrease the number of suicide attempts.
- Increase governmental expenditure for mental health services, including increasing the number of professionals in the mental health field.
- Promote social inclusion and access to health care, specifically mental health care services, for all ages.
- Promote formal employment with benefits and health insurance to increase the probability of using health care services.
- Improve access to health insurance for people working in the informal sector

4 QUALITY EDUCATION



4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.

4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education.

5 GENDER
EQUALITY



5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.

5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.

5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.

5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.



11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.

11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.

11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.

16 PEACE, JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS



16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere .

16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.

16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration.

16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime.

16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.

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SDGs closely related to family policy-Summary of Interventions related to Older Persons



3 Interventions



1 Intervention



7 Interventions on mental health



2 Interventions



3 Interventions



3 Interventions

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Policy Interventions on Marriage Thematic Area Relevant to Older Persons [2 out of 5]

- Encourage and promote dispute resolution mechanisms that safely keep couples together.
- Promote positive cultural aspirations while discouraging those that are inconsistent with the dignity of men and women in a marriage.

Policy Interventions on Parenting Thematic Area Relevant to Older Persons [6 out of 6]

- Promote the development and implementation of policies that promote positive parenting skills and family- work balance
- Develop and implement national guidelines on parenting
- Promote, design and implement parenting education programmes
- Promote strategies and programs that reinforce a culturally relevant role of men and women in safeguarding the wellbeing of their families.
- Encourage and invest in programmes that will facilitate the interaction between the different generations in a family.
- Provide and promote establishment of recreational facilities in communities to enhance family interaction

Since November, 2020 with UNICEF and GOK support, we have another Technical Working Group working on a National Parental guidelines + manual to be piloted/ implemented in 2021/2.

Policy Interventions on Religion & Culture Thematic Area Relevant to Older Persons [5 out of 6]

- Facilitate development and review of policies and legislation that eliminate harmful cultural practices.
- Promote and emphasize marriage preparation and enrichment programmes at both civil, cultural and religious levels.
- Promote and encourage participation in the celebration of Family Days
- Provide opportunities for individual members of the family to develop and utilize their creative, artistic and intellectual potential.
- Encourage annual celebration of the International Family Day.

Policy Interventions on Family Education Thematic Area Relevant to Older Persons [8 out of 8]

- Promote and encourage direct parental/guardian involvement in the socialization process of children
- Sensitize and empower caregivers to provide family education to those under their care
- Design and enhance family enrichment programs with the family and community institutions
- Promote and develop age appropriate family education programs, networks and initiatives
- Provide opportunities for individual members of the family to identify and nurture talent and intellectual potential
- Promote and establish resource centres for promoting family education and networking
- Document best practices on family enrichment and education Initiatives.
- Sensitize and create awareness to families and communities on guidance and counselling

Policy Interventions on Family Health Thematic Area Relevant to Older Persons [7 out of 7]

- Sensitize families and the community on primary health care
- Promote healthy lifestyles by encouraging proper nutrition, behaviour change and physical exercise
- Promote programs on family mental health and well-being
- Encourage parents/guardians to take a lead role in mentoring, teaching and counselling their children on responsible sexual behaviour founded on family values
- Promote community outreach programmes on family health issues: mental health, maternal, neonatal and child healthcare, nutrition, physical health, reproductive health, personal hygiene and retrogressive cultural practices
- Promote and encourage uptake and registration of the National Health insurance
- Promote and encourage affordable rehabilitation and re-integration of family members with substance use disorders

Policy Interventions on Economy Thematic Area Relevant to Older Persons [7 out of 7]

- Integrate family needs in planning and property/assets acquisition and disposal.
- Promote social economic inclusion for social protection of families
- Enhance community groups development for social economic empowerment of families
- Promote and nurture entrepreneurship skills and savings as a culture amongst families early in life
- Enhance funding for economic inclusion for social protection programs for the vulnerable families
- Encourage organizations to develop and adopt policies on flexible working hours
- Encourage employers to implement the existing legislation regarding maternity and paternity leave [*to add in future vulnerable members support leave*]
- Promote and encourage the creation of day care centres for family members
- Undertake regular research studies to acquire an information base for key trends on family well-being

Policy Interventions on Vulnerability and Social Protection Thematic Area Relevant to Older Persons [8 out of 8]

- Sensitize and create awareness to community and family members on issues of vulnerability.
- Promote and Strengthen alternative family care mechanisms.
- Encourage involvement of Persons with Disabilities and their families in the design and implementation of rehabilitation programs.
- Promote measures that will enhance integration of offenders and ex-offenders to their families and the community.
- Recognize and initiate empowerment programs for widows, widowers and the boy-child alongside the girl-child.
- Facilitate the review of existing legislation to be responsive to the plight and protection of street families and establish family strengthening, rehabilitative and integration programmes for street families
- Promote establishment of rescue centres and shelters for survivors of abuse and violence.
- Promote prioritization of vulnerable members of the society in the affordable housing program.

Policy Interventions on Media and Technology Thematic Area Relevant to Older Persons [3 out of 3]

- Partner with the media in promoting positive family values and issues.
- Encourage media to disseminate data on the state of the family periodically.
- Promote parental control and appropriate use of technology by family members.

Policy Interventions on Family safety and security Thematic Area Relevant to Older Persons [5 out of 5]

- Sensitize and educate families on their rights and relevant laws on family security and access to justice.
- Promote and encourage peaceful coexistence within the family
- Promote the speedy conclusion of cases on family violence.
- Develop programmes to address and minimise family conditions that would lead to violence.
- Promote and strengthen alternative dispute resolution (ADR) mechanism for family cases except for criminal cases.

Policy Interventions on Environment Area Relevant to Older Persons [4 out of 4]

- Engage relevant institutions on the need to protect families on the negative environmental effects of extractive and other industries.
- Sensitize families on adopting appropriate and safe agricultural practices.
- Promote social risk assessment during infrastructural development
- Promote tree growing and environmental stewardship to combat the negative effects of climate change

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Challenges

1. We have many policies and little implementation
2. Involvement of all stakeholders, particularly those in private sector
3. Monitoring & Evaluation and the cost of these.
4. Lethargy in government (**mainly politicians**) to focus on the development of the people as opposed to money-oriented projects – NGOs and other governments with this mindset deter true development through taking advantage of this mindset. The root of this is **CORRUPTION** and this leads to **POVERTY** and only more **POVERTY**

Solutions

1. Use of technical working groups - made up of government, NGOs, academia, CSOs, FBOs. This has been a formidable approach with our Ministry, and it is working...
2. Through efforts such as TWGs, academia is being forged together. This can aid in generating a **State of the Family Report** (as recommended in our Family policy) every 5 years and that this should be a critical report for the country.
3. TWGs to catalyze and invite the private sector to support the policies developed. The few TWGS from the private know howTO.
4. Funds must be INTERNAL largely, Tax money on interventions + research & M&E.. **WE MUST FUND OURSELVES!**

Solutions

[changes in Kenya....

[Notification of Presidential Action [II]-29/09/2021



II. The **State Department for Social Protection, Pensions and Senior Citizens** has been transferred to the **Ministry of Public Service & Gender;**

III. The **Department of Special Programmes** is transferred to the State Department for Social Protection, Pensions and Senior Citizens Affairs; which State Department is renamed as the **State Department for Social Protection, Senior Citizens Affairs and Special Programmes;**

V. The Ministry of Public Service & Gender is hereby reconstituted and renamed as the **Ministry of Public Service, Gender, Senior Citizens Affairs & Special Programmes;** and

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KEY of our Background , Emphasis , Rationale IS /SHOULD BE

The Constitution of Kenya Chapter 4, Article 45 recognizes the **family as the natural and fundamental unit of the society and the necessary basis of social order and should therefore enjoy the recognition and protection of the State.**

[this is but an extract from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights Article 16]

So,

Family Principle.....[my friend Jeremy this morning helped me frame the following.....

CARE for a long time has been done by families [supported also by our extended family principle]; ***RESOURCE*** allocation have been thought about from a household view (and here household is any “configuration” of a “household”....

But we do need to MARRY the two...and the only way is to STRENGTHEN the family and configure a CARE system using a Family Principle....

And So,

Recently the National Council of Population and Development held a meeting with us and their aspiration, that is now our aspiration is:

We need to study the changing family structure and evaluate the root challenges so that we can focus not just on our population but the QUALITY of our population...the answer will come from a Family principle across CARE + RESOURCE ALLOCATION that is core to our UBUNTU principle...

ASANTE.
ASHE OLENG.
ORIO MUNO.
NIBWEGA MŪNO.
THENGYU.
KONGOI MISING.
NIMUVEA.
EROKAMANO.
SHUKRAN.
THANK YOU.

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