

2019

#### School re-entry and retention policies in Kenya: Homa Bay County Head Teachers Dialogue

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### School Re-Entry and Retention Policies in Kenya

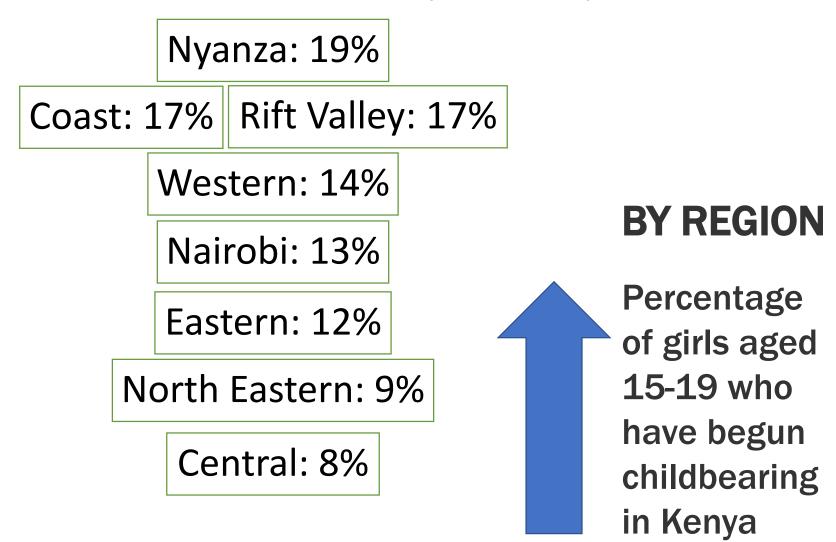
### Homa Bay County Head Teachers Dialogue

Ciala Resort, Kisumu September 13, 2019

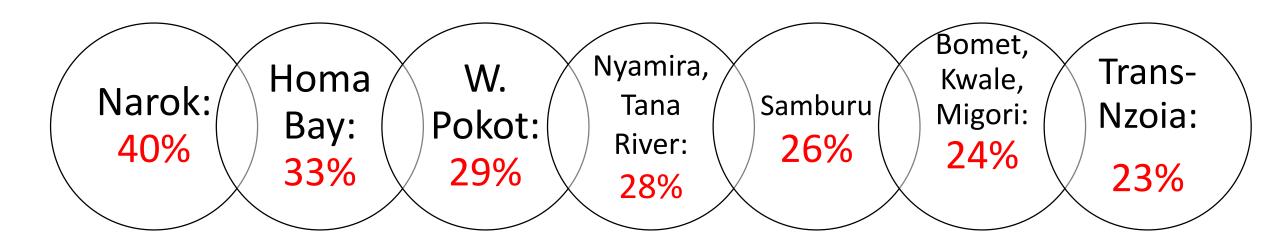




### Early pregnancy & motherhood in Kenya: 'Not yet uhuru'



### Early pregnancy & motherhood in Kenya: 'Not yet uhuru'



#### BY COUNTY:

Percentage of girls aged 15-19 who have begun childbearing in Kenya

Source: KNBS et al. (2015). Kenya Demographic and Health Survey 2014. Calverton, Maryland: KNBS, MOH, NACC. KEMRI, NCPD and ICF International.

### There is a problem ...

 The proportion of girls (aged 15-19) who get pregnant in Kenya has not changed in the last decade.

• 75% of these girls either have no education (33%), incomplete primary education (19%), or complete primary education with no secondary education (36%).



**Photo by Nircle** 

### The reality ...

•98% of girls aged 15-19 who have ever been pregnant in Kenya are out of school.



**Photo by Standard Media** 

### Kenya's policy responses

#### 1994

 Adoption of school reentry policy for girls at MOE's **National** Symposium on girls' education

#### 1996

 Formulation of basic guidelines for school re-entry by MOE (issued through a circular to schools)

#### 2009

 Publication of National
 School Health
 Policy, including guidance on handling inschool
 pregnancy

#### 2019

 Ongoing finalization of revised school reentry policy guidelines

Source: Muganda-Onyando, R. & Omondi, M. (2008). Down the drain: Counting the costs of teenage pregnancy and school drop-out in Kenya. Nairobi: Centre for the Study of Adolescence.

# School re-entry policy guidelines: What do they say?

Guidance + counseling for pregnant learners, other students, parents, teachers

Unconditional readmission for pregnant girls after delivery Schools, MOE to provide support in the admission process (into other schools)



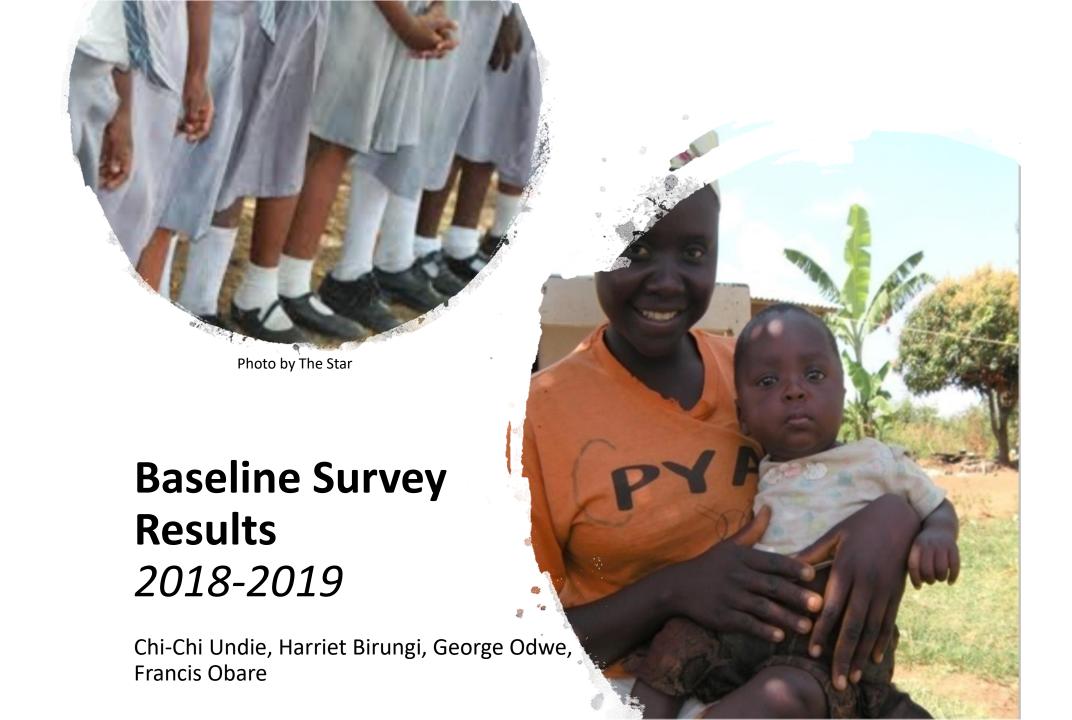
- ✓ Pregnant learners allowed to remain in school for as long as possible
- ✓ To be advised of option to return
  to school after delivery
- ✓ Life skills counseling to be provided after delivery to help prevent repeat pregnancy
- ✓ Supportive environment, free of discrimination, to be provided by school administration

### Why we're here today

- Meeting objectives
  - Provide a forum for:
    - Stock-taking around school re-entry policy implementation
      - Sharing of best practices around re-entry policy implementation
      - Sharing of experiences with (and solutions to) any barriers to school re-entry policy implementation
    - Reflection and opinion-sharing on re-entry and retention policies for girls
    - → Revitalize implementation of re-entry policy

### Thank you

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FIV97ja5U0A&feature=youtu.be





### WHY we conducted 'baseline' surveys

 To gain knowledge of our starting point with regard to promoting girls' school re-entry ('Where did we start?') so that we can later on understand how far we have come ('Where did we end? What progress did we make?')



WHERE we conducted baseline surveys

### Homa Bay County

- Homa Bay
- Ndhiwa
- Rangwe

WITH WHOM we conducted baseline surveys

- Head Teachers (n=251)
- **Girls** aged 12-16 in their homes (n=620)
- Girls' household heads (n=644)

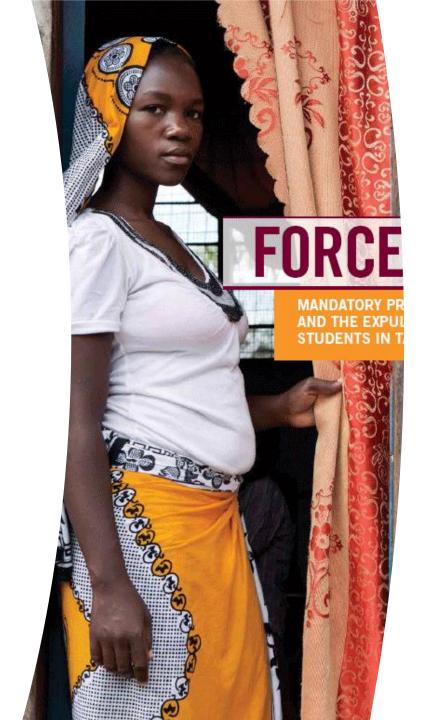




What we're learning from Head Teachers



**Pregnancy** is an issue that primary schools in **Homa Bay** cannot ignore



 'In the last one year [March 2018-March 2019], *how* many pregnancies have occurred in your school?'

Over 230 pregnancies

# Pregnancy is an issue that primary schools in Homa Bay cannot ignore

- **61%** of Head Teachers have had girls get pregnant in their school and return to the same school in the last year.
- 35% have had had girls get pregnant elsewhere, then seek admission in their school after delivery
- 20% don't know/aren't sure, so it could be much higher.

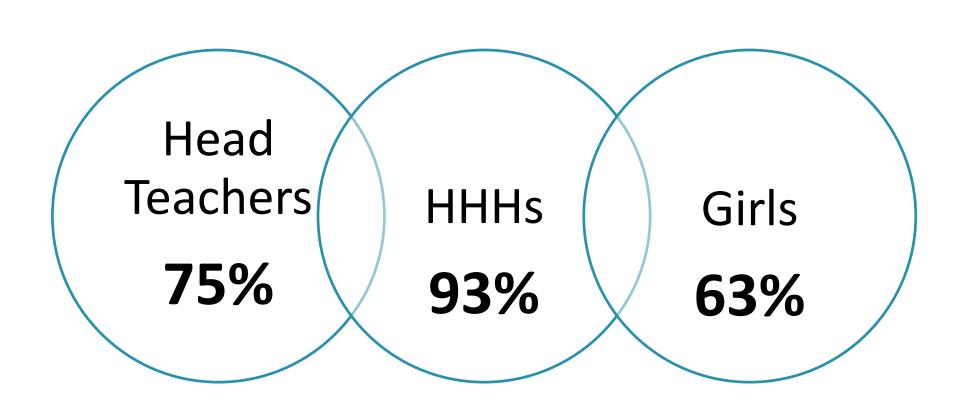


### Missed opportunity

- Most primary schools (96%)
   offer life skills education (LSE)
- But nearly half (48%) do not have an actual curriculum for LSE
- And in 27% of primary schools, LSE is taught as part of another subject



## 'Girls who get pregnant should be allowed to remain in school'



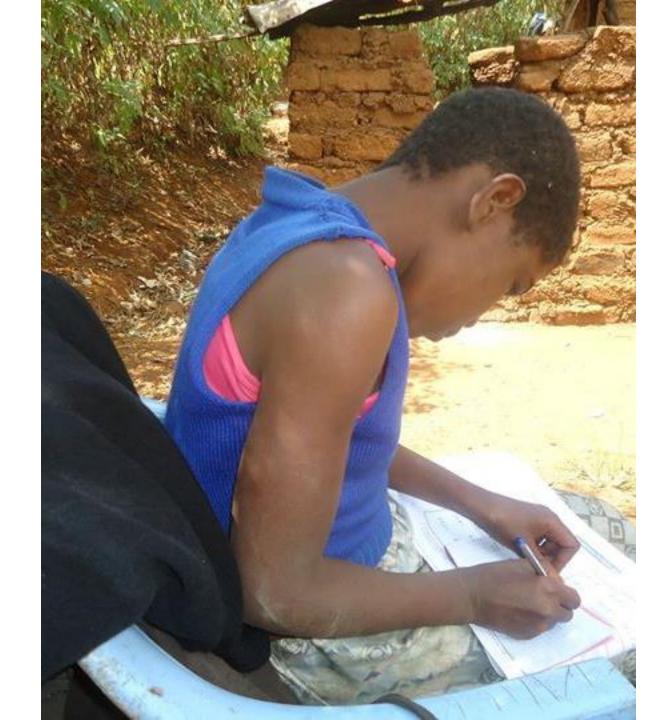
## Head Teachers' reasons

- Rights
- Pregnancy is not a disability
- Well-being

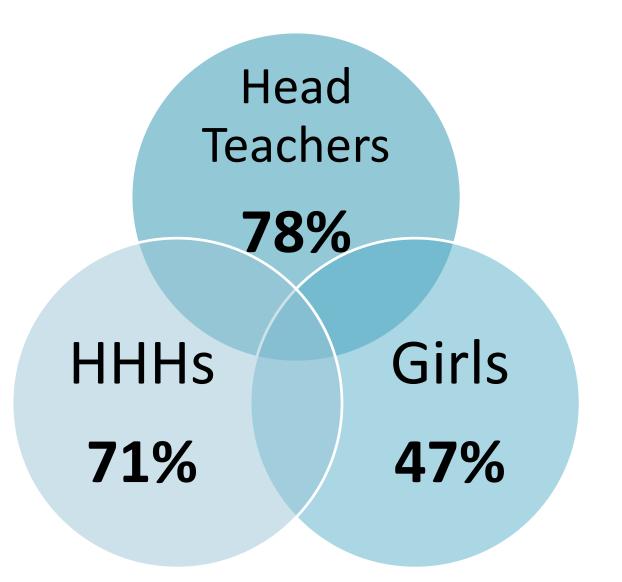


# Girls' and HHHs' reasons

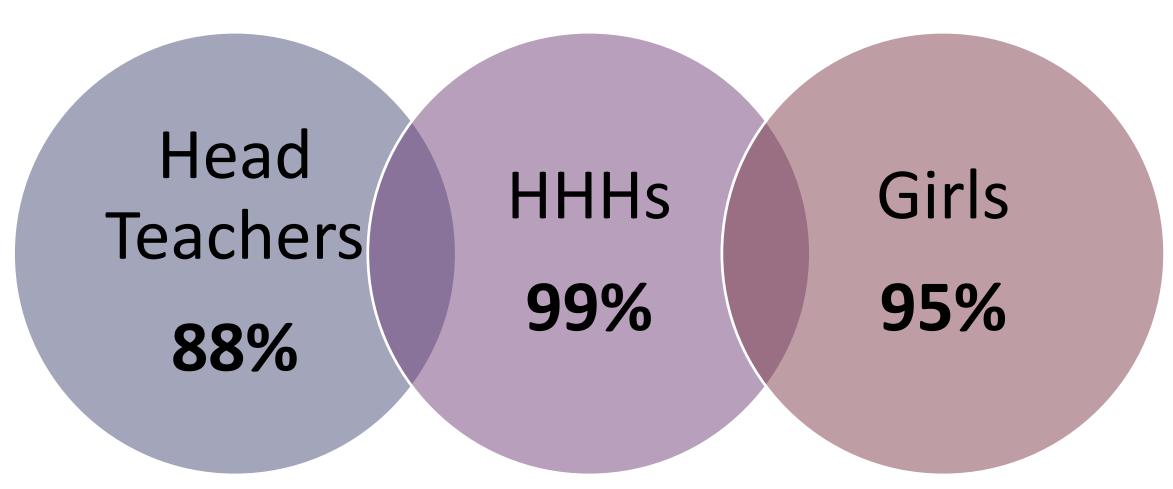
- Gender equity
- Rights
- Well-being
- Pregnancy is not a disability



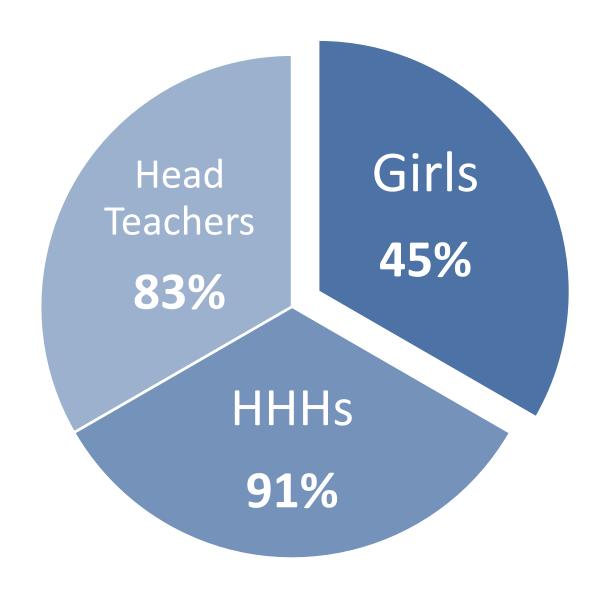
# Awareness of National School Health Policy



# 'Girls who get pregnant should be allowed to return after delivering'



### Awareness of school re-entry policy



Head Teachers are instrumental in informing girls and HHHs about the school re-entry policy

Heard about it from a Head Teacher/Teacher

46%

girls

household heads

# Head teachers' knowledge of school re-entry policy content

Pregnant girls should	% of head teachers in agreement
Be dismissed from school for health reasons	18%
Receive guidance and counseling	88%
Be re-admitted to other schools with conditions	52%
Be assisted by head teachers to get admission to other schools	32%



### What we're learning from Girls in Homa Bay County

(aged 12-16)



### Schooling

- Most are in primary school, specifically: 88%
- Among those in school, some have ever had to interrupt their schooling: 12%
  - Reasons
    - Illness: 32%
    - Pregnancy: 30%
    - Lack of school fees: 28%



### **Pregnancy**

Among <u>all</u> girls interviewed (regardless of schooling status), **9-11%** have ever been pregnant

### **Pregnancy: Who is responsible?**

'Boyfriend'

95%

'bodaboda'

2%

'Other'

3%

52%: fellow

student

43%: not a

fellow student

# Pregnancy: The role of coercive sex

 About 30% of those who got pregnant (and ever had to leave school as a result) were either physically forced or pressured into having sex.



**Photo by Citizen TV** 

### **Dreams and determination**

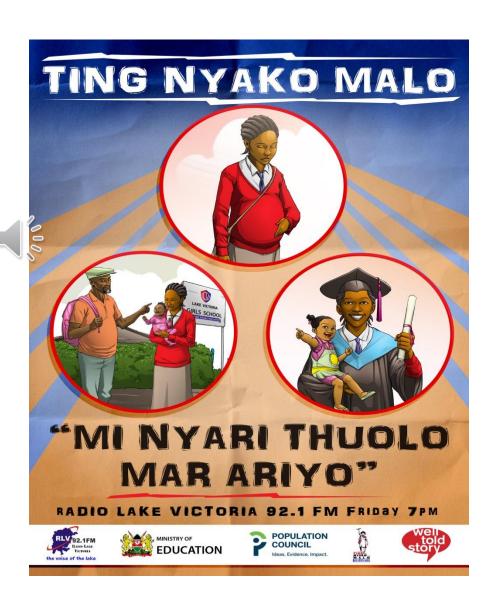
100%	Of girls currently out-of-school would like to re-enter
96%	Of their HHHs intend to support them in doing so
7%	Of these same girls re-entered school, and then dropped out again

### Interventions



### Interactive media campaign

- Aug to Sept/Oct 2019
  - 'Real-life' radio series
  - Expert interviews (MOE, head teachers, community leaders, etc.)
     on policies
  - Call-ins
  - Complementary IEC materials on policies
  - Road shows



# Policy dialogue

- Two dialogues
  - With over 300 primary school heads in the 3 sub-counties
- Advocacy with education stakeholders



### In summary ...

 Homa Bay County presents an enabling environment for the promotion of school re-entry for parenting girls, based on the attitudes and knowledge of school personnel and community members, and on the persistent dreams and desires of parenting girls.



**Photo by Capital FM** 

### Thank you for your attention





### Discussion

## **Group Discussion I: School Re-entry policy**

 What updates/personal best practices can you share on how your school has been implementing the school re-entry policy for parenting girls since the March 2019 Head Teachers Dialogue? How well are these best practices working? Please elaborate.

 Note: There are many ways to implement the school reentry policy, even when one currently has no pregnant girls in his/her school.

### Group Discussion II: School re-entry policy

 What barriers have you faced in implementing the school re-entry policy in your school since the March 2019 Head Teachers Dialogue? In what ways are you addressing these barriers? Please elaborate.

Note: There are many ways to implement the school re-entry policy, even when one currently has no pregnant girls in his/her school.

### **Next Steps**

#### In 3 Homa Bay County sub-counties:

- ✓ 2<sup>nd</sup> round of data collection from girls aged 12-16 and their household heads
- √ Continue media campaign (radio)
- ✓ Sustain 'school re-entry' school trophies
- ✓ Continue working closely with the Homa Bay County Department of Education
- ✓ Data analysis and report-writing
- ✓ Dissemination of project findings