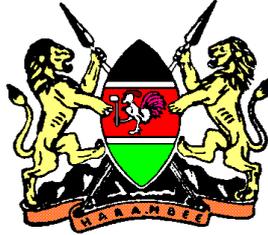




THE NATIONAL TREASURY AND PLANNING STATE DEPARTMENT FOR PLANNING

An Assessment of the Level of Awareness on
Sustainable Development Goals in Kenya

JUNE 2019



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ABBREVIATIONS

ASAL	Arid and Semi -Arid Lands
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CIDPs	County Integrated Development Plans
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
FBOs	Faith Based Organizations
HELB	Higher Education Loans Board
HIV/AIDS	Human immunodeficiency virus/ Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
HRH	Human Resources for Health
IEC	Information Education and Communication
MDAs	Ministries Departments and Agencies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NGOs	Non- Governmental Organizations
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SME	Small Medium Enterprises
TB	Tuberculosis
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
UNGC	United Nations Governing Council

PREFACE

This report presents findings from the SDGs awareness survey 2019. The objectives of the survey were to: - Establish knowledge and awareness of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) among the members of the public; Establish knowledge and awareness of ongoing SDGs activities among the members of the public; and offer policy recommendations to address the knowledge gap on SDGs among the members of the public.

The survey targeted members of the public in all the 47 counties. The sampling frame included all participants in the MTP III dissemination process. Each county had 150 invited participants drawn from diverse stakeholder groups including employed and unemployed individuals. Specifically, participants included representatives from: Government Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs); County governments ; development partners; Civil Society Organizations (CSOs); special groups including women, youth and persons with disabilities, religious institutions and the private sector. In addition other characteristics included age, sex, and education level were considered.

From the list of 150 invited guests, a sample of 70 respondents were purposively selected in each of the 47 County Forums. The overall aim was to achieve a relatively representative sample in each of the sub-regions and nationally. A total of 2,433 questionnaires were completed out of the 3,290 that were distributed resulting in a response rate of 74 per cent.

Considering that this is the first survey done on SDGs, it is expected that the findings on this report will be a useful source of information by providing policy makers with appropriate policy recommendations at county and national levels towards promotion of knowledge, attitude and awareness creation on SDGs among the members of the public in Kenya. The study also identifies areas of interventions towards increasing knowledge and awareness on SDGs activities and subsequently reducing the knowledge gap in the country. The results of the study are also important for benefit-transfer-purposes that is replicating the findings and recommendations to other development interventions in the country.

One of the main challenges faced during the survey process was insufficient information during data collection especially on government initiatives at the lower levels of government meant to achieve the Big Four Agenda and SDGs. This could serve as a wake-up call to all county governments on the need to sensitize the public on the available government initiatives at the grass root level.

Hon (Amb) UKUR YATANI, EGH
CABINET SECRETARY
THE NATIONAL TREASURY AND PLANNING

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The preparation of this report is a culmination of a wide consultative effort involving various stakeholders both at the national and county levels.

Special thanks go to the Cabinet Secretary for National Treasury and Planning, Hon (Amb) Ukur Yatani, EGH, for his leadership and support in the development of the framework.

I wish to particularly recognize and acknowledge the core team members, coordinated by the Ag. Director, Programmes and Projects, Ms. Sarah Muui. Their unwavering commitment and teamwork is duly acknowledged.

Accordingly, I acknowledge the contribution of other Ministry staff as well as those of our Semi-Autonomous Government Agencies (SAGAs) for their dedication and contribution towards the development of report.

I would also like to further extend my appreciation to all our partners for their invaluable support. For all those individuals and organizations, that in very diverse ways, made contribution in this process but I could not mention by name, I say thank you and look forward to continued collaboration.

Saitoti Torome, CBS

PRINCIPAL SECRETARY

STATE DEPARTMENT FOR PLANNING

Executive summary

The SDGs represents a comprehensive agenda whose implementation requires coordinated interactions, information and knowledge sharing as well as awareness creation among the population. Building this awareness is crucial in their successful implementation and monitoring in Kenya and in all other parts of the world. It is therefore critical that the general population understands the essence of the agenda, the commitments and role of the governments and their own roles and responsibilities for the sustainable development of their communities.

Against this backdrop, the State Department for Planning commissioned a study to assess the level of awareness, knowledge of, and attitudes towards the SDGs among members of the public in Kenya. The study was aimed at assessing awareness and engaging all stakeholders at the national and county levels on SDGs. The study targeted members of the public in all the 47 counties which included representatives from government Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs); Counties; development partners; Civil Society Organizations (CSOs); Non- Governmental Organizations; Faith Based Organizations; special groups including women, youth and persons with disabilities, religious institutions and the private sector. Other characteristics included age, sex, employment status, and education level.

The study captured a total 2,433 responses of which 1703 were males and 730 females. Most of the respondents were between the ages of 24 and 54 constituting 78.2 percent. Majority (28.8 percent) were in the 35-44 age cohorts. University graduates, constituted approximately 49 percent of the respondents followed by secondary and college education each at 23 percent.

The study shows that in terms of awareness, at least 92 percent have heard about SDGs whereas only about 8 percent have not heard about SDGs. The most important sources of information for the respondents was Media (TV and Radio) at 36.6 percent followed by workshop/conferences/meetings at 33 percent. Newspaper, magazines and journals received the lowest rating at 4.8 percent and 1.4 percent, respectively.

In terms of knowledge about the goals and initiatives being undertaken to implement them, a significant proportion of the respondents (54 percent) agreed that "poverty is real in Kenya" and is manifested by multiple factors in the country. However, most respondents were aware of the programmes being put in place to target the poor with Nyanza region at 63 percent, Western and Nairobi regions both at 82 percent.

According to the survey, only 44 percent of the respondents agreed that their respective counties had put in place mechanisms to ensure access by all people to safe, nutritious and sufficient food whereas 50 percent disagreed. Most respondents (93 percent) agreed that increasing agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers is important for sustainable food security. Eighty five (85) percent of the respondents agreed that enhancing universal access to quality healthcare is on track – even as the government implements the "Big Four" Agenda that includes Universal Health Coverage. Ninety three (93) percent agreed that recruitment, training and retention of Human Resources for Health (HRH) would improve health service delivery in the country.

Most respondents (89 percent) agreed that the government has put in place mechanisms to ensure free primary education, which has made it affordable to educate children. A good proportion of the respondents (35 percent) indicated that the county governments are not committed to eliminating all forms of gender discrimination and violence for all women and girls in the public and private spheres. This is likely to negatively affect the achievement of this goal.

In terms of ensuring universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all, improve water quality, increase water use efficiency and protect and restore water related eco-systems by 2030, only 48 percent were of the view that the national government has enhanced water resources management for underserved communities in the counties. The government is committed to facilitating the growth of industry, innovation and infrastructure aimed at spurring economic growth and development.

This is imperative since investment in infrastructure and innovation is crucial for industrial growth and therefore economic growth and job creation. Seventy-three (73) percent of the respondents agreed that these efforts have been initiated, while 17 percent disagreed and another 10 percent did not know about such initiatives.

The role of mega projects like the SGR, modernization of the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport (JKIA), expansion of major roads and other mega infrastructure in supporting economic growth was highly appreciated. A majority of the respondents (92 percent) thought that these projects do support economic growth.

Only thirty-seven (37) percent of the respondents agreed the National and County governments had implemented adequate measures in upgrading housing in informal settlements. This is an indication that much more needs to be done if SDG 11 as well as the housing component of the "Big 4" is to be achieved. Overall, there is need for more targeted advocacy campaigns across most of the goals.

Chapter One

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are the blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all. The SDGs were adopted by the United Nations (UN) member states in 2015 and are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. They succeeded the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and build on the successes thereof, while including new areas such as climate change, economic inequality, innovation, sustainable consumption, peace and justice among other priorities.

The MDGs recorded remarkable progresses in universal primary education; gender equality and empowerment of women; combating Human Immunodeficiency Virus/ acquired immune-deficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS), Tuberculosis (TB), Malaria and other diseases; sustainable environment and creating global partnerships for development. Some of the MDGs, however, fell far below targets. They include eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, improvement in child health, and reduction of maternal mortality.

The 17 SDGs are more comprehensive in scope and incorporate a set of goals that address economic, social and environmental, dimensions of sustainable development. The SDGs are interconnected and they have to be implemented together. The achievement of the SDGs calls for working in partnership, intensifying efforts to share prosperity, empowering people's livelihoods and ensuring peace and protection of the planet for sustainable development. The Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development was adopted while Kenya was implementing its long-term economic blueprint for accelerating transformation of the country into a rapidly industrializing middle-income nation by the year 2030.

During the adoption of the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development in 2015, the Heads of states and government committed to its implementation. In this regard, the government of Kenya has undertaken various initiatives aimed at not only domesticating the Agenda but also realizing its key milestones.

A closer look indicates that the Kenya Vision 2030 is well aligned to the global development framework and its implementation is directly linked towards achieving the SDGs. The time frame of the Vision coincides with the timeframe for the SDGs.

Kenya acknowledges that development is primarily about people and therefore has adopted a human rights-based approach to development. This is evidenced in the legal framework anchored in the Constitution of Kenya 2010, which has a comprehensive Bill of Rights that sets out both the rights extending to all individuals and those of specific groups, including children, youth and persons with disabilities.

The constitution sets out the right to the highest attainable standard of health, education, accessible and adequate housing, water and sanitation, as well as the right to food. Further, the Constitution establishes that any treaty ratified by Kenya will form part of national law. As a result, the implementation of the constitution will fast-track the achievement of the SDGs.

Mapping of the SDGs in line with the Kenya Vision 2030 has been successfully carried out. Each of the 17 SDGs has been mapped and mainstreamed in the MTP III and in the 47 County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs). In addition, the 2018-2022 Strategic Plan guidelines incorporated the SDGs to ensure that they are mainstreamed in the MDAs' Strategic Plans. The SDGs were mainstreamed in the Performance Contracts to ensure the global development framework and its implementation is directly linked to the Kenya Vision 2030 and its implementation frameworks.

The SDGs' Road Map was also prepared which guided the transition from MDGs to SDGs. The roadmap identified seven broad thematic processes which include: mapping of stakeholders and establishing partnerships, advocacy and sensitization, domestication/localization, mainstreaming and accelerating implementation, mobilization of resources, tracking and reporting, and capacity building. Since the adoption of the SDGs, the government has placed emphasis on advocacy and awareness creation, which is a key principle for their efficient implementation.

In order to enhance the process of advocacy and awareness creation on the SDGs, it was found necessary to assess the levels of awareness, knowledge of, and attitudes towards the SDGs among members of the public. This will guide in the development of information tailored towards specific stakeholders in the spirit of leaving no one behind.

Justification of the Study

Most African countries, including Kenya, were reported to have had a very slow start towards the implementation of the SDGs by the United Nations Governing Council (UNGC). This was identified as a major impediment to the achievement of the goals. The slow start was in all likelihood connected to the level of awareness and knowledge on the SDGs among the populace. It is therefore expected that if the level of societal awareness is high, stakeholders from various sectors could vitalize the efforts of the governments towards implementation of the global development plan.

The Constitution of Kenya recognizes public participation as central in making governance decisions. This is recognized in Article 10 of the Constitution on National Values and Principles of Governance. Further, Article 174(c) provides that the object of devolution is to: "enhance the participation of people in the exercise of the powers of the State and in making decisions affecting them." This is supported by Article 184 (1) (c) which requires that mechanisms for participation by residents be included in national legislation.

The SDGs represents a comprehensive agenda whose implementation requires coordinated interactions, information and knowledge sharing as well as awareness creation among the population. Building this awareness will provide a step towards implementation of Kenya Vision 2030 as well as Africa Agenda 2063, which will empower and maximize synergies on various gains made including harnessing local knowledge, exposing local preferences, raising resource allocation efficiency, and maximizing ownership and thus ensuring sustainable development.

As outlined in the SDGs roadmap, the level of awareness and sensitization on the SDGs is crucial in their successful implementation and monitoring in Kenya and in all other parts of the world.

There is need to ensure that the general population understands the essence of the agenda, the commitments and role of the governments and their own roles and responsibilities for the sustainable development of their communities. This will ensure that all the stakeholders effectively play their part in the implementation of the SDGs.

It is against this backdrop that the State Department for Planning commissioned a study to assess the level of awareness, knowledge of, and attitudes towards the SDGs among members of the public in Kenya. The study was aimed at assessing awareness and engaging all local stakeholders at the national and county levels on SDGs.

1.1 Objectives of the Study

The main objective of this study was to assess the level of awareness, knowledge of, attitudes and progress towards implementation of the SDGs among members of the public in Kenya. Specifically, the study sought to:

- i. Establish knowledge and awareness of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) among the members of the public;
- ii. Establish knowledge and awareness of ongoing SDGs activities among the members of the public; and
- iii. Offer policy recommendations to address the knowledge gap on SDGs among the members of the public.

1.2 Significance of the Study

The study plays a critical role in providing policy makers with appropriate policy recommendations at county and national level towards promotion of knowledge, attitude and awareness creation on SDGs among the members of the public in Kenya. Specifically, the study is significant in identifying areas of interventions towards increasing knowledge and awareness on SDGs activities and subsequently reducing the knowledge gap in the country. The results of the study are also important for benefit-transfer purposes. That is replicating the findings and recommendations to other development interventions in the country.

Chapter Two

METHODOLOGY

The study was carried out in all the 47 Counties of Kenya clustered in 8 regions during the MTP III dissemination process between 24th February and 5th March 2019. The survey targeted members of the public and is the first survey by the State Department for Planning on general awareness of SDGs. It is expected to be a key monitoring tool of the level of progress in enhancing awareness of the SDGs in Kenya.

2.1. Sampling and Sample Size

The current study targeted members of the public in all the 47 counties. The sampling frame included all participants in the MTP III dissemination process. Each county had 150 invited participants drawn from diverse stakeholder groups including employed and unemployed individuals. Specifically, participants included representatives from: government Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs); Counties; development partners; Civil Society Organizations (CSOs); Non- Governmental Organizations; Community Based Organization; Faith Based Organizations; Special groups including women, youth and persons with disabilities, religious institutions and the private sector. Other characteristics included age, sex, and education level.

From the list of 150 invited guests, a sample of 70 respondents were purposively selected in each of the 47 County forums. The overall aim was to achieve a relatively representative sample in each of the sub-regions and nationally. A total of 2,433 questionnaires were completed out of the 3,290 that were distributed resulting in a response rate of 74 per cent.

2.2. Data Collection Tools

Data was collected using one structured questionnaire. The study questionnaire was developed in consultation with various stakeholders, and were pre-tested in Nairobi region among Nairobi City County residents. Broadly, the questionnaire was used to capture knowledge and awareness of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The questionnaire had three sections, Section I covered general information of the interviewee, Section II covered the knowledge of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and Section III covered knowledge of ongoing activities and implementation progress on the 17 SDGs.

2.3. Data Processing and Analysis

The survey data was cleaned, entered and stored in the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). Data analysis was done using both SPSS and Stata. Data presentation was itemized in a manner that responds to all the research questions and research objectives. The results presented in tables, pie charts and graphs were then used to inform the final analysis.

2.4. Study Limitation

The design of the survey did not include the non-respondents in order to get a representative sample of the target population. Purposive nature of sampling is mostly biased due to lack of randomness.

Chapter Three

STUDY FINDINGS

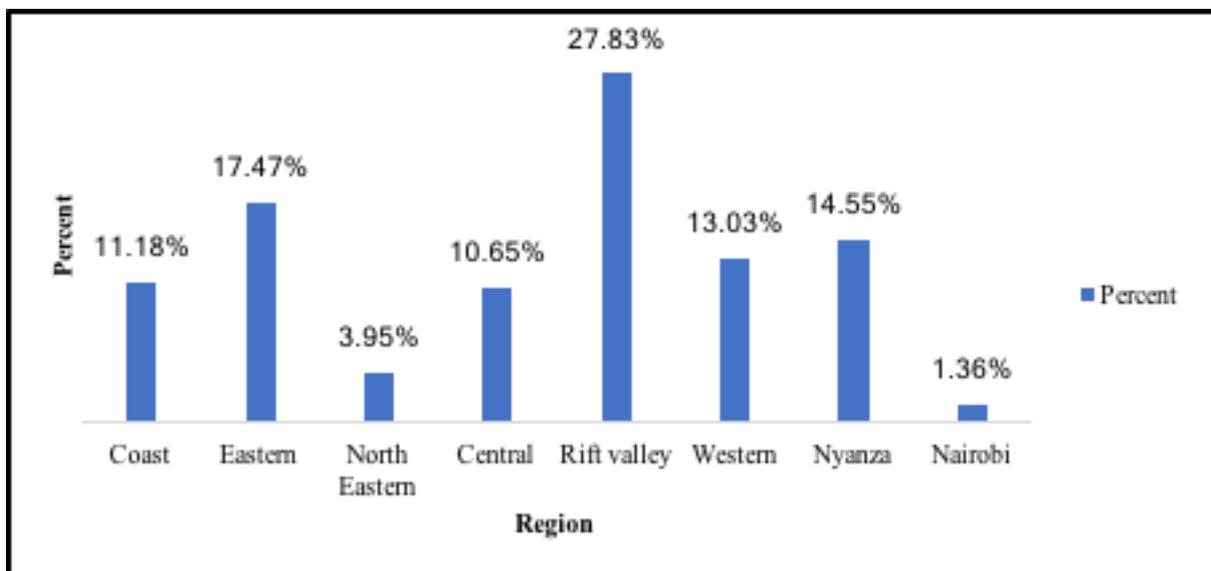
3.1. Socio-demographic Profile

This section presents the socio-demographic profile and summary statistics of the respondents sampled for this study, during the MTP III dissemination workshops.

3.1.1. Distribution of Respondents

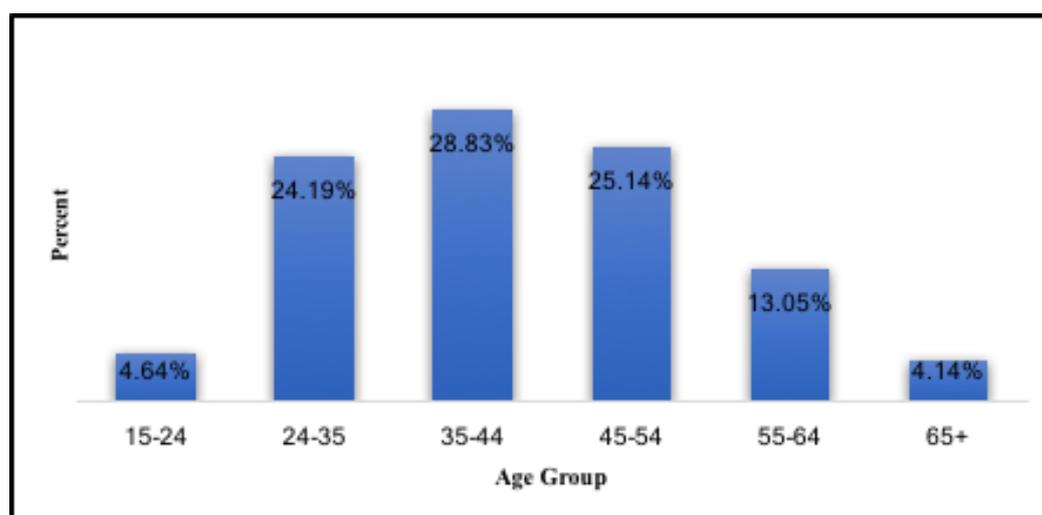
The study captured a total 2,433 responses out of which 1703 were males and 730 were females. Most of the respondents were in the 35-44 age cohort followed by those in the 45-54 age cohort at 28.33 percent and 25.14 percent respectively. The sample distribution is summarized in Figure 3-1 wherein all the 47 counties were clustered in 8 regions (Annex III). Rift valley had the highest proportion of respondents (27.8 percent) followed sequentially by Eastern, Nyanza, Western, Central and Coast regions. Nairobi region had the least proportion of 1.4 percent.

Figure 3-1: Regional Distribution of Respondents



3.1.2. Age of the Respondent

An analysis of the age distribution of respondents shows that most respondents were between 24 and 54 years constituting approximately 78.2 percent. Majority (28.8 percent) were in the 35-44 age cohorts (Table 3-2). It is also important to note that the survey attracted even those aged 65 years and above, with Rift valley having the highest proportion of this age cohort at 37 percent.

Figure 3-2: Distribution of the Respondents per their age Cohort

Source: SDGs Awareness Survey, 2019

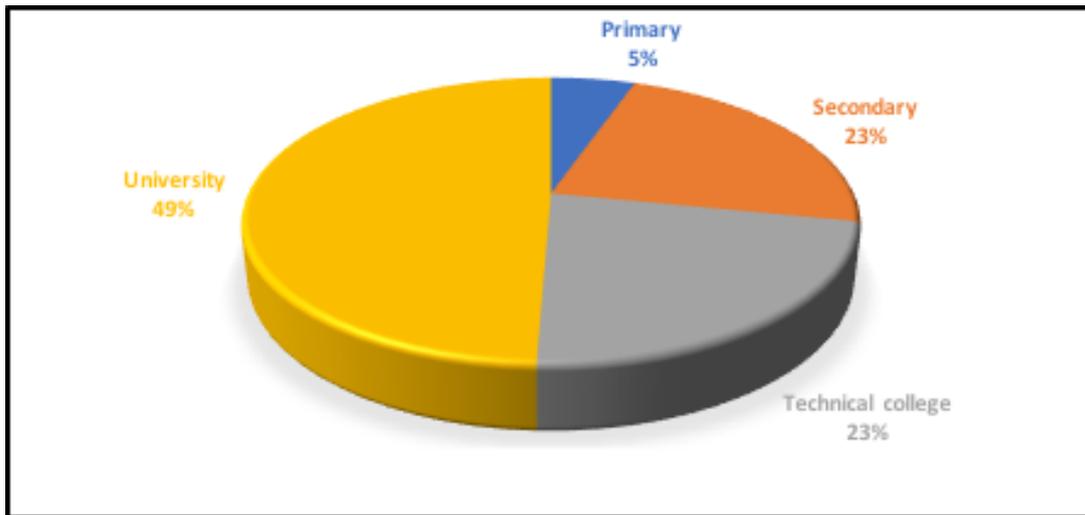
Table 3-1: Age Distribution of Respondents by Region (%)

Age Groups(Years)		15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Overall		4.64	24.19	28.83	25.14	13.05	4.16
Region	Nairobi	0.0	2.2	1.7	1.0	0.3	1.0
	North Eastern	6.3	5.5	4.3	3.3	1.3	2.0
	Central	15.2	8.9	10.5	11.2	13.3	3.0
	Coast	6.3	10.6	10.3	12.4	11.4	14.0
	Western	13.4	11.1	14.1	13.5	13.7	11.0
	Nyanza	14.3	13.2	15.2	14.5	18.1	9.0
	Eastern	33.0	18.8	16.1	15.3	15.6	23.0
	Rift Valley	11.6	29.6	27.7	28.8	26.3	37.0
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

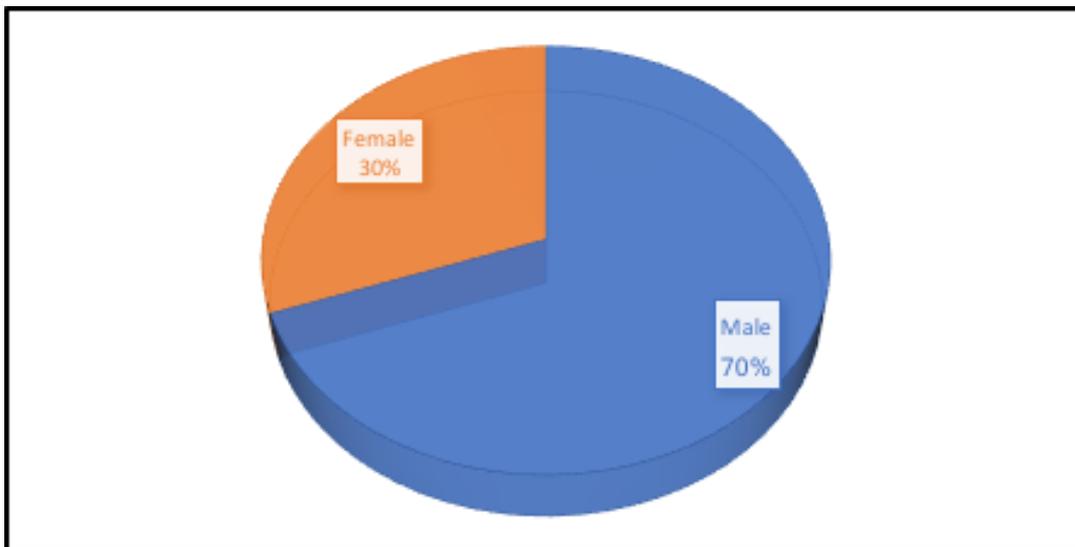
Source: SDGs Awareness Survey, 2019

3.1.3. Level of Education

To establish the level of awareness of respondents, it is good to understand the respondents' level of education. Most respondents were university graduates, constituting approximately 49 percent of the respondents followed by those with secondary and college education each at 23 percent. However, only 5 percent had primary education as their highest level of education attained (Figure 3-3).

Figure 3-3: Distribution of Respondents by Level of Education**3.1.4. Overall distribution of respondents by sex**

In terms of sex, about 30(thirty) percent of the respondents were female while 70 percent were male (Figure 3.5).

Figure 3-5: Distribution of Respondents by Sex**3.1.5. Distribution of respondents by sex and region**

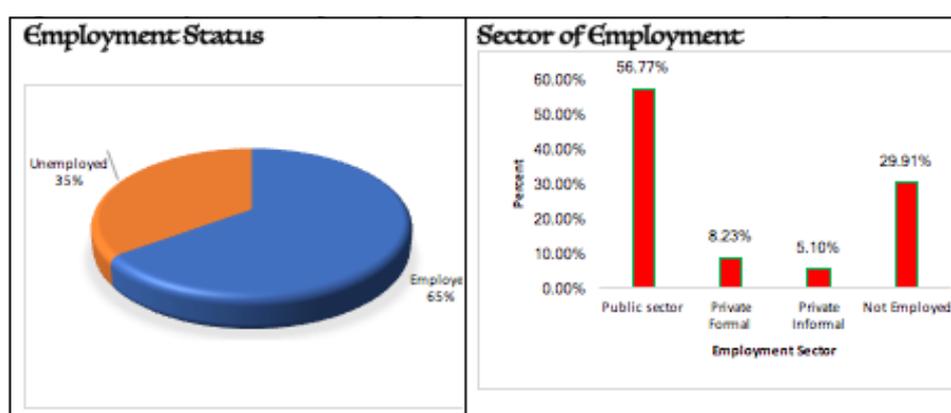
Analysis of respondents by sex and region shows that North Eastern region had the lowest female representation at 17 percent. This was followed by Rift Valley and Nyanza Regions at 27.5 percent and 25.8 percent respectively. The other regions had relatively higher proportions of female respondents and Nairobi region recorded the highest proportion (about 57.6 percent). On the other hand, men respondents were highest in North Eastern followed by Nyanza, Rift Valley and Eastern region in that order (Table 3-2).

Table 3-2: Distribution of Respondents by Sex and Region (%)

Region	Sex of Respondent		
	Men	Female	100
Coast region			
Eastern region	62.96	37.04	100
North Eastern region	68.71	31.29	100
Central region	83.33	16.67	100
Rift Valley region	65.23	34.77	100
Western region	72.85	27.51	100
Nyanza region	65.93	34.07	100
Nairobi region	74.22	25.78	100
	42.42	57.58	100

3.1.6. Respondents Employment Status and Employment by Sector

The study found out that 65 percent of the respondents were employed while 35 percent were unemployed (see Figure 3-4).

Figure 3-4: Respondents by Employment Status and Sector of Employment

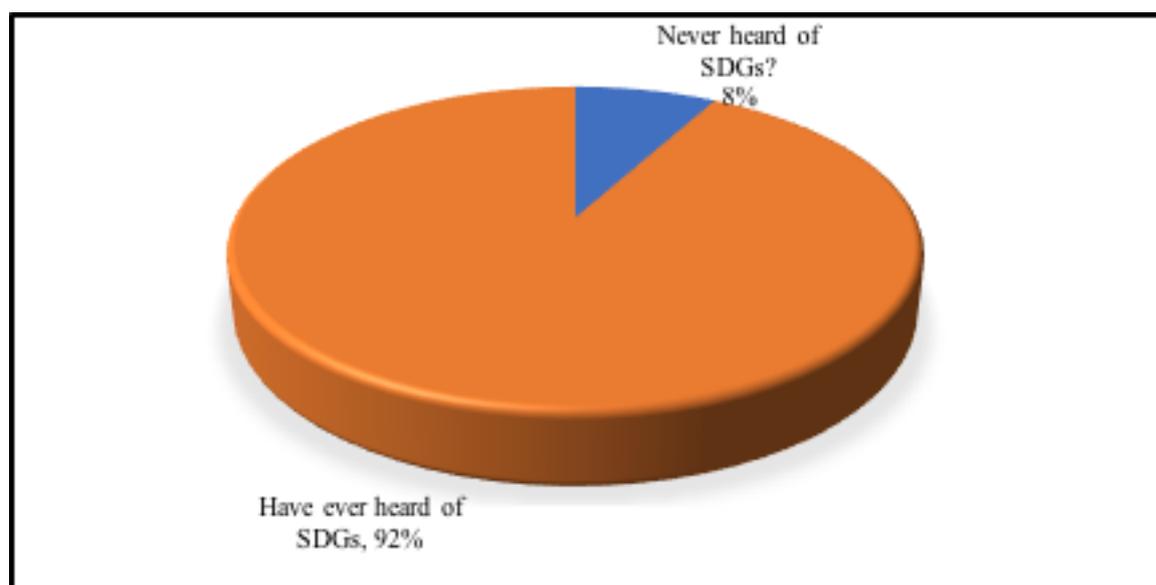
Source: SDGs Awareness Survey, 2019

However, about 57 percent of the employed respondents were from the public sector while 8.2 percent and 5.1 percent were from private formal and private informal sectors respectively. It is important to note that the 'not employed' category was included in the analysis. This was to prevent the inflation of figures relating to the three main employment sectors. Ideally the proportion of the unemployed in the left panel of Figure 3-4 should be equal to the proportion of the 'not employed' in the right panel of the same figure. However, they are not equal since some people working in the 'private informal' sector normally consider themselves as 'unemployed'.

3.2. Awareness and coordination of SDGs

3.2.1 Knowledge of SDG

Respondents were asked if they have ever heard of SDGs, Figure 3-6 shows that in terms of knowledge, at least 92 percent have heard about SDGs whereas only about 8 percent have not heard about SDGs. In the spirit of leaving no one behind, there is need for sensitization to ensure that the 8 percent are sensitized on SDGs.

Figure 3-6: Knowledge of SDGs

3.2.2 Awareness of SDGs by Sex

There were slightly more male respondents (92.7 percent) who reported to have ever heard of SDGs compared to females (89.9 percent). This is a cause for concern given that the sample of respondents already comprised of lesser females than males. All the SDGs require active participation and leadership by women, and it is therefore important that they have equal knowledge of the same. Awareness activities must put extra efforts to bring women on board especially in regions that have historical discrimination of women.

3.2.3 Awareness of SDGs by Age of respondents

To identify age targeted interventions, it was important to understand the level of awareness of SDGs by age cohorts. As shown in Table 3-3, the study revealed that a larger proportion of respondents aged between 25 and 54 years had heard of SDGs, while most of those aged between 15 and 24 and those above 55 years had not heard about SDGs. Interventions to enhance the levels of awareness would be important across all the age cohorts – due to the relatively low awareness levels. The younger and older age cohorts should be targeted the most.

Table 3-3: Awareness of SDGs by Age of respondents

Age Group	Heard of SDGs?	
	No (%)	Yes (%)
15-24		
25-34	11.17	4.14
35-44	16.76	24.61
45-54	27.93	29.38
55-64	17.88	25.63
65+	17.88	12.62
Total	8.38	3.61
	100	100

3.2.4 Awareness of SDGs by Level of Education

Assessing the level of awareness of SDGs by level of education revealed that most of those with primary and secondary education had not heard about the SDGs at 19.7 percent and 47.2 percent respectively. University graduates had the highest proportion of awareness at 54.4 percent. This can be attributed to the influence of social media and access to information, education and communication (IEC) materials including the internet. The levels of awareness suggest that there is need for sensitization on SDGs especially among the less educated. This analysis also points to the importance of education in enhancing the flow of information and in overall development.

Table 3-4: Awareness of SDG by Level of Education

Level of Education	Heard of Sustainable Development Goals?	
	No (%)	Yes (%)
Primary	19.66	3.52
Secondary	47.17	19.56
Technical College	21.35	22.55
University	11.80	54.37
Total	100.00	100.00

3.2.5 Knowledge of SDGs by Employment Status

The Public sector employees had the highest proportion of those who have heard about SDGs at 61.3 percent. This is in comparison to 8.3 percent and 4.7 percent for private formal and private informal sectors respectively. The knowledge of SDGs among the unemployed is relatively high (25.7 percent) and could be partly attributed to the fact that most are looking for jobs and therefore try to keep themselves abreast with latest information. These findings suggest that the interventions to increase awareness of SDGs need to target the private sector employees in both formal and informal sectors.

Table 3-5: Knowledge of SDGs by Employment Status (%)

Sector	Heard of SDGs?	
	No	Yes
Public Sector	16.09	61.32
Private Formal	8.05	8.30
Private Informal	10.34	4.66
Unemployed	65.52	25.72
Total	100	100

Source: SDGs Awareness Survey, 2019

3.2.6 Main Sources of Information about SDGs

The most important sources of information for the respondents was found to be Media (TV and Radio) at 36.6 percent followed by workshop/conferences/meetings at 33 percent. Newspaper/magazines and journals received the lowest rating at 4.8 percent and 1.4 percent, respectively.

The main source of information for males was workshop/conferences/meetings while for females was Media (TV and Radio). Youth (between 18 and less than 35 years) get SDGs information mainly from the internet while the elderly (65+) get information from Media (TV and Radio) and also from workshop/conferences/meetings. Based on level of education, those with primary and secondary education get information mainly from the Media (TV and Radio) and also from workshop/conferences/meetings. It is important to note that some respondents acquired information on SDGs from more than one source. Table 3-6 presents findings on the sources of information on SDGs by gender, age and level of education.

Table 3-6: Main Sources of Information about SDGs

		Inter-net	Newspaper/Magazines	Publications	Journals	Media (TV and Radio)	Workshop/Conferences/ Meetings
Sex of the Respondent	Female	33.9	4.2	11.0	.4	35.5	36.1
	Male	27.2	5.1	14.2	1.8	37.0	31.8
	Total	29.0	4.8	13.3	1.4	36.6	33.0
	15-24	42.1	1.8	7.0	.0	42.1	17.5
	65+	3.5	12.3	12.3	.0	47.4	47.4
	55-64	13.3	4.7	16.1	.0	38.9	44.5
	25-34	44.1	3.9	11.3	1.2	32.8	22.7
	45-54	19.7	4.6	16.2	2.8	37.7	42.4
	35-44	32.1	5.4	12.3	1.4	36.1	29.0
	Total		4.8	13.3	1.4	36.6	33.0
	Primary	11.1	5.6	8.3	.0	38.9	47.2
	Secondary	11.2	4.0	5.0	1.0	45.9	43.9
	Technical College	21.6	6.1	6.6	1.1	45.6	34.0
	University	38.3	4.5	18.8	1.8	30.0	28.7
	Total	29.0	4.8	13.3	1.4	36.6	33.0

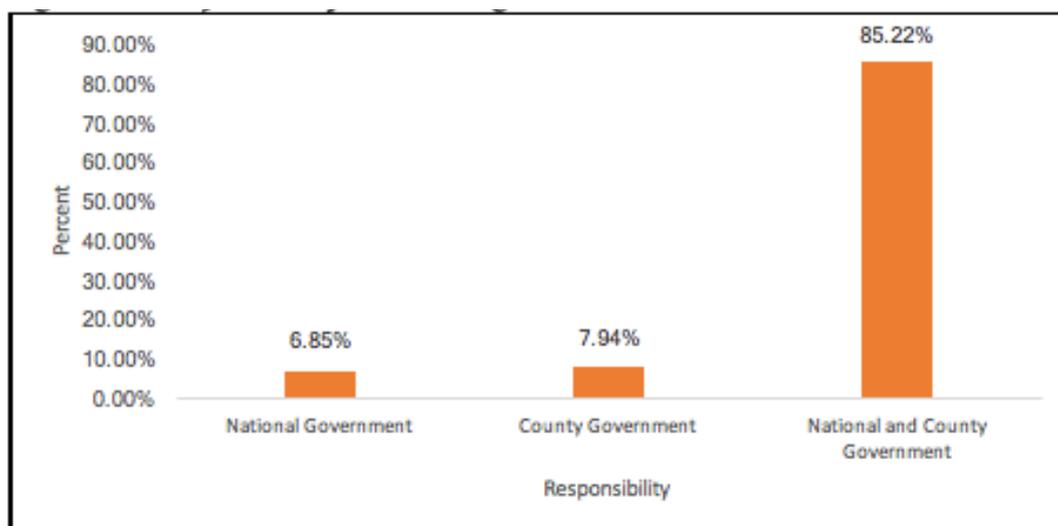
Source: SDGs awareness survey 2019

3.27 Responsibility of Delivering the SDGs

The survey revealed that 85 percent of respondents sampled believed that both national government and county government are responsible for delivering of SDGs. This shows that most respondents in the country understand the role of both national and county government in delivering both local and international obligations. The respondents who believed that the responsibility of delivering the SDGs is at Coun

Figure 3-7: Responsibility of delivering SDGs

The proportion of respondents who believed that the responsibility of delivering SDGs is at County level was 7.9% compared to 6.9% who believed that it is the National government. This could be attributed to the fact that most of the SDGs fall under devolved functions.

Figure 3-7: Responsibility of delivering SDGs

Source: SDGs Awareness Survey, 2019

3.3 Knowledge of Interventions on Sustainable Development Goals

3.3.1 No Poverty (Goal 1)

Sustainable Development Goal 1 seeks to eradicate extreme poverty for all everywhere by the year 2030. The goal also aims to ensure increased coverage in social protection for the poor and vulnerable, increase access to basic services and support people affected by climate-related extreme episodes and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters. Poverty goes beyond lack of income or resources to include lack of basic services such as education and health. It also encompasses hunger, social discrimination and exclusion.

Globally, more than 1 in 5 people live on less than USD 1.25 a day even though extreme poverty has been cut by more than half since 1990. According to the Kenya Integrated Household Survey (KNBS, 2015), the proportion of Kenyans living below the poverty line declined from 46.8 percent in 2005/06 to 36.1 percent in 2015/16.

Most respondents (76 percent) agreed that the decline in national poverty levels from 47 percent to 36 percent between 2005/06 and 2015/16, signaled improved standards of living in the country (Table 3-7). Twenty two percent of the respondents disagreed that this was the case. However, there were varied responses with respect to sex, age, level of education and employment status when respondents were asked if the decline in poverty signals improved standards of living. With respect to sex, about 78 percent of males agreed that the decline in poverty signals improved standards of living compared to 71 percent of females.

The proportions in agreement generally declined with increase in age group of the respondents at 84 percent for those aged 15-24 and 66 percent for those aged 65 years and above. When disaggregated by level of education, the proportion of those in agreement steadily increased by the level of education from primary level at 67 percent through university level at 79 percent.

A higher proportion of the employed (79 percent) than the unemployed (71 percent) agreed that the decline in national poverty signaled improved standards of living. Those employed within the public sector had the highest proportion agreeing (81 percent) compared to 70 percent and 67 percent for those employed in the private formal sector and private informal sector respectively.

Table 3-7: Knowledge about Poverty Interventions

		The decline in national poverty from 46 in 2005/6 to 36 in 2015/16 signals improved standards of living			Poverty is real in our country, caused by multiple factors and there is no one solution to it			My county has Programmes targeted to benefit the very poor including persons living with severe disability, the elderly, orphans and vulnerable children		
		Agree	Disagree	DK	Agree	Disagree	DK	Agree	Disagree	DK
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Overall		76	22	2	54	45	1	71	24	5
Sex of the Respondent	Male	78.2	20.0	1.8	57.2	41.9	.8	69.5	25.5	5.0
	Female	70.7	26.4	3.0	47.2	52.0	.8	76.0	19.7	4.3
Age cohort	15-24	84.1	15.9	.0	46.1	52.9	1.0	75.7	20.6	3.7
	25-34	75.5	21.2	3.3	50.6	48.6	.7	71.5	24.5	4.0
	35-44	75.2	23.8	1.1	54.4	45.1	.5	68.9	25.5	5.7
	45-54	79.8	18.4	1.8	58.0	41.3	.7	73.0	22.9	4.1
	55-64	71.0	27.0	2.0	56.3	41.5	2.1	75.5	19.7	4.8
	65+	66.3	28.1	5.6	55.6	44.4	.0	61.4	29.5	9.1
Level of Education	Primary	68.6	23.5	7.8	61.5	35.6	2.9	82.4	13.7	3.9
	Secondary	71.1	25.9	3.0	43.8	54.8	1.4	71.9	24.6	3.6
	Technical College	75.4	23.0	1.6	49.1	50.3	.6	66.3	27.7	5.9
	University	79.0	19.6	1.5	60.5	39.1	.4	72.8	22.3	4.9
Employment status	Yes	78.5	20.1	1.4	58.4	41.0	.5	71.6	23.3	5.2
	No	70.8	25.7	3.5	45.9	52.8	1.3	71.1	24.8	4.1
sector of employment	Public	80.5	18.4	1.0	60.2	39.3	.5	73.0	22.1	4.9
	Private Formal	70.0	25.6	4.4	49.5	49.5	1.1	63.0	32.0	5.0
	Private Informal	67.3	31.8	.9	44.5	55.5	.0	66.1	29.6	4.3
Region	Coast	64.3	29.8	6.0	49.6	48.0	2.4	70.9	21.9	7.2
	Eastern	80.6	17.4	2.0	50.6	48.1	1.3	72.5	24.0	3.5
	North Eastern	78.7	18.0	3.4	53.5	46.5	.0	77.0	21.8	1.1
	Central	78.4	20.8	.8	44.2	55.0	.8	66.9	26.4	6.7
	Rift Valley	77.8	21.4	.8	55.8	43.9	.3	70.7	25.0	4.3
	Western	72.5	24.8	2.6	60.0	39.7	.3	81.8	14.6	3.6
	Nyanza	76.7	21.2	2.1	62.9	36.4	.7	63.3	30.3	6.4
Nairobi	73.1	26.9	.0	48.1	51.9	.0	81.5	18.5	.0	

Source: Assessment of SDG Awareness Survey: Note: DK represents don't know

A significant proportion of the respondents (54 percent) agreed that "poverty is real in Kenya" and is manifested by multiple factors in the country. This is despite the noted decline in poverty and acknowledgement of the programmes put in place by the government targeting the very poor.

This could be explained by the fact that respondents were aware that poverty is more than the lack of income and resources. A larger proportion of males (57 percent) than females (47 percent) agreed that poverty is real in our country and is caused by multiple factors.

The proportion of respondents that were in agreement on poverty reality in our country rose across the age groups from 46 percent for those aged 15-24 and 58 percent for those aged 45 to 54 before declining to about 56 percent for those aged 55 to 64 and 65 and above stood at 55.3 percent and 55.6 percent respectively. The role of one's education in influencing the perceptions on poverty did not seem to follow a specific pattern across the education groups. A proportion of 62 percent of those with primary education and 61 percent of those with university education strongly agreed that poverty is real and is caused by multiple factors. The proportions for the individuals with secondary and technical education were 44 percent and 49 percent respectively. Individuals without any form of employment and those in private formal employment tended to have lower proportions of individuals agreeing that poverty is real in our country.

The proportions of those in agreement across regions ranged from 44 percent for individuals in Central region to 63 percent for individuals in Nyanza region. The proportions tended to be higher for regions that are known to have relatively higher poverty rates including Western, Rift Valley and North Eastern regions with proportions of 60 percent, 56 percent and 54 percent respectively. Overall, 71 percent of the respondents agreed that their respective counties had programmes targeting the poor (Table 3-7). The respective proportions of males and females that agreed were 69 percent and 76 percent respectively.

Across the age groups, the proportions that agreed that their counties had programmes targeting the poor were lowest for individuals aged 65 and above and those aged 35 to 44, at 61 percent and 69 percent respectively. The proportions were highest for those aged 15 to 24 at 76 percent. Across the education categories, 66 percent of individuals with technical education agreed that their counties had programmes targeting the poor relative to 82 percent of individuals with primary education.

Respondents in employment and those without any form of employment had the same proportion of respondents (71 percent and 72 percent) respectively in agreeing that the country has programmes targeting the poor. However, among the employed, respondents in the private formal sector and those in private informal sector had respective proportions of 63 percent and 66 percent agreeing, which was lower than the proportion of those employed in the public sector (73 percent) who were in agreement.

With respect to the regions, the proportion of the respondents who agreed that their respective regions had programmes targeting the poor was least for Nyanza region at 63 percent and highest for Western and Nairobi regions at 82 percent each.

3.3.2 Zero Hunger (Goal 2)

Sustainable Development Goal 2 targets an end to hunger, achieve food security, improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. Achieving this goal requires better access to food and widespread promotion of sustainable agriculture. Sustainable agriculture entails improving productivity and incomes of small-scale farmers by promoting equal access to land, technology, and markets, sustainable food production systems and resilient agricultural practices. It also requires investments through international cooperation to bolster the productive capacity of agriculture in developing countries.

At the global level, 1 in 9 people are undernourished and most of these people live in developing countries. Poor nutrition causes nearly half (45 percent) of the 3.1 million deaths in children under five each year.

In Kenya, 33 percent of under 5 children experience deprivation in nutrition (KNBS, 2016). These statistics are in stark contrast with the fact that Agriculture is the single largest employer in Kenya, providing livelihoods for more than 80 percent of the population.

The country has been facing severe food insecurity mostly due to poor food management and storage following glut. Official estimates show that over 10 million people are food insecure, with most of them living on food relief (KNBS, 2018). Households are also incurring huge food expenditures due to high food prices. The food insecurity problems are attributed to several factors, including the effects of climate change, evidenced by the frequent droughts in most parts of the country. Other factors are: high costs of domestic food production due to high costs of inputs especially fertilizer, rising and high global food prices, and low purchasing power of large proportions of the population due to high levels of poverty.

According to the survey, only 44 percent of the respondents agreed that their respective counties had put in place mechanisms to ensure access by all people to safe, nutritious and sufficient food whereas 50 percent disagreed. The rest, 6 percent did not know whether this was the case (Table 3-8). The relatively high levels of disagreement could be indicative of the relatively large number of households experiencing food shortages across the counties. The proportion of males and females, 44 percent and 43 percent respectively, agreed that their respective counties had put in place mechanisms to ensure access by all people, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food. A larger proportion of males and females 50 percent and 52 percent respectively disagreed, perhaps suggesting the need to do much more in ending hunger.

The proportion who agreed was 56 percent for those aged 15 to 24, 41 percent for those aged 35 to 44 and 45 percent for those aged 65 and above on mechanisms to ensure access by all people, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round. With respect to education levels, the proportion of individuals that agreed declined consistently from 51 percent for those with primary education to 43 percent for those with technical and university education.

Table 3-8: Knowledge about Zero Hunger Interventions

		My county has put in place mechanisms to ensure access by all people, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round			Increasing agricultural productivity and incomes of small scale food producers is important for sustainable food security		
		Agree	Disagree	DK	Agree	Disagree	DK
		%	%	%	%	%	%
		44	50	6	93	6	1
	Male	44.3	49.8	5.9	93.5	5.5	1.0
	Female	43.2	51.7	5.2	93.2	6.2	.6
	15-24	55.8	39.4	4.8	93.4	4.7	1.9
	25-34	46.2	47.7	6.1	93.8	5.5	.7
	35-44	40.6	53.6	5.8	94.2	5.4	.5
	45-54	43.3	51.3	5.4	93.3	5.8	.9
	55-64	44.3	51.2	4.5	92.6	6.7	.7
	65+	44.6	46.7	8.7	91.0	5.6	3.4
Level of Education	Primary	50.5	39.6	9.9	91.5	7.4	1.1

Level of Education	Secondary	46.0	48.2	5.8		88.7	9.9	1.4
	Technical College	42.7	50.9	6.4		93.1	5.7	1.2
	University	43.1	51.9	5.0		95.7	3.9	.4
Employment by sector	Yes	44.4	49.8	5.8		95.1	4.4	.5
	No	42.9	51.4	5.7		90.1	8.5	1.5
sector of employment	Public	44.7	50.0	5.3		95.1	4.5	.4
	Private Formal	46.5	49.2	4.3		93.4	6.6	.0
	Private Informal	32.7	58.4	8.8		92.9	5.4	1.8
Region	Coast	39.7	52.0	8.3		89.1	9.7	1.2
	Eastern	47.6	48.1	4.2		93.4	5.9	.8
	North Eastern	40.9	52.3	6.8		88.2	11.8	.0
	Central	38.0	54.5	7.4		95.8	3.4	.8
	Rift Valley	43.5	51.2	5.3		93.7	5.4	.9
	Western	53.6	41.8	4.6		95.0	4.3	.7
	Nyanza	40.1	54.0	5.9		94.2	5.2	.6
	Nairobi	44.8	51.7	3.4		96.6	.0	3.4

Source: Assessment of SDG Awareness Survey: Note: DK represents don't know

A lower proportion of individuals out of employment relative to those in employment agreed that their respective counties have put in place adequate mechanisms to ensure adequate food. Among those in employment, a lower proportion of those in the informal sector (33 percent) were in agreement relative to those in the public sector (45 percent) or the private formal sector (47 percent).

There were also regional variations with the central region of Kenya having the least proportion of individuals that agreed that their respective counties had put in place mechanisms to ensure access by all people to safe, nutritious and sufficient food. Western region of the country had the highest proportion of 54 percent for those agreeing that there were adequate intervention mechanisms.

Most respondents (93 percent) agreed that increasing agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers is important for sustainable food security. However, 6 percent disagreed. Similar proportions of males and females (about 93 percent) agreed that increasing agricultural productivity is an important aspect. The proportions did not vary widely with age of the respondents ranging from 91 percent for those aged 65 and above to 94 percent for those aged between 25 to 34 and 35 to 44. Respondents with secondary education had the lowest proportion of those who agreed (89 percent) while those with university education had the highest proportion (96 percent) in agreement.

The proportions in agreement were higher for the employed relative to that not in employment at 95 percent and 90 percent respectively. Among those in employment, those employed in the public sector had the largest proportion (95 percent) agreeing that increases in agricultural productivity would be important for sustainable food security. This compares to 93 percent for the private formal and informal employees. Regionally, the lowest proportion was for North Eastern region at 88 percent while the highest proportion was for Nairobi region at 97 percent.

3.2.3 Good health and Wellbeing (Goal 3)

This goal aims to ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages. Significant strides have been made in increasing life expectancy and reducing some of the common burdens of disease associated with child and maternal mortality globally and in Kenya.

Besides, major progress has been made on increasing access to clean water and sanitation, reducing malaria, tuberculosis, polio and the spread of HIV/AIDS. However, more effort is required to fully eradicate a wide range of diseases and address many different persistent and emerging health issues and the achievement of Universal Health Coverage (UHC) in the country. The government has prioritized the implementation of this goal for the period 2018-2022 through the 'Big Four Agenda'.

About 85 percent of the respondents agree that enhancing universal access to quality healthcare is on track – even as the government implements the “Big Four” Agenda that includes Universal Health Coverage. In addition, 93 percent agreed that recruitment, training and retention of Human Resources for Health (HRH) would improve health service delivery in the country (Table 3-9). The sector has been experiencing frequent and long industrial actions by health workers’ unions, which has hampered service delivery.

A larger proportion of males (86 percent) than females (83 percent) agreed that enhancing universal access to quality essential health and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicine and vaccines for all was a step in the right direction. The levels of agreement were highest for those aged 25 to 34 (87 percent) and steadily declined across the older age groups to 78 percent for those aged 65 and above.

Table 3-9: Knowledge of interventions on Good Health and Wellbeing

Overall		Enhancing universal access to quality essential healthcare services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all are steps in the right direction			By substantially recruiting, developing, training and retaining health work force at all levels of health care this will serve to improve provision of health services		
		Agree	Disagree	DK	Agree	Disagree	DK
		%	%	%	%	%	%
Sex of the Respondent	Male	85	12	3	93	6	1
	Female	85.9	11.5	2.6	93.9	5.0	1.1
Age cohorts	15-24	82.8	14.6	2.6	92.2	6.5	1.3
	25-34	82.4	15.7	1.9	90.6	9.4	0.0
	35-44	87.1	10.3	2.6	93.9	5.1	1.1
	45-54	86.3	12.5	1.2	93.4	5.1	1.5
	55-64	84.8	12.6	2.6	92.9	5.9	1.2
	65+	81.3	14.2	4.5	94.5	4.8	0.7
Level of Education	Primary	78.4	14.8	6.8	93.3	5.6	1.1
	Secondary	62.9	26.8	10.3	81.8	12.1	6.1
	Technical College	76.0	18.3	5.7	91.1	7.3	1.6
Status of Employment	University	83.0	14.2	2.8	93.7	5.3	1.0
	Yes	91.8	7.7	0.5	95.3	4.1	0.6
	No	89.1	9.6	1.3	94.9	4.3	0.7
Sector of employment	Public	76.9	18.0	5.1	90.4	7.8	1.8
	Private Formal	90.3	8.7	1.0	95.5	3.8	0.6

Region		78.5	18.2	3.3	87.4	10.9	1.6
		85.1	14.0	0.9	92.1	7.9	0.0
	Coast	76.8	16.3	6.9	90.7	7.7	1.6
	Eastern	84.1	13.6	2.3	93.3	5.5	1.3
	North Eastern	75.9	21.8	2.3	92.0	4.6	3.4
	Central	92.4	7.2	0.4	96.3	3.3	0.4
	Rift Valley	84.6	12.5	2.8	93.1	6.1	0.8
	Western	86.6	11.5	2.0	93.8	4.6	1.6
	Nyanza	87.2	11.0	1.8	93.5	5.6	0.9
	Nairobi	96.6	3.4	0.0	93.1	6.9	0.0

Source: Assessment of SDG Awareness Survey, Note: DK represents don't know

With respect to whether enhancing universal access is on the right track, those in employment had relatively larger proportions that agreed, at 89 percent relative to 77 percent for those not in any form of employment. A proportion of 90 percent of public sector employees were in agreement relative to 79 percent and 85 percent for private formal and private informal employees respectively.

Regionally, proportions of those in agreement that enhancing universal access to quality health care services is on the right track varied from 76 percent for North Eastern region to 97 percent for Nairobi region. Generally, regions that are known to be better off with respect to health infrastructure seemed to have higher levels of agreement (Table 3-9). Moreover, 91 percent of the respondents in the Coastal region agreed that more health staff would improve provision of health services. This is compared to 96 percent for respondents in the central region of Kenya.

It is important to note that the proportion of people who agreed with the statement on universal access to quality essential health services was higher in each of the four UHC pilot counties than the overall rate of agreement. The proportions were 89 percent for Isiolo and Kisumu and 90 percent for Machakos and Nyeri counties against 85 percent for the whole sample.

There were also significant proportions of respondents at 12% who thought that enhancing universal access to affordable healthcare service was not a step in the right direction. In some few cases, respondents did not know anything about the initiative and its objectives. Twenty one (21) percent of respondents with secondary school education in Isiolo County disagreed, and a higher proportion of women disagreed when compared to men. The same trend is repeated for Machakos (Table 3-10). However, in Nyeri and Kisumu, more females than males indicated that enhancing universal access to affordable healthcare services was not a step in the right direction. This is indicative of the effectiveness of UHC campaigns in the pilot counties, and the groups that should be targeted for future agenda on the same.

Table 3-10: Access to Quality Essential Health Care Services

UHC Pilot County	Agreed (%)	Disagreed (%)	Did not know (%)
Isiolo	89	8	3
Machakos	90	8	2
Nyeri	90	7.5	2.5
Kisumu	89	8	8

The second issue that was examined under this goal was the effectiveness of substantially recruiting,

developing, training and retaining health work force at all levels of health care with the aim of improving provision of health services. Again, the proportion of respondents who agreed that this strategy is effective was higher in all the UHC pilot counties with the exception of Isiolo. While the overall proportion agreeing was 93 percent in the overall sample, the same was 91 percent, 95 percent, 95 percent and 97 percent for Isiolo, Nyeri, Kisumu and Machakos counties respectively.

However, there was a small proportion of respondents in Isiolo (3 per cent); Machakos (2 percent) and Kisumu (1 percent) who did not know about the government initiative of improving health care through staff development. These results suggest greater awareness of government's initiative to improve healthcare services in the UHC pilot counties.

Health Sector Financing

Enhancing universal access to quality essential health care services and affordable medicines and vaccines for all are steps in the right direction.

Assessment of SDG Awareness Survey, 2019

By substantially recruiting, developing, training and retaining health work force at all levels of health care, this will serve to improve provision of health services.

Table 3-11: Health Work Force at all Levels of Health Care

Health Human Resource Pilot County	Agreed (%)	Disagreed (%)	Did not know (%)
Isiolo	91	6	3
Machakos	97	2	2
Nyeri	95	5	0
Kisumu	95	4	1

Assessment of SDG Awareness Survey, 2019

3.2.4 Quality Education (Goal 4)

Achieving inclusive and quality education and promoting life-long opportunities for all is a critical goal to the attainment of sustainable development. This goal aims at ensuring that all girls and boys are completing primary and secondary education by 2030, consistent with free primary education and subsidized day secondary education programmes.

Sustainable Development Goal 4 forms part of the unfinished business that was carried over from the previous development framework, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). One of the reasons for the carryover was because most developing countries especially in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) did not attain full net enrolment rate for Universal Primary Education. Another reason was the quality issues that arose from the mass recruitments that followed national strategies to attain higher enrolment rates.

In addition, due to the progress made across the world with MDGs, it was agreed at the global level that universal education should be expanded to include both primary and secondary education. The goal forms part of the critical enablers to facilitate the achievement of all other SDGs in the 2030 Agenda framework. The goal has 10 targets of which seven are expected outcomes and three are the means of achieving the targets.

Majority of respondents agreed that the country has prioritized investment in Early Childhood Development Education (ECDE), at 72 percent while 5 percent did not know. Those who disagreed were 22 percent. More males agreed with prioritization of ECDE than females at 73 and 71 percent respectively. Those of ages 25-34 agreed at a high of 75 percent while those aged 35-44 agreed least at 68 percent. Those with lowest level of education at primary level agreed at 84 percent while only 68 percent of those with university education agreed on country prioritization of ECDE. The unemployed also agreed more with a 10 percent difference from those in employment. Eighty-one percent of respondents agreed that the government has put in place mechanisms to support quality technical education. Central and Nairobi regions least agreed at 57 percent and 59 percent respectively, while North Eastern and Western agreed at 88 percent and 80 percent respectively.

Table 3-12: Knowledge on Education Interventions

		My County has prioritized investment in Early Childhood Development Education (ECDE) including infrastructure that is child and disability friendly			The government has put in place mechanisms to ensure that there is free primary education, making it affordable to educate our children			The government has put in place mechanisms to ensure that there is free tuition in secondary schools and this made it affordable to educate our children			The government interventions to support access to quality university education through higher education loans have improved access to higher education			The government has put in place mechanisms to support quality technical education in the County		
		Agree %	Disagree %	DK %	Agree %	Disagree %	DK %	Agree %	Disagree %	DK %	Agree %	Disagree %	DK %	Agree %	Disagree %	DK %
Overall		72	23	5	89	10	1	72	25	3	84	14	2	81	16	3
Sex	Male	73.1	22.0	4.9	89.4	10.0	.6	73.6	23.9	2.4	84.1	13.4	2.5	80.6	15.8	3.5
	Female	70.7	25.2	4.1	87.5	12.2	.3	68.9	28.4	2.8	83.5	14.9	1.7	82.5	15.1	2.4
Age Cohorts	15-24	74.0	21.0	5.0	92.2	7.8	.0	60.8	32.4	6.9	75.2	23.8	1.0	71.4	17.9	10.7
	25-34	75.2	19.5	5.3	86.5	12.5	1.0	68.3	29.2	2.5	83.3	14.8	1.9	81.6	15.9	2.5
	35-44	68.1	27.5	4.4	89.3	10.2	.5	71.8	25.6	2.7	82.8	13.5	3.6	80.0	17.0	3.0
	45-54	71.7	24.1	4.1	89.0	10.6	.4	77.8	20.6	1.6	87.0	11.4	1.6	83.9	14.1	2.0
	55-64	75.5	20.2	4.3	89.6	10.4	.0	74.0	23.4	2.6	84.1	14.1	1.8	82.6	13.8	3.6
	65+	77.9	15.1	7.0	90.9	8.0	1.1	70.1	28.7	1.1	87.4	11.5	1.1	75.9	19.0	5.1
Education Level	Primary	84.3	13.5	2.2	89.0	9.9	1.1	72.8	23.9	3.3	76.1	17.0	6.8	80.0	11.3	8.8
	Secondary	78.0	18.7	3.3	87.1	12.0	.8	64.6	33.1	2.3	83.3	13.2	3.5	80.7	15.8	3.5
	Technical College	74.2	22.5	3.3	89.0	10.8	.2	72.2	23.9	3.9	84.0	13.7	2.3	80.1	16.7	3.2
	University	68.5	25.4	6.1	89.6	10.0	.4	75.4	22.6	2.0	85.0	13.7	1.3	82.1	15.3	2.6
Employment Status	Yes	69.6	25.2	5.2	89.8	9.7	.5	75.4	22.3	2.3	85.2	13.2	1.5	82.2	15.4	2.4
	No	77.9	18.4	3.7	86.8	12.6	.5	65.8	31.2	3.0	81.5	14.8	3.7	79.0	16.1	4.9
Sector of Employment	Public	69.7	25.3	5.0	90.8	8.9	.3	77.6	20.6	1.8	85.0	13.8	1.2	84.2	13.9	1.9
	Private Formal	69.9	23.3	6.8	82.3	17.1	.6	66.1	31.6	2.3	81.5	15.6	2.9	70.6	24.8	4.6
	Private Informal	60.0	35.5	4.5	86.5	12.6	.9	64.2	30.3	5.5	80.2	16.2	3.6	70.7	24.2	5.1
	Coast	74.2	20.2	5.6	85.9	13.7	.4	61.2	34.5	4.3	81.1	15.5	3.4	82.0	14.6	3.4
	Eastern	76.9	18.2	4.9	90.9	8.3	.8	67.7	29.7	2.6	83.7	13.5	2.8	81.1	16.2	2.7
	North Eastern	88.1	9.5	2.4	83.5	12.9	3.5	67.1	29.4	3.5	76.2	21.4	2.4	79.2	16.9	3.9
	Central	57.0	36.5	6.5	89.2	10.4	.4	70.8	25.7	3.5	81.7	15.7	2.6	78.0	17.7	4.3
	Rift Valley	74.6	22.5	2.9	88.8	11.0	.2	75.7	23.0	1.3	85.0	12.5	2.4	80.1	16.4	3.4
	Western	80.4	16.5	3.1	87.2	12.8	.0	79.2	18.3	2.4	86.9	12.0	1.0	85.6	12.8	1.6
	Nyanza	62.5	30.5	7.0	90.2	9.2	.6	75.4	22.1	2.5	85.0	13.8	1.3	80.8	15.5	3.8
	Nairobi	58.6	31.0	10.3	96.4	3.6	.0	65.5	31.0	3.4	77.8	22.2	.0	91.3	8.7	.0

Source: Assessment of SDG Awareness Survey, Note: DK represents don't know

Most respondents (89 percent) agreed that the government has put in place mechanisms to ensure there is free primary education, which has made it affordable to educate children. More males than females agreed at 89 percent and 88 percent respectively. Those aged 15-24 agreed the highest at 92 percent and they form part of the beneficiary group. They were closely followed by those aged 35-44 who are likely to have their children as beneficiaries. Those with University and primary level education agreed the most at 90 and 89 percent respectively on mechanism for free primary education being in place. The employed agreed more at 90 percent compared to the unemployed at 87 percent. Those in the public sector agreed at 91 percent while 17 percent of the ones in the private Sector disagreed that adequate mechanisms have been put in place. At the regional level, more than 83 percent of respondents agreed that mechanisms have been put in place with Nairobi region being highest at 96 percent and North Eastern region having the lowest at 84 percent. This means that those regions with high poverty levels are still facing challenges in ensuring access to primary education for their children.

On mechanisms put in place to ensure there is free tuition in secondary schools that has made it affordable to educate children, an average of 72 percent of the respondents agreed. Analysis by gender indicates that 28 percent of females disagreed compared to 24 percent for males depicting a substantial level of displeasure. Those aged between 15-24 least agreed at 61 percent while those aged between 45-54 percent mostly agreed at 78 percent.

This age cohort is the one with children in secondary school who are benefiting from free tuition. Respondents with secondary education level least agreed at 65 percent in comparison with university graduates who agreed at 75 percent. About 75 percent of those in employment agreed while the unemployed respondents agreed at 66 percent, showing over ten percent disparity in agreement. Respondents in the informal sector least agreed at 64 percent and an average of 28 percent of all respondents whether employed or unemployed disagreed that adequate mechanisms have been put in place to ensure free tuition in secondary schools. The Coast region least agreed with the mechanisms employed at 61 percent compared to Western region where 79 percent agreed. On these indicators, more strategies need to be put in place to educate the public on the mechanisms employed.

Majority of the respondents at 84 percent of all respondents agreed that the country had put in place interventions to support access to quality university education through higher education loans. Those aged 15-24 least agreed at 75 percent while those above 65 years agreed the most at 87 percent. It is interesting to note that the age bracket (15-24) likely to benefit from higher education loans do not agree that loans support access to quality university education. This could be an indication that most of the intended beneficiaries have not been able to access the credit from HELB.

Respondents with primary level education agreed at 76 percent compared to those with university education at 85 percent. Those employed at 85 percent agreed compared to 82 percent of those not employed that the government intervention on higher education loans has improved access to higher education. Those in the informal sector least agree on the interventions deployed as opposed to those employed in the public sector at 85 percent. Respondents from the North Eastern region least agree at 76 percent compared to those from Western region who agree at 87 percent. This could be an indication that HELB is not accessible in some regions.

Most of the respondents at 82 percent agreed that the government has put in place mechanisms to support quality technical education in the country. Those aged 15-24 agreed at 71 percent compared to those of ages 45-54 at 84 percent. It is interesting to note that most of the youths who are expected to be impacted on by these initiatives disagreed that government has put in place such mechanisms. Respondents at all levels of education had a proportion greater than 80 percent agreeing that mechanisms are being put in place. This is attributed to governments effort to promote technical education in the country.

Those employed agreed at 82 percent compared to the unemployed at 79 percent. Those in the public sector agreed most at 84 percent while those in private formal employment only agreed at 71 percent. At the regional level Nairobi most agreed at 91 percent compared to Central and North Eastern at 78 percent and 79 percent respectively.

In conclusion, the government mechanisms supporting ECDE and free tuition in secondary schools performed lowest at 72 percent. There is need to interrogate further why the public has less assurance in this intervention. An empirical study may assist to establish any gaps that may arise and thus prescribe sufficient policy interventions to remedy the current perceptions.

3.2.5 Gender Equality (Goal 5)

Gender equality is achieved when there is absence of any form of discrimination against any gender, and all men, women, boys and girls have equal opportunities and access to, inter alia, health, education, employment opportunities, and participation in economic activities and political representation. The gender equality goal was carried over from the MDGs and is founded on the fact that ending all forms of discrimination against women and girls is a basic human right. It is generally accepted that to achieve sustainable development, no one should be left behind. Besides ensuring girls are given equal opportunity in education to achieve development in all fronts, the boy child should not be neglected. Women must also seize the opportunity to participate in decision making at all levels, and the leadership must be committed to ensuring all forms of gender discrimination are eliminated at all levels.

Table 3-13: knowledge on Gender Equality Interventions

		The leadership in my county is very committed to eliminating all forms of gender discrimination, violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres			My county government offers women equal opportunity to fully and effectively participate at all levels of decision making in political, economic and public life			My county has put in place initiatives to support the boy child		
		Agree %	Disagree %	DK %	Agree %	Disagree %	DK %	Agree %	Disagree %	DK %
Overall		65	31	4	64	33	3	25	62	13
Sex of the Respondent	Male	65.6	29.5	4.9	65.3	30.8	3.9	24.4	64.5	11.2
	Female	62.3	35.3	2.3	59.4	38.0	2.6	27.4	56.0	16.6
Age cohorts	15-24	68.9	30.1	1.0	67.6	31.4	1.0	25.0	54.2	20.8
	25-34	67.7	27.7	4.6	65.3	29.5	5.2	24.1	61.9	14.0
	35-44	64.9	31.0	4.1	64.8	32.4	2.9	26.7	61.5	11.8
	45-54	61.6	33.6	4.7	60.5	36.1	3.4	23.8	65.5	10.7
	55-64	62.0	35.1	2.9	61.7	35.7	2.5	27.1	60.7	12.2
	65+	64.0	31.4	4.7	63.2	32.2	4.6	24.7	57.6	17.6
Level of Education	Primary	65.9	29.5	4.5	70.0	27.8	2.2	32.5	51.9	15.6
	Secondary	64.8	31.3	4.0	63.0	32.6	4.4	26.2	59.1	14.7
	Technical College	65.6	30.5	3.9	61.5	35.2	3.3	26.3	57.7	16.0
	University	64.0	31.7	4.3	64.1	32.6	3.2	23.9	65.7	10.4
Employment Status	Yes	64.7	31.1	4.2	63.8	32.8	3.4	24.8	63.2	12.0
	No	64.4	31.5	4.1	63.1	33.3	3.6	26.0	59.6	14.5
Sector of employment?	Public	65.8	29.9	4.3	64.2	32.7	3.1	25.2	63.5	11.3
	Private Formal	59.8	36.8	3.4	58.3	38.3	3.4	27.0	62.0	11.0
	Private Informal	62.2	35.1	2.7	64.3	32.1	3.6	19.0	61.9	19.0

		The leadership in my county is very committed to eliminating all forms of gender discrimination, violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres			My county government offers women equal opportunity to fully and effectively participate at all levels of decision making in political, economic and public life			My county has put in place initiatives to support the boy child		
		Agree	Disagree	DK	Agree	Disagree	DK	Agree	Disagree	DK
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Region	Coast	60.8	36.2	3.0	61.6	33.6	4.7	25.6	60.5	14.0
	Eastern	67.5	27.7	4.7	68.3	28.3	3.4	25.8	61.3	12.9
	North Eastern	60.0	38.8	1.2	51.8	45.9	2.4	36.3	58.8	5.0
	Central	60.7	32.8	6.6	61.8	34.7	3.6	22.4	65.3	12.3
	Rift Valley	67.4	29.0	3.6	63.0	33.4	3.6	25.3	61.9	12.9
	Western	68.6	27.2	4.1	71.4	26.6	2.1	28.0	59.1	12.9
	Nyanza	59.6	36.3	4.0	58.4	38.5	3.1	21.8	64.0	14.2
	Nairobi	57.1	35.7	7.1	50.0	35.7	14.3	18.5	74.1	7.4

Source: Assessment of SDG Awareness Survey, Note: DK represents don't know

A good proportion of the respondents (65 percent) agreed that the county governments are committed to eliminating all forms of gender discrimination and violence for all women and girls in the public and private spheres. However, 35 percent did not agree while 4 percent said they did not know about such a commitment. The high proportion of those who did not agree at 35 percent indicates that all forms of gender discrimination still exists. A larger proportion of the females (35 percent) compared to males (30 percent) disagreed. Most of the youths age cohort 15-24 had a larger proportion (69 percent) who agreed while (1 percent) did not know. Those aged 44-54 and those above 65 years were least aware. Proportion of those that disagreed increased with age from 25 to 54. Of those who are employed, 65 percent agreed and particularly the public sector employees (66 percent). The private informal employees had a smaller proportion (3 percent) of those that did not know. Regionally, Western had the largest number of those who agreed at 69 percent while Nairobi had the least at 19 percent and highest proportion that disagreed at 74 percent compared to North Eastern at 1 percent.

On whether the county government offers women equal opportunity to fully and effectively participate at all levels of decision making in political, economic and public life, 64 percent agreed against 33 percent that disagreed, with 4 percent indicating that they did not know. Fewer females agreed (59 percent) while 38 percent disagreed, and 3 percent were not aware. The youngest age cohort 15-24 had a larger proportion of 69 percent agreeing. Seventy percent of those with primary education agreed that their county offers women an equal opportunity to participate at all levels. Regionally, Western region has the largest percentage (71) of those who agreed and the lowest proportion that did not know (27 percent). Eastern region follows in the proportion of those that agreed at 68 percent. Nairobi region had the least of those agreeing at 50 percent and highest number of those that do not know at 14 percent. The high proportion of those who did not know across the various respondents indicate that more effort is needed to address the gender gap.

Regarding to whether the county has put in place initiatives to support the boy child, about 56 percent females against 24 percent of males agreed that the government has put in place initiatives to support the boy child. Majority of the respondents across the age cohorts, levels of education, employment status and regions were of the view that the government has put initiatives to support the boy child. The proportion that disagreed increased with age up to 64 years.

A larger proportion of the employed (63 percent) disagreed compared to the unemployed (59 percent), with 64 percent of individuals employed in the public sector disagreeing. A larger proportion of those with university education (66 percent) disagreed compared to lower proportions of 52 percent for primary, 59 percent for secondary and 58 percent for technical college.

This means that more of those with university education did not agree that the county government has initiatives to support the boy child. Nairobi had the least proportion that agreed at 19 percent, highest proportion disagreeing at 74 percent compared to North Eastern and Western that had the lowest proportion disagreeing at 59 percent. North Eastern was the most informed at 5 percent. The high proportion of those who disagreed across the various categories of respondents implied that the government should put in place initiatives to support the boy child.

3.2.6 Water and Sanitation (Goal 6)

Sustainable Development Goal 6 seeks to achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all, improve water quality, increase water use efficiency and protect and restore water related eco-systems by 2030. This is very important to supporting human lives and their economic activities. Homes, cities, industries and food production are all pegged on the availability and sustainable use of water. The goal is modeled around eight targets that are used to track its implementation.

Table 3-14: Knowledge on Water and Sanitation Interventions

		The national government has enhanced water resource management for underserved communities in the county			The county government supports access to quality water and basic sanitation		
		Agree %	Disagree %	DK %	Agree %	Disagree %	DK %
Overall		48	47	5	61	36	3
Sex of the Respondent	Male	47.5	48.3	4.3	61.2	36.4	2.4
	Female	49.3	44.1	6.6	59.9	36.9	3.2
Age Cohorts	15-24	58.4	36.6	5.0	66.7	31.3	2.0
	25-34	47.4	46.4	6.2	64.9	33.7	1.4
	35-44	45.3	50.8	3.9	56.2	40.7	3.1
	45-54	50.1	46.8	3.1	63.0	34.9	2.0
	55-64	46.5	45.8	7.7	59.0	36.6	4.5
	65+	48.9	42.0	9.1	56.3	39.1	4.6
Level of Education	Primary	62.9	32.6	4.5	63.9	34.9	1.2
	Secondary	47.2	47.4	5.5	53.9	42.5	3.7
	Technical College	48.6	45.2	6.2	60.3	36.6	3.2
	University	47.1	48.8	4.1	63.5	34.5	2.0
Employment Status	Yes	48.2	47.4	4.4	61.9	35.7	2.4
	No	47.7	46.2	6.1	58.6	38.4	3.0
Sector of Employment	Public	47.9	47.9	4.3	62.9	34.8	2.4
	Private Formal	47.4	46.3	6.3	58.9	37.5	3.6
	Private Informal	38.7	56.8	4.5	47.3	48.2	4.5

		The national government has enhanced water resource management for underserved communities in the county			The county government supports access to quality water and basic sanitation		
		Agree	Disagree	DK	Agree	Disagree	DK
		%	%	%	%	%	%
Region	Coast	41.4	53.0	5.6	52.3	45.0	2.7
	Eastern	56.0	39.5	4.5	68.9	29.2	1.9
	North Eastern	52.4	45.2	2.4	59.8	39.0	1.2
	Central	54.6	41.9	3.5	59.6	38.1	2.2
	Rift Valley	46.4	48.0	5.6	58.1	37.7	4.2
	Western	47.9	47.2	4.9	69.6	27.9	2.5
	Nyanza	41.5	52.8	5.7	56.3	42.8	1.0
	Nairobi	39.3	57.1	3.6	51.9	44.4	3.7

Source: Assessment of SDG awareness survey, Note: DK represents don't know

Overall, 48 percent were of the view that the national government has enhanced water resources management for underserved communities in the counties while 52 percent disagreed (Table 3-14). More males than females disagreed at 48 percent and 44 percent respectively. About 50 percent of those in the age bracket 45-54 agreed that the government has enhanced the resource management for the underserved communities while 51 percent of those aged 35-44 disagreed. This disparity is also evident by the fact that 63 percent of those respondents with primary education level supported the present management compared to those with university education at 47 percent. Those employed agreed at 48 percent compared to 48 percent unemployed. Nairobi region least agreed at 39 percent with Eastern agreeing at 56 percent. Only respondents from three regions namely Eastern, Central and North Eastern agreed at over 50 percent with the management of water resources in the counties. The other regions disagreed. This implies that the national government needs to escalate its efforts for water resource management for underserved communities in almost all the regions

Overall respondents who agreed that their county government supports access to quality water and basic sanitation were higher at 61 percent as opposed to about 36 percent who disagreed. Those of the age bracket 35-44 least agreed at 56 percent that the county government supported access to quality water and sanitation while those aged 15-24 agreed most at 67 percent. Those of primary school level at 64 percent were of the opinion that the government supports access to quality water and basic education while those of secondary level agreed least at 54 percent. The respondents in the public sector agreed at about 63 percent compared to 59 percent in the private formal sector at 59 percent. Those working in the informal sector disagreed at 48 percent with the level of support to access quality water and sanitation. From the analysis it is clear that government support towards access to quality water and basic sanitation is an intervention that needs to be closely examined.

3.2.7 Affordable and Clean Energy (Goal 7)

Availing affordable and clean energy is important for improving living standards, and has direct implications on other goals such as poverty reduction, good health and well-being, education, industrialization and gender equality. The respondents were presented with a proposition that the government is responsible for promoting access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern clean energy.

There was a significant proportion of the respondents that agreed (82 percent) that the government has the responsibility to promote access to affordable reliable and sustainable modern clean energy.

A larger proportion (83 percent) of males were aware that the Government is responsible for promoting access to affordable, reliable and modern and clean energy compared to females (79 percent). Respondents in the age bracket of 65 and above were also in agreement at (86 percent) followed by those in the 25-34 and 35-44 age cohorts at 83 percent for each category.

Tendency to agree with the proposition followed advancement in education. Those with university education had the highest proportion (83 percent) agreeing while those with primary education had 73.6 percent. This could be explained by the fact that more educated respondents have greater access to information and knowledge on energy.

The analysis also shows that more employed respondents (84 percent) had the view that it was the government's responsibility to ensure access to modern and clean energy, compared to those who were unemployed (78 percent). This could be explained by the fact that the employed are more knowledgeable since they probably interact with policy makers in the energy sector more than the unemployed.

The private formal sector was seen to agree at 86.6 percent, that the government is responsible for ensuring access to affordable reliable, sustainable and modern and clean energy closely followed by those working in private informal and public sectors at 86.2 percent and 83 percent, respectively. Seventy eight (78) percent of the unemployed respondents were in agreement with the fact that the government should provide access to clean and affordable energy.

On the other hand, 17 percent, 15.3 percent, 11.6 percent and 11 percent of the unemployed, public, private formal and private informal respondents, respectively disagreed with the statement. While more analysis is required to firmly understand this difference in levels of disagreement, campaigns by institutions responsible for delivering clean energy should target the less educated and those working in the informal sector. Knowledge on affordable and clean energy is shown in Table 3-15 below.

Table 3-15: Knowledge on Affordable and Clean Energy Initiatives

		Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern clean energy is the responsibility of the government			The ban on charcoal burning aims at improving the ecosystem of the county and protecting the environment			The 'Mwananchi gas project' aims at promoting the use of clean energy sources to protect the health of Kenyans while protecting the environment from degradation			The 'Last Mile project by the government is aimed at facilitating affordable connection of households to the national network grid		
		Agree	Disagree	DK	Agree	Disagree	DK	Agree	Disagree	DK	Agree	Disagree	DK
Overall		82	15	3	89	10	1	76	13	11	80	11	9
Sex	Male	82.9	14.3	2.8	89.6	9.1	1.3	76.3	12.3	11.4	83.8	9.7	6.5
	Female	78.8	17.9	3.2	87.5	10.7	1.9	75.6	13.9	10.5	72.1	15.0	12.9
Age Cohorts	15-24	77.5	20.6	2.0	83.8	13.1	3.0	65.7	21.6	12.7	68.3	24.8	6.9
	25-34	82.7	14.8	2.5	90.8	8.3	1.0	77.5	10.6	11.9	81.0	10.7	8.3
	35-44	82.5	14.6	2.9	88.7	10.2	1.1	74.2	14.9	10.9	79.6	12.8	7.6
	45-54	81.4	16.0	2.6	89.6	9.1	1.3	77.2	12.8	9.9	83.5	9.7	6.8
	55-64	78.5	17.2	4.4	87.2	10.2	2.6	80.8	9.6	9.6	79.9	9.3	10.8
	65+	86.4	9.1	4.5	86.4	10.2	3.4	71.1	11.1	17.8	74.2	5.6	20.2
Education Level	Primary	73.6	17.2	9.2	73.3	22.1	4.7	65.9	19.8	14.3	68.1	15.4	16.5
	Secondary	78.3	17.0	4.7	82.6	14.7	2.7	71.4	14.9	13.7	71.2	13.7	15.0
	Technical College	82.9	13.4	3.7	90.4	7.9	1.7	78.1	12.2	9.7	79.7	11.1	9.2
	University	83.3	15.4	1.4	92.2	7.1	.6	78.0	11.6	10.4	85.4	10.0	4.6
Employment Status	Yes	83.6	14.4	2.0	91.4	7.5	1.0	77.8	11.9	10.3	84.5	9.7	5.8
	No	77.9	17.5	4.6	83.9	13.7	2.4	72.8	14.6	12.6	71.8	14.7	13.5

		Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern clean energy is the responsibility of the government			The ban on charcoal burning aims at improving the ecosystem of the county and protecting the environment			The 'Mwananchi gas project' aims at promoting the use of clean energy sources to protect the health of Kenyans while protecting the environment from degradation			The 'Last Mile project by the government is aimed at facilitating affordable connection of households to the national network grid		
		Agree	Disagree	DK	Agree	Disagree	DK	Agree	Disagree	DK	Agree	Disagree	DK
Sector of Employment	Public	83.0	15.3	1.7	92.2	6.8	1.0	78.9	11.6	9.5	85.9	9.3	4.7
	Private Formal	86.6	11.6	1.7	89.7	9.2	1.1	71.7	16.7	11.7	76.7	14.4	8.9
	Private Informal	86.2	11.0	2.8	90.0	7.3	2.7	66.7	9.9	23.4	68.8	8.3	22.9
Region	Coast	80.1	16.0	3.9	84.8	12.1	3.0	69.6	16.0	14.3	77.4	9.8	12.8
	Eastern	83.5	14.4	2.1	90.0	9.2	.8	76.1	13.8	10.1	76.4	13.6	10.0
	North Eastern	81.0	19.0	.0	82.1	16.7	1.2	62.4	24.7	12.9	57.3	34.1	8.5
	Central	81.6	15.4	3.1	84.7	12.7	2.6	73.6	10.8	15.6	83.8	8.3	7.9
	Rift Valley	81.1	15.3	3.6	90.3	9.0	.7	76.8	12.0	11.2	82.8	9.7	7.5
	Western	82.5	14.4	3.2	91.5	7.1	1.4	82.1	10.5	7.4	81.5	10.4	8.1
	Nyanza	81.0	16.5	2.5	91.5	6.6	1.9	79.4	10.7	9.8	83.9	9.9	6.2
Nairobi	85.2	14.8	.0	79.3	17.2	3.4	69.0	17.2	13.8	86.2	10.3	3.4	

Source: Assessment of SDG awareness survey 2019, Note: DK represents don't know

There was significant awareness that the ban imposed on charcoal burning aims at improving the ecosystem of the county and protecting the environment. Most of the male respondents (89.6 percent) agreed with this statement, while the females agreed at 87.5 percent. The proportion of females who disagreed (10.7 percent) was slightly higher than that of males (9.1 percent). Further, 1.3 percent of males and 1.9 percent of females were not aware of the ban and its effects and need sensitization on the same.

The age bracket of 25-34 at 90.8 percent highly consented with the statement that charcoal banning aims at improving the ecosystem of the country and protecting the environment followed by those in the 45-54 age bracket at 89.6 percent. Those in the age bracket of 15-24 were the most in disagreement at 13.1 percent. The proportion of those who did not know of the effects of the ban ranged from 1.0 percent for the age bracket 25-34 to 3.4 percent for the ages above 65.

On average, 76 percent of the respondents confirmed that they are aware that 'Mwananchi gas' project aims at promoting the use of clean energy sources to protect the health of Kenyans while protecting the environment from degradation. About 13 per cent disagreed while 11 per cent did not know about the project or what it is supposed to achieve. The largest proportion of those who either disagreed came from the young people within the age bracket of 15-24, while the largest proportion of those who do not know about the project and its benefits came from respondents above 65 years. North Eastern region had the highest number of respondents who disagreed with the statement at 19 percent. Public education about energy initiatives and their impacts on the environment need to focus on these special groups in their campaigns.

Kenya has invested heavily in connecting households to electricity through the 'Last Mile Connectivity' project. The aim of this project is to facilitate affordable connection of households to the national network grid. Eighty (80) percent of the respondents agreed with this statement, 11 percent disagreed while another 9 percent did not know of the project and its objectives. More females than males disagreed or did not know about the project, while the greatest proportion (25 per cent) of those who disagreed came from respondents aged 15-24.

It is also apparent to note that more respondents in the age bracket of 65 and above as well as those with primary level of education did not know about the project or its benefits. The young people may be users of energy but not owners of property, so they may be having little interest in seeking electricity connection information and options. The largest proportion of respondents who did not know about the electricity connectivity project and its intentions came from the Coast, Eastern and North Eastern Regions.

The government agencies responsible for different departments of energy need to reach out to specific categories of society with information regarding the projects they are undertaking, and the benefits of the same. This is because the ultimate choice of whether to purchase, install, connect or adopt clean technologies will be made by the public. Women and people with low educational level as well as Coast, Eastern and North Eastern regions need to be prioritized in such campaigns.

3.2.8 Economic Growth and Decent Work (Goal 8)

Sustainable economic growth calls for facilitations that allow people to obtain decent employment and income earning opportunities, without degrading the environment. About 44 percent of the respondents were not aware of an initiative called 'Fanikisha Initiative' in Kenya (Table 3-16). Slightly more male respondents (56.4 percent) than females (53.4 percent) were aware of the initiative, while slightly more females than males (46 percent versus 44 percent) were unaware of the initiative

Respondents from Central, Coast, North Eastern region accounted for the bigger proportions of those who were not aware of the employment-creation initiatives by the government. There were no significant differences in the awareness of employment initiatives across the various categories of respondents' employment status. Sensitization of such initiatives should therefore be a matter of priority and target working-age citizens, since people cannot take advantage of opportunities whose existence are not known. Another avenue of ensuring that people get decent work is through industrialization as it is key to promoting employment creation and absorbing excess labor from the agricultural sector. About 91 percent of the respondents confirm this. However, 8 percent of the respondents did not agree with this proposition while another 1 per cent were not aware.

Among those who disagreed, there was a higher representation from females, people between the age of 15-24 and basic (primary and secondary) education holders. More respondents from Nairobi, North Eastern, and Coast region also tended to disagree with this statement. The prospects of industrialization are largely well known, and advocacy on the same should target the few sub-groups who seem not to agree.

Majority of those who confirmed about the Youth Enterprise Development Fund as being part of the youth empowerment and employment initiative by the government were the employed (90.3 percent) while the unemployed were (84.5 percent). Among those that disagreed were males, the youth (15-34 years), and people with basic education. Regionally North Eastern, Nyanza, Western, Coast and Eastern had the highest number of respondents who disagreed. There is need to enlighten these groups on the Fund, its motives and target population given that the youth seemed to be more likely to disagree with the proposition.

Table 3-16: Knowledge on Decent Work and Economic Growth Initiatives

		I am aware of government and private sector engagements in promoting inclusive growth such as the 'Fanikisha Initiative'			Industrialization is key to promoting employment creation and absorbing excess labor from the agricultural sector			The youth enterprise development fund (YEDF) is part of the Kenya youth empowerment and employment initiative by the government		
		Agree	Disagree	DK	Agree	Disagree	DK	Agree	Disagree	DK
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Overall		55	21	24	91	8	1	88	10	2
Sex	Male	56.4	20.9	22.6	92.1	6.6	1.3	87.9	10.3	1.8
	Female	53.6	20.6	25.8	86.9	11.4	1.7	89.5	8.5	2.0
Age Cohorts	15-24	58.3	23.3	18.4	87.0	11.0	2.0	78.4	17.6	3.9
	25-34	54.5	21.3	24.2	91.8	6.4	1.8	86.9	11.2	1.9
	35-44	52.5	22.0	25.5	89.5	9.1	1.5	88.8	9.4	1.8
	45-54	59.1	18.7	22.2	91.1	8.3	.6	91.5	7.8	.7
	55-64	59.8	18.1	22.1	90.6	7.9	1.4	88.2	8.6	3.2
	65+	44.8	28.7	26.4	91.8	4.7	3.5	88.0	9.6	2.4
Level of Education	Primary	57.0	25.8	17.2	85.2	11.4	3.4	79.1	15.1	5.8
	Secondary	55.9	22.2	22.0	86.6	11.0	2.4	85.6	12.2	2.2
	Technical College	55.0	19.6	25.4	90.7	7.6	1.7	87.4	10.0	2.5
	University	55.4	20.5	24.1	92.7	6.7	.6	90.6	8.3	1.2
Employment Status	Yes	56.2	20.4	23.4	91.3	7.4	1.3	90.3	8.3	1.4
	No	54.1	22.0	23.9	88.9	9.4	1.7	84.5	12.7	2.8
Sector of Employment	Public	55.7	20.9	23.4	92.0	6.7	1.3	91.5	7.4	1.1
	Private Formal	57.8	21.1	21.1	89.4	10.0	.6	85.1	13.2	1.7
	Private Informal	54.5	25.0	20.5	89.8	9.3	.9	86.2	10.1	3.7
Region	Coast	50.2	19.2	30.6	88.9	8.9	2.2	84.2	10.5	5.3
	Eastern	55.5	18.1	26.4	90.7	7.7	1.6	87.7	10.4	1.9
	North Eastern	50.0	33.7	16.3	88.4	10.5	1.2	83.3	15.5	1.2
	Central	49.6	21.5	28.9	92.5	7.1	.4	89.3	8.2	2.6
	Rift Valley	55.2	21.7	23.1	89.2	9.4	1.4	90.8	8.0	1.2
	Western	66.4	18.3	15.3	93.0	5.2	1.7	88.0	10.6	1.4
	Nyanza	56.7	21.2	22.1	91.1	7.6	1.3	87.8	11.0	1.3
	Nairobi	44.8	27.6	27.6	88.9	11.1	.0	96.3	3.7	.0

Source: Assessment of SDG Awareness Survey, 2019, Note: DK represents don't know

3.2.9 Industry, innovation and infrastructure (Goal 9)

Industry, innovation and infrastructure are foundations or enablers for economic growth in Kenya. Investment in infrastructure and innovation is crucial for industrial growth and therefore economic growth and job creation. The government is committed to facilitating the growth of industry, innovation and infrastructure aimed at spurring economic growth and development. In this regard the government has initiated efforts to enhance the growth of SMEs through promoting agro-processing.

Seventy-three (73) percent of the respondents agreed that these efforts have been initiated, while 17 percent disagreed and another 10 percent did not know about any such initiatives (Table 3-17). A slightly larger proportion of female respondents (75 percent) compared to males (73 percent) agreed with the existence of such initiatives while the young respondents formed the largest proportion (85) of those that agreed with the statement among other age brackets.

The proportion of those agreeing tended to decrease with increase in age.

A similar trend was observed with respect to the respondents' level of education, with those possessing primary education forming the smallest proportion of those agreeing, while majority of those agreeing had university education. There was no major difference in the proportions of those that agreed based on employment status or sector. Among those who reported to don't know about the government's initiatives for enhancing SME growth in agro-processing were more primary education holders, and/or those working in private informal sector.

The role of mega projects like the SGR, modernization of the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport (JKIA), expansion of major roads and other mega infrastructure in supporting economic growth was highly appreciated. A majority of the respondents (92 percent) thought that these projects do support economic growth, 8 percent thought otherwise while another 3 percent did not know about such projects and or their role in supporting economic growth. Among those who agreed were more males than females (93 and 90 percent respectively), people above 65 years (80 percent); university educated respondents (94 percent), and those employed in the public sector (94 percent). It is important to note that the category of the unemployed and those with basic education formed larger proportions of those who either disagreed or did not know about the projects and their intentions.

The results of this survey show that respondents were largely unaware of government's efforts to foster innovations such as the iHubs. While 60 percent said they knew of such efforts, 40 percent were not aware with males and females having the same level of awareness. The proportion of respondents who reported to be aware of these efforts decreased with age ranging from 63 percent for those in the 15-24 age bracket to 35 percent for those above 65 years.

Those with primary education had the lowest level of knowledge of iHubs, while university-educated respondents formed the largest proportion of those confirming that they were aware of the iHubs. Among the categories of employment by sector, public servants accounted for the largest proportion of those who were aware while those in the private informal sector were the least knowledgeable of the existence of governments effort to foster innovations.

Table 3-17: Knowledge on Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure Initiatives

		The government has initiated efforts to enhance the growth of SMEs through promoting agro processing			The SGR, modernization of the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport (JKIA), expansion of major roads and other mega infrastructure are aimed at supporting economic growth			I am aware of efforts to foster innovations including through the iHubs		
		Agree	Disagree	DK	Agree	Disagree	DK	Agree	Disagree	DK
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Overall		73	17	10	92	5	3	60	15	25
Sex	Male	72.8	17.8	9.4	92.7	5.0	2.3	60.8	15.6	23.6
	Female	75.2	14.6	10.1	90.2	6.2	3.6	57.4	14.3	28.4
Age Cohorts	15-24	85.0	9.0	6.0	91.6	8.4	.0	62.6	20.9	16.5
	25-34	73.2	16.0	10.8	93.0	4.5	2.5	60.2	12.9	26.9
	35-44	72.8	18.1	9.1	91.1	6.2	2.8	61.6	16.4	22.0
	45-54	73.5	18.5	8.0	93.8	4.5	1.7	62.1	12.4	25.5
	55-64	74.0	15.6	10.4	92.0	4.4	3.6	57.2	19.1	23.7
	65+	66.7	15.5	17.9	80.0	11.8	8.2	35.0	18.8	46.3

		The government has initiated efforts to enhance the growth of SMEs through promoting agro processing			The SGR, modernization of the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport (JKIA), expansion of major roads and other mega infrastructure are aimed at supporting economic growth			I am aware of efforts to foster innovations including through the iHubs		
		Agree	Disagree	DK	Agree	Disagree	DK	Agree	Disagree	DK
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Level of Education	Primary	69.8	9.3	20.9	86.5	4.5	9.0	38.0	13.9	48.1
	Secondary	72.9	16.1	11.1	86.7	7.0	6.4	45.8	18.5	35.7
	Technical College	72.6	16.2	11.2	92.9	4.4	2.7	55.5	15.3	29.2
	University	74.5	18.0	7.5	94.2	5.2	.6	69.0	14.0	17.0
Employment Status	Yes	74.2	17.6	8.3	93.3	5.0	1.6	65.0	15.1	19.9
	No	72.0	15.5	12.5	89.1	6.2	4.8	48.9	15.7	35.4
Sector of Employment	Public	74.9	17.0	8.0	94.3	4.4	1.3	66.4	14.7	18.9
	Private Formal	73.6	19.7	6.7	89.9	7.3	2.8	56.4	18.0	25.6
	Private Informal	66.7	13.0	20.4	84.1	7.5	8.4	54.0	12.0	34.0
Region	Coast	74.3	11.5	14.2	91.8	4.3	3.9	58.7	17.4	23.9
	Eastern	76.5	14.0	9.5	92.1	5.5	2.4	56.6	14.3	29.1
	North Eastern	60.5	29.1	10.5	82.6	14.0	3.5	59.3	18.6	22.1
	Central	73.5	20.4	6.2	95.3	3.4	1.3	55.3	17.8	26.9
	Rift Valley	70.9	19.2	9.9	91.4	5.1	3.5	57.7	14.2	28.1
	Western	78.0	13.2	8.8	92.7	5.2	2.1	66.4	12.4	21.2
	Nyanza	73.6	18.0	8.4	92.3	5.2	2.4	65.0	16.2	18.8
	Nairobi	75.0	10.7	14.3	89.3	10.7	.0	65.4	23.1	11.5

Source: Assessment of SDG Awareness Survey, 2019, Note: DK represents don't know

3.2.10 Reduced Inequalities (Goal 10)

This goal focuses on reducing inequality within and among countries. It aims at reducing economic, social and political inequalities by age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion within the country. This essentially will lead to equal opportunities and end discrimination. Kenya has put in place a number of interventions to reduce inequality including establishing a number of Funds such as Equalization Fund, National Government Constituency Development Fund, Youth Enterprise Development Fund and Women Enterprise Fund. The Equalization fund is anchored in the Constitution with an objective of addressing marginalization and unequal development in the country. This fund gets its proceeds from the state, based on 0.5 per cent of audited revenue collected by the national government within a financial year.

The fund is meant for provision of basic services such as water, health facilities and electricity in marginalized counties, by the national and county governments. Table 3-18 below shows the analysis of the awareness and knowledge of interventions to address inequality in the country.

Table 3-18: Knowledge on Reduced Inequalities Interventions

		The equalization fund as provided in the constitution aims at correcting the disadvantage of the marginalized areas			The provision of free primary and secondary education aims at enhancing equality in the country			The CDF, women enterprise fund, youth enterprise development fund, and other government initiatives aim at addressing the plight of the less disadvantaged in society and promote equity		
		Agree %	Disagree %	DK %	Agree %	Disagree %	DK %	Agree %	Disagree %	DK %
Overall		82.3	13.4	4.2	92.4	7.3	0.3	88.2	10.4	1.4
Sex of the Respondent	Male	84.5	12.2	3.3	92.9	6.7	.3	89.2	9.6	1.2
	Female	77.3	16.2	6.5	91.2	8.7	.2	85.9	12.2	1.9
Age Cohorts	15-24	77.2	16.8	5.9	89.1	10.9	.0	87.0	11.0	2.0
	25-34	83.4	12.5	4.1	91.6	7.8	.6	88.5	9.9	1.6
	35-44	81.1	14.3	4.6	93.4	6.3	.3	86.0	12.7	1.3
	45-54	83.7	12.5	3.7	91.6	8.3	.2	89.0	10.1	.9
	55-64	83.2	13.6	3.3	94.8	5.2	.0	91.8	7.1	1.1
	65+	80.5	13.4	6.1	90.4	9.6	.0	88.5	6.9	4.6
Level of Education	Primary	65.2	23.6	11.2	89.8	8.0	2.3	78.0	13.2	8.8
	Secondary	73.9	18.4	7.8	91.9	7.7	.4	84.8	12.8	2.4
	Technical College	83.4	12.6	4.0	92.2	7.6	.2	88.0	10.6	1.4
	University	87.0	10.7	2.3	92.9	7.0	.1	90.5	9.1	.4
Employment Status	Yes	85.6	11.4	3.0	93.5	6.3	.2	90.9	8.2	.9
	No	75.7	17.5	6.8	90.1	9.5	.4	82.7	14.8	2.5
Sector of Employment	Public	86.4	10.6	3.1	93.9	6.0	.2	91.3	7.9	.8
	Private Formal	81.7	14.9	3.4	92.7	6.8	.6	88.3	10.0	1.7
	Private Informal	84.1	11.2	4.7	90.6	9.4	.0	83.6	15.5	.9
Region	Coast	80	15	5	87	12	1	81	15	4
	Eastern	79	16	5	93	7	0	87.3	11.4	1.3
	North Eastern	89	8	3	91	8	1	81	15	4
	Central	75	21	4	91	9	0	91	8	1
	Rift Valley	84	12	4	93	7	0	90	9	1
	Western	87	10	3	93	7	0	90	9	1
	Nyanza	83	11	6	95	5	0	90	9	1
	Nairobi	86	14	0	96	4	0	90	10	0

Source: Assessment of SDG Awareness Survey, 2019, Note: DK represents don't know

Overall, 82.3 percent of respondents agreed that the equalization fund as provided in the constitution aims at correcting the disadvantage of the marginalized areas. About 13 percent disagreed, with slightly higher proportion of females (16.2 percent), primary education (23.6 percent) and those in private formal employment (14.9 percent) disagreeing with this proposition. Respondents between the age group of 45-54 were more aware of the equalization fund at 83.7 percent while those between the age-group 15-24 (16.8 percent) disagreed the most. Further, 6.1 percent of the respondents who are 65 years and above do not know about the equalization fund.

Majority (92.4 percent) of the respondents agreed that provision of free primary and day secondary education aims at enhancing equality in the country, with slightly more males (93 percent) than females (91 percent) agreeing.

Less than one (1) percent did not know about this provision or its objectives. Respondents in the age group of 55-64, 95 percent agreed the most that free primary and secondary education aims at enhancing equality in the country, while those in the age bracket of 15-24 formed the smallest proportion of those who agreed among the age brackets. This category of people are mostly in school and yet they do not know about the objective of free primary and secondary education. Among education categories, those with university education (93 percent) agreed most. Respondents from Coast region formed the least proportion (89 percent) of those who agreed, while a majority of those agreeing were from Nairobi region.

Further, 88.2 percent of respondents agreed that the CDF, Women Enterprise Fund, the Youth Enterprise Development Fund and other such state initiatives aim at addressing the plight of the less disadvantaged in the society and promote equality. More males (89.2 per cent) compared to females (85.9 percent) agreed. Twelve percent of the female respondents disagreed with this proposition. Those in the age group of 55-64 (91.8 percent) formed the largest proportion of those who agreed with the statement about the funds among all age brackets, while those in 35-44 age group accounted for a larger proportion of those who disagreed. Less than 5 percent of those who are 65 years or older did not know about the funds and other such government initiatives for promoting equality.

Respondents with university education (90.5 percent) knew of the government initiatives while those with primary level of education (13.2 percent) disagreed. About 90.9 percent of employed respondents agreed and 14.8 percent of respondents not in any form of employment disagreed to this proposition. It is likely that those in employment may have benefited from the funds and other government initiatives as opposed to those unemployed. This means that targeting of these funds should be reviewed. Those employed in the public sector agreed the most (91.3 percent) compared to those in the private formal and informal sector (88.3 percent and 83.6 percent respectively). The reason for the high percentage in the public sector could be ownership of government initiatives and identifying with the services offered by the government.

3.2.11 Sustainable Cities and Communities (Goal 11)

Making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable is a critical aspect of Agenda 2030. Specifically, goal 11 targets adequate, safe and affordable housing, basic services, and accessible and sustainable transport systems, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations (women, children, persons with disability and older persons). This calls for inclusive and sustainable urbanization, and integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management. The Kenya Vision 2030 and its third MTP have taken cognizance of the fact that rapid urbanization leads to various challenges including increased demand for housing and associated infrastructure. Coupled with this, the uncontrolled settlement in all urban areas has been on a rising trend constraining already inadequate social services and transport systems.

There is low level of awareness on the national and county government's effort to ensure access to safe and affordable housing. Only 38.1 percent of respondents agreed that the National and County Governments have implemented adequate measures to ensure access to safe and affordable housing. A higher proportion of females (44 percent) than males (36 percent) agreed that the government has implemented adequate measures to ensure access to affordable housing. Based on the results given in the following Table 3-19, the level of awareness on the National and County governments' effort to ensure access to safe and affordable housing diminishes with advancement in age. Precisely the age group of 15-24 agreed at 52 percent while the age cohort of 25-34 was at 40 percent. The other age cohorts' in agreement with the statement ranged from 34 percent to 40 percent. The proportion agreeing declined consistently with increased education level. The results indicated that those with primary education were 62 percent in agreement and those with university education were 31 percent in agreement.

Those employed were 40 percent in agreement and those not employed agreed at 47 percent. The results also showed that those employed in public sector had 32 percent in agreement while those employed in the private formal and informal sectors agreed at 44 percent apiece. The least proportion of respondents who agreed was in Nairobi region (24 percent) while the largest proportion (41 percent) of the same were in Western and Eastern regions. This coincides with the serious problem of slums in Nairobi. The implementation of the housing component of the Big 4 is likely to change this perception.

Table 3-19: Knowledge of Ongoing Activities on Sustainable Cities and Communities

		The National and County governments have implemented adequate measures to ensure access to safe and affordable housing in the country (%)			The national and county governments have implemented adequate measures towards upgrading housing in informal settlements (%)			The private sector has adequately invested in public transport in the country (%)			The government has improved urban planning and management in a way that is both participatory and inclusive (%)		
		Agree	Disagree	DK	Agree	Disagree	DK	Agree	Disagree	DK	Agree	Disagree	DK
Overall		38	55	7	37	55	8	68	27	5	56	38	6
Sex	Male	35.8	57.9	6.4	34.2	58.8	7.0	69.3	25.8	4.8	54.0	41.1	5.0
	Female	43.5	49.3	7.2	44.7	46.1	9.1	64.8	28.9	6.3	61.9	31.3	6.8
	Total	38.1	55.3	6.6	37.4	55.0	7.6	68.0	26.8	5.3	56.3	38.1	5.5
Age	15-24	52.0	42.2	5.9	52.0	40.2	7.8	68.3	23.8	7.9	65.7	29.4	4.9
	25-34	40.4	53.6	5.9	39.0	53.4	7.6	70.0	25.2	4.9	59.0	35.5	5.5
	35-44	34.6	59.8	5.6	34.8	59.2	6.1	67.0	27.7	5.3	55.5	39.7	4.8
	45-54	36.0	56.9	7.2	33.8	58.5	7.7	65.0	30.0	5.0	54.7	38.9	6.4
	55-64	39.7	53.3	7.0	40.2	50.6	9.2	70.6	25.7	3.8	53.4	42.4	4.2
	65+	38.1	46.4	15.5	40.0	45.9	14.1	70.7	18.3	11.0	52.4	36.6	11.0
	Total	38.1	55.3	6.6	37.4	55.0	7.6	68.0	26.8	5.3	56.3	38.1	5.5
Education	Primary	61.6	30.2	8.1	57.0	29.1	14.0	63.9	24.1	12.0	69.1	27.2	3.7
	Secondary	45.8	44.9	9.3	46.3	42.8	10.9	67.8	24.2	8.0	61.3	29.5	9.2
	Technical College	42.1	49.6	8.4	43.8	46.5	9.6	69.9	24.8	5.3	62.5	32.0	5.5
	University	31.0	64.3	4.7	29.1	65.9	5.0	67.5	28.9	3.6	50.5	45.3	4.2
	Total	38.1	55.3	6.6	37.4	55.0	7.6	68.0	26.8	5.3	56.3	38.1	5.5
Employed?	Yes	33.9	60.6	5.6	31.6	62.1	6.3	67.4	28.5	4.1	52.7	42.6	4.6
	No	46.8	44.4	8.8	49.1	40.5	10.4	68.9	23.4	7.7	63.9	28.8	7.4
	Total	38.1	55.3	6.6	37.4	55.0	7.6	68.0	26.8	5.3	56.3	38.1	5.5
Sector	Public	32.1	62.1	5.8	29.8	64.4	5.8	67.8	28.7	3.5	53.1	42.9	4.0
	Private Formal	44.2	51.2	4.7	37.8	54.1	8.1	68.1	26.5	5.4	54.8	38.1	7.1
	Private Informal	44.3	50.0	5.7	46.2	45.2	8.7	80.4	15.7	3.9	52.5	41.6	5.9
	Total	38.1	55.3	6.6	37.4	55.0	7.6	68.0	26.8	5.3	56.3	38.1	5.5
Region	Coast	35.7	55.2	9.0	32.1	59.6	8.3	61.4	33.6	5.0	54.4	38.1	7.4
	Eastern	41.1	50.0	8.9	42.8	46.6	10.6	68.7	27.2	4.1	62.8	30.6	6.6
	North Eastern	39.8	55.4	4.8	36.1	56.6	7.2	67.9	28.4	3.7	54.9	37.8	7.3
	Central	32.4	63.5	4.1	33.0	61.1	5.9	68.2	25.7	6.1	44.0	52.8	3.2
	Rift Valley	39.8	53.2	7.0	37.3	54.2	8.5	68.2	24.1	7.7	60.1	34.0	5.9
	Western	40.8	54.5	4.8	40.8	53.0	6.3	71.8	25.4	2.8	57.7	37.4	5.0
	Nyanza	35.3	58.8	5.9	34.1	60.6	5.3	67.1	27.8	5.1	50.3	45.5	4.2
	Nairobi	24.0	76.0	.0	46.2	50.0	3.8	72.0	24.0	4.0	60.0	36.0	4.0
Total	38.1	55.3	6.6	37.4	55.0	7.6	68.0	26.8	5.3	56.3	38.1	5.5	

Source: Assessment of SDG Awareness Survey, 2019, Note: DK represents don't know

On whether the national and county governments had implemented adequate measures in upgrading housing in informal settlements, only thirty-seven (37) percent of the respondents agreed. The proportion of female respondents (45 percent) was more than their male counterparts at 34 percent who agreed on the measures in place to upgrade housing slums. Based on the age classifications, responses on the level of awareness on initiatives to upgrade slums did not follow any regular pattern or order and ranged from 34 percent for the 45-54 age cohorts to 52 percent for the 15-24 age groups. However, in terms of education, the level of awareness decreased with an increase in the level of education with those having primary education agreeing at 57 percent against 27 percent for university education holders. Further, the employed and unemployed agreed at 32 percent and 49 percent respectively. Those in public sector employment agreed at 30 percent while those in the private formal and informal employment agreed at 38 percent and 46 percent respectively, that the two levels of government are doing enough towards housing uplifting.

An overall of 68 percent agreed that the private sector has adequately invested in public transport in the country. The level of agreement on private sector's investment in public transport was found to be varied along gender (69 percent for males and 65 percent for females); age groups (from 65 percent for 45-54 years to 71 percent for those above 55 years) and level of education (from 64 percent for primary and 70 percent for technical education). Those employed in the private informal sectors agreed most at 80 percent while public and private formal sectors agreed at 68 percent each. While respondents in Coast region were least aware of the fact that private sector has adequately invested in public transport at 61 percent, their counterparts from Nairobi agreed most at 72 percent. Fifty six (56) percent of the employed respondents agreed that the government has improved urban planning and management in a way that is both participatory and inclusive, with more females (62 percent) than males (54 percent) who agreed.

The proportion of those that agreed decreased with increase in age, ranging from 66 percent for the 15-24 age cohorts to 52 percent for those above 65 years. 51 percent of those with university education were aware of governments initiative to improve urban planning and management compared to those with primary education. Those in employment agreed at 53 percent while the unemployed agreed at 64 percent. Majority of those in private formal agreed at 55 percent while the lowest was public sector and private informal each at 53 percent. Eastern region at sixty three (63) percent agreed that government has improved urban planning and management in a participatory and inclusive way, while those from Central (44 percent) agreed least with the statement.

3.2.12 Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns (Goal 12)

The aim of this goal is to achieve sustainable consumption and production patterns by 2030. Sustainable consumption and production is the efficient use and responsible management of shared natural resources. Achieving this goal requires a strong national framework for sustainable consumption and production that is integrated into national and sectoral plans, sustainable business practices and consumption behaviour, together with adherence to international norms on the management of hazardous chemicals and wastes.

According to the Africa Sustainable Development Report (2018), Africa, excluding North Africa, wastes more than 30 per cent of its annual food production as a result of poor post-harvest handling. The KNBS estimated that Kenya lost Ksh. 150 billion worth (USD 1.5 billion) worth of food in 2017. A number of efforts have been made to mitigate this including introduction of underground refrigerators by the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute and setting up of fruit blending factories by sub-national governments across the country.

Further, Kenya has made progress in supporting sustainable production by encouraging adoption and use of renewable energy. Kenya is currently the leading generator of geothermal energy exploitation in Africa and ninth in the World.

Majority of the respondents at 72 percent were aware of government efforts on encouraging use of solar energy and biogas among other clean energy sources. More respondents in employment were aware of this initiative, with those working in the public sector being the most aware at 73 percent while those in the private informal sector were the least aware (65 percent). Sixty-nine (69) percent of respondents with either secondary or technical level of education were aware of the initiative compared to those with primary and university education both at 73 percent. Interestingly, respondents in Nairobi Region were least aware of the renewable energy initiatives (Solar and Biogas) while those that were most aware were in Western Region. This could be due to the higher levels of electrification in Nairobi compared to other regions.

Table 3-20: Knowledge of Ongoing Activities on Production and Consumption

		Am aware of government efforts on encouraging use of solar energy and or biogas and other clean energy sources		
		Agree	Disagree	DK
Overall		71	20	9
Sex	Male	71.6	20.2	8.2
	Female	70.5	20.7	8.9
Age	15-24	68.0	24.0	8.0
	25-34	71.7	18.4	9.9
	35-44	70.5	20.6	8.9
	45-54	71.9	20.4	7.7
	55-64	71.9	21.5	6.6
	65+	71.6	20.5	8.0
Education	Primary	72.9	18.8	8.2
	Secondary	68.6	20.7	10.8
	Technical College	68.6	21.0	10.4
	University	73.2	20.2	6.6
Employment	Yes	72.3	20.2	7.6
	No	69.1	20.8	10.1
Sector	Public	73.4	20.0	6.6
	Private Formal	66.9	22.1	11.0
	Private Informal	65.5	23.6	10.9
Region	Coast	66.4	21.6	12.1
	Eastern	76.2	16.4	7.4
	North Eastern	68.7	27.7	3.6
	Central	63.7	24.7	11.7
	Rift Valley	68.8	21.6	9.6
	Western	77.8	16.9	5.3
	Nyanza	74.2	19.5	6.3
	Nairobi	60.7	28.6	10.7

Source: Assessment of SDG Awareness Survey, 2019, Note: DK represents don't know

3.2.13 Take Urgent Action to Combat Climate Change and its Impacts (Goal 13)

This goal forms the green agenda of the sustainable development goals. It aims to integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning and also strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters. Eighty -three (83) percent of Kenya comprises of arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) and has an economy and livelihoods that are heavily reliant on rain-fed agriculture. A large portion of the country is therefore vulnerable to extreme droughts exacerbated by climate change and variability.

The government has put in place measures to enhance long term resilience adaptive capacity. A National Adaptive Plan (NAP) has been developed which aims at consolidating the country's vision on adaptive actions.

Most respondents (92 percent) agreed that building resilience on climate change effects is important for sustainable development. Those with university education (96 percent), in employment (94 percent), working in private informal sector (98 percent) supported this view in larger proportions than their counterparts within their respective categories. Further, 89.1 percent agreed with the view that droughts and floods in the country are becoming more severe, less predictable and are happening more often, with no difference between the proportions of males and females that agreed.

Table 3-21: Knowledge of Ongoing Activities on Climate Action (%)

		Building resilience on climate change effects is important for sustainable development (%)			Droughts and floods in the country are becoming more severe, less predictable and are happening more often (%)		
		Agree	Disagree	DK	Agree	Disagree	DK
Overall		92	5	3	89	10	1
Sex	Male	92.9	4.2	2.8	89.3	9.5	1.2
	Female	90.4	6.5	3.1	88.6	10.1	1.1
	Total	92.2	4.9	2.9	89.1	9.6	1.2
Age group	15-24	88.5	8.3	3.1	86.2	11.7	2.1
	25-34	93.7	3.8	2.4	87.6	11.4	.8
	35-44	93.5	4.8	1.7	90.8	7.6	1.7
	45-54	91.6	4.5	3.9	89.7	9.5	.8
	55-64	90.9	6.4	2.7	88.1	10.7	1.1
	65+	85.4	4.9	9.8	88.8	10.0	1.3
	Total	92.2	4.9	2.9	89.1	9.6	1.2
Education level	Primary	82.7	12.3	4.9	80.5	15.9	3.7
	Secondary	85.8	9.1	5.0	86.8	11.6	1.6
	Technical College	90.8	4.9	4.3	88.9	9.8	1.1
	University	96.1	2.6	1.3	90.8	8.4	.9
	Total	92.2	4.9	2.9	89.1	9.6	1.2
Employment Status	Yes	94.3	3.7	2.0	90.4	8.7	.9
	No	87.9	7.4	4.7	86.8	11.5	1.5
	Total	92.2	4.9	2.9	89.1	9.6	1.2
Sector of employment	Public	94.7	3.6	1.7	90.6	8.5	.9
	Private Formal	89.5	5.8	4.7	90.6	8.2	1.2
	Private Informal	98.1	1.9	.0	83.2	15.8	1.0
	Total	92.2	4.9	2.9	89.1	9.6	1.2
Region	Coast	90	4	6	91	7	2
	Eastern	91	6	3	91	7	1
	North Eastern	94	5	1	87	13	0
	Central	92	6	2	93	6	1
	Rift Valley	93	5	2	87	12	1
	Western	92	3	5	86	12	2
	Nyanza	93	5	2	90	9	1
	Nairobi	96	4	0	81	19	0

Source: Assessment of SDG Awareness Survey, 2019, Note: DK represents don't know

Regionally, almost all respondents (96 percent) in Nairobi region agreed that building resilience on climate change effects is important for sustainable development, followed by those in Nyanza at 93 percent. Frequent flooding in Nairobi partly due to poor drainage and unregulated construction could be responsible for the larger than average regional awareness on this issue.

On the other hand, Central, Eastern, Coast and Nyanza regions' respondents at 93, 91, 91 and 90 percent, respectively agreed more to the fact that droughts and floods are becoming more severe, less predictable and are happening more often.

3.2.14 Life below Water (Goal 14)

The goal aims at sustainable management and protection of marine and coastal ecosystems from pollution, in addition to addressing the impacts of ocean acidification. This study used two proxies to gauge awareness on life below water. The first one is conserving together with sustainable use of the blue economy (oceans, seas and marine resources) which is important for sustainable development, although its exploitation is hampered by threats including illegal and unregulated fishing. The second proxy is on enhancing conservation and the sustainable use of ocean-based resources. However, international law can help mitigate some of the challenges facing Kenya's water bodies.

More than 90 percent agreed that conserving together with sustainable use of the Blue Economy (oceans, seas and marine resources) is important for sustainable development. Male respondents, those between 25 and 44 years of age, those with university education and the employed (public sector) were among the categories that strongly agreed that conserving together with the sustainable use of the blue economy is important for sustainable development. Those who had attained university education (95.5 percent) were more aware than those with primary, secondary and technical college education. Those who were employed (93.5 percent) also formed the largest proportion of those agreeing with the role of conserving blue economy in sustainable development, compared to those unemployed.

Specifically, public sector employees were most in agreement (94 percent) compared to employees in other sectors. Nairobi region had the highest proportion (92 percent) of respondents who agreed with this statement, while North Eastern region had the smallest proportion (86.7 percent) in agreement. More than five percent of respondents in Coast, Western and Rift Valley regions did not know about the role of sustainable use of blue economy in sustainable development.

Further, 85 percent of the respondents were aware that exploiting the blue economy is hampered by threats of illegal and unregulated fishing. More male respondents (87 percent), those above the age between 45-54 (88 percent), those with university education (90 percent) and the public sector employees (89 percent) agreed more than their counterparts within the respective categories that exploiting the blue economy is hampered by threats of illegal and unregulated fishing. Rift Valley, Nyanza, Western, Central and Coast regions have the highest proportions of respondents who did not know that illegal and unregulated fishing is a threat to exploitation of the blue economy.

Table 3-22: Knowledge of Ongoing Activities on life Below Water (%)

		Conserving together with sustainable use of the Blue Economy (oceans, seas and marine resources) is important for sustainable development (%)			Exploitation of the blue economy is hampered by threats including illegal and unregulated fishing (%)		
		Agree	Disagree	DK	Agree	Disagree	DK
Overall		90.4	5.2	4.4	84.7	9	6.3
Sex	Male	91.4	4.7	3.9	86.8	7.7	5.4
	Female	88.0	6.4	5.6	80.2	11.7	8.0
	Total	90.4	5.2	4.4	84.8	9.0	6.2

		Conserving together with sustainable use of the Blue Economy (oceans, seas and marine resources) is important for sustainable development (%)			Exploitation of the blue economy is hampered by threats including illegal and unregulated fishing (%)		
		Agree	Disagree	DK	Agree	Disagree	DK
Age groups	15-24	86.6	8.2	5.2	82.8	14.1	3.0
	25-34	92.1	3.8	4.0	83.2	10.5	6.3
	35-44	92.7	4.5	2.8	86.1	7.9	5.9
	45-54	90.8	5.3	3.9	87.7	6.7	5.7
	55-64	84.6	7.9	7.5	80.2	12.2	7.6
	65+	85.2	6.2	8.6	84.8	5.1	10.1
	Total	90.4	5.2	4.4	84.8	9.0	6.2
Education level	Primary	75.9	8.4	15.7	67.9	17.9	14.1
	Secondary	79.1	12.6	8.3	75.2	13.8	11.0
	Technical College	91.9	4.3	3.8	84.2	10.0	5.9
	University	95.5	2.4	2.2	90.2	5.9	3.9
	Total	90.4	5.2	4.4	84.8	9.0	6.2
Employment status	Yes	93.5	3.8	2.6	88.0	7.2	4.8
	No	84.0	8.1	7.9	78.3	12.7	9.0
	Total	90.4	5.2	4.4	84.8	9.0	6.2
Sector of employment	Public	94.0	3.7	2.3	89.2	6.8	4.0
	Private Formal	92.9	4.1	2.9	83.6	9.1	7.3
	Private Informal	86.5	6.7	6.7	86.4	5.8	7.8
Region	Coast	88	6	5	81.6	12.3	6
	Eastern	89.4	6	4.6	84	12	4.2
	North Eastern	86.6	9.6	3.6	83	13	4
	Central	90.9	6.4	2.7	81	11	9
	Rift Valley	90	4.5	5.5	86.6	6.1	7
	Western	90.6	4	5	87	7	6
	Nyanza	94.4	3.5	2.1	86	7.7	6.4
Nairobi	92.3	7.7	0	84.6	11.5	3.7	

Source: Assessment of SDG Awareness Survey, 2019, Note: DK represents don't know

Most respondents from Nyanza (94.4%) agreed that conserving together with sustainable use of the blue economy (oceans, seas and marine resources) is important for sustainable development. This could have been occasioned by the fact that Lake Victoria is the main source of livelihood for a substantial proportion of residents. Slightly above 80 percent of the employed agreed that exploitation of the blue economy is hampered by threats including illegal and unregulated fishing. This is an emerging area and Kenya has prioritized its development. To date, Kenya lacks an integrated and holistic master plan for the blue economy to enhance full exploitation of maritime resources

3.2.15 Life on Land (Goal 15)

This goal aims to conserve and restore the use of terrestrial ecosystems such as forests, wetlands, drylands and mountains. Human life depends on the earth as much as the ocean for sustenance and livelihoods. A majority of respondents (96.3 percent) agreed that conserving and managing forests to combat desertification is important for sustainable development. More male respondents (96.6 percent), those aged 65 and above (98.8 percent), those with university education (97.5 percent), employed (97.2 percent) and especially in the public sector (97.7 percent) agreed that conserving and managing forest and combat desertification is important for sustainable development. There was very little regional disparity in the proportions of those who agreed that conserving forests is important for combating desertification, implying universal importance of forest conservation in sustainable development.

Although majority agreed that forests are important for sustainable development only sixty five (65) percent of the respondents agreed that the government has put in place adequate measures to ensure conservation of forests, wetlands, mountains and dry lands. Those below 35 years of age (69.3 percent), those with primary and secondary education (on average 70.7 percent) and those unemployed (70.6 percent) accounted for larger proportions of those agreeing within their respective categories.

There was clear regional variation in the proportions of those who agreed with the proposition that government has put adequate measures to ensure conservation of forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands. Nairobi region had the least proportion of respondents who agreed (56 percent), while North Eastern led with 74 percent.

However, majority of respondents (86 percent) agreed, that the recently launched tree-planting will support increase in forest cover to more than 7 percent. Slightly more females (88.2 percent) than males (85.3 percent); those aged 25-34 (89.2 percent) technical college education holders (87.7 percent) and public sector employees (87 percent) agreed most that tree planting will increase the forest cover. The largest proportion of those who reported not being aware of the tree-planting exercise and its expectations were those aged 65 and above and those working in the informal sector.

Table 3-23: Knowledge of Ongoing Activities of Life on Land (%)

		Conserving and managing forests and combating desertification is important for sustainable development			The government has put in place adequate measures to ensure conservation of forests, wetlands, mountains and dry lands			The recently launched tree planting will support increasing the national forest cover to more than 7 percent		
		Agree	Disagree	DK	Agree	Disagree	DK	Agree	Disagree	DK
Overall		96.3	3	1	65.3	31.8	2.9	86.1	9.5	4.4
Sex	Male	96.6	3.0	.5	64.1	33.8	2.2	85.3	10.2	4.5
	Female	95.7	3.2	1.1	68.3	27.2	4.5	88.2	7.7	4.1
	Total	96.3	3.0	.7	65.4	31.8	2.9	86.2	9.4	4.4
Age group	15-24	90.1	7.9	2.0	69.3	24.8	5.9	83.3	11.8	4.9
	25-34	95.8	2.8	1.4	69.3	29.0	1.8	89.2	7.1	3.7
	35-44	96.4	3.3	.3	62.8	34.6	2.6	85.0	10.8	4.2
	45-54	97.3	2.3	.4	62.7	34.0	3.3	85.9	10.2	3.9
	55-64	97.0	2.6	.4	66.4	29.5	4.1	87.9	7.2	4.9
	65+	98.8	1.2	.0	66.7	32.1	1.2	77.6	12.9	9.4
	Total	96.3	3.0	.7	65.4	31.8	2.9	86.2	9.4	4.4
Education level	Primary	94.0	6.0	.0	70.6	21.2	8.2	87.2	10.5	2.3
	Secondary	93.5	5.6	.9	70.7	24.7	4.6	84.7	9.8	5.5
	Technical College	96.6	2.3	1.1	66.7	31.2	2.1	87.7	8.9	3.4
	University	97.5	2.0	.5	62.1	35.9	2.1	86.2	9.4	4.4
Employment status	Yes	97.2	2.2	.6	62.9	34.7	2.4	86.8	9.5	3.7
	No	94.5	4.8	.7	70.6	25.6	3.9	85.0	9.2	5.8
Sector of employment	Public	97.7	1.7	.6	63.0	34.4	2.6	87.1	9.4	3.4
	Private Formal	94.7	4.7	.6	63.1	34.7	2.3	85.8	9.7	4.5
	Private Informal	96.2	3.8	.0	59.4	36.8	3.8	82.4	7.8	9.8

		Conserving and managing forests and combating desertification is important for sustainable development			The government has put in place adequate measures to ensure conservation of forests, wetlands, mountains and dry lands			The recently launched tree planting will support increasing the national forest cover to more than 7 percent		
		Agree	Disagree	DK	Agree	Disagree	DK	Agree	Disagree	DK
Region	Coast	95.3	4.2	.5	68.9	27.1	4.0	83.8	10.4	5.9
	Eastern	95.1	4.1	.8	69.4	26.9	3.7	90.1	6.7	3.2
	North Eastern	90.4	6.0	3.6	73.8	25.0	1.2	83.3	13.1	3.6
	Central	97.7	2.3	.0	58.3	37.2	4.5	83.9	9.9	6.3
	Rift Valley	97.2	2.4	.3	65.3	32.5	2.2	85.8	9.6	4.6
	Western	96.9	2.4	.7	66.6	31.4	2.0	87.5	9.0	3.5
	Nyanza	96.8	2.2	1.0	60.1	37.6	2.3	84.6	11.3	4.2
	Nairobi	96.2	3.8	.0	55.6	40.7	3.7	88.9	7.4	3.7

Source: Assessment of SDG Awareness Survey, 2019, Note: DK represents don't know

Regionally, Central (97.7 percent) and Rift Valley (97.2 percent) led with highest proportions of those who agreed that conserving and managing forests and combating desertification is important for sustainable development.

3.2.16 Peace, Justice and strong institutions (Goal 16)

This goal seeks to promote peaceful and inclusive society for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Violence, conflicts and inequality are great impediments to development, and Kenya is committed to addressing these challenges through several initiatives focusing on peace-building, justice and strong institutions, promoting the rule of law and human rights and reducing flow of illicit arms. This effort seems to have gained popularity, since 86 percent of the respondents were in agreement with the fact that Kenya has progressed in promoting peace nationally through establishment of institutions¹. Thirteen percent of the respondents did not agree that there was any such progress made, while a measly 1 percent did not know of any such establishments.

Table 3-24: Knowledge on Progress made in Promotion of Peace

¹ Specific mention was made of the National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC) and the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR)

		The country has made progress in promoting peace nationally by establishing institutions like the NCIC & KNHRC and others			The national and county governments have put in place mechanisms to foster peace among warring communities through initiatives like joint cultural festivals			Peace structures have been set up at all levels within government and communities to coordinate peace building and conflict management initiatives		
		Agree	Disagree	DK	Agree	Disagree	DK	Agree	Disagree	DK
Overall		86	13	1	76	20	4	77	18	5
Sex	Male	85	14	1	75	21	4	76	20	4
	Female	87	12	1	78	18	4	79	16	5
Age group	15-24	88	9	3	75	22	3	72	22	6
	25-34	85	13	2	79	17	4	80	15	5
	35-44	85	13	2	75	21	4	74	20	6
	45-54	84	15	1	75	22	3	77	19	3
	55-64	87	13	0	75	21	3	78	17	4
	65+	91	6	3	79	17	4	76	20	4
Level of Education	Primary	86	13	1	81	12	7	74	21	5
	Secondary	88	10	2	76	19	5	84	12	4
	Technical College	86	13	1	78	19	2	78	18	4
	University	84	15	1	75	21	4	74	21	5
Employment status	Yes	84	14	1	75	21	4	76	19	5
	No	88	11	1	77	19	4	79	17	4
Sector of employment	Public	85	14	1	76	21	3	76	19	5
	Private Formal	80	18	2	75	19	6	74	21	4
	Private Informal	90	10	0	74	24	3	81	14	5
Region	Coast	88	11	1	79	16	5	80	13	7
	Eastern	88	10	2	78	19	3	80	14	6
	North Eastern	80	19	1	73	24	2	72	24	4
	Central	82	17	1	66	29	5	65	28	7
	Rift Valley	86	12	2	76	20	4	80	17	3
	Western	86	13	1	81	16	3	76	20	4
	Nyanza	84	16	1	75	22	3	75	21	4
	Nairobi	89	11	0	63	30	7	75	25	0

Source: Assessment of SDG Awareness Survey, 2019, Note: DK represents don't know

The respondents who disagreed that there was progression in promotion of peace by establishing institutions tended to be males, had university education and came from either North Eastern, Central or Nyanza Regions. It would be important for the relevant government agencies to interact more with residents of these regions to make them aware of their existence and their mandates.

A substantial proportion of the respondents (76 percent) were aware, that the national and county governments have put in place mechanisms to foster peace among warring communities through initiatives like joint cultural festivals. It is important to note that there is a high percentage of those who disagreed that the two levels of government have put in place mechanisms to foster peace among communities. This trend is replicated across all categories. The outcome suggests that there are either no cultural festivals in Nairobi and Central Regions organized by either the national or local governments, or the events are not publicized. It is also apparent that holders of primary level education were least aware of any peace mechanisms conducted by either level of government.

More than three quarters of the respondents (77 percent) agreed that the government had set up peace structures at all levels. Eighteen percent disagreed, while 5 percent did not know. A majority of those who disagreed that the government has set up peace structures were found in Central, Nairobi and North Eastern regions. This could be attributed to either experience with peace committees for the case of North Eastern regions or lack of awareness in established peace structures for the case of Central Region². It is noted that people with primary and university education in this survey accounted for slightly larger proportions of the respondents who indicated they have knowledge of peace committees. The Government needs to step up efforts of peace committees and related activities especially in the Northern Frontier counties.

National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC), Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR) and other institutions responsible for national peace may have to interact more with the members of the public from the counties of Wajir, Turkana, Mombasa, Nyeri and Nyandarua to understand why the establishment of these institutions has not changed the resident's attitudes towards peace building. The existence of these institutions should also be made familiar to the residents of Machakos and Isiolo, where a reasonable proportion of the respondents did not know about those institutions. There is also need to introduce, intensify or publicize peace-based cultural festivals in the counties of Wajir, Nyeri, Turkana, Kakamega and Siaya. Lastly, efforts should be made to sensitize the communities on peace structures at both the national and county governments. The specific counties where emphasis is needed include Turkana, Wajir, Nyeri, Nandi, Baringo and Nyandarua.

3.2.17 Partnerships for the Goals (Goal 17)

This goal seeks to build and maintain global partnerships for purposes of implementing Agenda 2030. In Kenya, these partnerships have been formed between the National Government, devolved governments; development partners; Non-Governmental Organizations, Faith Based Organizations, Community Based Organizations, private sector, academia and research institutions as well as the youth and women organizations. The respondents of this survey had different awareness levels and perceptions regarding the existence and nature of these partnerships.

Table 3-25: Knowledge on Partnerships for the Goals

² The largest proportion of people who did not know about peace committees and related structures were from Central Region

		Government has put in place strong mechanisms for sustainable collaborations between National and County governments in delivery of SDGs and other national development commitments			Kenya has strong partnerships and collaborations between communities, non-government organizations (NGOs), faith-based organizations (FBOs), individual and private sector in delivery of national development agenda			The government is in a position to sustain the national debt burden without affecting delivery of programmes		
		Agree	Disagree	DK	Agree	Disagree	DK	Agree	Disagree	DK
Overall		76	18	6	78	18	3	45	44	11
Sex	Male	76	18	6	80	16	4	45	44	10
	Female	77	16	7	78	21	1	46	41	13
Age group	15-24	75	15	10	78	21	1	50	44	6
	25-34	77	16	7	81	15	4	47	44	9
	35-44	72	21	7	76	20	4	42	47	11
	45-54	76	19	5	79	18	3	46	44	10
	55-64	81	14	4	80	17	3	48	37	15
	65+	86	8	6	73	22	5	42	31	27
Education level	Primary	80	9	10	80	14	6	59	18	23
	Secondary	80	12	7	80	17	4	49	35	16
	Technical College	77	15	8	79	16	4	48	40	12
	University	74	21	5	77	20	2	42	50	8
Employment status	Yes	75	20	5	78	19	3	43	48	9
	No	80	12	8	80	16	4	49	35	16
Sector of employment	Public	75	21	5	78	19	2	43	48	9
	Private Formal	74	19	6	75	22	3	44	47	9
	Private Informal	82	10	8	68	24	8	41	40	19
Region	Coast	79	15	6	83	13	4	47	40	13
	Eastern	78	14	8	86	12	2	50	40	10
	North Eastern	70	25	5	75	22	4	48	42	10
	Central	63	27	10	69	27	3	35	54	11
	Rift Valley	77	17	6	77	18	4	46	42	12
	Western	81	13	6	80	17	3	42	45	13
	Nyanza	77	20	3	75	21	3	47	43	9
	Nairobi	77	23	0	73	27	0	38	46	15

Source: Assessment of SDG Awareness Survey, 2019, DK means I Don't Know

Majority (76 percent) of the respondents were in agreement with the fact that the government has put in place strong mechanisms for sustainable collaborations between the two levels of government. Six percent of the respondents did not know if any partnerships have been formed, while 18 percent of the respondents felt that the collaborations that the government has put in place for SDGs implementation are not strong.

There was a slightly higher proportion of males (18 percent) and university graduates (21 percent) that disagreed with the existence of strong collaborations for SDGs implementation between the two levels of government. The category of those who were not aware of any mechanisms for collaborations was dominated by those with primary education and those in the 15-24 age bracket. This could be attributed to the fact that people with low education have not been able to access information, or recognize such collaborations, and may need further assistance on the same.

Regionally, Central (10 percent), Eastern (8 percent), Western, Rift Valley and Coast Regions (6 percent each) accounted for the highest proportion of people who did not know of the existence of collaborations put in place by the government for the implementation of SDGs. The government should enhance collaboration between the national and county governments in these regions.

About 79 percent of the respondents, were aware of government effort to establish strong partnerships and collaborations between communities, non- governmental organizations (NGOs), Faith- Based Organizations (FBOs), individuals and private sector in delivery of national development agenda. However, 18 percent of the respondents did not share this perception, while 3 percent were not aware of collaborations among state and non-state actors. The bigger proportion of those who did not know of such collaborations were those above 65 years (5 percent), those with primary education (6 percent) and those working in the informal sector (8 percent).

Lastly under this goal, government borrowing is a source of funding all over the world. In Kenya the government borrows both internally and externally to finance public programmes and projects. However, less than half of the respondents (45 percent) agreed that the government is in a position to sustain the national debt without affecting delivery of programmes. Forty four(44) percent of the 35-64 age bracket felt that the government debt burden is not sustainable, while 11 percent did not know.

Table 3-26: Perceptions about Sustainability of Public Debt (%)

The government is in a position to sustain the national debt	Youth (15-34)	Middle age(35-64)	Elderly (>65)
Agree	48	45	42
Disagree	44	44	31
Do not know	8	11	27
Total	100	100	100

Source: Assessment of SDG Awareness Survey, 2019

Less than half of the youth and middle age respondents were aware of national debt and its sustainability (or lack thereof) while the elderly respondents formed the greater proportion of those who did not know about public debt. There is need for more campaigns to educate the public about the status of public debt in Kenya, given the near split opinion. Public debt accumulated in the present affects the welfare of the current and future generations, and they therefore have a right to information on the same.

There is a reasonable proportion of respondents who seemed to either disagree with presence of strong collaborative mechanisms for implementation of the goals, or did not know about the existence of those mechanisms in the first place. Public education on the nature and working of partnerships for implementation of SDGs in all the counties, except for Kajiado, Trans Nzoia, Machakos and Kwale, is highly recommended. The areas to be covered by such an initiative would include the public-private-partnerships and any other stakeholder engagement involved in the delivery of SDGs.

Less than half of the different age brackets (youth, middle age and elderly) were aware about the national debt and its sustainability and / or lack thereof. Efforts are needed to educate the public on government borrowing and debt servicing and sustainability issues.

Chapter Four

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Conclusions

On average, 92 percent of the respondents were aware of the SDGs mostly through Radio or TV at 36.6 percent. An analysis of the respondents' knowledge on the specific activities addressing the SDGs portrays mixed results. The level of awareness varied from one goal to another and from specific activities within a goal. In some goals and specific activities, there was high levels of awareness and still low levels in other goals.

This indicates that there is a gap in terms of the people relating the SDGs to their everyday life. More females than males were aware of the SDGs. The youngest and the oldest age cohorts were the least aware compared to the rest of the age cohorts.

The higher the level of education, the more likely was a respondent to have awareness of the SDGs. Respondents working in the public sector were leading in the awareness, in contrast to those working in the private informal sector, who were least aware. Most respondents believed that both the national and county governments bear the greatest responsibility of delivering the SDGs in Kenya. Majority of the respondents who were aware of the SDGs were in Nyanza and Nairobi, while the least aware were in Coast and North Eastern regions.

The most popular interventions around the SDGs among the respondents were towards goal 12, 4 and 10 in that order, while the least popular were goals 11, 6 and 5 as shown in annex III. Respondents disagreed most with the propositions under goals 6, 9 and 17. Sustainability of the public debt, enhancement of water resources management, affordable housing and upgrading of informal settlements by the national government, were the most contentious among the respondents, since an absolute majority disagreed with statements on these issues. Respondents with basic education, females, the aged, those in the private informal sectors and the unemployed were the categories that mostly disagreed or did not know about the interventions towards achievement of the goals.

4.2 General Recommendations

- i. Targeted sensitization and advocacy campaigns should be undertaken across all age cohorts especially those in 15-24 age cohorts and those over 65 years.
- ii. Deliberate efforts should be made to engage the private sector (both formal and informal) in SDGs
- iii. Emphasis should be on use of the media (TV and radio) as it is the most preferred source of information on SDGs by majority of the respondents.
- iv. Workshops and conferences should be used to target the male and those with primary and secondary education.
- v. Targeting the youth should also be through the internet.
- vi. There is need for sensitization on goals touching on gender, health, Education (EDCD and subsidized secondary education), environment (effect of charcoal burning on environment, energy (last mile connectivity).
- vii. More effort is needed to address water and sanitation issues by the two levels of government if we are to achieve Goal 6

- viii. There is need to sensitize and educate the intended beneficiaries on the existence and the benefits of the Fanikisha and YEF initiatives.
- ix. The Universal Healthcare coverage should address the plight of those aged 65 and above.
- x. A lot of sensitization is needed on the beneficiaries and parents/guardians of the free primary and secondary education aimed at enhancing equality.
- xi. Coast, North Eastern and Eastern regions require special attention to address health challenges including access to quality essential healthcare services and access to safe, effective quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.
- xii. There is need to review the programmes under UHC in all the 4 pilot counties in order to ensure that no one is left behind. Most women in the two UHC pilot counties (Nyeri and Kisumu) indicated that enhancing universal access to quality essential healthcare services and access to safe, effective quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all are not moving in the right direction.
- xiii. More sensitization is needed on the existence and the purpose of the National Government Constituency Development Fund, WEF, YEDF and other initiatives aimed at addressing the plight of the disadvantaged in the society and promote equity in order to ensure that more people benefit from these programmes.
- xiv. KNHRC and NCIC should interact more with people from North Eastern and Central regions in promoting peace through establishment of relevant institutions.
- xv. More effort is needed to step up activities addressing goal number 16 as well as sensitizing communities on the existence of initiatives to foster peace, justice and strong institutions.
- xvi. It is important to strengthen the collaboration between the two levels of government which is important for policy coherence in the implementation of the SDGs.
- xvii. There is need for enhanced stakeholder engagement in implementation of SDGs.
- xviii. Formation of SDGs Units in all Counties and in technical and academic activities
- xix. Strengthen Monitoring and Evaluation of SDGs activities

References

Constitution Kenya 2010

KIHBS 2015/2016

Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (2016).

MTP III 2018-2022

Annex I: Source of Information by County

	Internet/ Online Searches/ Website	Newspaper/ Magazines	Publications	Journals	Media (TV and Radio)	Workshop/Conferences/ Meetings
Mombasa	33.3	3.7	25.9		44.4	18.5
Kwale	20	3.3	6.7	3.3	36.7	56.7
Kilifi	18.2	6.1	12.1	3	27.3	48.5
Tana River	21.7	8.7	4.3		43.5	34.8
Lamu	31.3	12.5	12.5		25	43.8
Taita Taveta	30	3.3	10		43.3	36.7
Makueni			11.1	11.1	11.1	66.7
Wajir	12.5	8.3	12.5		50	37.5
Mandera	32.1	14.3	3.6		57.1	17.9
Marsabit	32	8			72	20
Isiolo	10	5	5	5	60	20
Meru	48.5	6.1	12.1	3	33.3	21.2
Tharaka Nithi	31		11.9		31	40.5
Embu	25.6		10.3		35.9	30.8
Kitui	40.6	6.3	6.3		40.6	21.9
Machakos	26.3	5.3	13.2	2.6	26.3	42.1
Makueni	18.2		15.2	6.1	18.2	57.6
Nyandarua	37.5	4.2	20.8		25	25
Nyeri	39.4		15.2	3	30.3	27.3
Kirinyaga	28.6	1.8	14.3		23.2	48.2
Muranga	28.3	4.3	21.7	2.2	30.4	28.3
Kiambu	48	8	4		32	20
Turkana	40	8	16		12	40
West Pokot	10.6	6.4	27.7		27.7	42.6
Samburu	34.1	4.9	9.8		31.7	36.6
Trans Nzoia	27.6		13.8		48.3	34.5
Uasin Gishu	29.4	11.8			35.3	52.9
Elgeyo Marakwet	23.1	5.1	10.3	5.1	56.4	15.4
Nandi	46.2	7.7	23.1	2.6	30.8	15.4
Baringo	23.5	5.9	14.7		26.5	44.1
Laikipia	38	6	10	2	18	34
Nakuru	38.8	2	16.3		14.3	40.8
Narok	34.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	57.7	11.5
Kajiado	33.3			4.2	75	16.7
Kericho	22.2		11.1	2.8	38.9	36.1
Bomet	38.7		16.1		41.9	25.8
Kakamega	33.3	5.6	11.1	1.4	29.2	33.3
Vihiga	13.5	9.6	17.3	3.8	53.8	30.8
Bungoma	21.5	1.5	13.8	3.1	33.8	43.1
Busia	25	1.8	23.2		44.6	23.2
Siaya	23.9	4.3	6.5		52.2	28.3
Kisumu	28.6	7.1	8.9		50	28.6
Homabay	26.3	7.9	15.8		21.1	52.6
Migori	27.1	4.2	20.8		31.3	31.3
Kisii	38.5	5.1	25.6	2.6	28.2	23.1
Nyamira	28.2	15.4	7.7		51.3	30.8
Nairobi	41.2		17.6	5.9	52.9	11.8

Annex II: General Awareness on SDGs by County (%)

	Yes	No
Mombasa	92.7	7.3
Kwale	91.9	8.1
Kilifi	80.4	19.6
Tana River	91.4	8.6
Lamu	85.7	14.3
Taita Taveta	92.2	7.8
Makueni	69.6	30.4
Wajir	79.5	20.5
Mandera	100.0	.0
Garissa	92.7	7.3
Marsabit	88.6	11.4
Isiolo	93.9	6.1
Meru	98.0	2.0
Tharaka Nithi	96.4	3.6
Embu	93.3	6.7
Kitui	88.4	11.6
Machakos	87.1	12.9
Makueni	90.0	10.0
Nyandarua	97.0	3.0
Nyeri	92.9	7.1
Kirinyaga	86.5	13.5
Muranga	96.1	3.9
Kiambu	97.2	2.8
Turkana	91.4	8.6
West Pokot	96.1	3.9
Samburu	89.5	10.5
Trans Nzoia	94.7	5.3
Uasin Gishu	95.5	4.5
Elgeyo Marakwet	89.6	10.4
Nandi	95.2	4.8
Baringo	100.0	.0
Laikipia	86.2	13.8
Nakuru	90.0	10.0
Narok	90.9	9.1
Kajiado	100.0	.0
Kericho	97.5	2.5
Bomet	86.8	13.2
Kakamega	91.7	8.3
Vihiga	82.4	17.6
Bungoma	93.1	6.9
Busia	95.7	4.3
Siaya	96.6	3.4
Kisumu	93.0	7.0
Homabay	97.5	2.5
Migori	93.3	6.7
Kisii	95.7	4.3
Nyamira	97.8	2.2
Nairobi	93.5	6.5

Annex III: Awareness on SDGs by Goal by County (%)

Region	County	Index																
		G1	G2	G3	G4	G5	G6	G7	G8	G9	G10	G11	G12	G13	G14	G15	G16	G17
Coast	Mombasa	44.7	32.5	78.6	67.6	36.4	14.3	61.1	51.4	62.2	77.1	17.1	82.9	85.7	82.9	79.4	74.3	60
	Kwale	71.1	55.3	80.6	87.5	64.7	40	75	66.7	78.4	38.2	79.4	94.1	85.7	91.2	85.7	67.6	
	Kilifi	65.5	32.1	71.4	88.6	43.1	36.5	66.7	68.6	60.4	83	16.7	86.5	76.6	85.7	76.9	66.7	
	Tana River	63.6	30.6	55.9	70	25.8	27.6	69.7	56.3	62.1	82.9	37.1	75	82.9	60	74.3	79.4	54.3
	Lamu	48.3	28.6	77.8	87.5	45.8	42.3	69.6	72.7	76.2	88	30.4	95.7	81.8	80	89.5	72.7	77.3
Eastern	Taita Taveta	68.9	32.6	70.8	91.2	30.8	30.2	87.8	48.6	63.2	94.9	31.6	87.2	86.8	81.6	92.1	80.5	70.7
	Makueni	55	59.1	52.4	70.6	42.9	42.9	64.7	88.2	52.9	90	38.9	68.4	78.9	57.9	83.3	83.3	52.6
	Marsabit	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	77.5	53.7	86	34.1	90.7	85.4	82.9	90.5	86	74.4
	Isiolo	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	52.9	57.6	84.4	19.4	93.9	84.8	75.8	84.8	74.2	63.3
	Meru	76.1	54.2	86.7	92.5	56.4	62.5	90.7	61.9	72.1	86.7	31.7	92.9	86	90.5	81.8	80	65.9
	Tharaka Nithi	87.5	58	86	95.3	69.4	72	87.2	67.4	70.7	88.6	38.3	97.9	83	86.7	89.1	91.1	70.2
	Embu	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	69	73.2	92.7	40.5	95.3	90.5	92.9	93.2	87.8	72.1
	Kitui	100	100	100	100	100	55.3	87.2	67.6	62.2	73	30.6	91.7	86.5	72.2	82.9	75.7	70.3
	Machakos	100	100	100	100	100	63.2	92.6	64.9	59.3	91.1	42.6	92.6	77.8	77.4	94.3	79.7	75
	Makueni	100	100	100	100	100	50	75.6	71.7	50	85.1	35.7	93.6	89.6	66.7	88.4	79.5	71.7
North Eastern	Wajir	89.1	68.9	83	88.9	65.9	67.4	80.4	67.5	51.3	85	26.3	71.8	82.5	71.8	79.5	51.4	62.9
	Garissa	76.35	49.75	69.45	79.45	45.85	47.5	75.05	61.9	56.7	83.95	31.7	73.4	82.7	65.9	76.9	65.4	58.6
	Mandera	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	68.3	59.1	90.9	39	83.3	82.9	78	92.7	86	62.2

Region	County	Index																
		G1	G2	G3	G4	G5	G6	G7	G8	G9	G10	G11	G12	G13	G14	G15	G16	G17
Central	Nyandarua	100	100	100	100	100	24.2	71	66.7	51.7	93.9	16.7	93.8	90.6	69	83.3	69.7	41.2
	Nyeri	100	100	100	100	100	20.5	71.1	48.7	50	78	16.2	94.9	79.5	69.2	69.2	59	46.3
	Kirinyaga	100	100	100	100	62.7	58.6	75.4	69.6	64.6	93	33.9	95.5	90.8	82.1	87.5	72.7	65.7
	Murang'a	100	100	100	100	54.8	46.5	79.1	62.8	72.1	81.8	23.3	95.3	88.1	85.7	81	66.7	56.5
	Kiambu	95.1	82.9	97.6	97.5	37.8	45.9	78.4	71.4	58.3	97.2	18.9	94.6	86.5	81.1	85.7	70.6	36.1
Rift Valley	Turkana	73.5	33.3	94.3	77.8	33.3	35.3	80.6	62.5	51.7	96.6	14.3	83.9	90	92.9	76.7	65.5	53.6
	West Pokot	70.6	53.8	79.2	95.5	68	49	90	79.2	65.9	91.8	39.6	98	80.4	82.6	93.3	91.7	67.4
	Samburu	86.8	32.7	68.5	85.4	48	33.3	81.3	68.6	56.5	89.6	37.8	95.8	87.2	85.1	87.5	86.5	73.6
	Trans Nzoia	77.1	33.3	79.5	83.9	42.9	51.4	82.9	80	78.8	79.4	32.4	80	82.4	87.9	84.4	64.5	57.6
	Uasin Gishu	55.6	59.1	58.3	100	55	40	72.2	68.4	64.7	81.3	26.3	84.2	61.1	70.6	83.3	83.3	55.6
Western	Elgeyo Marakwet	75.8	58.5	86.2	84.9	65.5	57.4	77.2	75.9	67.3	95	37.5	86.7	72.9	83.1	91.7	90	75.4
	Nandi	82.5	35.7	97.6	82.9	51.4	34.1	80.5	63.4	60	95.1	25.6	97.4	89.7	87.2	74.4	67.4	57.5
	Baringo	73.7	50	74.4	94.6	51.4	36.8	66.7	61.8	51.4	97.2	35.3	91.4	91.2	70.6	86.1	80.6	69.4
	Laikipia	67.7	50.8	82.5	76.4	52.6	44.8	86	68.5	75	78.6	37.5	87.5	83.9	85.7	89.8	76	66.7
	Nakuru	70	34.8	79.7	85	34.8	30.8	75	63.1	67.2	84.4	27.4	89.2	73.4	81.5	84.4	79	55.4
Western	Narok	70.6	45.7	88.6	75.8	45.5	30.3	73.5	65.6	56.3	85.3	23.5	80	73.5	73.5	73.5	85.3	48.5
	Kajiado	100	100	100	100	39.4	25.7	74.3	62.1	41.4	100	21.9	91.2	77.4	91.2	79.4	94.4	54.5
	Kericho	100	100	97.6	100	41	39.5	82.5	68.4	57.9	97.4	44.4	94.9	89.7	92.3	97.4	85	78
	Bomet	100	100	84.6	87.1	66.7	37.1	91.4	82.4	61.8	90.6	36.4	100	91.2	78.8	87.9	82.4	82.4
	Kakamega	100	100	87.1	90.7	57	43	88.9	82.1	71.1	96.2	30.4	86.4	83.5	82.3	86.3	77.2	66.3
Western	Vihiga	100	100	85.5	81.7	48.4	41.5	90.6	75.8	65.2	89.6	38.5	94.3	83.6	84.1	95.6	86.8	56.5
	Bungoma	100	69.7	76.3	90.5	51.4	40.3	79.7	78.6	74.3	93.2	43.7	89.9	76.8	73.6	88.7	85.9	75.3
	Busia	100	54.3	84.5	86.5	61.9	38.1	88.1	77.4	73.4	92.3	32.3	95.2	81.3	88.9	82.3	82.8	74.2

Region	County	Index																
		G1	G2	G3	G4	G5	G6	G7	G8	G9	G10	G11	G12	G13	G14	G16	G15	G17
Nyanza	Siaya	100	38.2	91.2	77.3	30	41.5	92	72.9	60.4	94.2	25.5	92.2	86	84	83.7	68	55.1
	Kisumu	100	28.8	86.1	82.6	43.1	40.8	81.2	65.1	69.2	91.2	27.7	89.7	88.1	88.2	84.7	76.2	67.7
	Homabay	100	30.8	80.5	81.8	52.8	22.2	83.8	64.9	80	89.5	24.3	97.5	94.9	89.5	84.2	81.1	67.5
	Migori	100	54.7	80.5	86.7	54.5	30.9	86.6	69.7	62.9	86.1	34.8	88.7	80.6	80.6	82.9	87.5	69.9
	Kisii	92	31	81	72.5	28.2	32.6	86	53.5	71.4	96.4	28.6	97.7	87.5	89.5	87.8	73.8	62.8
Nairobi	Nyamira	81	43.2	90.9	94.4	34.2	31.6	81.6	83.3	82.1	89.5	40	97.6	85	76.3	89.7	77.5	81
	Nairobi	70.8	44.8	86.2	76.2	34.6	29.6	76.9	69.2	65.4	96.4	30.4	88	80.8	80.8	91.7	75	69.2
	Average	85.2	63.9	85.6	88.9	57.8	45.5	81.4	68.0	63.3	88.8	30.9	89.7	83.9	80.3	85.5	78.2	64.2



THE NATIONAL TREASURY AND PLANNING
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