



**REPUBLIC OF KENYA**

**NATIONAL TREASURY AND PLANNING  
STATE DEPARTMENT FOR PLANNING**

**SECOND  
VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW REPORT ON  
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

**JUNE, 2020**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES .....	IV
LIST OF FIGURES.....	IV
FOREWORD .....	V
LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS.....	VII
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	1
<b>1.0 INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>2.0 METHODOLOGY AND PROCESS FOR PREPARATION OF THE REVIEW .....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>3.0 POLICY AND ENABLING ENVIRONMENT .....</b>	<b>10</b>
3.1 CREATING OWNERSHIP OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS.....	10
3.1.1 <i>Communication and Awareness Creation</i> .....	10
3.1.2 <i>Multi-Stakeholders' Partnerships to Implement the SDGs</i> .....	10
3.2 INCORPORATING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN NATIONAL FRAMEWORKS.....	16
3.2.1 <i>Integration into National Planning</i> .....	16
3.2.2 <i>Integration into Budgeting Process</i> .....	19
3.2.3 <i>Assessment of Government's Readiness to Implement the Sustainable Development Goals</i> .....	19
3.3 INTEGRATION OF THE THREE DIMENSIONS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.....	21
3.3.1 <i>Sustainability in the Kenyan Context</i> .....	21
3.3.2 <i>Tools to Integrate the Three Dimensions of Sustainable Development</i> .....	22
3.3.3 <i>Interlinkages between the Goals</i> .....	23
3.4 LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND.....	25
3.4.1 <i>Leaving No One Behind in the Kenyan Context</i> .....	25
3.4.2 <i>Who are Being Left Behind in Kenya?</i> .....	25
3.4.3 <i>Leaving No One Behind: Government Response</i> .....	26
3.4.4 <i>Institutions championing for the Rights of those Being Left Behind</i> .....	30
3.4.5 <i>Use of Technology to Accelerate Achievement of the SDGs and ensure No One is Left Behind</i> .....	30
3.5 COORDINATION MECHANISMS.....	31
3.5.1 <i>Implementation Institutional Arrangements</i> .....	31
3.6 STRUCTURAL ISSUES IMPACTING ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SDGs IN KENYA.....	32
3.6.1 <i>Structural Transformation</i> .....	32
3.6.2 <i>Social and Economic Context</i> .....	32
3.6.3 <i>Climate Change and Environmental Degradation</i> .....	33
3.6.4 <i>Peaceful Societies</i> .....	33
<b>EFFECT OF COVID-19 ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SDGS AND .....</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>MEASURES TO PREVENT /COMBAT COVID-19 IN KENYA.....</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>4.0 PROGRESS MADE IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GOALS AND TARGETS.....</b>	<b>37</b>
4.1 END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE .....	37
4.2 END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE.....	40
4.3 ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES.....	42
4.4 ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL.....	45

4.5	ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS.....	50
4.6	ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL.....	56
4.7	ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL.....	58
4.8	PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL.....	59
4.9	BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION.....	63
4.10	REDUCE INEQUALITIES WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES.....	65
4.11	MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE.....	66
4.12	ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS.....	70
4.13	TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS.....	72
4.14	CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.....	73
4.15	PROTECT, RESTORE AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLY MANAGE FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, AND HALT AND REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION AND HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS.....	75
4.16	PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS.....	77
<b>7.0</b>	<b>VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN (VAC) IN KENYA (2016-2019).....</b>	<b>79</b>
7.1	CASE REPORTER AND CHILD DISABILITY STATUS.....	80
7.2	PLACE OF OCCURRENCE AND LEVEL OF RISK.....	80
7.3	PROGRAMMES AND ACTIVITIES TO ADDRESS VAC.....	82
7.4	LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORKS TO ADDRESS VAC.....	83
4.17	STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.....	86
<b>5.0</b>	<b>MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION.....</b>	<b>88</b>
	MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION.....	88
	SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION AS AN ENABLER OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS.....	94
	STATISTICS AND DATA AVAILABILITY FOR SDGs REPORTING.....	97
5.1	DATA FOR MONITORING.....	98
5.2	MACROECONOMIC SITUATION.....	99
5.3	DEVELOPMENT FINANCING.....	99
5.4	MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PARTNERSHIPS.....	100
5.5	CAPACITY-BUILDING.....	100
5.6	CHALLENGES.....	100
5.7	INNOVATIVE WAYS OF ADDRESSING CHALLENGES AND EMERGING ISSUES.....	100
<b>6.0</b>	<b>MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING ON THE 2030 AGENDA.....</b>	<b>102</b>
<b>9.0</b>	<b>CONCLUSION AND NEXT STEPS.....</b>	<b>104</b>
<b>ANNEX I:</b>	<b>CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS REPORT 2020.....</b>	<b>106</b>
<b>ANNEX II:</b>	<b>STATUS OF SDGs INDICATORS.....</b>	<b>107</b>
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>134</b>

**LIST OF TABLES**

Table 2-1: 2020 SDGs VNR Preparation Roadmap ..... 8

Table 3-1: Alignment between SDGs and Kenya Vision 2030 ..... 16

Table 3-2: Vision 2030/MTP III/Big 4 Agenda and SDGs ..... 20

Table 3-3: Sector Policies and SDGs. .... 21

Table 3-4: Specific Interventions ..... 27

Table 3-5: Areas where ICT is being used in Poverty Reduction..... 30

Table 4-1: Enrollment in numbers and Gender Parity Indices..... 46

Table 4-2: Women in Decision Making Positions ..... 51

Table 7-1: VAC Cases by Categories ..... 80

Table 7-2: VAC Cases by Age and Sex ..... 80

Table 7-3: Disposal Mechanisms for VAC Cases ..... 81

Table 7-4: VAC Caseloads Distribution by Counties..... 81

**LIST OF FIGURES**

Figure 4-1: Undernourishment in Kenya..... 40

Figure 4-2: Level of food insecurity in Kenya..... 40

Figure 4-3: TB-Treatment Success Rate ..... 43

Figure 4-4: Death Rate due to Road Traffic Injuries..... 44

Figure 4-6: Women in Decision Making..... 51

## FOREWORD

Kenya has a long-standing history in her commitment to sustainable development because its future depends on the achievement of a holistic, integrated and participatory implementation of social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. Whereas the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development represents a global response to global challenges, Kenya considers it nationally relevant and capable of having a transformative impact on the quality of life of all Kenyans similar to the aspirations of the Kenya Vision 2030.

From the onset, the country has prioritised the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The process began with an official launch of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Kenya in 2016 and thereafter development of a Country SDGs Roadmap to guide the transition from Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to SDGs. At the heart of Kenya's 2030 Agenda is mainstreaming the SDGs at both the national and sub-national development frameworks through consultative and interactive processes with various stakeholders including all levels of government, the private sector, civil society organisations (CSOs), academia, vulnerable groups and the citizens.

The principles of Kenya's national Development Agenda are aligned with the SDGs. The Third Medium Term Plan (2018-2022) of Kenya Vision 2030, that is the primary instrument to drive the SDGs implementation in the 5 year period, has a theme of "**Transforming lives: Advancing socio-economic development through the 'Big Four'**". The SDGs implementation in Kenya is hinged on the planning processes at the national and sub-national levels and incorporates stakeholder participatory approaches. At the sector level, SDGs have been mainstreamed in sector plans, strategic plans and annual performance contracts.

As part of internal review for the second VNR reporting, policy gaps analysis for the implementation of SDGs was undertaken in 2018 to assess the country's preparedness to implement the 2030 Agenda. The study found out that the Constitution of Kenya, the MTP III and priorities of the Government under the Big Four Agenda adequately cover the 2030 Agenda targets. The study recommended the enhancement of National Policy Framework with need to review the existing frameworks and the need to develop new policies to further the 2030 Agenda. The country also conducted an awareness assessment on the SDGs across the country, which has been informing the awareness campaigns in the country.

Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, Kenya has attained a number of milestones. Some of the areas with remarkable progress include poverty reduction, health, education, gender equality, provision of clean water and sanitation, electricity, combating climate change and ensuring sustainable cities and human settlements. The Government has continued to implement social protection programmes across the country. The aim of these programmes is to ensure that all Kenyans live in dignity and exploit their human capabilities for social and economic development.

This report, which is the second Voluntary National Review (VNR), covers progress made in the creation of an enabling environment for the SDGs implementation as well as progress on all the 17 goals since the first VNR report in 2017. Reporting on all the 17 SDGs has provided an important opportunity to: assess the progress made since the 2017 VNR, identify challenges and present the best practices that the country is proudly willing to share with the international community.

Although the overall responsibility of coordination of SDGs lies with the Government, Kenya recognises the critical role of various stakeholders including CSOs, the private sector, Parliament,

academia, and development partners such as United Nation Agencies among others, to advocate, implement and report on progress made for the sustainable development agenda. As a result, the Government has committed to working with multiple stakeholders to ensure commendable progress is made in advancing the socio-economic development and empowering its citizens by the year 2030.

The process of preparing this VNR has been consultative involving the Government, CSOs, the private sector, human rights organisations, CSOs, academia, and youth organisations among others. This has provided the various stakeholders an opportunity to contribute to the 2020 VNR for Kenya. This consultative process was led by the State Department for Planning and adopted the whole of government and whole of society approach.

In conclusion, the Government of Kenya acknowledges that the implementation of the SDGs is a concerted effort involving a host of different stakeholders, and will continue engaging them during implementation, follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda.

I would like to thank the members of the Inter Agency Committee for spearheading the preparatory process. I also commend the good work by the SDGs Coordination Directorate in the State Department for Planning for spearheading this process, and the overall guidance of Saitoti Torome, CBS, Principal Secretary, for providing guidance on the process.

Lastly, I thank the select team from the State Department for Planning for their dedication in the preparation and review of this report.

**HON. (AMB.) UKUR YATANI KANACHO, EGH**  
**CABINET SECRETARY**  
**THE NATIONAL TREASURY AND PLANNING**

## LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADPs	Annual Development Plans
AGPO	Access to Government Procurement Opportunities
ALP	Accelerated Learning Programme
ANC	Antenatal Care
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid lands
ASK	Agricultural Society of Kenya
ASTGS	Agricultural Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy
ATMs	Automated Teller Machines
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interviews
CATI	Computer Assisted Technical Interviews
CBA	Collective Bargaining Agreement
CBC	Competency Based Curriculum
CCCF	County Climate Change Fund
CCTP-MIS	Consolidated Cash Transfer Programme –Management information System
CIDPs	County Integrated Development Plans
CoG	Council of Governors
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease 2019
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CT-OVC	Cash Transfer for Orphans and Vulnerable Children
DLP	Digital Literacy Project
DRSLP	Drought Resilience & Sustainable Livelihoods Project
DRTD	Declaration on the Right to Development
ECDE	Early Childhood Development Education
EMCA	Environmental Management and Coordination Act
ePromIS	Electronic Project Monitoring Information System
FBOs	Faith Based Organisations
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FIDA-K	International Federation of Women Lawyers – Kenya
FMDA	Fisheries Management and Development Act
FNS	Food and Nutrition Security
GANHRI	Global Alliance for National Human Rights Institutions
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GBVRCs	Gender Based Violence Recovery Centres
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GESIP	Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan
GGEP	Green Growth and Employment Programme
GoK	Government of Kenya
GPI	Gender Parity Index
GROOTS	Grassroots Organisations Operating Together in Sisterhood
GVA	Gross Value Added
GWh	Gigawatt hours
HCWS	Health Care Workers
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus / Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HLPF	High-Level Political Forum
HWs	Health Workers

IATWC	Inter-Agency Technical Working Committee
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
ICRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IFMIS	Integrated Financial Management Information System
IGAD	Inter-Governmental Authority on Development
IGRTC	Inter-Governmental Relations Technical Committee
IHRIS	Integrated Human Resources Information System
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOC	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission-UNESCO
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
ITNs	Insecticide Treated Nets
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
IUU	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated
KAINet	Kenya Agricultural Information Network
KCIC	Kenya Climate Change Innovation Centre
KCIRT	Kenya Computer Incidence Response Team
KCPE	Kenya Certificate of Primary Education
KCSE	Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education
KDHS	Kenya Demographic and Health Survey
KeFS	Kenya Fisheries Service
KENSUP	Kenya Slum Upgrading Programme
KEPSA	Kenya Private Sector Alliance
KFMA	Kenya Fish Marketing Authority
KIHBS	Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey
KIPPRA	Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis
KLIP	Kenya Livestock Insurance Programme
KLRC	Kenya Law Reform Commission
KMFRI	Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute
KMRC	Kenya Mortgage Refinance Company
KNAP	Kenya National Adaptation Plan
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KNCHR	Kenya National Commission on Human Rights
KOSAP	Kenya Off-Grid Solar Access Project
KPAs	Key Performance Areas
KPHC	Kenya Population and Housing Census
KSDS	Kenya Strategy for Development of Statistics
KSG	Kenyan School of Government
KSSSA	Kenya Secondary Schools Sports Association
KYEOP	Kenya Youth Employment and Opportunities Project
KYEP	Kenya Youth Empowerment Project
LAPSSET	Lamu Port South Sudan Ethiopia Transport
LMCP	Last Mile Connectivity Project
LVRs	Local Voluntary Reports
MCDAs	Ministries Counties Departments and Agencies
MDAs	Ministries, Department and Agencies
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MHM	Menstrual Hygiene Management
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio



MOH	Ministry of Health
MPS&G	Ministry of Public Service, Youth and Gender
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTP III	Third Medium Term Plan
MVA	Megavolt Amperes
MW	Megawatt
NCCAP	National Climate Change Action Plan
NCCCCP	National Coordination Committee on Coronavirus Pandemic
NCCFP	National Climate Change Framework Policy
NCCRS	National Climate Change Response Strategy
NCPD	National Council for Population and Development
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NDI	National Democratic Institute
NDMA	National Drought Management Authority
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NER	Net Enrolment Rates
NESSP	National Education Sector Strategic Plan
NETFUND	National Environment Trust Fund
NGAAF	National Government Affirmative Action Fund
NGEC	National Gender and Equality Commission
NHRIs	National Human Rights Institutions
NIMES	National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System
NRW	Non-Revenue Water
NSDS	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics
NSWMS	National Solid Waste Management Strategy
NUA	New Urban Agenda
NYC	National Youth Council
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD-DAC	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development - Development Assistance Committee
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OPCT	Older Persons Cash Transfer
OPWD	Organisations of People With Disabilities
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
OVOP	One Village One Product
P4G	Partnering for Green Growth and Global Goals
PLHIV	People Living with Human Immunodeficiency Virus
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
PWSDCT	People with Severe Disability Cash Transfer
RAPs	Resettlement Action Plans
SDCP	Smallholder Dairy Commercialisation Programme
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics
STT	Science Technology and Innovation
TB TSR	TB Treatment Success Rates
TSR	Treatment Success Rate
TTIs	Technical Training Institutes
TVCs	Technical and Vocational Centres

TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UCTs	Unconditional Cash Transfers
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
UDPK	United Disabled Persons of Kenya
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
UN	United Nations
UN-DESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEA	United Nations Environment Assembly
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNPSA	United Nations Public Service Awards
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolutions
UNSG	United Nations Secretary General
VAT	Value Added Tax
VNR	Voluntary National Reviews
VTCs	Vocational Training Centres
WEECO	Waste Electronic and Electrical Equipment Recycling Company
WEF	Women Enterprise Fund
WHO	World Health Organization
YEDF	Youth Enterprise Development Fund

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### The Review Process

Kenya's Development Agenda is anchored on the Kenya Vision 2030. This aims at creating "a globally competitive and prosperous country with a high quality of life by the year 2030". The Vision seeks to transform Kenya into "a newly industrialised, middle-income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens in a clean and secure environment. The Vision is actualised through five year Medium Term Plans (MTPs). The current plan, the MTP III's (2018-2022) theme is "Transforming lives: Advancing socio-economic development through the "Big Four Agenda". The Big Four Agenda has four (4) pillars, namely: provision of Adequate Decent Housing, Increasing Manufacturing, Universal Health Coverage, and attaining Food Security and Nutrition. Over the 5-year period, the plan aims to achieve accelerated, high, inclusive, broad based and sustainable economic growth as well as social economic transformation and development. The implementation of the SDGs in Kenya is monitored through the preparation of SDGs progress reports as well as the National Voluntary Reviews (VNRs). Kenya prepared its first VNR in 2017 and is among other UN member States who have committed to be reviewed in 2020.

The preparation of the 2020 VNR was consultative and aimed at increasing ownership of the process. Due to the large number of stakeholders involved and for ease of ownership and follow-up, the entry point, except for the National Government, was the umbrella bodies for the various stakeholders. These stakeholders include the National Government, the private sector through the Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA), CSOs through the SDGs Kenya Forum, the Sub-National Governments through Council of Governors (CoG), the youth, academia, Parliament (National Assembly and the Senate), UN Agencies, Human Rights institutions and the County Assemblies Forum. The review process was spearheaded by the Government of Kenya through the SDGs Coordination Directorate in the State Department for Planning. A series of workshops were organised, drawing participation from all stakeholders including members of the Inter-Agency Technical Working Group.

The VNR process was used to create awareness among different stakeholders. The review has helped to identify gaps and challenges in the implementation of the SDGs. It also helped strengthen dialogues and partnerships with multiple stakeholders as well as being useful for peer learning at the local, national and global levels.

### Status of the SDGs Progress

Kenya has achieved significant milestones since the SDGs came into effect in January 2016. Some of these include: launched the SDGs Implementation process in the country; prepared the MDGs End Term Report that provided baseline and lessons learnt; prepared SDGs road map; mainstreamed SDGs into the planning frameworks; prepared progress reports including the first VNR in 2017; policy gaps analysis; and assessed SDGs awareness across the country.

During the period 2017-2019, key progress has been made in SDG 1 through poverty reduction measures, SDG 3 – Health, SDG 4 – Education, SDG 6 – Provision of clean water, and SDG 11 on ensuring sustainable cities. Under ending poverty, the Government of Kenya continues to implement social protection programmes across the country with the aim of ensuring that all Kenyans live in dignity and exploit their human capabilities for social and economic development. During the years

2017/18 and 2018/19, the Older Persons Cash Transfer (OPCT) covered 783,089 and 753,314 beneficiaries respectively.

In addition, during the 2017-2019 period, most mothers delivered at health facilities. The percentage of skilled deliveries increased from 61 per cent in the period 2016/17 to 62 per cent in 2017/18 and to 65 per cent in 2018/19. Furthermore, the proportion of pregnant women attending four antenatal clinic visits has been oscillating around 50 per cent (2018/19), 48 per cent (2017/18) and 52 per cent (2016/17). In the education sector, the Net Enrolment Rates (NER) in primary education has taken an upward trend. The number of pupils enrolled in public primary schools were 8,879,685 in 2016/17, 8,896,932 in 2017/18 and 8,959,719 in 2018/19.

There was increase in the proportion of population with safely managed sanitation services from 65.7 per cent (Households) in 2016 to 82.5 per cent in 2019. Besides, the proportion of local administrative units (47 sub-national governments) with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management remained the same at 100 per cent from 2017 to 2019.

The percentage of population with access to electricity rose from 41.5 per cent in 2016 to 46 per cent in 2018 and 50.4 per cent in 2019. The country has set an ambitious plan to achieve universal access rate by the year 2022. The proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology increased from 14.6 per cent in 2016 to 19.8 per cent in 2018 and 25.4 per cent in 2019.

Kenya took measures to promote sustainable cities and human settlements. The measures included the formulation and review of various policies and legislations, some of which include amendment of the Urban Areas and Cities Act by Parliament in October 2017, approval of the Sectional Properties Bill 2018 in February 2019 by the Cabinet among others. At the same time, all sub-national governments adopted and implemented local Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies in line with the National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies.

Other measures undertaken were the protection, restoration and promotion of sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystem, sustainable management of forests, combating desertification and halting and reversing land degradation contributing to halting environmental degradation. Kenya embarked on afforestation programmes where the forest area as a proportion of total land area increased from 7.21 per cent in 2016 to 7.28 per cent in 2018. Kenya's economic growth rate has been increasing gradually from 5.7 per cent in 2015, 5.9 per cent in 2017 and 6.3 per cent in 2018. The rate, however, dropped to 5.4 per cent in 2019.

### **Government Response to the Integrated and Indivisible Nature of the SDGs**

Article 43 of the Constitution of Kenya on the Bill of Rights is consistent with the 2030 Agenda and guarantees all Kenyans economic, social, and cultural rights including the right to the highest standards of health, education, freedom from hunger and adequate food and decent livelihoods. The Bill of Rights also asserts the right for every person to social security and binds the State to provide appropriate social security to persons who are unable to support themselves and their dependants. The right is closely linked to other social protection rights, including the right to healthcare, human dignity, reasonable working conditions and access to justice. The planning frameworks in Kenya, including the Kenya Vision 2030, the MTP III, County Integrated Development

Plans (CIDPs), Strategic Plans, Sector Plans and Action Plans are consistent with the 2030 Agenda as their focus is sustainable development.

The Government prioritised the Big Four Agenda consisting of carefully selected sectors that are expected to have the greatest multiplier effect in the economy and overall well-being. As seen above, the four pillars, Adequate Decent Housing, Increasing Manufacturing, Universal Health Coverage, and attaining Food Security and Nutrition, were intended to accelerate SDGs 2, 3, 8 and 11 all which have a high multiplier effect on the rest of the goals.

At the sub-national level, the CoG has developed a performance management framework to institutionalise Performance Management in the 47 County governments. This is meant to ensure that counties demonstrate their development results by eliminating the “Silo Approach” in the management of public affairs as well as to create harmony in planning and utilisation of public resources for the betterment of citizens’ lives. The framework has mainstreamed SDGs across all planning levels.

The Government of Kenya has also formulated a National Social Protection Policy through which it has identified several key social protection interventions and actions in the areas of social assistance, social security, and health insurance. The Unconditional Cash Transfers (UCTs) in Kenya allow poor households the choice and flexibility of allocating resources towards meeting their most critical needs. An evaluation of the programme by Haushofer and Shapiro (2016) found that providing UCTs, or cash grants to low-income households without any strings attached, can lead to positive welfare benefits for recipients. These benefits include increased income, improved psychological wellbeing and greater empowerment for women. The results of this study contributed to scaling up the programme in Kenya.

In addition, to address inter-regional disparities in line with the Constitution of Kenya, marginalised areas are set to benefit from the Equalization Fund. The Fund was created to improve provision of basic services including water, roads, electricity, and health facilities. The current policy on marginalisation recognises that there exist inter-regional and intra-regional disparities. It, therefore, identified the smallest administrative areas i.e. ward level, as the units of focus when identifying and implementing the Fund’s programmes. The Government has also established institutions safeguarding and championing youth and vulnerable groups’ rights.

The key challenge to the implementation of the SDGs, however, has been weak institutional coordination. In addition, there is risk of certain groups being left behind on account of income and poverty status, gender, age, disability, area of residence and intersecting inequalities.

### **Good Practices**

As indicated above, Kenya’s long-term development blueprint, the Kenya Vision 2030, is implemented through five-year MTPs. The mainstreaming of SDGs in MTPIII, performance contracting, Action Plans and sub-national CIDPs (2018 -2022) position Kenya to better implement the SDGs and Africa Union’s Agenda 2063, Africa's blueprint and master plan for transforming Africa into the global powerhouse of the future.

The Government commissioned a policy gaps analysis study in 2018. The analysis focused on assessing the country’s preparedness to implement the 2030 agenda for sustainable development. According to the study, the Kenya Vision 2030 and its MTP III, addresses substantially, directly or indirectly all the SDGs targets at 97 per cent or 132 out of the 138 relevant SDG targets. The

outcome of this analysis has informed policy analysis and forms the basis for review of existing policies and the development of new ones. This is expected to enhance the implementation of the SDGs in Kenya.

The responsibility of coordinating the implementation and tracking of the SDGs is led by the Government. However, the implementation of the same is a shared responsibility among all stakeholders. Kenya follows “whole of government” and “whole of society” approach and has institutionalised stakeholder engagement in implementation, monitoring and awareness through their umbrella bodies. These are the Parliamentary Caucus on SDGs and Business, Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA), SDGs Kenya Forum, the CoG for the sub-national governments and the National Youth Council. A Multi-Stakeholder Engagement Framework has been developed through a consultative process to strengthen engagements, institutional and coordination mechanisms for the 2030 Agenda.

As a way to increase awareness on SDGs, the Government has held various fora aimed at creating awareness among the various stakeholders at both levels of Government, universities, Faith-based Organisations (FBOs), media, school children, CSOs, marginalised groups and the public. This was done through focus group discussions, sensitisation fora, workshops and discussion panels. Similarly, social media communication platforms are continuously used to disseminate SDGs to the public.

The 2017 VNR, however, cited low level of awareness on SDGs necessitating a countrywide assessment that gave rise to targeted awareness campaign and translation of SDGs into local languages. Low capacity was also found to be one of the challenges hindering the implementation of the SDGs. As a result, Kenya is focusing on continuous capacity building on SDGs. To continuously strengthen capacities to mainstream SDGs in policies, planning, budgeting, implementation and review, training of trainers was undertaken. Subsequently, an SDGs curriculum was developed in 2018 and was used to train people, mainly from the Public Sector, at the Kenya School of Government (KSG). SDGs is one of the units offered at the KSG in all their courses. It is also offered as a stand-alone course. The curriculum is expected to strengthen capacities of national and sub-national governments to mainstream SDGs in their programme planning, budgeting, implementation, and monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

Monitoring of SDGs has been institutionalised in Kenya through preparation of biennial progress reports. The major setback of the reports is the availability of timely and disaggregated data. The Government, through the National Statistics Office – the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) – is conducting surveys to address most of the existing data gaps as well as enhance data disaggregation. This is in addition to the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census. This is done in line with the SDGs’ principle of leaving no one behind.

The Government in partnership with KEPSA inaugurated the Kenya National Platform Partnering for Green Growth and Global Goals (P4G) in July 2018. The Kenya National P4G platform is supporting 15 partnerships and is driving adoption of green and circular economy market based solutions in Kenya. In the same vein, Kenya is one of three African countries, alongside Ethiopia and Ghana, which were selected to participate in the Science Technology and Innovation (STI) for SDGs Roadmap. The programme’s objective is to enhance the utilisation of STI to realise the SDGs in Kenya. Moving forward, the 2020 VNR report will be disseminated and thereafter an action plan developed in the short term to address the gaps identified and in the long term an acceleration strategy developed to address the gaps and challenges in line with the decade of action plan.

## Lessons Learnt and Challenges

During the 2017-2019 period, several lessons were learnt in the implementation of the SDGs. Firstly, the number of people living in absolute poverty has increased over the last decade despite the reduction in the national poverty rate from 46.6 per cent in 2005/06 to 36.1 per cent in 2015/16. A large proportion of the population continue to suffer from poverty and lack basic social and economic needs and opportunities. Secondly, the slow economic growth has not created enough jobs especially for the increasing youth population.

According to the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census (KPHC), the Kenyan population increased from 37.7 million in 2009 to 47.6million in 2019. This means that Kenya continues to face increased demand for basic facilities including roads, schools, hospitals, housing as well as food, water and energy. This is likely to impact negatively on the implementation of the SDGs as the economic growth cannot cope with the rising population growth.

Lessons learnt during the preparation of the 2020 VNR include: the need to start the preparatory process early in order to have adequate time for stakeholder engagement, and the need for stakeholder to internalise the VNR report preparation guidelines . In addition, adequate resources are required for the VNR preparation process, hence the need to identify the required resources early enough and their possible sources.

A major challenge for Kenya was the re-classification of the country as a lower middle-income country in 2014. This made access to loans from international lenders difficult with the reduction of availability of concessional loans from multilateral lenders. This is expected to have serious implications for the financing of SDGs related interventions compared to the MDGs era.

## How Challenges in 2017 VNR have been addressed

- i. Continuous capacity building programmes and SDGs curriculum developed in 2019 aimed at strengthening capacities of National and County governments to mainstream SDGs in their programme planning, budgeting, implementation, and monitoring, evaluation and reporting.
- ii. Multi-Stakeholder Engagement Framework developed in 2019 through a consultative process addressed high stakeholder expectation by providing direction in the stakeholder engagement and communication using accountable and transparent processes.
- iii. The Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) has initiated and is implementing various statistical programmes and projects aimed at addressing existing data gaps for monitoring the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development.
- iv. The Prevention of Terrorism Act was amended in 2019 to provide stronger measures for the detection and prevention of terrorist and radicalisation activities.
- v. Computer Misuse and Cybercrimes Act enacted in 2018 to enable timely and effective detection, prohibition, prevention, response, investigation and prosecution of computer and cybercrimes; and to facilitate international co-operation in dealing with computer and cybercrime matters.
- vi. The Government is focusing on socio-economic integration of the close to 70,000 refugees in urban areas and the new socio-economic integration scheme at Kalobeyei refugee settlement within Kakuma camp. This is in line with the new global approach as per the Global Compact on Refugees meant to transition the management of refugees from reliance on relief assistance to self-reliance.

- vii. To address high youth unemployment rate, Kenya has continued to make budgetary allocations to the Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) to increase economic opportunities for the youth. This will also enhance participation by Kenyan youth in nation building. The Ajira Digital (online work programme) increased youth participation in online work and reduced unemployment.

### **Areas of Required Support**

- i. Implementation of the SDGs require additional and targeted funding to implement various programmes focusing on the SDGs.
- ii. Support for financial and technical capacity-building for developing integrated planning approaches at all stages of the planning cycle, across all levels of government and among all stakeholders.
- iii. Building capacity of the national statistical office to collect quality, timely and reliable which that can be disaggregated.



## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

In Kenya, the fundamentals of Sustainable Development are drawn from Article 43 of the Constitution of Kenya on Economic and Social Rights including the right to the highest standard of health, education, freedom from hunger and adequate food, and decent livelihoods. Article 69 (1) addresses the rights of the environment by providing that the State shall ensure the sustainable exploitation, utilisation, management and conservation of the environment and natural resources, and ensure equitable sharing of the accruing benefits. The Vision 2030 economic blueprint and its five (5) year MTPs are tools that are meant to actualise the demands of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 in service to the people of Kenya. The Kenya Vision 2030's key goal is the attainment of a 'nation living in a clean and secure environment' driven by the principles of sustainable development.

The MTP III (2018-2022) seeks to achieve accelerated, high, inclusive, broad based and sustainable economic growth as well as socio-economic transformation and development over the five-year period, thereby providing for a framework to integrate the three dimensions of sustainable development. The MTP has mainstreamed the SDGs and other continental commitments such as Africa Union's Agenda 2063.

At the sub-national level, SDGs have been mainstreamed into the CIDPs 2018-2022 and in the Annual Development Plans (ADPs). The plans ensure that the SDGs are localised and mainstreamed into the development processes at sub-national level. In addition, Kenya has adopted the National Disaster Reduction Strategy and Policy of 2010 and National Disaster Preparedness and Response Strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030). All the 47 County governments have mainstreamed Disaster Risk Management Planning in their CIDPs.

Kenya's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the Paris Agreement 2015, currently under review, sets an emission reduction target of 30 per cent by 2030. The country has put in place an integrated policy/strategy/plan that increase the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development. Towards this end, the Climate Change Act 2016 and National Climate Change Action Plan 2018-2022, and the Kenya National Adaptation Plan 2015-2030 are being operationalised.

At the lower level, the County governments are developing County Climate Change Fund model legislations as part of their strategies to finance their own Climate change budget. Counties are also developing Climate Change Model laws premised on National Climate Change Act 2016 to domesticate the Climate Change Act at the counties and help them mainstream climate change in their development agendas.

As part of its commitment to periodically review the SDGs, Kenya has identified 131 indicators out of the 232 global indicators to report on using available data. This represents an increase from 128 indicators in 2017. National complementary indicators have also been developed based on the MTP III (2018-2022) priorities to monitor the SDGs. Monitoring of SDGs has been institutionalised with a comprehensive SDGs progress report prepared after every two years. The County governments have also developed SDGs indicators to support monitoring at the local levels. In addition, about five counties have also volunteered to prepare reports on the implementation of the SDGs. The VNR process is therefore a learning experience at both levels of government. This will ensure regular reporting of the goals is institutionalised.

## 2.0 METHODOLOGY AND PROCESS FOR PREPARATION OF THE REVIEW

The SDGs Coordination Directorate in the State Department for Planning is the focal point that coordinates SDGs activities in Kenya. It spearheads the process supported by the Inter-Agency Technical Committee (IATC). The IATC is composed of members from the National Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies, CoG, United Nations Agencies, CSOs, the private sector, academia, research organisations and other stakeholders.

The SDGs Coordination Directorate organised a number of activities drawing participation from most stakeholders including members of the Inter-Agency Technical Committee Working Group. The first step involved taking stakeholders through the VNR preparation guidelines. This was followed by consultations by the various umbrella bodies with their stakeholders through workshops and online platforms, and preparation of the reports, which were submitted to the SDGs Coordination Directorate for consolidation into a first draft. The SDGs Coordination Directorate in collaboration with the UN provided capacity building of stakeholders during their report preparation. Submissions were received from the SDGs Kenya Forum representing civil society, KEPSA representing the private sector, the National Youth Council for the youths, CoG for the sub-national Governments, Parliamentary Caucus on SDGs and Business for Parliament, and the UN country team. A series of other workshops were held to further review and identify the gaps.

The report was further reviewed by the same umbrella bodies via online consultations after new regulations for containing COVID-19 banned gatherings.

Table 2-1 below shows the critical steps followed in the preparation of the VNR.

**Table 2-1: 2020 SDGs VNR Preparation Roadmap**

S/No.	Steps	Actions	Timeframe
1	Getting started	Brainstorming session	December 2019
		Stakeholders forum to inform them on the 2020 VNR	December 2019
		Working retreat with the IATWC to domesticate the UNSG Common reporting guidelines – Develop Data/information collection template	December 2019
		Meetings held between IATWG members and their stakeholders to disseminate VNR guidelines/ template	January 2020
2	Drafting process	Several drafting sessions during which the main messages were identified and submitted to UN-DESA	February–April 2020
3	Communication	Validation, and Submission of the main report to UN-DESA	May 2020
4	Pre-HLPF	Launch of the report	June 2020
5	Post HLPF	Dissemination	October 2020 onwards

The objective of this review is to assess the progress made since the 2017 VNR, identify challenges and gaps in the implementation as well as strategies of addressing the same in the next phase of SDGs implementation.

The report used the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics compiled SDGs National Indicator Framework that provides data on progress of the various indicators. The Framework was shared with the drafters to assist them in writing the report, and the Bureau provided the drafting teams with technical assistance on computation of the indicator values.

The qualitative information regarding the contribution of the various stakeholders to the SDGs implementation, innovations and interventions were gathered from MDAs and consolidated reports submitted by the umbrella bodies. The selection of the good practices and success stories included in the VNR report was done in consultation with the drafters of the various reports.

The VNR was reviewed and validated by various stakeholders including both state and non-state actors. The validation process was done online due the COVID-19 pandemic. The restrictions on meetings and movement affected the collection of disaggregated data, best practices on SDGs implementation and grassroots consultations. However, the overall preparation process was majorly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, which restricted gatherings thus requiring people to work from home. This made it difficult to gather disaggregated data for reporting on the progress of the goals. There was also limited grassroots participation in the VNR preparation and validation due to the COVID-19 containment measure and travel restrictions.

## 3.0 POLICY AND ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

### 3.1 Creating ownership of the Sustainable Development Goals

#### 3.1.1 Communication and Awareness Creation

Since the launch of the SDGs process in Kenya, the Government has continued to recognise the need to enhance awareness and build capacity among all stakeholders. The 2017 VNR identified low levels of awareness on SDGs as one of the challenges that might hinder their implementation. Subsequently, the country embarked on enhanced campaigns on advocacy and awareness creation through focus group discussions, sensitisation fora, workshops and discussion panels. Similarly, social media communication platforms are continuously being used to disseminate information on SDGs to the public.

To gauge the level of awareness and assess the impact of the advocacy and awareness campaigns among various stakeholders, a countrywide assessment was undertaken in 2019 by the SDGs Coordination Directorate in the State Department for Planning in collaboration with KIPPRA, a quasi-government think tank that is mandated to improve public policy making for the realisation of national development goals. The survey covered different categories including representatives from Government MDAs, sub-national governments (Counties), development partners, CSOs, special groups including women, youth and persons with disabilities, faith-based and religious organisations and the private sector. The assessment looked at socio-demographic characteristics, which included age, sex, employment status and education levels among others. The survey findings indicated that the level of awareness has improved but more needs to be done. The findings also identified the preferred methods of reaching out to the various categories of people. The findings of the assessment informed awareness campaign strategies, development and distribution of targeted IEC materials including translating SDGs into local languages for enhanced grassroots understanding.

#### 3.1.2 Multi-Stakeholders' Partnerships to Implement the SDGs

The Government of Kenya recognises that stakeholders' engagement and public participation are integral elements in developing, designing and implementing policies and development strategies that benefit all Kenyans. The Government interacts with a broad range of stakeholders, from those who have interest in facilitating the implementation of the SDGs Agenda to those that are beneficiaries of the realisation of the SDGs goals and targets. The following are the key stakeholders, what they are doing to implement the SDGs and how the Government engages them.

##### **National Government**

At the national level, the mapping of all the SDGs against the mandates of the Government Agencies was undertaken in 2017. Lead ministries and other stakeholders in each goal and target were also identified. The mapping was shared with the ministries that now take the lead in the planning, implementation, tracking and reporting of their respective goals. The same ministries are responsible for mainstreaming the SDGs in planning frameworks, budgets, work plans and performance contracting in their respective sectors. The MDAs were involved in mainstreaming the SDGs in the MTP III and their sector and strategic plans. The State Department for Planning has trained the staff of the MDAs on the SDGs to be Trainers of Trainers (TOT) to build capacity in their organisations.



*The State Department for Fisheries, Aquaculture and the Blue Economy Training of Trainers (TOT) held in Naivasha, in 2019.*

### **Council of Governors and Sub-National Government**

The County governments in collaboration with the UN play a critical role in service delivery to citizens and are pivotal in the achievement of the SDGs. The County governments have mainstreamed SDGs in their CIDPs (2018-2022) and in the Annual Development Plans (ADPs). The Counties in collaboration with the National Government are currently strengthening local SDGs coordination mechanism through establishment of coordination frameworks. The County governments have appointed and inducted County SDGs Champions to steer the process of SDGs implementation and awareness rising. The Council of Governors (CoG) has been coordinating the sub-national governments to produce their reports, which form part of the national report. In 2019, five pilot Counties (Kwale, Kisumu, Busia, Marsabit and Taita Taveta) developed Local Voluntary Reports (LVRs) on SDGs implementation. The VLRs demonstrated how the sub-national governments in Kenya are contributing towards the realisation of the SDGs.

To strengthen the capacities of the sub-national governments to effectively undertake the above activities, the National Government in collaboration with the CoG and the UN has been engaging the sub-national government through workshops. The target group are the officers in charge of planning, budgeting and monitoring where 150 officers from all the 47 sub-national governments have been trained. The goal of this training was to strengthen the capacities of the officers in localizing and mainstreaming SDGs in planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring. This training addresses awareness creation, stakeholder mapping and engagement, development of SDGs based strategies, tracking and reporting.



***Planning, budgeting and monitoring officers from eight counties (Marsabit, Isiolo, Meru, Laikipia, Garissa, Mandera, Wajir and Tharaka Nithi attending a training on SDGs in January 2019.***

## **Parliament**

The Kenya Parliamentary Caucus on SDGs and Business was formed in 2017 to promote sustainable development and social-responsive business through legislation, resource mobilisation, oversight and partnerships. The Caucus has capacity build policy makers, eight Parliamentary Committees and parliamentary staff from constituencies on SDGs related topics and advocated for SDGs endorsement and their localisation. In 2019, the Caucus held an SDGs Open Day in Parliament and launched its 2019-2023 strategic plan. Parliament has participated in SDGs activities including preparation of 2019 SDGs progress report and 2019 HLPF.

## **Civil Society Organisations**

The SDGs Kenya Forum coordinates the engagement of the civil society on SDGs. This is an all-inclusive membership platform on the 2030 Agenda for SDGs. The forum provides space for over 350 structured and coordinated CSOs engagement with (national and sub-national) Governments, citizens, the private sector, media, academia and development partners. With citizens at the centre, the SDGs Kenya Forum engages all these stakeholders to implement, follow up and review the SDGs. The Forum is a Co-Chair of the IATWC and has convening powers for SDGs processes in the country.

Kenyan CSOs contribute directly to the implementation of the SDGs. They provide direct services to vulnerable populations, support skills development through capacity building and training, and provide microfinance services for economic empowerment. CSOs also carry out policy advocacy and awareness creation to support implementation of the SDGs.

To better track implementation of the 2030 Agenda, non-state actors avail data and analytical support to sub-national policymakers, other CSOs and the academia. Data and data analysis support include tracking the progress of people out of poverty and investment towards pro-poor sectors.

The Kenya CSOs collaborate with the Government as well as other CSOs in the implementation of programmes related to sustainable development. The impactful collaborations between CSOs and the National and County governments include data and analytical support provided to eight government agencies to: inform decision-making processes, technical support to a county



government to enact a tobacco control law, support to a county government to develop a Climate Change Bill and policy, and technical support to the national government to ensure inclusive education. Other achievements by CSOs include support to vulnerable communities to access basic services and economic empowerment through measures aimed at creating self-employment opportunities. The work of the CSOs has been appreciated and used by sub-national governments.

Since 2017, CSOs have been submitting progress reports to inform Kenya's VNR as well as the progress reports that are prepared biennially. The reports are prepared through a consultative process and in line with the Government reporting format. The SDGs Kenya Forum is also represented in the preparatory meetings organised by the Government. The 2020 CSOs report captures their views and experiences in implementing the 2030 Agenda including successes, challenges, gaps, alignment to national policies, support needs, plans for 2020 and recommendations for accelerating the implementation of the SDGs. The report also dedicates a separate section on 'leave no one behind'. The internet link to the report is attached as Annex I.

### **Private Sector**

Unlike during the MDGs era, private sector is a significant contributor to the realisation of sustainable development especially in Kenya where the economy is market driven. There exists a close collaboration between Government and private sector. The Government is particularly encouraged by the high levels of awareness and adoption of the SDG as well as the commitment of the private sector in the achievement of sustainable growth and development. Since Kenya's adoption of agenda 2030 in 2016, the private sector has increased its adoption and mainstreaming of SDGs in its operations and business models. It has incorporated sustainability reporting as part of its annual reporting. It actively participates in the tracking and reporting of progress through the voluntary national reporting process. Besides, the private sector is an integral part of the SDG implementation and sustainability reporting in Kenya and was part of the team that prepared the 2017 VNR for Kenya, and the 2019 SDGs Progress Report. The private sector has also prepared its progress report to complement the 2020 VNR for Kenya.

The private sector involvement in the SDGs is coordinated by the umbrella body, KEPISA, which is also a co-chair of the IATWC for non-state actors on SDGs. Reporting for SDGS being a voluntary process, businesses were called upon to submit their progress reports through KEPISA. These were then aggregated into a single document. On adoption of SDGS by the private sector during the period under review, East African Breweries Limited (EABL) leads by adopting and tracking the most SDG number of goals, 12 in total out of the 17, in their business strategy. Other private sector entities with more than five Goals include Safaricom that has adopted nine, and Kenya Commercial Bank (KCB) and KEPISA as an organisation with 8 goals each. Coca Cola, and Kenya Climate Innovation Centre have each mainstreamed six goals. Pathologists Lancet Kenya has mainstreamed five goals.

The report shows that the five top priority areas for the private sector relate to sustainable consumption and production (SDG12) that was reported by 86 per cent of the companies. There is also increased multi-stakeholder collaborations supporting private sector progress covering SDG 17. Moreover, many companies – 71 per cent of the reporting companies– are taking deliberate efforts to mainstreaming equity and gender balance at their workplaces in line with SDG 5. There has also been an increased focus on targeted solutions for solving youth unemployment through provision of customised programmes for youth and women and persons with disabilities, as reported by 85 per cent of the reporting companies.

Some of the sustainability models adopted by private sector during the period under review include reduction of waste at source, where, for example, Safaricom has reduced by 50 per cent the amount of plastic it uses in SIM card production. Safaricom also reports that 97 per cent (253 tonnes) of waste collected from its head-office and 1,150 tonnes of its e-waste were recycled. M-Pesa continues to drive financial inclusion through cash transfer payments and diaspora remittances.

The private sector also continues to compliment the Universal Health Coverage Agenda through M-Tiba. M-Tiba, in a partnership between Safaricom and CarePay, provides e-wallet payment solutions that enable the users to save towards healthcare expenses. The initiative has benefited over 4.6 million users, approved over 1,600 health facilities countrywide, and paid over Kshs.600 million during the period under review.

Coca-Cola has driven the world without waste initiative with particular focus on spurring a circular economy, voluntary extended producer responsibility initiative for management of plastic waste in Kenya. Kenya Breweries Limited (KBL), working within the EABL framework through the East African Maltings Limited (EAML) Contract Farmers' Network Programme, has 62,000 farmers. The programme provides a ready market of sorghum at a guaranteed price, provides extension services and ensures availability of improved seeds at affordable prices. In the year 2019, Kshs.1.2 billion was paid out to the farmers supplying 100 per cent of raw materials (sorghum and barley).

Kenya Commercial Bank (KCB) has disbursed over Kshs.10 billion through the Inua Jamii Programme targeting vulnerable members of the society.

In order to strengthen coordination and partnership, the Government and the private sector inaugurated the National Platform on Partnering for Green Growth and Global Goals (P4G) in July 2018. The Kenya National P4G is co-chaired by KEPSA and chaired by the Government through the National Treasury and Planning. This is a global initiative for catalysing, nurturing and accelerating innovative public private partnerships projects for the implementation of SDGs and green growth hosted in 12 countries including Kenya. Currently the, Kenya National P4G platform is driving the adoption of green and circular economy in Kenya and is coordinating the implementation of 15 partnership projects for five SDGs - SDG2 - Food Security, SDG6 - Water, SDG7-Energy, SDG11 – Cities, and SDG12 - Circular Economy.

Despite the efforts and achievements enumerated above, greater visibility and effective coordinated efforts are still required if the private sector is to play more leading roles in realisation of the 2030 Agenda targets.

## **UN Support**

United Nations support to Kenya towards the realisation of the national development priorities and the SDGs is outlined in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). The current and fifth generation of the UNDAF 2018 - 2022 is aligned to the MTP III (2018-2022), the Big Four Agenda, SDGs and Agenda 2063. Guided by Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support (MAPS), the UN has strategically positioned itself to support localisation, implementation, monitoring and reporting of the SDGs in Kenya. Specific focus areas include development of a comprehensive roadmap and costing to facilitate implementation of the SDGs in Kenya, and substantive and regular reporting on the SDGs with focus on key results achieved at the national and county levels as well as defining solutions to accelerate off-track SDGs. UN strategic support



to SDGs implementation in Kenya has achieved the following milestones: Transitional SDGs Roadmap (2016 - 2018), Mainstreaming SDGs into the MTP III, second generation CIDPs and public institutions strategic plans, policies and budgets, advocacy, sensitisation and capacity building of key stakeholders and Parliament on the SDGs, Training of SDGs champions at county levels to spearhead county SDGs implementation, and reporting and piloting of SDGs reporting in five counties, namely Busia, Kisumu, Marsabit, Taita Taveta and Kwale.

The collaboration of the Government of Kenya and other partners has made substantive contributions to SDGs awareness, capacity building, mainstreaming, monitoring and reporting. Critical success factors included: national ownership of the SDGs; strategic relevance through alignment with national development policy and mainstreaming of SDGs.

Going forward, the national critical areas which need UN support include accelerating progress on the lagging SDGs, addressing data gaps to support the “leave no one behind” principle of the 2030 Agenda, enhancing the application of evidence-driven integrated policy instruments to advance implementation of the SDGs across all the pillars of sustainable development, developing an Integrated Financial Framework (INFF), and enhancing the role of Parliament, County Assemblies and key stakeholders in SDGs implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

## **Volunteers**

Since 2016, volunteers have helped the country’s efforts in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Agenda. The volunteers have intervened on most of the goals, mainly those that directly touch on the people and communities (1,3,4,6,8,13,15, and 16). They have reached 489,937 people with information and practical means to strengthen their immediate and long-term welfare and livelihoods. They have also sought to bring peace and justice in conflict hotspots, and in the process helped achieve good health and well-being, climate change and gender equality (SDGs 3, 5, 12, 13, 16 and 17). The groups also focus on empowering the youth through employment and entrepreneurship.

The Jukumu Letu Community Organisation (JLCBO), for example, mobilised volunteer teachers from the community that enabled 1,000 out of school children access education (SDG4) in Mathare slums in Kenya capital’s Nairobi.

The United Nations Volunteers (UNV) mobilised and deployed 266 volunteers in Kenya with its partners to mainly support the achievement of SDGs 3, 5, 12, 13, 16 and 17. These efforts helped national efforts aimed at achieving peace and justice in conflict hotspots, good health and well-being, climate change and gender equality.

The Voluntary Services Overseas (VSO) in Kenya, through the Empowered Youth for Employment and Entrepreneurship programme, engaged 548 volunteers who offered 30,000 youth with employability and entrepreneurship skills trainings. 15,600 of those trained got employment and entrepreneurship opportunities (SDGs 5, 6, 7, and 8).

The Presidential Awards Kenya engaged 14,725 graduate volunteers who held out medical camps across the country benefitting 294,500 people. The camps offered general check-ups, advisory

services, and follow-ups. They also assisted in referrals for specialised treatments. The community benefited by getting access to improved healthcare. The volunteers further offered voluntary health related services in schools.

**Academia and Research Institutions**

Kenya has a large number of public and private universities, as well as government-funded research institutions that have been undertaking research programmes linked directly or indirectly to the SDGs. The SDGs Coordination Directorate collaborated with KIPPRA to carry out an awareness survey. This offered an opportunity to create awareness on SDGs to the staff of the institution. The SDGs Coordination Directorate also collaborated with the Kenya School of Government (KSG) to develop a curriculum on SDGs.

**Children**

The country has embarked on introduction of SDGs clubs in primary schools. The main objective is awareness creation on SDGs in schools and building of technical capacity to roll out SDGs clubs. This is being carried out on a pilot basis in Nyeri County. The Government has also been spearheading tree-planting in schools. Students are not only involved the exercise but also in taking care of the trees.



**3.2 Incorporating the Sustainable Development Goals in National Frameworks**






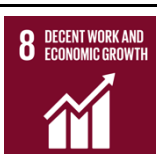



**3.2.1 Integration into National Planning**







During the first year of SDGs implementation in 2016, the Government through a Cabinet Memorandum directed MDAs to mainstream the SDGs and targets into their policy, planning and budgeting processes and to prepare biennial Status Report(s) on the SDGs. The MTP III, which was prepared through a consultative process, mainstreamed SDGs within the strategic areas.

A mapping of the priorities of the MTP III and the SDGs indicated a symbiotic relationship between the two. It is important to note that each of the MTP III sector plan is aligned to a number of SDGs although this report maps only the key ones. This is shown in Table 3-1 below.

**Table 3-1: Alignment between SDGs and Kenya Vision 2030**

Area of Focus	MTP III	Related SDGs
<b>Poverty</b>	MTP III aims to reduce poverty from the current 36.1 per cent.	
<b>Agriculture and Food Security</b>	MTP III aims at transforming Kenya’s agricultural sector to boost food and nutritional security through increased output and agricultural processing. It reiterates the need to enhance Food and Nutrition Security (FNS) through various initiatives.	

Area of Focus	MTP III	Related SDGs
<b>Healthcare</b>	Kenya's vision for health is to provide "equitable and affordable healthcare at the highest affordable standard". Under MTP III, the goal is to achieve 100 per cent Universal Health Coverage.	
<b>Education</b>	MTP III goal seeks to enhance quality and relevance of education as well as enhance efficiency and effectiveness of educational services.	
<b>Gender Equality and Equity</b>	One foundation of the Kenya Vision 2030 is equity with respect to access to education, healthcare, resource allocation and rule of law.	
<b>Water and Sanitation</b>	A Nation living in a clean, secure and sustainable environment, conservation, and able to deal with pollution and waste management.	
<b>Energy</b>	MTP III aims at promoting development and use of renewable energy sources to create a reliable, adequate and cost-effective energy supply regime to support industrial development.	
<b>Manufacturing</b>	MTP III seeks to increase the manufacturing share of GDP from 9.2 per cent to 15 per cent and agro-processing to at least 50per cent of total agricultural output.	
<b>Infrastructure Development</b>	MTP III goal is to develop efficient and effective infrastructure, which is a key enabler for other sectors. It further aspires to modernise existing infrastructure facilities and innovation to create more wealth and employment.	
<b>Equality</b>	Focuses on building a just and cohesive society that enjoys equitable socio-economic development in a clean and secure environment.	
<b>Human Settlements</b>	MTP III aims to provide adequate and decent housing in a sustainable environment and to further offer the population high quality life by 2030. The aim is to provide affordable housing by building 500,000 affordable houses in five years across the country.	

Area of Focus	MTP III	Related SDGs
<b>Sustainable Production and Consumption</b>	MTP III aims to enhance sustainable consumption and production patterns and practices.	
<b>Climate Change</b>	Enhance climate actions towards a low carbon and climate resilient development.	
<b>Blue Economy</b>	MTP III highlights the importance of achieving sustainable use of aquatic and marine spaces including oceans, seas, coasts, lakes, rivers, and underground water.	
<b>Terrestrial Ecosystems</b>	MTP to encourage sustainable exploitation, utilisation, management and conservation of the environment and natural resources to ensure equitable benefits through sustainable management of land, water, forest resources and halting biodiversity loss.	
<b>Security</b>	Peace building and conflict management.	
<b>Partnerships</b>	Recognises the role of development partners and trade partners as well as private public partnerships.	

Source: MTP III (2018-2022).

In 2018, alongside the development of the MTP III, the Government prioritised four critical areas known as the Big Four Agenda. As seen above, the Big 4 Agenda's focus is on Food and Nutrition Security, Universal Health Coverage, Manufacturing, and Affordable Housing. These pillars are expected to accelerate SDGs 2, 3, 9 and 11. In addition, all public institutions are required to mainstream the SDGs into their plans, programmes and policies and consequently report on progress of SDGs implementation as part of their performance contracting.

Mainstreaming SDGs at the sub-national level is done through the five (5) year CIDPs, which domesticates the National Government MTPs at the sub-national level. The CIDPs form the basis for planning and budgeting for the period 2018-2022. The plans ensure that the SDGs are localised and mainstreamed into the development processes at the sub-national levels. The creation of County SDGs Coordination Units across all the 47 Counties is instrumental in facilitating the mainstreaming of SDGs in the CIDPs.

The private sector companies and CSOs continue to integrate SDGs in their core business and mandate. Many companies are producing sustainability reports as internal requirements. Others do so due to pressure from the public and the shareholders.

### **3.2.2 Integration into Budgeting Process**

The budgeting process is done through the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) that integrates all the sectors of the economy. At the sectoral level, sector priorities and strategies that are critical to the attainment of the SDGs targets are submitted for consideration and financing. Priority investments at both the national and county levels are those anchored in the national and sub-national development plans and which have already mainstreamed the SDGs. The National Treasury issues guidelines directing MDAs to prioritise public investments geared towards the realisation of the priorities in the planning frameworks including the MTP III and the Big Four agenda. The Amendment of the Public Finance Management Regulations to incorporate Public Investment Management is underway.

### **3.2.3 Assessment of Government's Readiness to Implement the Sustainable Development Goals**

#### **Audit by the Office of the Auditor General**

The Office of the Auditor General undertook an audit on Kenya's preparedness to implement the SDGs in 2018 covering national and sub-national governments. The focus of the audit was to assess the extent to which the activities identified in SDGs transition strategy from MDGs to SDGs have been rolled out. In addition, it covered and examined policy coherence and integration.

The audit found that the Government had set up an active IATC that offers technical backstopping on SDGs in the country. The audit also found that the country had an SDGs transition strategy for three years from 2016 to 2019. The study found that there was stakeholder engagement in the SDGs activities. However, it also revealed that the activities proposed could not be implemented in two years due to financial and human constraints. The audit also highlighted deficiencies in funding for SDGs, delays in setting up committees of high ranking officials for coordination, and inadequate staff in the SDGs Coordination Directorate as critical issues to be addressed.

#### **SDGs Policy Gaps Analysis**

To enhance the implementation of the SDGs in Kenya, the Government in collaboration with the UNDP commissioned SDGs policy gaps analysis in 2018. The study focused on assessing the country's policy preparedness to implement the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development. The analysis found that the Kenya Vision 2030 and its MTP III addresses, directly or indirectly, most of the targets of the Global 2030 Agenda at 97 per cent or 132 out of the 138 relevant SDGs targets. Table 3-2 below shows the number of targets supported by the Vision 2030/MTP III/Big 4 Agenda.

**Table 3-2: Vision 2030/MTP III/Big 4 Agenda and SDGs**

Goal	Total number of SDGs targets	Number of relevant SDGs targets	Number of SDGs targets supported by Vision 2030/MTPIII/Big 4 Agenda	Percentage supported by V2030/MTPIII/Big 4 Agenda
1	7	6	6	100
2	8	7	6	86
3	13	13	13	100
4	10	9	9	100
5	9	9	9	100
6	8	7	6	86
7	5	3	3	100
8	12	11	11	100
9	8	7	7	100
10	10	6	6	100
11	10	9	9	100
12	11	9	7	78
13	5	3	3	100
14	10	9	9	100
15	12	12	12	100
16	12	11	11	100
17	19	5	5	100
	<b>169</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>97 per cent</b>

Source: *SDGs Policy Gaps Analysis, 2018*.

Supporting the MTPs are the Sector Plans that highlight in detail the programmes, projects and policies for implementation over the medium term period. A detailed analysis was done on the extent to which existing sectoral policies and strategies contribute to the achievement of the SDG targets. Overall, the study revealed that the sectoral policies and strategies contribute partially or fully to 67 per cent or 92 of the 138 relevant SDGs targets. Table3-3 shows the number of targets that are supported by the sector policies.

**Table 3-3: Sector Policies and SDGs.**

Goal	Total number of targets	Relevant targets	SDG targets supported by sectoral policies/strategies		SDG targets supported by sectoral policies/strategies	
			Number	Current/up to date	Percentage	Current/not up to date (Percentage)
1	7	6	5	5	83	83
2	8	7	5	5	71	71
3	13	13	13	13	100	100
4	10	9	9	8	100	89
5	9	9	6	3	67	33
6	8	7	6	5	86	71
7	5	5	3	0	60	0
8	12	11	6	5	55	45
9	8	7	4	3	57	43
10	10	6	3	2.5	50	42
11	10	9	6	5.5	67	61
12	11	9	3	3	33	33
13	5	3	3	3	100	100
14	10	9	7	7	78	78
15	12	12	10	10	83	83
16	12	11	2	1	18	9
17	19	5	1	1	20	20
	<b>169</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>58</b>

Source: SDGs policy Gaps analysis, 2018.

NB: The goals shaded green are the ones that are substantially addressed by policies.

The sectors with critical gaps include gender, youth, poverty reduction, transport, security, energy, and inclusive and sustainable cities. The study recommended enhancement of national policy frameworks which have informed the need to review the existing and development of new policies. In relation to the legal frameworks, the report indicates that legal frameworks support a total of 108 or 78 per cent of the targets.

### 3.3 Integration of the three Dimensions of Sustainable Development

#### 3.3.1 Sustainability in the Kenyan Context

The centrality of equity in sustainable development in Kenya is more explicit in the Constitution which provides that the State shall ensure the sustainable exploitation, utilisation, management and conservation of the environment and natural resources and ensure equitable sharing of the accruing benefits. The Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) of 1999 amended in 2015 to align it to the Constitution and the Climate Change Act (2016) were enacted to provide an appropriate legal and institutional framework for the management of the environment and for matters connected therewith.

Mainstreaming of climate change at the national level is done through National Climate Change Framework Policy (NCCFP), National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) 2018 -2022 and

international protocols such as the Paris Agreement. The NCCAP 2018-2022 provides a framework for Kenya to deliver on its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) under the Paris Agreement of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Climate Change Act (2016) recognises the complementary roles of the National and County governments in climate change. It therefore guides the mainstreaming of adaptation and mitigation actions into sector functions of the National and County governments, the private sector, civil society and other actors. This is critical as Kenya transitions to low carbon climate resilient development pathways.

Kenya has also developed a Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan (2016-2030) which enables Kenya to achieve higher economic growth consistent with the Kenya Vision 2030 that embeds the principle of Sustainable Development in the overall development strategy. The strategy aims at supporting a globally competitive low carbon development path.

At the sub-national level, County governments are domesticating the National Climate Change Action Plan and developing County Level Climate Change Action Plans to guide climate change mitigation and adaptation interventions at the local level. Some counties have also developed climate change act and created climate change units.

The establishment of a high-level National Climate Change Council chaired by the President gives climate change coordination the much-needed political advantage. Membership of the Council includes the Chair of the CoG, the private sector, civil society, academia, and marginalised communities. This ensures tapping the unique experiences and expertise of different stakeholder groupings in furthering the climate change debate and strategies.

The Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of UNESCO has continued to work with various organisations in Kenya in implementing activities geared towards capacity development, ocean data and information exchange, ocean observation systems and hazard warning systems. These include the Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute, Kenya Meteorological Department, and the National Environment Management Authority.

Despite the progress, however, mainstreaming climate change in planning and development encountered some challenges, namely a low understanding of climate change adaptation and mitigation amongst some actors, low climate smart technologies uptake, high cost of adaptation, and low climate change adaptation capacity. Kenya is nonetheless on track to benefit from climate change related opportunities given that it has already put in place relevant legal and coordination structures.

### **3.3.2 Tools to Integrate the Three Dimensions of Sustainable Development**

Kenya uses a number of tools to ensure the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development. Firstly, through the enforcement of environmental impact assessment (EIA) to ensure that environmental management is integrated into project planning and decision-making with a view of achieving ecologically sustainable development. Secondly, through Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) the opportunities of a policy, plan or programme as they relate to the environment are taken on board. This ensures sustainable implementation of all projects, policies, plans and programmes.



### 3.3.3 Interlinkages between the Goals

The SDGs are highly inter-linked which results in synergies that can be leveraged on for effective policy and investment decision-making and trade-offs. The following are some synergies among the SDGs which were established as part of this review and considering the country's context. SDG 1 (No poverty) is linked to SDG 2 (Zero hunger), SDG 3 (Good health and wellbeing), SDG 4 (Quality education) and SDG 6 (Clean water and sanitation).

Likewise, SDG 2 (Zero hunger) is linked to SDG 1 (No poverty), SDG 5 (Gender equality) as women contribute to increase in food production, SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth) as it has potential to contribute to employment and incomes, and SDG 9 (Industry, innovation and infrastructure) as it contributes to industrialisation. On the other hand, SDG 2 is likely to have negative impacts on SDGs 13, 14 and 15 on climate action, life below water and life on land respectively.

SDG 6 (Clean water and sanitation) has significant impact on a wide range of SDGs and targets. It has impacts on SDG 3 (Good health and wellbeing), SDG 4 (Quality education), SDG 5 (Gender equality), SDG 7 (Affordable and clean energy) economic development and employment under SDG 8, and to industrialisation (Target 9.2). It contributes significantly to reducing inequalities (SDG 10) and the establishment of resilient and inclusive cities (SDG 11). It is reinforced by SDGs 13, 14 and 15 on climate action, life below water and life on land. Achievement of this target is dependent on resilient infrastructure (SDG 9), strong institutions (SDG 16) and availability of significant amount of resources (SDG 17). SDG 16 (Achieving peace and strong institutions) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the SDGs) reinforce the achievements of all SDGs.

#### Addressing the Interlinkages

The Government has in place the legal framework and other programmes that address several SDGs. The Bill of Rights in the Constitution of Kenya guarantees all Kenyans economic, social, and cultural rights including the right to the highest standard of health (SDG 3), education (SDG 4), freedom from hunger (SDG 2), adequate food (SDG 2) and decent livelihoods (SDG 1).

The UCTs in Kenya give poor households the choice and flexibility of allocating resources to meet their most pressing needs they. These include increased income (SDG 1), access to food (SDG 2), improved psychological wellbeing and access to healthcare (SDG 3), access to education (SDG 4) and greater empowerment for women (SDG 5).

#### Policy Coherence

The requirement of public participation in the development of any plan, policy or programme is entrenched in Articles 1(2), 10(2), 35, 69(1)d, 118, 174(c) and (d), 184 (1)c , 196, 201(G) and 232(1) d of the Constitution of Kenya. The MTP III was prepared through a consultative process involving the county consultative fora, sector working groups consisting of MDAs, development partners, academia, women, youth, PWDs, media, private sector, CSOs and the National Consultation Forum.

Vertically, the relationship between the two levels of government is provided in the Constitution of Kenya. Article 6(2) states that the two levels of government are distinct and interdependent and

are expected to conduct their mutual relations based on consultation and cooperation. The Intergovernmental Relations Act 2012 establishes the legal and institutional framework for consultation, cooperation and dispute resolution between the National and County governments and amongst the County governments. The Act establishes the following intergovernmental relations bodies: National and County Government Coordinating Summit, the Intergovernmental Relations Technical Committee, and the Council of Governors. The Public Finance Management Act 2012 creates the Intergovernmental Budget and Economic Council as a forum for consultation and cooperation between the two levels of government on fiscal matters.

The Government through the State Department for Gender has established the National Gender Sector Working Group that comprises Government (All Ministries), Development partners, CSO, Private Sector and FBOs. Under this are four technical Committees, namely Women in Leadership and Decision Making, Gender-Based Violence, Socio-economic Empowerment and Financial Inclusion and Women in Peace Building and Conflict resolution. Counties have also established County Gender Sector Working Groups with a similar structure as the National Government. Gender Statistics Inter-Agency Technical Committee has been established to enhance generation, usage and dissemination of gender statistics in all sectors.

In addition, the Ministry of Water has signed an Inter-Governmental Water Sector Coordination Framework with the CoG. The goal of the Water Sector Framework is to steer the attainment of a robust and sustainable sector through the attainment of policy and standards including monitoring and reporting on the implementation of SDG 6. It is also a liaison between the Ministry and County governments through the provision of a platform for dialogue and engagement of key stakeholders in the Sector.

To achieve socio-economic development and regional integration as enshrined in the Vision 2050 of the East African Community (EAC), the East African Science and Technology Commission (EASTECO) in collaboration with multiple stakeholders developed the Science, Technology and Innovation Policy for the EAC. The final drafted policy was validated in a workshop organised from 15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> of October 2019 in Arusha, Tanzania.

The CoG also developed a joint strategic plan 2017-2022 focusing on strengthening relations between the two levels of governments as well as enhancing inter-county collaborations. The strategic plan identifies five Key Performance Areas (KPA), namely Good Governance, Adequate resourcing for devolved functions, building a strong CoG, Knowledge driven performance, and strengthened intergovernmental relation that will enable the Council to strengthen its mechanisms for contributing towards improving the enabling environment for counties to implement the devolved functions and enhance the delivery of services to citizens.

One of the key areas of focus is an assessment of needs and strategic profiling in order to foster cooperation between the National and County governments on matters relating to budgeting, the economic and financial management of both levels of government and establish and promote clear channels of communication with intergovernmental bodies.

The CoG has developed a performance management framework to Institutionalise Performance Management in County Governments and to ensure that counties demonstrate their development results and to eliminate the “Silo Approach” in the management of public affairs. This is also meant to create harmony in planning and utilisation of public resources for the betterment of the lives of citizens. The framework has mainstreamed SDGs across all the planning levels including: 10 Year

Sector and Spatial plans as prescribed in Section 109 and 110 of the County Governments Act 2012 respectively, 5 Year CIDP as prescribed in Section 108 of the County Governments Act, 5 Year Departmental Strategic Plans aligned to the CIDP, Annual Development Plan derived as prescribed in Section 126 of the PFM Act, Performance Contracting and Staff Performance Appraisal which is an accountability tool, Monitoring and Evaluation, Reporting and Learning.

SDGs have been mainstreamed in performance contracting guidelines as a weighted area in the performance matrix. County officers are therefore required to demonstrate how they have mainstreamed SDGs in their plans, strategies, activities, projects and programmes as a performance measure. This has enabled deepening of SDGs implementation in the counties.

### **3.4 Leaving No One Behind**

#### **3.4.1 Leaving No One Behind in the Kenyan Context**

Leaving no one behind is at the heart of Kenya's development agenda as stipulated in Vision 2030 and successive MTPs and CIDPs. Kenya has made great strides in developing its economy. Impressive development gains over the last few decades have improved the lives of millions of citizens in the country with the proportion of the population living below the poverty line declining from 45 per cent in 2005 to 36.1 per cent in 2016.<sup>1</sup> Leaving no one behind requires that those who are furthest behind and most excluded are identified and prioritised. Kenya is investing in data collection and analysing to identify those being left behind in terms of poverty, employment, housing, education among others. The identification of those at risk of being left behind was jointly done by KNBS and KNCHR to identify groups of persons left behind as part of the implementation of a Human Rights Based Approach to Data (HRBAD) collection. This is also complemented by other reports from various institutions including National Gender and Equality Commission. Kenya is also undertaking a Socio-economic Impact Household Survey of COVID-19.

The KPHC conducted in August 2019 collected data on groups that had been previously left behind such as intersex persons, albinism, refugees, the stateless, homeless families, outdoor sleepers and persons with disabilities. The KPHC used the Washington Group Short Set of Questions that is the internationally recognised format for collecting data on persons with disabilities. The survey specifically estimated the number of PWDs, their distribution in the country, the nature, types and causes of their disabilities. This aimed at getting up-to-date information on persons with disabilities for purposes of planning, monitoring and evaluation of programmes.

#### **3.4.2 Who are Being Left Behind in Kenya?**

Like any society, there are groups of people who are always left behind because of income, poverty status, gender, age, disability, area of residence, and intersecting inequalities in contexts. The inequalities result from: persistent wealth inequalities stemming from narrow economic growth and the stagnation of agriculture which is a source of livelihood for a large proportion of the population, high capability deprivation with gender differentials increasing with age, historic ethno-

---

<sup>1</sup>Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS) 2015-2016, Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2018

political marginalisation and social exclusion, and a state characterised by vulnerability to climate change and continued violent conflicts.

A sizeable proportion of Kenya's population continues to suffer multidimensional poverty and exclusion from basic social and economic benefits and opportunities for sustainable livelihoods. Poverty is more prevalent in rural than urban areas. Forty (40) per cent of the rural population lives in poverty compared to 27.5 per cent of the peri-urban and 29.4 per cent of the core-urban population. Households in rural areas on average spend less than half of what is spent by the households in the core-urban areas.

At the same time, poverty rates vary widely across the country, with the highest rates in Turkana (79.4 per cent), Mandera (77.6 per cent), Samburu (75.8 per cent) and Busia (69.3 per cent) counties. The lowest are Nairobi (16.7 per cent), Nyeri (19.3 per cent), Meru (19.4 per cent) and Kirinyaga (20 per cent) counties.

Poverty rates are also higher among certain vulnerable groups such as orphans and vulnerable children (54.1 per cent), older persons (53.2 per cent) and persons with disabilities (57.4 per cent).<sup>2</sup>

### 3.4.3 Leaving No One Behind: Government Response

Social protection is a cornerstone of government response to addressing the needs of those left behind and the vulnerable. The Government formulated the National Social Protection Policy through which it identified several key social protection interventions and actions in the areas of social assistance, social security, and health insurance. The Policy focuses on reducing poverty and the vulnerability of the population to economic, social, and natural shocks and stresses. It plays an important role in increasing access to social welfare services for those with no predictable income, those in employment and the self-employed who need a financial cushion against future risks such as loss of employment, injury at work, loss of assets, or sickness.

In addition, the devolved system of governance enhanced delivery of public services and development across regions, which has in turn tried to address various inequalities. Certain functions have been devolved to the sub-national governments. To ensure that they perform the devolved functions, they are allocated financial resources. The allocation is based on population size, geographical area of counties and poverty rates. Every year, sub-national governments receive not less than 15 per cent of all revenue collected by the National Government as part of the equitable share of revenue in addition to various other conditional grants that supplement local taxes at the county level. The funds are used for the provision of basic services.




Regional disparities are addressed through targeted funds from National Government to regions being left behind. An Equalisation Fund was created to enhance the provision of basic services including water, roads, and electricity and health facilities in those areas as part of improving the quality of service provision in Kenya. The Fund has identified the smallest administrative areas as the units of focus when identifying and implementing programmes.





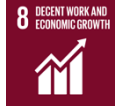

At the sectoral level, there are specific programmes targeting those left behind. Table 3-4 below shows specific interventions at the goal level.



---

<sup>2</sup>National Gender and Equality Commission (2014).

**Table 3-4: Specific Interventions**

SDG	Programme(s)
	<p>Cash Transfer for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (CT-OVC)</p> <p>Older Persons Cash Transfer (OPCT)</p> <p>National Development Fund for persons with disabilities</p> <p>Affirmative Action Funds</p>
	<p>Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Project (DRSLP). This covers six sub-national governments to enhance drought resilience and improving sustainable livelihoods of the communities in the arid and semi-arid lands of Kenya</p> <p>Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment Promotion Project covering 18 sub-national governments to enhance livelihoods and reduce poverty levels among the vulnerable groups</p> <p>Project for Enhancing Gender Responsive Extension Services covering five sub-national governments to promote gender responsive agricultural extension services</p> <p>National Agriculture and Rural Inclusive Growth Project to increase agricultural productivity and profitability of targeted rural communities in selected counties, and in the event of an eligible crisis or emergency, to provide immediate and effective response</p> <p>Youth in modern agriculture to create sustainable and gainful self-employment for the youth through participatory engagement in agriculture for increased productivity, income generation and poverty reduction</p> <p>National Accelerated Agricultural Inputs Access Programme aimed at improving farm inputs (fertiliser and seeds) access and affordability for smallholder farmers, and the vulnerable groups,</p> <p>Kenya Agriculture Insurance Programme aimed at enabling vulnerable farmers manage risks and losses amongst smallholder farmers</p> <p>Hunger Safety Net Programme for the chronically food-insecure, extremely poor, and vulnerable people</p>
	<p>Provision of food supplements to children</p> <p>Scaling up implementation of Universal Health Coverage to ensure affordability of health services by reducing the out of pocket expenditure on health</p> <p>Immunisation programmes</p> <p>Provision of ARTs to those suffering from HIV and AIDS</p> <p>Linda Mama maternity package</p> <p>Health infrastructure development</p> <p>Distribution of Insecticide treated mosquito nets</p> <p>Use of mobile clinics for places that largely lack health infrastructure</p> <p>Supplementary Feeding for children under five years plus pregnant and lactating mothers in areas with high levels of malnutrition.</p>

SDG	Programme(s)
	<p>Free Primary Education and Free Day Secondary Education</p> <p>Low Cost Boarding schools in ASAL</p> <p>Special Needs grants for learners with Special Needs</p> <p>Scholarships to learners who would otherwise not access the opportunities in education and training</p> <p>Construction of Technical Vocational Centres in each Constituency</p> <p>Secondary Education Bursary Fund to cater for vulnerable secondary school students</p>
	<p>Empowering women through entrepreneurship skills and financial support through Women Enterprise Fund</p> <p>Implementing leadership development programmes for women and girls</p> <p>Empowerment programmes including supply of sanitary towels to schoolgirls</p> <p>Provision and enforcement of re-entry policy for girls</p> <p>Scientific Camps of Excellence STEM Mentorship programme</p> <p>Implementing a programme on ‘Making every women and girl count’ to stimulate the sustained production and dissemination of quality gender statistics for monitoring the 54 gender-related SDG indicators</p> <p>Implementation of AGPO that ensure women, youth and persons with disabilities have access to government procurement opportunities of at least up to 30 per cent.</p>
	<p>Water Sector Trust Fund (WSTF) has been transformed to provide conditional and unconditional grants to the sub-national governments, and to assist in financing the development and management of water services and sanitation in the marginalised and underserved areas. It is also developing water services in rural areas considered not to be commercially viable for provision of water services by licenses, and in the under-served poor urban areas</p> <p>Up-scaling Basic Sanitation for the Urban Poor (UBSUP) programme</p>
	<p>Kenya Off-Grid Solar Access Project aimed at providing electricity to parts of the country that are not served by the national grid hence accelerating universal connectivity</p> <p>Last Mile Connectivity Project.</p>
	<p>Macroeconomic stability through prudent fiscal and monetary policies by National Treasury and Central Bank of Kenya</p> <p>Support to MSMEs by various private sector institutions including banks</p> <p>Ajira Digital (online work programme which increases youth participation in online work, and reduce unemployment)</p> <p>Sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work policy</p>
	<p>Promotion and lobbying for cottage industries under auspices of Kenya Industrial Estate (KIE)</p> <p>Development of Constituency Industrial Development Centres (CIDCs) as common user facility</p> <p>Promote One Village One Product (OVOP) program to grow manufacturing</p> <p>Rural access roads are being improved to be all weather and cover all markets and trading areas</p>

SDG	Programme(s)
	<p>Huduma Centres, an integrated technology platform that provides efficient government services at the convenience of the citizen</p> <p>The AGPO reserves at least 30 per cent of all public procurements for women, youth and persons living with disabilities</p> <p>Setting up of Affirmative Action Funds such as Uwezo Fund, Women Enterprise Fund, and Youth Enterprise Development Fund, for youth, women and PWDs</p> <p>Kenya Youth Employment and Opportunities Project (KYEOP) targets youth aged between 18 and 29 years to access training, workplace experience and internship opportunities as well as entrepreneurship support services</p> <p>Equalization Fund is allocated one-half per cent of all revenue collection by the National Government to provide basic services including water, roads, health facilities and electricity in marginalized areas</p>
	<p>Affordable Housing Programme that ensures that low and middle income households have access to decent and affordable housing units</p> <p>Construction of social housing units for those living in the slums and informal settlements</p> <p>Employer Assisted Housing to provide housing loan facilities to civil servants for development and purchase of residential houses</p> <p>Installation of physical infrastructure in selected slums and informal settlements</p> <p>Implementation of Kenya Urban Support Programme</p>
	<p>Mainstreamed gender matters in the Blue Economy Sector Plan, 2018-2022</p> <p>Coast Guard Fisheries Act</p> <p>Support and strengthen fisher folk and producer organisations</p> <p>Organise and support Beach Management Units (BMUs) into viable commercial entities</p> <p>Targeted awareness creation on the Blue economy especially to the young population in primary and secondary schools</p>
	<p>In order to increase forest cover in ASAL areas the Government gazette 565,607.4 ha of new forests in Tana River, Lamu and Garissa counties</p> <p>Environment chapter in the Constitution, EMCA (Amendment, Act 2015), Land Act</p> <p>Afforestation programmes</p>
	<p>KPHC conducted in August 2019 collected data on groups that had been previously left behind such as intersex persons, and persons with disabilities</p> <p>The National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC) which is mandated to prevent violence, given its strong focus on national peace building, reconciliation, and cohesion among different ethnic, racial, and religious groups in Kenya is in place</p>

Source: Various MDAs

The Government instituted tax measures to cushion businesses and individuals affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. These include: full income tax relief for persons earning below the equivalent of USD225 per month; reduction of the top pay-as you earn rate from 30 per cent to 25 per cent; reduction of the base corporate income tax rate from 30 per cent to 25 per cent; reduction of the turnover tax rate on small businesses from 3 per cent to 1 per cent; and, a reduction of the standard

VAT rate from 16 per cent to 14 per cent. The Government has rolled out an economic stimulus programme amounting to a total of Kshs.53.7 billion to stimulate growth and cushion families as the country navigate its way out of the pandemic. This will focus on eight sectors, namely infrastructure, education, small and medium term enterprises, health, agriculture, tourism, environment, and manufacturing.

### 3.4.4 Institutions championing for the Rights of those Being Left Behind

The Government established institutions championing and safeguarding vulnerable groups’ rights. The existence of National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) in Kenya ensures a rights-based approach to implementing the SDGs. The Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR) is the national institution that prioritises and champions for the rights of PWDs. The institution was accredited as an ‘A’ status NHRI by the Global Alliance for National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI) in 2019 and is compliant with the Paris Principles.

The National Council for Persons with Disability champions the rights of people living with disabilities through their registration and provision of services. Likewise, the United Disabled Persons of Kenya (UDPK) ensures that persons with disabilities enjoy their rights across all sectors of development. Persons living with disabilities are also granted tax exemption on their monthly or annual income. Other institutions include the National Youth Council, Anti-FGM Board, National Council for Persons with Disabilities, National Gender and Equality Commission, and Commission on the Administration of Justice.

In addition, in 2019 the Government established the National Committee on International and Regional Human Rights Obligations for reporting and follow up on regional and international human rights obligations. The Committee is responsible for reporting on progress and highlights challenges in implementing human rights obligations.

### 3.4.5 Use of Technology to Accelerate Achievement of the SDGs and ensure No One is Left Behind

The recognition that ICT can be used to accelerate the eradication of poverty has encouraged Kenya to embrace ICT in SDGs related activities. Following a competitive evaluation, Kenya was selected among three African countries (alongside Ethiopia and Ghana from fourteen applicants), to participate in the STI for SDGs Roadmap. The overall objective of the STI for SDGs Roadmap is to enhance the utilisation of STI to realise SDGs in Kenya.

Already, Kenya is using technology to accelerate the SDGs. Table 3-5 shows some of the areas where ICT is being used in poverty reduction.

**Table 3-5: Areas where ICT is being used in Poverty Reduction**

SDGs	Initiative
SDG 2: To improve agricultural livelihoods and economic development	National electronic single window system (the online cargo clearance platform) for processing of import/export permits for pesticides.  Automated Market Information System (MIS) improves collection, processing and dissemination of market information on real time basis.
SDG 3: To improve the quality and access to healthcare	M-TIBA is a service on mobile phone that allows one to save, send and spend funds for medical treatment covering the uncovered especially the low income earners.



SDGs	Initiative
SDG 4: To improve access to quality education	Digital literacy programme to make teaching and learning processes more effective for teachers and pupils in primary schools by providing an alternative platform for accessing curriculum support materials.
SDG 5: Achieve Gender Equality and empower all Women and Girls	Hotlines improving reporting by victims of gender-based violence and the public; LVCT one2one youth 1190, Kimbilio GBV 1193, Child line Kenya 116, and Police 999 and 112.
SDG 6: improve the quality of and access to water	Digitalised e-water portal to improve data collection and information management for effective planning and decision-making.
SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	Mkopa Solar product that enable off-grid communities to leap from using non-renewable energy to affordable and sustainable practices, while cutting down on pollution. It combines embedded GSM + mobile payments to revolutionise asset financing in emerging markets.  Use of digital money platforms e.g. MPESA to pay power bills
SDG 8: Employment opportunities	Mobile money has led to near complete financial inclusions, increased credit availability to small traders through digital platforms, thereby reducing costs associated with mobility and processing of credit further eased business across distant physical locations.  Government's Ajira Digital online work programme which increases participation in online work and reduce unemployment for youth
SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	Surveillance and Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) cameras and establishing an integrated command and control centre that enables police to receive and respond to emergency calls from the public thus helping to prevent and contain crime.
SDG 14: Conserve and sustainably use the Oceans, Seas and Marine Resources for Sustainable Development	Mobile phone data collected in several landing sites at the Coast, where fisheries, KMFRI and KeFS officers submit data directly to the KeFS database to facilitate efficient fish data collection for planning and informed decision-making.

### 3.5 Coordination Mechanisms

#### 3.5.1 Implementation Institutional Arrangements

The State Department for Planning has a comprehensive and robust collaboration and engagement mechanism with stakeholders in implementing and monitoring SDGs. The mechanism goes further to give powers to convene to CSOs and Private Sector to ensure the SDGs discourse is not dominated by the Government Sector.

State Department for Planning has an SDGs Coordination Directorate that is wholly dedicated to spearheading the SDGs in the country. The Directorate is supported by the Inter-Agency Technical Working Committee (IATWC) which draws its membership from Government MDAs, CoG, KEPSA, SDGs Kenya Forum, Parliamentary SDGs Caucus, United Nations Country Teams, National Youth Council and academia.

The mandate of the IATWC is to spearhead the rolling out of the activities identified in the SDGs roadmap. It offers technical backstopping for SDGs in the country. The activities of the IAWTG focus on mapping of stakeholders and establishing partnerships, domestication and localisation, advocacy and sensitisation, resource mobilisation, capacity building and training, and monitoring, tracking and reporting. The committee is co-chaired by the Government, CSOs and the private sector.

A sub-committee of the IATC was set up in 2019 to support the work of the larger committee. It comprises of representatives from various member organisations including KEPSA, SDGs Kenya Forum, United Nations and academia with SDGs Coordination Directorate as the secretariat. The sub-committee supports the SDGs Coordination Directorate in coordinating the annual SDGs activities.

At the sub-national level, through collaboration with CoG, the County governments have been encouraged to create the County SDGs coordination units to mirror the SDGs Coordination Directorate at the national level. Although still in their infancy and undergoing continuous capacity building, the liaison units prepare County SDGs progress reports. In addition, they are expected to work closely with the SDGs Coordination Directorate at the State Department for Planning through the CoG to ensure faster implementation of the SDGs.

SDGs monitoring is institutionalised with a comprehensive progress report prepared biennially. At the sub-national level, counties have begun to develop Local Voluntary Reports on SDGs. In addition, five counties (Kwale, Kisumu, Busia, Marsabit and Taita Taveta) participated in a pilot reporting programme led by the CoG.

### **3.6 Structural Issues Impacting on Implementation of the SDGs in Kenya**

#### **3.6.1 Structural Transformation**

The Kenya economy transited in 2014 from a low-income to lower middle-income status after numerous years of growth. This upgrade diminished the country's access to concessional loans. In addition, the grant percentage of most of these loans is further reducing. This has made access to external financing for the country expensive and, in some cases, prohibitive. This calls for the country to increase its capacity to mobilise domestic revenue and tap into other innovative financing modalities such as blended finance and Public Private Partnerships. The growth momentum for the country has been constrained at a critical time when the economy is transforming to attain the aspirations of Vision 2030.

In spite of the re-classification of Kenya to middle-income status, development partners should realise that such countries still face monumental development challenges such as income equalities, high poverty levels, limited structural transformation and regional disparities. Lower middle-income countries should still access concessional loans in key sectors that lead to poverty reduction such as agriculture and export-oriented industries. It will further encourage countries from 'artificially' staying in the low-income status to continue benefitting from the concessional loans.

#### **3.6.2 Social and Economic Context**

The real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) expanded by 5.4 per cent in 2019 compared to 4.8 per cent in 2017. The growth was spread across all sectors of the economy but was more pronounced in service-oriented sector. Performance in service activities was boosted by accelerated growths in Financial and Insurance (6.6 per cent) and Real Estate activities (5.3 per cent). The agricultural sector that significantly contributed to the growth of the economy has been constrained by many challenges including institutional weaknesses, outdated technology, diseases and pests, unreliable rainfall, land fragmentation, inadequate marketing facilities, and poor rural infrastructure including irrigation, which has limited growth in the sector. The majority of Kenya's income poor remain

engaged in the agriculture sector to meet subsistence needs, and so their level of subsistence is particularly vulnerable to shocks such as drought. Despite the increased coverage of households receiving cash transfers, more still needs to be done to ensure a wider coverage of those left behind.

### 3.6.3 Climate Change and Environmental Degradation

Kenya is considered a high-risk country in terms of hazards, vulnerability, and lack of coping strategies. Frequent and rapid-onset floods have caused death. Drought has been responsible for food insecurities particularly in the arid and semi-arid lands. Flooding has been reported in more than three quarters of Kenya's counties (36 out of 47), with landslides reported in the Rift Valley and the central and coastal regions, according to the Government's National Disaster Operations Centre.

In the past, inadequate laws and weak institutional capacity around the use of natural resources has inhibited national efforts towards a green economy thereby contributing to poor land management and disputes. To address this, an Integrated Green Growth Strategy has been developed to ensure economic growth does not overwhelm the environment.

Additionally, Kenya has been experiencing high population growth, income growth, and urbanisation that have compounded pressures on the environment. Poverty and food insecurity have exacerbated pressures on natural resources. At the same time human hazards and natural disasters have constrained opportunities. Climate change is contributing to changing rainfall patterns. This has contributed to the aggravation of conflicts between farmers and pastoralists. Insecurity from terrorist and extremist insurgencies are also creating a conflict-climate nexus worsening conditions for the income-poorest and most marginalised populations.

### 3.6.4 Peaceful Societies

Armed civilians operating either as bandits, ethnic militias and criminal gangs operating in different parts of the country as well as armed groups from neighbouring countries pose a great threat to Kenya's security. This is despite tough responses from state security agencies and the criminalisation of such groups by the 2010 Prevention of Organised Crime Act.

Cases of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees are also common. Associated impacts and consequences have mainly been expressed through loss of life, abject poverty, and other forms of perpetuated human rights abuses. This influences social and economic activities and thus affect the implementation of the SDGs.

The Government has put in place measures to ensure effective, accountable and ethical leadership. This is to promote a just, democratic and secure environment, establish strong governance institutions and enable citizens attain sustainable socio-economic development. The institutions include National Anti-Corruption Campaign Steering Committee (NACCSC) in counties, the National Cohesion and Integration Commission and Kenya National Commission on Human Rights.

## EFFECT OF COVID-19 ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SDGS AND MEASURES TO PREVENT /COMBAT COVID-19 IN KENYA

The global COVID-19 pandemic has compounded all aspects of socio-economic development in Kenya. The pandemic has had serious consequences on the economy, education, health, unemployment, gender inequality, tourism, agriculture, manufacturing and trade among others. The containment measures introduced by the government, including restrictions on travel, have also had a huge impact on the economy. The country's GDP growth is expected to be greatly affected. It is projected that the GDP will fall from the baseline of 6.2 per cent to 3.4 per cent in 2020, according to the Central Bank of Kenya. This has further been revised downward to 2.5 per cent by the National Treasury.

The pandemic has affected the education sector by disrupting the school calendar. The closure of schools has affected the education of tens of thousands of students. There are fears that vulnerable students may not return to school. In addition, the disruptions may have long-term consequences on girls' education, and their economic and health wellbeing. This will undoubtedly reverse the gains made over the years, including human capital development and access to education.

At the same time, girls are more likely to become pregnant, leading to increased pressure on health facilities and healthcare provision. This may also increase maternal and infant mortality. Other challenges include increased child labor and violence against children.

The health sector continues to consume a lot of resources. This has reduced investment in other sectors of the economy. The amount of human and resources required to take care of patients continues to grow. This has in turn led to a drop in the quality of healthcare in Kenya.

COVID-19 containment have resulted in business closures. This has led to job losses, and consequently growth in poverty levels. The effect are also felt by the Government whose revenue has reduced. In addition, the Government has to find money to cushion citizens from the harsh economic realities. This is wont to strain the exchequer. The Government announced tax relief measures (lower VAT and reduced Corporate Income Tax) to encourage continued production of goods and services and protect jobs. In addition, the Government also announced various relief measures targeting employees and citizens at the bottom of the pyramid especially in urban areas. Reductions in revenue will most likely force the Government to reassess budget targets and allocations for the financial year (FY) 2020/2021. This is likely to result in a freeze in development projects as the funds will be diverted towards tackling COVID-19 and its effects. These are projected to affect progress across the SDGs but specifically goals 3 and 4.

Kenya's exports its products to countries affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. As was expected, this has been greatly affected. Already, the pandemic has affected the country's horticulture and agricultural exports to Europe. The Agriculture and Food Authority (AFA), a horticulture regulator in the country, indicates that Kenya's earnings from horticulture exports including flowers, fruits and vegetable, fell by 7 per cent in 2019 to Kshs.142.72 billion from Kshs.154.7 billion in 2018. This was mainly due to lower prices of flowers at the auction in the Netherlands.

The COVID-19 pandemic has directly and indirectly affected women negatively and disproportionately. The pandemic has further put a strain on the everyday lives of women given the burden of care often falls on them. This includes taking care of children and other family members. In other word, if family members fall ill, women are more likely to take care for them. This puts them at risk of contracting the disease.

The Government has put in place a robust approach to address the COVID-19. It has set up the National Co-ordination Committee on Coronavirus Pandemic (NCCCCP). The Committee is expected to devise strategies for dealing with the pandemic by studying and analysing the risks and recommending preparedness, prevention and response measures necessary to mitigate the public health impact.

The Government has also set up the COVID-19 Emergency Response Fund to mobilise resources to finance pandemic response activities. Additionally, the Government, with support from the World Bank, WHO, UNICEF and other partners, has put together three iterations of a COVID-19 costed contingency plan funded mainly by the World Bank but focusing largely on the healthcare response. The plan is meant to guide the overall preparedness, readiness and response activities in the country. Based on the country's risk assessment, efforts towards COVID-19 preparedness measures have been initiated. The measures prioritise prompt case detection, infection prevention and control, risk communication and community engagement, point of entry screening, laboratory testing, quarantine and isolation measures including mechanisms to offer effective case support and management.

Furthermore, the Government has put in place a number of containment measures. These include: closure of most non-essential social spaces to gatherings, set up isolation facilities, curbing of non-essential government travel, barring entry into Kenya from most countries except for Kenyan citizens and residents, suspension of international flights (with the exception of cargo flights) and imposition of a 14-day quarantine for those recently returning from abroad. It has cancelled all public gatherings and closed schools and universities and put limitations on public transportation passenger capacity. The Government imposed a dusk to dawn curfew, and restricted movement in and out of in hotspot areas. It also encouraged social distancing and teleworking where possible. Kenyans were also advised to avoid large gatherings.

In addition, cashless payments are being encouraged. Prison visits were suspended for 30 days. County-level action includes closure of some public facilities and imposition of restrictions on entertainment venues. Although private business continues to operate, they are expected to exercise precautions such as setting up quarantine zones, social distancing, and provision of sanitizing facilities, among others.

The government has also set aside funds for additional health expenditure, including enhanced surveillance, laboratory services, isolation units, equipment, supplies, and communication; social protection and cash transfers; food relief. It has also set aside funds to expedite payments of existing obligations to maintain cash flow for businesses during the crisis. Given lower revenues due to decreased economic activity and the need to accommodate emergency spending, the Government is currently reassessing the budget deficit target for fiscal year 2020/2021. A package of tax measures has been proposed by the government. This includes full income tax relief for persons earning below the equivalent of USD 225 per month, reduction of the top pay-as you earn rate from 30 to 25 per cent, reduction of the base corporate income tax rate from 30 to 25 per cent, reduction of the turnover tax rate on small businesses from 3 to 1 per cent, and a reduction of the standard VAT rate from 16 to 1 per cent.

The Central Bank of Kenya also lowered its policy rate by 100 basis points (bps) to 7.25 per cent; lowered banks' cash reserve ratio by 100 bps to 4.25 per cent; increased the maximum tenor of repurchase agreements from 28 to 91 days; and, announced flexibility to banks regarding loan

classification and provisioning for loans that were performing but were restructured due to the pandemic. The Bank also encouraged commercial banks to extend flexibility to borrowers' loan terms based on pandemic-related circumstances. It also requested for waiver or reductions of charges on mobile money transactions to disincentives the use of cash.

In response to COVID-19, local companies are becoming innovative and have ventured into the manufacturing of face masks and preventive gear to combat threats posed by the pandemic. Companies are adapting existing manufacturing capacity towards the production of medical supplies. Some of these include:

- i. Eldoret-based Rivatex East Africa Limited and Kitui County Textile Centre (Kicotec). The facilities are currently making face masks and other preventive gear to address shortages in the country as the Government steps up measures to fight the pandemic.
- ii. Others are producing sanitisers, making ventilators and personal protective equipment.

## 4.0 PROGRESS MADE IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GOALS AND TARGETS

### 4.1 End Poverty in all its Forms Everywhere



#### **Indicator 1.2.1: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age**

According to the Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS) 2005/06 and 2015/16, the overall national poverty headcount rate (proportion of poor individuals) dropped from 46.6 per cent in 2005/06 to 36.1 per cent in 2015/16. Out of this, the proportion of the population living below poverty line in rural areas was 40.1 per cent while the core urban and peri-urban poverty rates were 29.4 per cent and 27.5 per cent respectively. In terms of gender, 36.2 per cent were females and 36.0 per cent were males. In addition, the proportion of population living below the poverty line by age group was 0-17 years (41.5 per cent), 18-35 years (29.1 per cent), 36-59 years (32.5 per cent), 60-69 years (36.2 per cent) and 70 years and above (39.1 per cent) in 2016.

#### **Indicator 1.2.2: Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions**

The proportion of children aged 17 years and below living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions was 45 per cent in 2014. The proportion of people living in poverty in all its dimensions in rural areas was 56 per cent and 19 per cent in urban areas. Among all the primary school going age group (6-13 years), 43.9 per cent are poor. Similarly, among all the secondary school going age group (14-17 years), 43.8 per cent are poor.

Households headed by older persons (60 years and above) recorded a high poverty rate of 36.3 per cent and contributed a high share of 22.9 per cent of the poor. The headcount poverty prevalence among households with children was estimated at 33.7 per cent compared to 13.5 per cent of households with no children. This shows that poverty increases with advancement in the age of individuals and this pattern holds across the major domains of analysis, notably rural, peri-urban and core-urban.

However, during the 2017-2019 period, the multidimensional poverty among men, women and children was 38.9 per cent while geographically, the multidimensional poverty was 20.3 per cent for urban areas and 48.4 per cent for rural areas.

#### **Indicator 1.3.1: Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, new-borns work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable**

The proportion of older persons covered by social protection systems was 78.3 per cent (87.3 per cent female and 67.3 per cent male) in 2018 before decreasing to 63.0 per cent (67.0 per cent female and 57.7 per cent males) in 2019. The decrease of beneficiaries was occasioned by the migration of beneficiaries from Card Based Model to the Consolidated Cash Transfer Programme –Management Information System (CCTP-MIS) and their subsequent enrolment under the Account

Based Model. The allocation for persons with severe disabilities estimated at about 47,000 people was about Kshs.1.3 billion in the year 2018/19.

During the year 2017, the number of people covered by social protection floors/systems was 349,778 for OVC and 46,884 for PWSDs. In 2018, the figure stood at 353,000 OVCs and 47,000 PWSDs. The OPCT programme targets all non-pensionary elderly persons aged 70 years and above.

**Indicator 1.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people**

The number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population remained at 1 for the period 2016 to 2018. Although Kenya has mainstreamed disaster risk reduction in its national development plans, the Vision 2030 and the Big Four Agenda, climate change, emerging pandemics, droughts, floods and terrorism are still ranked among the most important risks.

**Indicator 1.5.3: Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030**

Kenya's has continued to implement the National Disaster Reduction Strategy & Policy 2010, National Disaster Preparedness and Response Strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. Disaster Risk Management is one of the three thematic areas in the MTP III (2018 - 2022).

**Indicator 1.5.4: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national risk reduction strategies**

All the counties in Kenya have adopted and implemented local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national risk reduction strategies. The Government cascaded the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction to the local level through the CIDPs and other local actions.

**Indicator 1.a.2: Proportion of total government spending on essential services(education, health and social protection)**

The proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) dropped from 22.2 per cent (16 per cent – education, 2.4 per cent – health, 3.8 per cent – social protection) in 2017 to 22.2 per cent (14.5 per cent – education, 3.2 per cent – health, 4.5 per cent – social protection) in 2018 and increased to 24.9 per cent (14.3 per cent – education, 6.2 per cent – health, 4.4 per cent – social protection) in 2019.

**Challenges to Ending Poverty in all its Forms Everywhere**

- i. Climate change has direct effect on agricultural production
- ii. Inadequate funding to the agriculture sector
- iii. Inadequate market access for products
- iv. Pests and diseases outbreaks
- v. High levels of post-harvest losses



- vi. High levels of youth unemployment
- vii. Declining productivity in rural areas
- viii. Insecurity and lawlessness in the northern frontier counties

### **Selected ongoing Strategies to End Poverty in all its Forms Everywhere**

- i. Equalization Fund is allocated one half per cent of all revenue collection by the National Government to provide basic services to those left behind
- ii. The AGPO and PFM Act (Amendment) reserves at least 30 per cent of all public procurements to woman, youths and persons with disability
- iii. Affirmative Action Funds which include NGAAF, Uwezo Fund, Women Enterprise Fund and Youth Enterprise Development Fund
- iv. Kenya Youth Employment and Opportunities Project (KYEOP) targeting youth
- v. Huduma Kenya programmes set to provide citizens access to various public services and information from one-stop-shop citizen

### **Emerging issues**

These include global concerns on anti-microbial resistance, food safety concerns and increasing consumer demands, and international standards of veterinary governance.

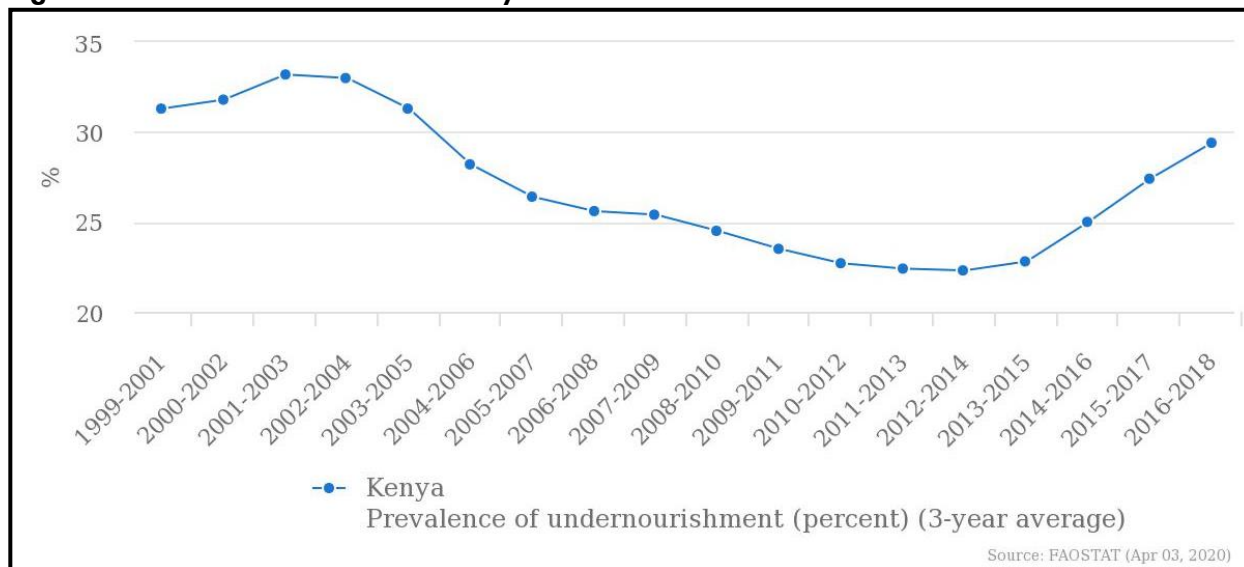
## 4.2 End Hunger, Achieve Food Security and Improved Nutrition and Promote Sustainable Agriculture



### Indicator 2.1.1: Prevalence of undernourishment

The proportion of Kenyan population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (also referred to as prevalence of undernourishment) remained steady at 30 per cent from 2016-2018 (Figure 4-1).

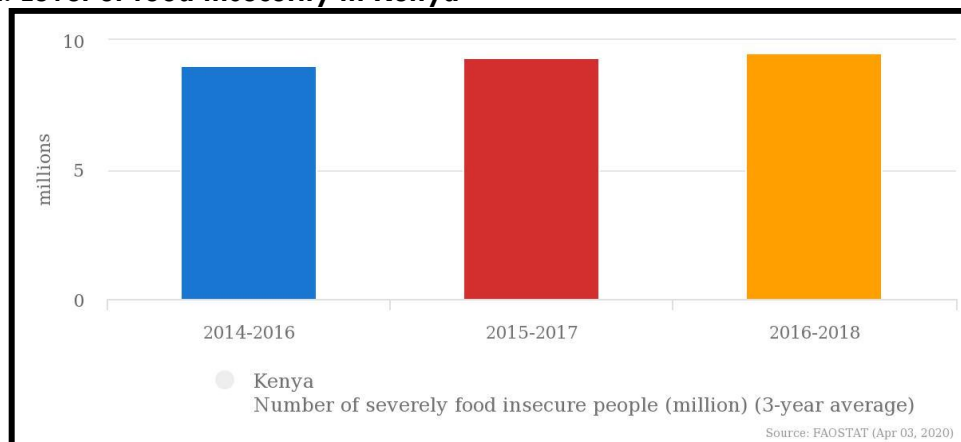
**Figure 4-1: Undernourishment in Kenya**



### Indicator 2.1.2: Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)

Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity was 56.5 per cent while the prevalence of severe food insecurity was 19.1 per cent in 2016. The arid and semi-arid lands bore the brunt of food insecurity. Figure 4-2 shows the level of food insecurity in Kenya from 2014 to 2018.

**Figure 4-2: Level of food insecurity in Kenya**



### **Indicator 2.a.1: The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures**

The agriculture orientation index for Government expenditures was 0.06 in 2016 and has remained at 0.05 since 2017.

### **Indicator 2.c.1: Indicator of food price anomalies**

The indicator of food price anomalies was 13.4 per cent in 2017 before decreasing to 1.37 per cent in 2018. It increased to 6.43 per cent in 2019. Rural households purchase around 76 per cent of their food consumption days, with people in semi-arid areas contributing most to this hence their low dietary diversity. Food security levels would quickly drop in the unlikely event of a drought that would make their animals less productive or die and in the event of a rise in food prices.

### **Challenges to End Hunger, Achieve Food Security and Improved Nutrition and Promote Sustainable Agriculture**

- i. High population growth rates exerting pressure onto the limited productive arable land, leading to land fragmentation into uneconomical farming units
- ii. The adverse effects of climate change on long established productive system leading to severe droughts
- iii. Increase in crops and livestock diseases and pests
- iv. Underdeveloped rural infrastructure has led to high transport costs for agricultural produce and farm inputs
- v. Low uptake and adoption of modern technology and declining soil fertility
- vi. Disinterest of lenders to fund agricultural activities
- vii. High post-harvest losses

### **Selected ongoing interventions to End Hunger, Achieve Food Security and Improved Nutrition and Promote Sustainable Agriculture**

- i. Fertiliser subsidy programme to make fertilisers affordable for farmers
- ii. Enhancing strategic Food Reserves
- iii. Promotion of large efficient commercial farming
- iv. Increased agricultural mechanisation
- v. Enhancing grain drying and storage facilities
- vi. Revitalisation of Industrial crops that provide forward and backward linkages
- vii. Kenya Cereal Enhancement Programme. This is an e-voucher scheme to facilitate access to agricultural inputs to vulnerable subsistence cereal farmers
- viii. Crop Insurance Project meant to enhanced mitigate risks and losses
- ix. Climate smart agriculture

### **Emerging issues**

- i. Re-emerging transboundary crop diseases and pests like the fall army worms which compromised maize necrosis disease and desert locusts which compromise food production
- ii. Emerging and re-emerging livestock diseases that hinder trade in livestock and livestock products

## 4.3 Ensure Healthy Lives and Promote Well-Being for all at all Ages



### Indicator 3.1.1: Maternal mortality ratio

In Kenya, maternal mortality is still high at 362 persons per 100,000 population according to 2014 figures. Antenatal coverage has improved over the years with statistics indicating that the number of pregnant women who attended at least one ANC visit increased from 44.3 per cent in 2011 to 66.6 per cent in 2019. The number of pregnant women who had attended at least four antenatal visits increased from 33.7 per cent in 2011 to 50.4 per cent in 2019.

### Indicator 3.1.2: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

The proportion births attended by skilled health personnel in 2018 was 70.2 per cent, an increase from 61.8 per cent in 2014. The number of registered births increased by 22.9 per cent from 923,487 in 2017 to 1,135,378 in 2018. Skilled deliveries at a health facility increased from 51 per cent in 2013/14 to 62.1 per cent in 2015/16 before declining to 60.1 per cent in 2017/18 and then increasing to 64.4 per cent in 2018/19.

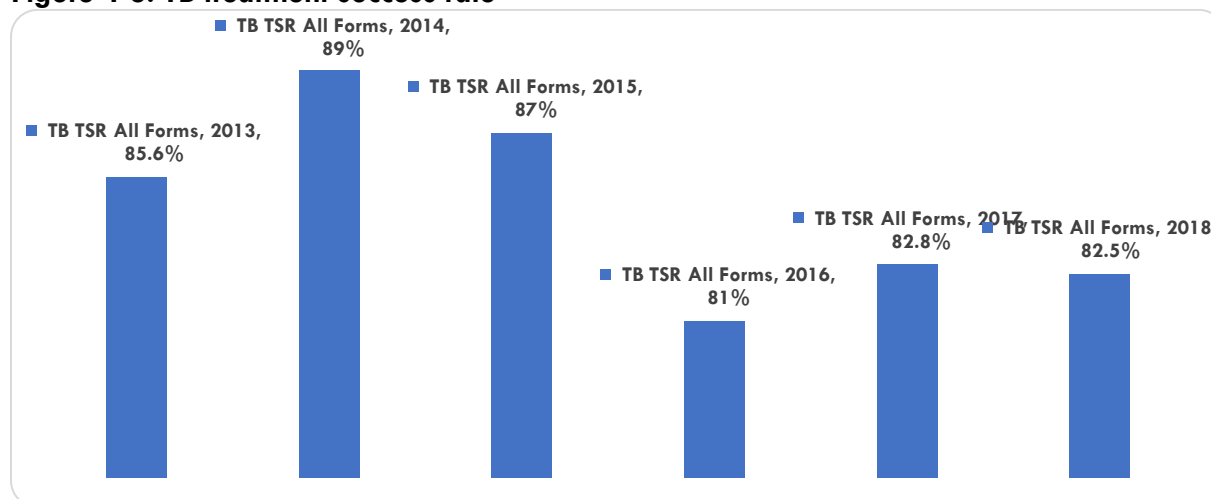
### Indicator 3.3.1: Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations

The HIV incidence rate in Kenya was 1.4 persons per 1000 uninfected populations in 2016. This decreased to 1.3 persons in 2017 before increasing again to 1.4 persons (1.3 males and 1.5 females) in 2018. This translates to about 140 new infections per uninfected population of 1,000 or 36,000 new cases of HIV infection per year. The incidence was higher among women (1.5) than men (1.3).

### Indicator 3.3.2: Tuberculosis incidence per 1,000 population

Tuberculosis incidence per 1,000 populations was 181 in 2017. The TB treatment success rate (TSR) has fluctuated between 85.6 per cent in 2013 to a high of 89 per cent in 2014 and 82.5 per cent in 2018. Between 2016 and 2018, TB TSR consistently remained below the recommended rate of 85 per cent. Figure 4-3 shows the TB Treatment Success Rate.

**Figure 4-3: TB treatment success rate**



**Indicator 3.3.3: Malaria incidence per 1,000 population**

Malaria incidences per 1,000 population was 87 in 2017 and declined to 80 in 2018 before increasing to 99 in 2019.

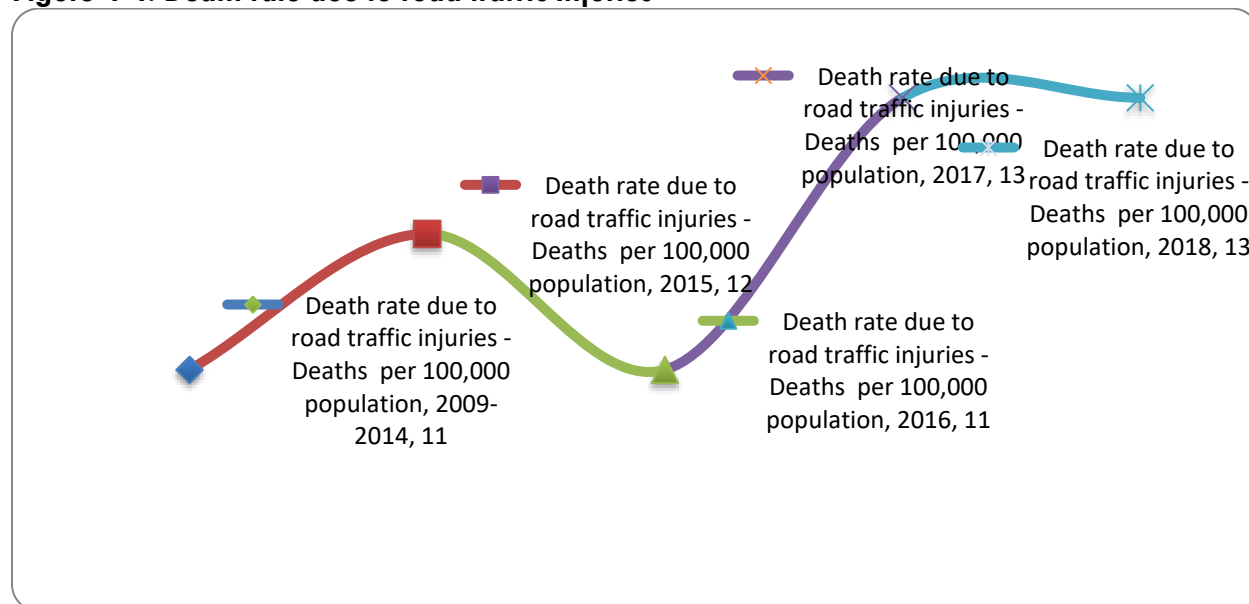
**Indicator 3.4.2: Suicide mortality rate**

The suicide mortality rate per 1,000,000 population dropped significantly from 9 persons in 2017 to 2 persons in 2018.

**Indicator 3.6.1: Death rate due to road traffic injuries**

Death rate due to road traffic injuries per 100,000 population was 6 in 2017 before increasing to 7 in 2018 and 8 in 2019. The rising number of road traffic cases have exerted a huge burden on Kenya's economy and healthcare services. Road traffic injuries have a significant impact on the social and economic well-being of individuals, their families, and society. Figure 4-4 shows the death rate due to road traffic injuries.

**Figure 4-4: Death rate due to road traffic Injuries**



### Indicator 3.c.1: Health worker density and distribution

The health worker density and distribution in the country per 100,000 population stood at 20 doctors, 170 nurses, 3 dentists and 7 pharmacists in 2017. In 2019, it was 24 doctors, 182 nurses, 3 dentists and 7 pharmacist in 2018 and 25 doctors, 198 nurses, 3 dentists and 8 pharmacist.

The country had 68,085 healthcare workers (HCW) in the public sector as at November 2018 and 10,626 in private sector totalling to 78,711 HCWs against a population of 47.5 million. Therefore, Kenya has a HCWs to population ratio of 13/10,000 against WHO's recommended ratio of 23/10,000.

The sector is also a priority under the Big Four Agenda. The priority is to achieve universal health coverage by ensuring all residents of Kenya can access a primary care package. This will help achieve SDG 3.

### Challenges to Ensure Healthy Lives and Promote Well-Being for All at All Ages

- i. Health programmes remain heavily donor-dependent
- ii. Inadequate emergency services for delivery and under-utilisation of existing antenatal services
- iii. Inadequate capacity for emergency and disaster preparedness
- iv. Low health insurance coverage in the country and high cost of health services
- v. Weak multi-sectoral coordination of programmes and projects in the sector
- vi. Malaria remains one of the major causes of death especially in children under five and pregnant women

## Selected ongoing interventions to Ensure Healthy Lives and Promote Well-Being

- i. The operationalisation of Kenya Health Professionals' Oversight Authority to supervise and regulate health workers in the country
- ii. Enhanced suppression of new HIV infections
- iii. Increased the number of GeneXpert machines and introduced shorter-term regimen for management of drug resistant TB
- iv. Insecticide-treated nets (ITNs); Indoor residual spraying (IRS); entomological surveillance and insecticide resistance monitoring in addition to case management
- v. Beyond Zero Campaign
- vi. Scaling up UHC in all the counties with emphasis on primary healthcare to ensure access to quality healthcare. Strengthening supply chain systems, thereby improving access to life-saving medicines and supplies, including family planning commodities
- vii. Advocacy for sustainable financing of health programmes from domestic resources. A gradual move away from donor dependent financing of health.
- viii. Education/training, employment and appropriate deployment of healthcare workers to address the human resource for health challenge.

## Emerging issues

- i. Re-emergence of other diseases such as bird flu, dengue fever, and chikungunya
- ii. Increased incidences of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) such as hypertension, heart disease, diabetes and cancer
- iii. Emergence of co-morbidities between NCDs and HIV
- iv. COVID-19 pandemic.

## Lessons learnt

- i. A multi-sectoral approach is essential for successful implementation of the health sector programmes and projects
- ii. Effective surveillance and Cross-border collaboration and partnership are critical in prevention and management of infectious and communicable diseases

## Best practice

Implementation of **Linda Mama** programme which intensified the number of visits of ante natal and postnatal in the country in addition to increase in the number of skilled deliveries in health facilities.

## 4.4 Ensure Inclusive and Equitable Quality Education and Promote Lifelong Learning Opportunities for All



### Indicator 4.1.2: Completion rate in primary education

The completion rate in primary school level increased from 84 per cent to 84.2 per cent and finally to 85.4 per cent in 2017, 2018 and 2019 respectively. The completion rate at the secondary school level was 65.4 per cent in 2019. The Government is emphasizing on 100 per cent transition rate

from primary to secondary level and is putting in place measures to ensure 100 per cent retention in schools.

**Indicator 4.2.2: Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex**

Participation rate in organised learning of children aged 3-5 years increased marginally from 76.9 per cent in 2017 to 77.2 per cent in 2018. The number of children enrolled in Early Childhood Development Education (ECDE) centres rose by 3 per cent over the period 2017-2018, with the proportion of males remaining slightly higher (51 per cent) than that of females (49 per cent). This represents a stable gender parity of 0.96. Implementation of the Competency Based Curriculum (CBC) resulted into a decline in the enrolment of pupils in pre-primary schools as only Pre-primary 1 and 2 were considered. Pre-primary 1 and 2 are the entry grades for children aged 4-5 years under the CBC, which was fully rolled out during the 2017-2019 period. In 2019, enrolment in Pre-primary 1 and 2 stood at 2.7 million of which 1.3 million were girls and 1.4 million boys.

**Indicator 4.3.1: Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex**

The total enrolment for both public and private institutions at Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) increased from 275,139 in 2017 to 363,884 in 2018. More males were enrolled in TVET institutions at 154,881 (56.4 per cent) compared to females at 120,558 (43.6 per cent) in 2017. In 2018, the number of males was 205,142 and that of females 158, 172. This translates to a gender parity of 0.77. In 2019, the total enrolment was 487,701 (276,906 Male and 210,795 Female). The number of TVET institutions increased from 1,962 (674 private and 1,288 public) in 2017 to 2,289 in 2018 (675 private and 1,614 public).

Enrolment in adult education increased from 206,224 in 2017 (63,588 males and 42,636 females) to 212,441 (65,642 males and 146,799 females) in 2018 and to 209,082 (65,497 males and 143,585 females) in 2019.

**Indicator 4.5.1: Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated**

The Gender Parity Index (GPI) at ECDE level remained the same in 2017 and 2018 at 0.96. At primary school level, the GPI increased from 0.96 in 2017 to 1.00 in 2018 but later dropped to 0.95 and 0.91 with movement to the secondary education level in the same period. The GPI dropped further to 0.78 and 0.77 with movement from secondary school to TVET in the same period. The GPI dropped further to 0.70 for the university level of education remaining the same for the period under review. Enrolment in adult education increased from 206,224 to 212,441 between the period 2017 and 2018, with the proportion of males to females remaining at 69 per cent and 31 per cent respectively. This translates to a gender parity of 0.45, maintained across the two periods. The GPI is lower in the rural compared to urban areas. Table 4-1 presents the enrolment in number and GPI from 2015 to 2018.

**Table 4-1: Enrolment in numbers and gender parity indices**

Category	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>ECDE</b>					
Male	1,607.4	1,634.2	1,681.5	1,730.2	1,393.7



Category	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Female	1,560.5	1,565.6	1,612.3	1,660.3	1,344.9
Parity index	0.97	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96
<b>Primary</b>					
Male	5,127.8	5,219.9	5,293.9	5,364.3	5,105.8
Female	4,963.0	5,060.3	5,109.8	5,178.3	4,966.3
Parity index	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97
<b>Secondary</b>					
Male	1,348.4	1,397.5	1,450.8	1,505.3	1,626.1
Female	1,210.5	1,326.2	1,380.0	1,437.4	1,634.0
Parity index	0.90	0.95	0.95	0.95	1.00
<b>TVET</b>					
Male	92.3	114.0	154.6	205.1	246.5
Female	61.0	88.6	120.6	158.7	184.1
Parity index	0.66	0.78	0.78	0.77	0.75
<b>University</b>					
Male	292.0	315.4	303.9	302.6	303.0
Female	209.5	222.3	218.2	210.5	206.4
Parity index	0.72	0.71	0.70	0.70	0.68

Source: Ministry of Education, 2019.

In 2019, the GPI for pre-primary and primary remained the same at 0.96 and 0.97 respectively while that of secondary school improved slightly to 1.00 and that of university dropped to 0.68. The education and training sector has been disbursing conditional grants to Vocational Training Centres (VTCs, formerly known as youth/village polytechnics) through the County governments. This led to an increase in VTCs enrolment from 104,441 in 2017 to 114,484 in 2018. However, while the proportion of males enrolled increased by 1.2 percentage points (57.2 per cent to 58.4 per cent), that of females declined by the same percentage points (42.8 per cent to 41.6 per cent). The gender parity therefore worsened in 2018 (0.71) compared to 2017 (0.75).

The total number of students enrolled in both public and private universities in 2017/18 was 522,059. The number declined by 1.7 per cent to 513,182 in 2018/19. This decline is attributed to a reduction in qualifying entrants in addition to reduction in the number of institutions offering degree programmes. There was a larger decline in the number of females enrolled in universities (3.5 per cent) compared to males (0.4 per cent).

#### **Indicator 4.a.1: Proportion of schools with access to the Internet and computers for pedagogical purposes**

The GoK Digital Literacy Project (DLP) provided one million digital learning devices (tablets) to over 20,000 public primary schools since 2017. Safaricom Limited provided 3G Internet to 322 schools, supporting over 200,000 students. More than 100 schools were provided with tablet devices to capture data on students and facilities.

#### **Indicator 4.c.1: Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organised teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country**

The proportion of teachers qualified to instruct at pre-primary level increased from 90.4 per cent in 2017 to 91.5 per cent in 2018 and to 100 per cent in 2019 while that of primary level remained at 100 per cent for the period 2017-2019. At secondary level, the proportion increased from 99.8 per cent in 2017 to 100 per cent in 2019.

The net enrolment rates (NER) in primary education increased slightly from 91.2 per cent to 92.4 per cent between 2017 and 2018. The proportion of boys (50.9 per cent) to girls (49.1 per cent) enrolled in primary schools was almost equal between the two years, maintaining a gender parity of 0.96.

Participation rate in secondary education rose marginally from 51.1 per cent to 53.2 per cent between 2017 and 2018, representing an increase of 2.1 per cent. There were slightly more males (51.2 per cent) than females (48.8 per cent) enrolled in secondary schools, with the gender parity remaining at 0.95 during the same period.

### **Challenges to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all**

- i. The increased enrolment continues to exert high pressure to existing facilities in schools and institutions of learning
- ii. Existence of high burden of school expenses on parents and guardians
- iii. Disparities in access and participation to education and training
- iv. Radicalisation and incidents of violent extremism among learners
- v. Drug and substance abuse (DSA)
- vi. Adverse effects/Impact of HIV/AIDS on teachers and staff in education Institutions
- vii. Cultural norms, teenage pregnancies, early marriage and menstrual hygiene management (MHM) affects girl school attendance and completion

### **Selected ongoing interventions to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all**

- i. Provision and enforcement of re-entry policy for girls to maintain a favourable gender parity
- ii. Provision of social support to vulnerable children through implementation of a bursary scheme to assist selected secondary school students in meeting education expenses
- iii. The Government has ring-fenced grants directed to students in arid and semi-arid lands as well as pockets of poverty across the country
- iv. As a good practice, “*Elimu Ni Sasa*” initiative to offer bursaries and scholarship to bright students
- v. Affirmative action towards gender, disability and marginalisation through lowering the minimum entry points by 2 points for females and 5 points for students coming from marginalised areas and persons with disabilities
- vi. Prioritisation of special needs education through increasing financial allocation to learners in special and integrated schools
- vii. Expansion and equipment of technical and vocational institutions across the country to increase TVET enrolment per 100,000 populations from 446 to 780 by 2022 and provide adequate opportunities for accessible competency-based education and training (CBET)
- viii. Work is ongoing with a MoE-Technical Working Group developing a policy and a costed plan for the inclusion of refugees into the national education system in line with the Djibouti

- declaration
- ix. Implementation of free primary education and subsidised day secondary education



## 4.5 Achieve Gender Equality and empower all Women and Girls

### **Indicator 5.1.1: Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex**

The existing legal provisions include Article 23 of the Constitution of Kenya, National Gender and Equality Commission Act no 15 of 2011 section 8, the prohibition of FGM Act 2011, Matrimonial Property Act 2013 and Marriage Act 2014 and the Prevention against Domestic Violence Act, 2015.

### **Indicator 5.5.1: Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments**

Women comprised 9.2 per cent of the 1,835 elected individuals in 2017, a marginal increase from 7.7 per cent in 201.<sup>3</sup> During the 2017 general election, 21.5 per cent of elected members of the National Assembly were women, 31.3 per cent were senators, 6.4 per cent were governors, 14.9 per cent were deputy governors, 33.9 per cent were county executive committee members and 33.9 per cent were members of county assemblies. In 2018, the proportion of seats held by women at the National Assembly stood 21.8 per cent. In 2019, the proportion of governors decreased to 4.3 per cent while that of the deputy governors increased to 17.4 per cent.

### **Indicator 5.5.2: Proportion of women in managerial positions**

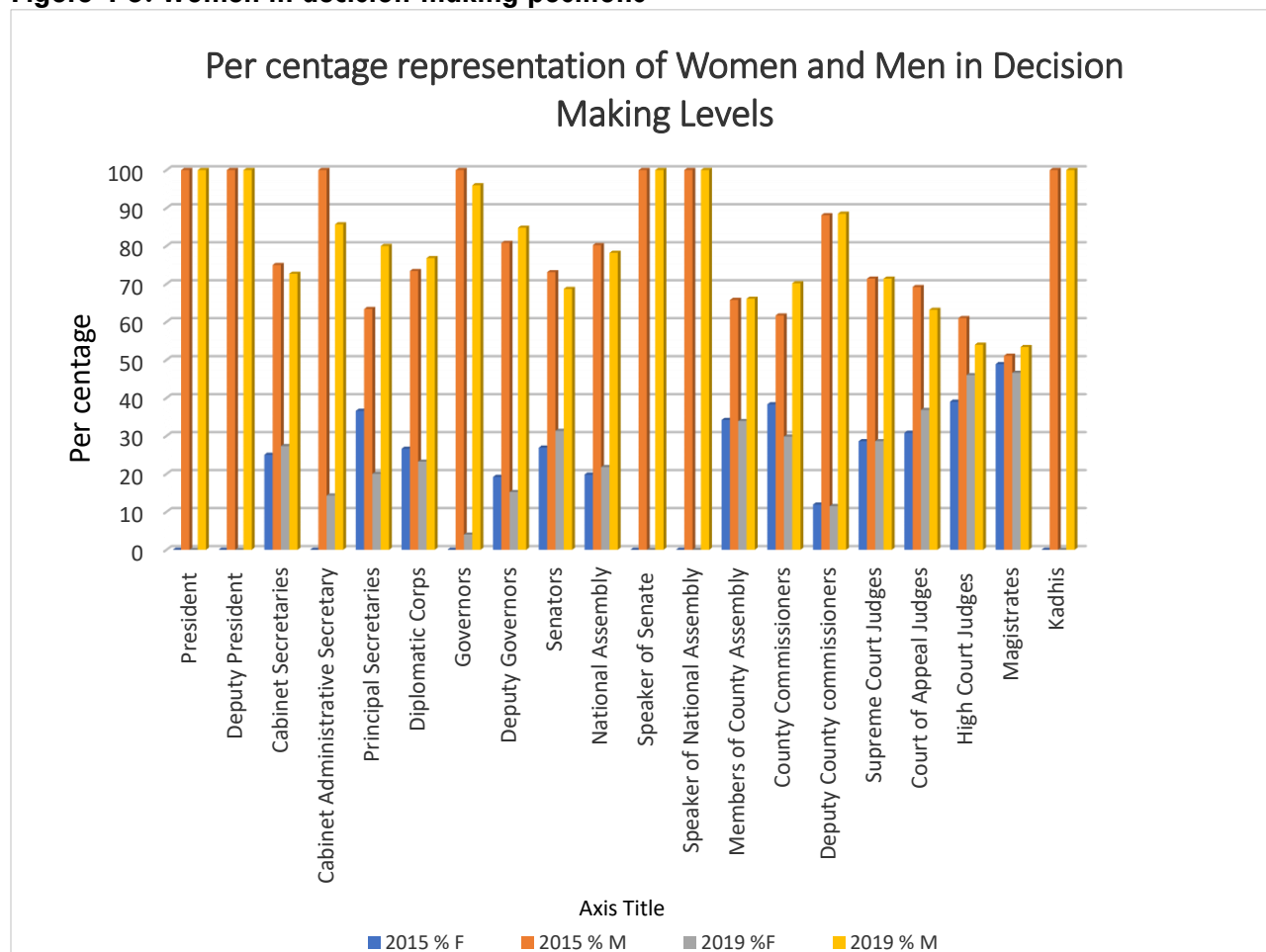
The proportion of female principal secretaries and diplomatic corps decreased from 36.6 per cent to 20 per cent and from 26.6 per cent to 23.2 per cent in 2015 and 2018 respectively.

Figure 4-6 provides representation of women and men in 2015 and 2019 in decision-making levels, which is further elaborated in Table 4-2.

---

<sup>3</sup>A gender analysis of the 2017 General Elections February 2018; National Democratic Institute and FIDA

**Figure 4-5: Women in decision-making positions**



Source: Economic surveys 2016 and 2019

Table 4-2 provides the progress on women representation in 2015 and 2018 in decision-making positions.

**Table 4-2: Women in decision-making positions**

Categories	2015				2018			
	F	M	TOTAL	per cent F	F	M	TOTAL	(per cent)F
<b>President</b>	-	1	1	0	-	1	1	0
<b>Deputy President</b>	-	1	1	0	-	1	1	0
<b>Cabinet Secretaries</b>	5	15	20	25.0	6	16	22	27.3
<b>Chief Administrative Secretaries</b>	-	-	-	-	3	18	21	14.3
<b>Principal Secretaries</b>	15	26	41	36.6	8	32	40	20
<b>Diplomatic Corps</b>	17	47	64	26.6	13	43	56	23.2
<b>Governors</b>	0	47	47	0	3	44	47	6.4
<b>Deputy Governors</b>	9	38	47	19.2	7	39	46	15.2
<b>Senators</b>	18	49	67	26.9	21	46	67	31.3
<b>National Assembly</b>	69	280	349	19.8	76	273	349	21.8

Categories	2015				2018			
	F	M	TOTAL	per cent F	F	M	TOTAL	(per cent)F
Speaker of Senate	-	1	1	0	-	1	1	0
Speaker of National Assembly	-	1	1	0	-	1	1	0
Members of County Assembly	761	1,463	2,224	34.2	745	1,451	2,196	33.9
County Commissioners	18	29	47	38.3	14	33	47	29.8
Deputy County Commissioners	35	260	295	11.9	34	261	295	11.5
Supreme Court Judges	2	5	7	28.6	2	5	7	28.6
Court of Appeal Judges	8	18	26	30.8	7	12	19	36.8
High Court Judges	41	64	105	39	55	74	129	42.6
Magistrates	231	241	472	48.9	214	244	459	46.6
Kadhis	-	56	56	0	0	54	54	0

Source: Economic surveys 2016 and 2019

**Indicator 5.6.2: Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive healthcare, information and education**

The Constitution of Kenya, Education Act (2007) and Health Act (2007) provide access to information and education on sexual and reproductive healthcare to both men and women. Further, Sessional Paper No. 3 of 2012 on Population Policy for National Development presents a policy framework whose goal is to attain high quality of life for the people of Kenya by managing population growth to a level that can be sustained with the available resources.

**Indicator 5.a.2: Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control**

The legal frameworks that guarantees women equal rights to land ownership and/or control in Kenya include the Constitution, Matrimonial Property Act 2013 and the Marriage Act 2015. The Constitution specifically provides for equitable access to land, security of land rights and elimination of gender discrimination in law, customs and practices related to land and property among the principles of land policy.

### **Indicator 5.b.1: Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex**

In Kenya, 47.3 per cent of individuals aged 3 years and above owned a mobile phone (47.6 per cent males and 47.0 per cent females) in 2019, an increase from 44.4 per cent (45.4 per cent – male and 43.2 per cent – female) in 2016. At least 20,694,315 people own a mobile phone in Kenya out of the total population of 43,739,906 who are aged three years and above.

### **Indicator 5.c.1: Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment**

Affirmatives Action programmes include: Women Enterprise Fund, Uwezo Fund, National Government Affirmative Action Fund, Youth Enterprise Development Fund and AGPO. In 2017, the funds disbursed were as follows: Kshs.2,212.4 million (WEF), Kshs.500.0 million (Uwezo Fund), Kshs.24,608.3 million (AGPO); and Kshs.352.7 million (YEDF). In 2018, Kshs.2,166.3 million (WEF), Kshs.445.0 million (Uwezo Fund), Kshs. 26,794.6 million (AGPO); and Kshs.549.2million (YEDF) were disbursed. In 2019, Kshs.3,085.0 million (WEF), Kshs.267.0 million (UWEZO Fund), Kshs.30,139.7 million (AGPO); and Kshs.323.2 million (YEDF) were disbursed.

The groups have also undergone entrepreneurship training. The National Government Affirmative Action Fund (NGAAF) has disbursed to counties a total of Kshs.9,967,963,874.25 in form of grants to vulnerable members of the society to date.

### **Challenges to achieving gender equality and empower all women and girls**

- i. Inadequate gender statistics, dissemination and use of gender research
- ii. Medicalisation of female genital mutilation (FGM)
- iii. Cross border FGM
- iv. Insufficient GBV response and prevention mechanism and harmful socio-cultural practices such as FGM, child marriage and widow inheritance
- v. Weak entrepreneurial skills amongst women to start and sustain income generating activities
- vi. Insufficient financial resources for gender mainstreaming and women empowerment programmes

### **Selected strategies to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**

- i. Mainstreaming gender policies and plans at the national and county levels to reduce gender inequalities in all spheres
- ii. Uwezo Fund and National Government Affirmative Action Fund
- iii. Provision and enforcement of re-entry policy for girls who may have dropped out of school for one reason or another
- iv. STEM Mentorship programme aiming at increasing female enrolment into engineering and applied science courses and taking up science-based professions
- v. Country wide campaign against gender-based violence and establishment of Gender Based Violence Recovery Centres and Safe Spaces
- vi. The Kajiado sub-national government has policy of FGM
- vii. Development of the National Women in Political Leadership Curriculum in the Ministry of Public Service and Gender for sustainability and is expected to build the capacity of the women leaders vying for various political positions in the 2022 general election

- viii. Improving the quality of health and legal related services provided to survivors through skills building of service providers in health facilities, the police, prosecution, Court Users Committees (CuCs) and Judiciary
- ix. Socio-economic empowerment for women, youth and PWDs. The Government is also implementing the AGPO programme to facilitate youth, women and PWDs to access tenders from the Government
- x. Development of Regional Action Plan to end FGM
- xi. The Presidential Declaration to End FGM by 2022
- xii. National Policy on Gender and Development 2019
- xiii. Development of National Policy for Eradication of FGM 2019



*Former Principal Secretary for State Department for Gender, Hon. Safina Kwekwe Tsungu, CBS during the launch of the GBV Toll Free hotline HAK 1195 hotline in Mandera County.*



*H.E. President Uhuru Kenyatta and First Lady H.E. Margaret Kenyatta receive a copy of the National Policy for Eradication of FGM 2019 from Cabinet Secretary MPS&G, Prof. Margaret Kobia during its launch at State House, Nairobi.*





*Cabinet Secretary MPS&G, Prof. Margaret Kobia, visiting exhibition of products made by WEF funded beneficiaries in Migori County.*

### **Lesson learnt**

Enhanced partnership approach model is key to the effective implementation of gender programmes. This enhances the efficiency in implementation of programmes and resources for gender programmes.

### **Innovative ways of addressing the challenges**

- i. Regional declaration and costed action plan on ending cross border FGM in Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Ethiopia and Somalia
- ii. Establishment of Gender Statistics Inter-Agency Technical Committee and partnership with research Institutions and Universities on gender research
- iii. National GBV hotline 1195



## 4.6 Ensure Availability and Sustainable Management of Water and Sanitation for All

### Indicator 6.1.1: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

The proportion of households using safely managed drinking water services increased from 72.6 per cent in 2016 to 73.3 per cent in 2019. Subsequently, the proportion of individuals using safely managed drinking water increased from 68.8 per cent in 2016 to 72.4 per cent in 2019. The increase was attributed to the construction and expansion of water supply schemes in urban and rural areas by both National and County governments.

### Indicator 6.2.1: a) Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services

The proportion of households with safely managed sanitation services rose from 65.7 per cent in 2016 to 68 per cent in 2017 and 82.5 per cent in 2019. On the other hand, the proportion of individuals with safely managed sanitation services rose from 59.3 per cent in 2016 to 81.5 per cent in 2019. The sector target is to increase the percentage of the national population with access to improved sanitation from 68 per cent in 2017 to 80 per cent by 2022.

### Indicator 6.b.1: Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management

The proportion of local administrative units (47 County governments) with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management has remained the same at 100 per cent in the 2017-2019 period.

### Challenges to ensuring availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

- i. Pollution and degradation of catchment areas
- ii. Slow implementation of Last Mile Water Connectivity Project leading to trans-county conflicts on water resources
- iii. Untreated or inadequately treated municipal sewerage
- iv. Inadequate water storage infrastructure
- v. Lengthy land acquisition process for water and sanitation projects

### Selected ongoing strategies to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

- i. Conducting of baseline surveys on the indicators lacking data
- ii. Activation of the Kenya Water Pooled Fund Framework
- iii. Increasing water storage capacity for domestic and industrial use by 623mm<sup>3</sup> by constructing larger medium and small size dams
- iv. Undertaking of the last consumer water connections in collaboration with County governments
- v. Improving climatic data collection for planning and flood early warning

## Lessons learnt

- i. Collaborative framework between the National and County governments is essential for ensuring sustainable water resource and sanitation management
- ii. Use of regional blocks like EAC, IGAD and others to handle trans-boundary conservation issues by creating inter-countries conservation areas and programmes

## Emerging issue

The emergence of the blue economy has provided an opportunity to invest in marine, rivers and lakes ecosystems and natural/water resources management.

## Best practice

The Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation through Water Sector Trust Fund was awarded the prestigious 2019 United Nations Public Service Awards (UNPSA), after its Up-scaling Basic Sanitation for the Urban Poor (UBSUP) programme. It was selected as one of the winners of the award under the “*Delivering Inclusive and Equitable Services to Leave No one Behind*” category being the only institution from Africa. UBSUP’s unique features that led to the winning of the award include: its great impact on sanitation services offered in an inclusive and equitable manner without leaving anyone behind, the nation-wide approach of the programme, cost efficiency and the pro-poor component of offering a post-construction incentive for the projects. The programme provides a post-construction incentive or subsidy for the toilets at a cost of Kshs.20,000 (USD 200) for a new toilet and Kshs.15,000 (USD150) for a rehabilitated toilet. The subsidy can only be paid after landlords and house owners have completed toilets which meet specified standards. So far, the implementation of the programme is being undertaken in 19 counties benefitting 500,000 people. Given its merits, the Ministry will scale up the implementation of the programme in all the 47 counties. This is in a bid to achieve access to sanitation for all by the year 2030 and complement the Big Four Agenda of the Government.

The Government of Kenya, together with development partners, developed campaigns to raise awareness on the importance of washing hands with soap. The High 5 for Handwashing Campaign supported by Unilever East Africa is committed to change the handwashing behaviour of 12 million Kenyans by 2020 by educating and empowering underprivileged communities

## 4.7 Ensure Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable and Modern Energy for All



### Indicator 7.1.1: Proportion of population with access to electricity

The percentage of households and individuals with access to electricity improved from 41.5 per cent (households) and 33.8 per cent (individuals) in 2016 to 50.4 per cent (households) and 49.7 per cent (individuals) in 2019. Local electricity generation increased by 1.6 per cent and 9.1 per cent to 10,130.9GWh and 11,051.7GWh in 2017 and 2018 respectively. In 2019, the generation of electricity stood at 11,408.7GWh, an increase of 3.2 per cent.

### Indicator 7.1.2: Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology

The proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology was 10.7 per cent in 2016. It increased to 25.1 per cent in 2019.

### Indicator 7.2.1: Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption

The renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption decreased from 57.7 per cent in 2017 to 54.9 per cent in 2019. The installed renewable energy generating capacity in Kenya stood at 18.8, 26.1 and 25.5 watts per capita in 2017, 2018 and 2019 respectively.



*Lake Turkana Wind Power Project.*



*Olkaria Geothermal Power Station.*

### **Indicator 7.3.1: Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP**

Modern energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP increased from 0.00001846 in 2017 to 0.00001762 in 2018 and to 0.000018 in 2019.

### **Indicator 7.b.1: Installed renewable energy generating capacity in developing countries**

Kenya's installed renewable energy generating capacity increased from 18.8 to 25.5 watts per capita.

### **Challenges to ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all**

- i. Long lead time of developing energy infrastructure projects and high capital investment outlay
- ii. Reluctance among the population in switching from conventional to new and more environment-friendly energy sources
- iii. Land tenure system with dispersed settlement patterns
- iv. Balancing competing objectives in the sector such as rapid capacity expansion against the need for lower tariffs and the need for greening our generation against the desire for cheaper reliable capacities
- v. Ever increasing costs of compensation for way-leaves and sites for energy projects due to land speculations
- vi. Vandalism of energy infrastructure facilities.

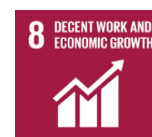
### **Selected ongoing strategies to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all**

- i. Kenya Off-Grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP) aimed at providing electricity to parts of the country that are not served by the national grid hence accelerating universal connectivity
- ii. Last Mile Connectivity Project aimed at ensuring increased electricity access to Kenyans
- iii. Mwananchi Gas Project (dabbed Gas Yetu), aimed at increasing affordability of LPG cylinders to poor households
- iv. Street lighting in major towns to improve road and personal safety and security
- v. Hydro dams water catchment re-forestation
- vi. Energy Act 2019, which has transformed the sector

### **Emerging issue**

Need for security of power infrastructure installations as a key national concern to guard against terror threats and safeguard against projects delivery timelines.

## **4.8 Promote Sustained, Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth, Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for All**



### **Indicator 8.1.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita**

The annual growth rate of real GDP per capita stood at 2.4 per cent in 2017. It increased to 4.0 per cent in 2018 and declined to 2.7 per cent in 2019. The country's economic growth rate has been increasing gradually from 5.7 per cent in 2015, 5.9 per cent in 2017 and 6.3 per cent in 2018. It, however, declined to 5.4 per cent in 2019.

**Indicator 8.2.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person**

The annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person increased from -1.0 in 2017 to 1.3 in 2018 and dropped to 0.4 in 2019.

**Indicator 8.3.1: Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sex**

Proportion of informal employment in total employment rose from 82.20 per cent in 2017 to 82.58 per cent in 2018 and to 82.96 per cent in 2019.

**Indicator 8.7.1: Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age**

The proportion of children aged 5-17 years who are engaged in child labour dropped from 34.5 per cent in 2014 to 13.1 per cent in 2018.

**Indicator 8.8.2: Increase in national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organisation (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status**

The Government put in place measures to address industrial disputes resulting in the decline in the number of cases. 313 collective bargaining agreements (CBAs) were registered in 2018 compared to 386 in 2017. In 2019, the registered CBAs were 263.

**Indicator 8.9.1: Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate**

Tourism sector direct contribution as a proportion of total GDP was 0.7 per cent in 2017 and 0.8 per cent in 2018. It slightly declined to 0.7 per cent in 2019. During the same period, tourism direct contribution in growth rate rose from 14.3 per cent in 2017 to 16.6 per cent in 2018 and dropped to 10.3 per cent in 2019. The number of international visitor arrivals increased from 1,666.0 thousand in 2016 to 2,027.7 thousand in 2018.

**Indicator 8.10.1: Number of commercial bank branches and automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults**

Kenya had six commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults in 2017 and remained the same in 2018 and 2019 while with the number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 declined from 12 in 2017 to 11 in 2018 and 2019.

**Indicator 8.10.2: Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money service provider**

The proportion of adults (15 years and above) with an account at a commercial bank or with mobile-money service provider increased from 73 per cent in 2016 to 81 per cent in 2018. The

number of active mobile money subscriptions stood at 49.5 million in 2018, which implies that 66 out of 100 inhabitants had access to and used mobile money transfer services.

Mobile penetration reached 103.5 per cent mark in 2018 from 85.93 per cent in 2016, an indication that subscribers are having more than one subscription to take advantage of competing voice or data plans by the operators.

### **Internet penetration per 100 inhabitants**

Internet penetration increased from 64.7 per cent in 2016 to 71.6 per cent in 2017 and 95.52 per cent in 2018.

### **Challenges to the promotion of sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth**

- i. Costs associated with adopting new/emerging technologies
- ii. Way leave acquisition by the County governments
- iii. Vandalism of critical infrastructure
- iv. Market dominance by big operators
- v. Cybercrime
- vi. E-waste management
- vii. The effect of COVID-19 on the tourism sub sector

### **Selected ongoing strategies to promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth**

- i. Establishment of a common platform where subscribers can send money across all networks
- ii. Establishment of Universal Access Fund to take services to unserved and underserved areas
- iii. Establishment of premium parks and Signature Wildlife Parks
- iv. Construction of a first cruise terminal to facilitate cruise tourism
- v. Support to MSMEs by both the public and private sectors
- vi. Macroeconomic stability through prudent fiscal and monetary policies
- vii. Improvement of road network, airports and seaports to facilitate trade within the country and with trading partners

### **Lessons learnt**

- i. New and emerging technologies provide future opportunities as well as a threats to the existing ICT environment
- ii. Market dominance needs to be properly managed to avoid abuse of the status
- iii. Network security needs enhancement to reduce cybercrime.

### **Emerging issue**

New technologies such as artificial intelligence, internet of things, big data analytics and cryptocurrencies will change existing norms and standards.

### **Best practice**

The issuance of M-Akiba – a retail infrastructure bond issued by the Government – that seeks to enhance financial inclusion for economic development. Money raised from the issuance of M-Akiba shall be dedicated to infrastructural development projects, both new and on-going. By 2019, about 80 per cent of the Kenyan population was formally financially included.



## 4.9 Build Resilient Infrastructure, Promote Inclusive and Sustainable Industrialization and Foster Innovation

### Indicator 9.1.1: Proportion of rural population who live within 2 Km of an all season road.

The proportion of people living within 2km distance from an all season road increased from 61.4 per cent in 2016 to 69 per cent in 2019 as a result of the effects of devolution of state power.

### Indicator 9.1.2: Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport

The volume of passengers by Rail increased from 3,096 to 4,490 and to 5,655 thousands in 2017, 2018 and 2019 respectively while those who travelled by air increased from 10,118.2 to 11,721.7 and 12,079.3 thousands in the same period respectively.

In movement of cargo, Rail transport accounted for 1,147, 3,544 and 4, 821 thousand tonnes in 2017, 2018 and 2019 respectively. Transport by air accounted for 290.8, 358.7 and 374.7 thousand tonnes in 2017, 2018 and 2019 respectively. Water accounted for the largest volume at 30,245, 30,923 and 34,440 thousand tonnes in 2017, 2018 and 2019 respectively.

Total pipeline throughput increased by 2.7 per cent to 6,321.5 thousand cubic meters during the review period. The number of newly registered motor vehicles increased by 5.2 per cent from 282,672 units in 2017 to 297,289 units in 2018.

### Indicator 9.2.1: Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita

Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP was 8.1 per cent in 2017 and decreased to 7.7 per cent and 7.5 per cent in 2018 and 2019 respectively. In terms of per capita value added, it increased from 14,518.5 in 2017 to 14,851.4 in 2018 before decreasing slightly to 15,433 in 2019.

### Indicator 9.2.2: Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment

Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment in the formal sector decreased slightly from 12.31 per cent in 2017 to 12.16 per cent in 2018. It further decreased to 12.07 per cent in 2019.

### Indicator 9.5.1: Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP

The proportion of national research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP rose from 0.0009 per cent in 2016 to 0.007 per cent in 2018.

### Indicator 9.5.2: Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants

The number of full time industrial researchers in the public sector fell from 31 per million inhabitants in 2016 to 28 per million inhabitants in 2018 mainly due to higher incentives in the private sector.

### **Indicator 9.c.1: Proportion of population covered by a mobile network by technology**

The proportion of population covered by a mobile network has remained at 95 per cent (2G) in 2017 and 2018. It increased slightly to 96 per cent in 2019. 3G coverage increased from 85 per cent in 2017 to 86 per cent in 2018, and to 93 per cent in 2019. 4G coverage increased from 25 per cent in 2017 to 35 per cent in 2018 and to 57 per cent in 2019.

### **Challenges to building resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation**

- i. High capital investments and costs of industrial production
- ii. Vandalism of infrastructure facilities
- iii. Encroachment of land earmarked for public infrastructure development
- iv. Low levels of value addition that affects manufacturing
- v. Inadequate access to financial services for industrial development
- vi. Dumping of counterfeit and sub-standard goods
- vii. Non-tariff barriers (NTBs) within East Africa Community. Intensify engagement on removal of NTBs and strict implementation of agreed protocols and statutes

### **Selected ongoing strategies to build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation**

- i. Buy Kenya Build Kenya Strategy (BKBK) to enhance locally made products in the market competitively
- ii. National Automotive Policy to resuscitate quality manufactured products and restricts 10 per cent usage in various assembly plants
- iii. Establishment and zoning of industrial parks
- iv. Development and implementation of the 50 Year Transport Master Plan
- v. Mass Rapid Transit Improvement Programme to increase movement of people and goods
- vi. Rehabilitation of the meter-gauge railway and expansion of Nairobi metropolitan commuter railway
- vii. Lamu Port South Sudan Ethiopia Transport (LAPSSET) project aims at opening up northern Kenya and provide a reliable transport corridor to Ethiopia, South Sudan and Uganda
- viii. The Konza Technopolis to build a Silicon Savanna in Kenya that will provide manufacturing jobs as well as deploy a sizeable number of researchers to work

### **Emerging issue**

Climate change adaptation and mitigation: the impacts of the aggressive agitation of environmental concerns and adverse weather conditions on the implementation of sector projects and programmes makes capital industrial installation costly.



## 4.10 Reduce Inequalities Within and among Countries

### Indicator 10.4.1: Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers

The labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers stood at 29.1 per cent in 2017 and 29.2 per cent in 2018 and dropped again to 29.1 per cent in 2019.

### Indicator 10.6.1: Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organisations

Kenya is a member of six international institutions and has a voting right in six organisations. The proportion of the population who are refugees were 1.04 per cent, 0.99 per cent and 1.03 per cent in 2017, 2018 and 2019 respectively.

### Indicator 10.b.1: Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)

Total resource flows for development increased from Kshs.27.6 billion (USD 276 million) in 2017 to Kshs.47.4 billion (USD 474 million) in 2018 and dropped slightly to Kshs.41.8 billion (USD 418 million) in 2019.

### Challenges to the reduction of inequalities within and among countries

- i. High levels of youth unemployment
- ii. Regional disparities in development and availability of opportunities
- iii. The existence of illegal firearms causing insecurity and lawlessness in the northern frontier counties threatens source of livelihoods, scare investors and thus affect delivery of essential services
- iv. Weak values, norms and societal desire for quick wealth and ambitious lifestyle comes with tough choices between alternative investment opportunities like betting and investment in securities

### Selected ongoing strategies to reducing inequalities within and among countries

In response to citizens' demand for greater inclusion in social and economic benefits and opportunities for sustainable livelihoods, the Government has been implementing specific interventions targeting the most vulnerable sectors of the population. These interventions include:

- i. Equalization Fund
- ii. Free primary school education and subsidised secondary school initiatives as well as the expansion of Technical and Vocational Educational Training (TVET)
- iii. The AGPO reserves at least 30 per cent of all public procurements to women, youths and persons with disability
- iv. Huduma Kenya programme that provides citizen's access to various public services and information from one-stop shop

### Emerging issues

Climate change, emerging green growth requirements and compliance make it difficult for cottage industries to take off.

## 4.11 Make Cities and Human Settlements Inclusive, Safe, Resilient and Sustainable

### Indicator 11.1.1: Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing

The proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing stood at 7.9 per cent in 2019 compared to 7 per cent in 2015. The high rate of urbanisation and immigration to the urban centres continue to pose a challenge to the provision of basic services. In addition, planning for the urban centres has not been in tandem with the developments.

### Indicator 11.4.1: Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship).

The total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage increased from Kshs.284.77 million in 2017 to Kshs.310.92 million in 2018 and Kshs.324.63 million in 2019.

### Indicator 11.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people

Kenya experiences a number of natural hazards, the most common being weather related, including floods, droughts, landslides, lightening/thunderstorms, wildfires, and strong winds. The number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people stood at one 1 from 2017 to 2019.

### Indicator 11.6.1: Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities.

The proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated in Nairobi City County increased from 53.6 per cent in 2017 to 57.4 per cent in 2018.

### Indicator 11.b.1: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.

The Government has adopted National Disaster Reduction Strategy and Policy 2010 and National Disaster Preparedness and Response strategies. Some County governments have prepared Disaster Risk Reduction strategies and policies that are aligned to the National Strategy.

### Indicator 11.b.2: Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies

All County governments have fully adopted and implemented local Disaster Risk Reduction strategies in line with national risk reduction strategies. All the 47 County governments have mainstreamed Disaster Risk Management Planning, implemented through the CIDPs.

Under the Big Four Agenda, the housing sub-sector is prioritised and earmarked to create 500,000 new units within five years to meet the housing demands in most urban and peri-urban areas. In addition, the construction and development of decent houses is expected to create jobs as well as spur growth in the provision of building materials and professional services, contributing to the achievement of SDGs 8 and 11.

### **Disaster risk reduction**

Kenya has made significant progress in four priority areas of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction namely: understanding disaster risks; strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk; investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience; and, enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

The Government adopted a robust early warning system upon which the following key achievements have been made:

- a. Elaborate mechanism for collection, analysis, management and use of relevant data and practical information and its dissemination, taking into account the needs of different categories of users.
- b. Data analysis is done against historical data on vulnerability, capacity, exposure, hazard that spans over a period of 15 years ( see [www.ndma.go.ke](http://www.ndma.go.ke) for details).
- c. The date and information is updated/disseminated monthly and semi-annually to key stakeholders at local and national level through websites, FM radio stations in local languages, emails, mainstream and social media, and meetings.
- d. The Government adopted the use of real time access to reliable data, making use of space and in situ information, including geographic information systems (GIS), and information and communications technology innovations to enhance measurement tools and the collection, analysis and dissemination of data.
- e. Through the community managed participatory process, built the knowledge of government officials at all levels and communities.
- f. Promoted and improved dialogue and cooperation among scientific and technological communities, other relevant stakeholders and policymakers in order to facilitate a science-policy interface for effective decision-making in disaster risk management.
- g. Incorporated disaster risk knowledge, including disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation, in formal and non-formal education, in civic education at all levels as well as in professional education and training.
- h. The Government has attempted to use risk information in all its dimensions of vulnerability, capacity and exposure of persons, communities, countries and assets, as well as hazard characteristics, to develop and implement disaster risk reduction policies.

Kenya has also made the following key achievements:

- a) Integrated disaster risk among key sectors of agriculture, livestock, water, health, energy, transport, education and security.
- b) Developed and adopted Ending Drought Emergencies (2013-2022) Strategy.
- c) Developed and adopted National Disaster Financing Strategy.
- d) Established, through Acts of Parliament, the National Drought Emergency Fund.

- e) Established institutions for disaster risk management and mainstreamed disaster risk management in the Vision 2030 Medium Term Development Plans, County integrated development plans and local level action plans.

The Government has prioritised, through Ending Drought Emergencies Strategy, and Vision 2030 Medium Term Plans, resilience building measures. Key priorities are: promotion of climate proof infrastructure, sustainable livelihood, human capital development, peace and security and disaster risk management. Some of the achievements made are:

- a) Developed a web-based drought response system linked to drought early warning system where resources are earmarked for drought preparedness and response and are triggered in line with drought early warning thresholds.
- b) Promoted/supported the development of social safety nets as disaster risk reduction measures linked to and integrated with livelihood enhancement programmes in order to ensure resilience to shocks at the household and community levels.
  - Provided bi-monthly cash transfers to 100,000 households that are most vulnerable to drought shocks (see [www.hsnp.go.ke](http://www.hsnp.go.ke) for details). The Government paid a total of Kshs.150 million to the most vulnerable households in order as a social protection measure.
  - Provided drought shock-responsive cash transfers to households during shocks such as drought and floods (see [www.hsnp.go.ke](http://www.hsnp.go.ke) for details). The Government made a total of USD 28 million to cushion vulnerable households from drought impacts.
- c) Invested in development and protection of household productive assets.
- d) Implemented risk transfer instruments such as index-based crop and livestock insurance to permanent housing, and the use of guidelines and follow-up tools informed by anticipated demographic and environmental changes.
- e) Promoted and supported collaboration among relevant public and private stakeholders to enhance the resilience of business to disasters.

The Government supports the development, review and financing of disaster preparedness, contingency policies and action plans and has done the following:

- a. Promoted the resilience of new and existing critical infrastructure, including water, transportation and telecommunications infrastructure, educational facilities, hospitals and other health facilities, to ensure that they remain safe, effective and operational during and after disasters in order to provide live-saving and essential services;
- b. Adopted public policies and actions that support the role of public service workers to establish or strengthen coordination and funding mechanisms and procedures for cash transfers;
- c. Promoted regular disaster preparedness, response and recovery simulations with a view to ensuring rapid and effective response to disasters as appropriate to local needs; and
- d. Promoted the incorporation of disaster risk management into post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes, facilitating the link between relief, rehabilitation and development, and using opportunities during the recovery phase to develop capacities that reduce disaster risk in the short, medium and long-term, including through the development of measures.

### **Challenges to making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe resilient and sustainable**

- i. High population growth rate
- ii. Rapid urbanisation
- iii. High cost of financing housing and supportive infrastructure development

- iv. Inadequate incentives to spur private sector investments in low cost housing

**Strategies to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe resilient and sustainable**

- i. Affordable Housing Programme is an initiative by the Government as one of the pillars under the Big Four Agenda which ensures that low and middle income households have access to decent and affordable housing units
- ii. Civil Servants Housing Scheme Fund to facilitate government employees
- iii. Kenya Slum Upgrading Programme (KENSUP) to improve lives and livelihoods of people working and living in slums through various initiatives and interventions
- iv. Adoption of the New Urban Agenda (NUA) to provide a framework for guiding development of sustainable urbanisation, housing and human settlements over a period of twenty years as well as implementation of the SDGs and 2030 Agenda
- v. The Kenya Mortgage Refinance Company (KMRC) to provide long-term loans to primary mortgage lenders including banks, microfinance banks and SACCOs to make mortgages cheaper for Kenyans.



## 4.12 Ensure Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns

### **Indicator 12.1.1: Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies**

The Government, with the support of the UN Environment, developed the Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan (2016-2030) that seeks a low-carbon resource efficient and inclusive socio-economic transformation in the country.

### **Indicator 12.3.1: Global food loss index**

Kenya has been experiencing food loss which has contributed to food insecurity in the country. The food loss index has been decreasing from 1,744 to 1531 and 1,446 metric tonnes in 2017, 2018 and 2019 respectively.

### **Indicator 12.4.1: Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement**

Kenya is a signatory to the Bamako Convention on the ban of the import into Africa and control of trans-boundary movement and management of hazardous waste within Africa. In addition, the country committed to the Ocean Plastics Charter in 2019 that focuses on making all plastics recyclable by 2030, reducing the use of single-use plastics and promoting the use of recycled plastics.

### **Indicator 12.4.2: Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment**

It is estimated that Kenya generates about 22,000 tonnes of waste a day calculated using the average of per capita waste generation of 0.5 kilograms for the current population of 47.5 million. This translates to 8.6 million tonnes annually.

Given that urbanisation is increasing by 10 per cent, by 2030, Kenya's urban population will be generating an estimate of about 5.5 million tonnes of waste every year, which is three times more the amount of waste generated in 2009.

### **Challenges to the achievement of sustainable production and consumption**

- i. Contaminated waste and materials due to non-sorting of waste at source
- ii. Illegal waste dumping on road reserves, rivers and undesignated areas
- iii. Limited waste collection service especially in informal settlements

### **Selected ongoing strategies to accelerate the achievement of sustainable production and consumption**

- I. Kenya implemented the ban on manufacture, sale, export and importation of plastic carrier bags (Gazette Notice 2356) with effect from August 2017. This has been a major contributor in minimizing waste generation.



- II. Subsidizing plastic recycling plants and their supply chains in order to promote plastic waste management.
- III. Development of policies and regulations to address sustainable production and consumption by reducing post-harvest losses of agricultural produce.
- IV. Kenya's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the Paris Agreement are under review and set an emission reduction target of 30 per cent by 2030 compared with the "Business as Usual" (BAU) scenario and includes the waste sector as an important mitigation opportunity.
- V. Implementing the green growth and employment programme (GGEP) that seeks to improve the policy environment for private sector engagement in sustainable management of natural resources.
- VI. The Government in collaboration with the private sector has inaugurated the Kenya National Platform Partnering for Green Growth and Global Goals (P4G) for adoption of Green and Circular Economy.
- VII. The Cabinet has approved the Sustainable Waste Management Policy and Bill 2020 that seeks to transform the country's approach to waste management from linear to circular. The Government has also developed the extended producer responsibility regulations 2020 that will spur producers to be responsible for post-consumer waste.



## 4.13 Take Urgent Action to Combat Climate Change and its Impacts

### **Indicator 13.1.1: Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies**

Kenya adopted the National Disaster Reduction Strategy and Policy of 2010 and its guidelines to provide a holistic approach to disaster preparedness and handling in the country. In addition, all County governments have mainstreamed Disaster Risk Management Planning through the CIDP II that is being implemented between 2018 and 2022. The President has approved the National Climate Change Action Plan 2018–2022 which provides for a low carbon climate resilient development. The plan covers seven priority areas including disaster risk management, food and nutrition security, water and blue economy, forest wildlife and tourism, health, sanitation and human settlements, manufacturing , energy and transport.

### **Indicator 13.1.2: Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people**

The number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster has remained at 1 per 100,000 people from 2017to 2019.

### **Indicator 13.2.1: Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, and strategies as reported adaptation communications and national communications.**

National Climate Change Response Strategy 2010; National Climate Change Action Plan 2013-2017; Kenya Independent Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) 2015; The Climate Change Act 2016; National Climate Change Framework Policy 2016; Kenya National Adaptation Plan 2015-2030 are in place and are being implemented.

### **Challenge to combating climate change and its impacts**

1. Poverty among population in arid and semi-arid areas hence little capability to adapt.
2. Inadequacy of modern meteorological, climatological and hydrological infrastructure to facilitate the rapid exchange of data and products.

### **Strategies to combat climate change and its impacts**

- i. Mainstreaming of climate change into planning frameworks and development of policies and regulations.
- ii. Development of the KSG training curricula for National and County governments officials on climate finance.
- iii. In the sub-national governments are establishing climate change units to support coordination of climate change adaptation and mitigation interventions.

### **Lessons learnt**

- i. Collaborative framework between the National and County governments is essential for sustainable environmental management.
- ii. The impact of climate change has increased the frequency and magnitude of extreme weather patterns.



#### 4.14 Conserve and sustainably use the Oceans, Seas and Marine Resources for Sustainable Development

##### Indicator 14.4.1: Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels

The fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels increased from 135,100 tonnes in 2017 to 146,687 tonnes in 2018 before dropping slightly to 146,543 tonnes in 2019. Total value of fish increased from Kshs.22,957 million in 2017 to Kshs.25,555 million in 2018 and then decreased to Kshs.23,700 million in 2019.

In the inland fishery, Lake Victoria contributed 75.1 per cent in 2019. The total national fish landed increased from 82.9 per cent in 2017 even in the face of rapidly declining fish stocks in Lake Victoria.

##### Indicator 14.5.1: Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas

The coverage of marine protected areas includes the Marine parks and Marine reserves. This has remained the same at 0.8 per cent in 2017 through to 2019. The total area under coverage is 628 km<sup>2</sup>.

##### Indicator 14.a.1: Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology

The total research budget in the field of marine technology translated to 28.3 per cent out of the total Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute budget in 2019. The funds were used mainly for seaweed farming, Fisheries Catch Assessment Surveys (CAS) in Coastal Kenya, harnessing the blue economy through research vessel (R.V Mtafiti), and fisheries and environmental research.

##### Challenges to the conservation and sustainable use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

- i. Decline in fish stocks, loss of certain fish populations and loss of cold water fish growing areas and rivers.
- ii. Declining fish stock due to overexploitation.
- iii. Limited fishing technology for semi-industrial and industrial fisheries in the deep waters.
- iv. Low aquaculture development.
- v. Insecurity at sea, piracy and gear thefts especially in the transboundary waters.

##### Selected ongoing strategies to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

- i. Collaboration with other stakeholders to promote climate change adaptation and mitigation measures on fisheries and aquaculture.
- ii. Promoting local deep sea fishing companies through joint ventures, reflagging of foreign fishing vessels and chartered fishing vessels,
- iii. Deepening the Blue Economy Strategy.
- iv. The Kenya Coast Guard.

## **Emerging issue**

A key emerging area is the development of the blue economy in collaboration with our neighbouring countries. At the regional level, there is lack of regional institutional framework for collaboration for some of the trans-boundary water bodies.

#### 4.15 Protect, Restore and Promote Sustainable use of Terrestrial Ecosystems, Sustainably Manage Forests, Combat Desertification, and Halt and Reverse Land Degradation and Halt Biodiversity Loss



##### Indicator 15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area

Forest area as a proportion of total land area has remained steady at 7.28 per cent in 2017 through to 2019.



*President H.E. Uhuru Kenyatta (centre) accompanied by French President, Emmanuel Macron (right) among other delegates committed Kenya's willingness to increase forest cover to 10 per cent by 2022 at the One Planet Summit discussions held at the UN complex in Gigiri, Nairobi, in March 2019.*

##### Indicator 15.3.1: Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area

The proportion of land that is degraded over total land area remained the same at 11.4 per cent in 2017 to 2019.

#### Challenges to the protection, restoration and promotion of sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

- i. Climate change: impact of climate change has increased the frequency and magnitude of extreme weather patterns.
- ii. Inadequate institutional framework for management of trans-boundary resources.
- iii. Pressure on natural resources due to population increase.
- iv. Invasive and alien species continue to affect ecosystems across the country.

#### Selected ongoing strategies to protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

- i. The National Solid Waste Management Strategy 2015, action plans on waste management and pollution levels in five major cities and towns.
- ii. Implementation and enforcement of the plastic bags ban initiative;
- iii. The Government imposed a ban on logging and extraction of timber in public and community forests.
- iv. Rehabilitating and protecting Kenya's five major water towers, namely the Aberdares, Cherangany, the Mau Complex, Mt. Kenya and Mt. Elgon and other smaller significant water towers and catchment areas.
- v. Development and implementation of the 10 per cent strategy on the attainment of 10 per cent tree cover by the year 2022.

#### 4.16 Promote Peaceful and Inclusive Societies for Sustainable Development, Provide Access to Justice for All and Build Effective, Accountable and Inclusive Institutions at All Levels



##### **Indicator 16.1.1: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age**

The number of victims of International homicide per 100,000 stood at 4 in 2017 before dropping to 3 in 2018 and then rising to 4 in 2019.

##### **Indicator 16.3.2: Unsented detainees as a proportion of overall prison population**

The percentage of unsentenced detainees as a proportion of the overall prison population increased from 61.4 per cent in 2017 to 62.5 per cent in 2018 and later to 64.7 per cent in 2019. The total number of unconvicted prisoners increased by 11.1 per cent from 127,764 in 2017 to 141,948 in 2019. The number of unconvicted male prisoners increased by 10.2 per cent from 117,529 in 2017 to 129,552 in 2019 while that of females increased by 21.1 per cent from 10,235 in 2017 to 12,396 in 2018.

The overall prison population increased by 5.3 per cent from 208,168 persons in 2017 to 219,295 persons in 2019 while the daily average prison population rose by 9.9 per cent to 53,765 persons. The total convicted prison population increased by 3.2 per cent from 51,690 persons in 2017 to 53,348 persons in 2019 while those remanded increased by 11.0 per cent from 127,325 to 141,300 persons during the same period.

The percentage case clearance rate is projected to increase from 88 per cent in 2017 to 110 per cent in 2022 while the number of vulnerable persons accessing legal aid is projected at 60,000 from 15,000 in 2017 and 20,000 in 2018.

##### **Indicator 16.4.2: Proportion of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments**

The number of seized small arms and light weapons that are recovered and surrendered, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments was 186 in 2017, and 185 in 2018. The number increased drastically to 988 in 2019. In 2018, police repossessed 166 illegally held firearms while 19 firearms were surrendered. In addition, the police recovered 1,314 rounds of ammunition in 2018 down from 2,653 recovered in 2017.



*Interior Cabinet Secretary Fred Matiang'i (second left), Firearms Licensing Board Chairman Charles Mwangera Mukindia (centre) and other officials view guns surrendered at the Board's Headquarters in South C, Nairobi, on February 26, 2019.*

**Indicator 16.5.1: Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months**

The proportion of persons who paid a bribe to a public official or were asked for a bribe by public officials during the previous 12 months was 62.2 per cent in 2017. The figure increased to 73.1 per cent in 2018.

**Indicator 16.8.1: Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries international organisations**

Kenya has been a member to six international organisations and has a voting rights in those organisations for the period 2017 to 2019.

**Indicator 16.9.1: Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age**

The proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority stood at 89.1 per cent in 2019. 1,135,378 births (51.2 per cent male and 48.8 per cent female) were registered in 2018 up from 923,487 in 2017. 94.5 per cent of the births occurred in a health facility.



### **Indicator 16.10.2: Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information**

The Constitution of Kenya (Article 10, Article 31, Article 33, Article 35, and Article 260) and the Access to Information Act No. 31 of 2016 clearly provide for access to information for its citizens.

### **Indicator 16.a.1: Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles**

The number of independent national human rights institutions in accordance with the Paris Principles stood at 7 in 2017 and 2018. The number increased slightly to 8 in 2019. The Kenya National Commission on Human Rights was in 2019 accredited as an 'A' status national human rights institution by the Global Alliance for National Human Rights Institutions. The Commission is compliant with the Paris Principles which require that such institutions carry out a broad mandate on human rights and be independent and autonomous from Government (among other criteria).

### **Challenges to the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels**

- i. High levels of corruption continue to undermine the strengthening of institutions and to compromise service delivery.
- ii. Cultural and religious beliefs and practices hinder reporting and follow up of sexual offences and gender-based violence cases.

### **Selected ongoing strategies to accelerate the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels**

- i. In May 2018, Parliament enacted the Computer Misuse and Cyber Crimes Act to provide for offences relating to computer systems; to enable timely and effective detection, prohibition, prevention, response, investigation and prosecution of computer and cybercrimes; and to facilitate international co-operation in dealing with computer and cybercrime matters.
- ii. The National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC) which is mandated to prevent violence, given its strong focus on national peace building, reconciliation, and cohesion among different ethnic, racial, and religious groups in Kenya is in place.

## **VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN (VAC) IN KENYA (2016-2019)**

Cases of violence against children (VAC) averaged 63.6% of all cases reported in the last three years. The VAC cases reported, namely neglect, defilement, physical abuse/violence, emotional abuse and child pregnancy had the highest rates at 91.2%, 2.8%, 2.5%, 1.2% and 0.9% respectively which cumulatively constituted 98.5% of all cases. VAC drivers include poverty, hunger, health, water and sanitation issues.

**Table 7-1: VAC cases by category**

Row Labels	FY2016/17	FY2017/18	FY2018/19	Grand Total	Percentage
Neglect	43,964	74,526	95,096	213,586	91.2%
Defilement	978	2,222	3,272	6,472	2.8%
Physical abuse/violence	1,205	2,272	2,400	5,877	2.5%
Emotional abuse	648	925	1,175	2,748	1.2%
Child pregnancy	498	697	910	2,105	0.9%
Child marriage	447	704	845	1,996	0.9%
Sexual assault	70	195	161	426	0.2%
FGM	103	64	131	298	0.1%
Incest	49	95	152	296	0.1%
Sodomy	47	104	132	283	0.1%
Harmful cultural practice	68	33	42	143	0.1%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>48,077</b>	<b>81,837</b>	<b>104,316</b>	<b>234,230</b>	

### 7.1 Case reporter and child disability status

The children's parents reported a majority of all VAC cases with mothers and fathers reporting 75.3%, 10.3% of the cases respectively. A small proportion (0.5%) of VAC cases involved children with some form of disability (either mental or physical). Out of these, 0.1% had both a mental and physical disabilities.

### 7.2 Place of occurrence and level of risk

The home and family setting was the most prevalent place of occurrence with 94.5% of all VAC cases reported occurring in those settings. A third (30.0%) of them were high-risk cases that required immediate intervention. An additional 46.6% of the cases were medium risk.

**Table 7-2: VAC cases by age and sex**

Case categories	0 - 4 yrs.		5 - 9 yrs.		10 - 14 yrs.		16 - 18 yrs.		18+ yrs.		TOTAL CASES
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
Neglect	19.9	21.6	12.5	13.1	11.2	11.3	3.8	3.9	1.4	1.4	213,586
Defilement	8.6	1.3	15.2	2.0	41.2	2.9	26.2	2.1	0.6	0.1	6,472
Physical abuse/violence	13.0	12.7	13.4	15.5	16.6	17.5	6.7	4.4	0.2	0.2	5,877
Emotional abuse	11.9	10.5	15.6	13.0	18.9	13.8	9.2	6.4	0.5	0.1	2,748
Child pregnancy	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	45.2	0.0	53.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	2,105
Child marriage	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	53.8	2.6	40.7	2.1	0.4	0.0	1,996
Sexual assault	11.7	5.2	17.4	5.6	30.5	7.0	16.4	5.6	0.0	0.5	426
FGM	2.0	0.0	12.8	0.0	61.1	0.0	24.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	298
Incest	22.0	10.8	11.5	1.7	24.0	5.7	17.9	2.0	2.0	2.4	296

Case categories	0 - 4 yrs.		5 - 9 yrs.		10 – 14 yrs.		16 - 18 yrs.		18+ yrs.		TOTAL CASES
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
Sodomy	1.4	12.4	2.1	25.4	3.9	42.4	0.7	11.0	0.7	0.0	283
Harmful cultural practice	7.0	11.2	12.6	9.8	32.9	9.8	14.7	1.4	0.0	0.7	143
<b>Grand Total</b>	18.9	20.2	12.4	12.6	13.1	11.1	5.4	3.8	1.3	1.3	

**Table 7-3: Disposal mechanisms for VAC cases**

Intervention Mechanisms	FY2017/18	FY2018/19	Grand Total	Percentage
Joint parental agreement (JPA)	22,254	28,640	50,894	32.8%
Child maintenance	15,078	18,987	34,065	22.0%
Referred to other government agencies	9,851	12,720	22,571	14.6%
Reconciliation	6,775	8,301	15,076	9.7%
Referred to Court/Kadhis	4,587	5,054	9,641	6.2%
Professional counselling	2,265	2,518	4,783	3.1%
Family support	1,541	2,197	3,738	2.4%
Referred to other non-state agencies	1,377	2,230	3,607	2.3%
Legal Aid	825	1,248	2,073	1.3%
Committed to CCIs	511	654	1,165	0.8%
Parents bonded	403	730	1,133	0.7%
Placement in school	531	565	1,096	0.7%
Reunited	381	580	961	0.6%
Supervision without court orders	321	419	740	0.5%
Rescue and placement	313	408	721	0.5%
Others	1094	1619	2713	1.8%
Grand total	68,107	86,870	154,977	

**Table 7-4: VAC caseloads distribution by counties**

Row Labels	FY2016/17	FY2017/18	FY2018/19	Grand Total	Percentage
Baringo	229	114	3,046	3,389	1.4%
Bomet	1,896	1,558	2,276	5,730	2.4%
Bungoma	2,107	3,277	3,851	9,235	3.9%
Busia	874	1,557	2,164	4,595	2.0%
Elgeyo Marakwet	229	1,150	936	2,315	1.0%
Embu	1,398	2,422	2,643	6,463	2.8%
Garissa	986	2,262	2,629	5,877	2.5%
Homabay	1,007	1,048	1,980	4,035	1.7%
Isiolo	370	645	525	1,540	0.7%
Kajiado	794	985	1,867	3,646	1.6%
Kakamega	1,904	591	2,929	5,424	2.3%
Kericho	1,034	2,310	3,390	6,734	2.9%
Kiambu	2,036	4,538	5,991	12,565	5.4%
Kilifi	2,425	5,275	5,058	12,758	5.4%

Row Labels	FY2016/17	FY2017/18	FY2018/19	Grand Total	Percentage
Kirinyaga	1,050	1,702	1,943	4,695	2.0%
Kisii	642	1,182	1,605	3,429	1.5%
Kisumu	1,357	1,951	2,527	5,835	2.5%
Kitui	271	1,932	2,382	4,585	2.0%
Kwale	982	1,664	1,734	4,380	1.9%
Laikipia	1,203	989	2,172	4,364	1.9%
Lamu	471	863	829	2,163	0.9%
Machakos	1,931	3,111	3,664	8,706	3.7%
Makueni	882	1,722	2,132	4,736	2.0%
Mandera	153	444	430	1,027	0.4%
Marsabit	131	564	425	1,120	0.5%
Meru	1,876	1,744	5,434	9,054	3.9%
Migori	1,425	2,081	2,147	5,653	2.4%
Mombasa	1,792	1,987	1,801	5,580	2.4%
Murang'a	1,065	903	2,202	4,170	1.8%
Nairobi	4,415	8,615	8,144	21,174	9.0%
Nakuru	2,959	2,416	4,535	9,910	4.2%
Nandi	833	1,013	336	2,182	0.9%
Narok	690	797	1,634	3,121	1.3%
Nyamira	913	1,452	1,670	4,035	1.7%
Nyandarua	641	2,966	1,815	5,422	2.3%
Nyeri	907	2,008	2,309	5,224	2.2%
Samburu	441	1,410	1,413	3,264	1.4%
Siaya	1,081	1,112	1,772	3,965	1.7%
Taita Taveta	862	2,170	1,754	4,786	2.0%
Tana River	294	249	402	945	0.4%
Tharaka Nithi	70	821	836	1,727	0.7%
Trans Nzoia	334	1,299	1,603	3,236	1.4%
Turkana	446	1,059	1,248	2,753	1.2%
Uasin Gishu		2,165	2,355	4,520	1.9%
Vihiga	277	741	822	1,840	0.8%
Wajir	96	317	306	719	0.3%
West Pokot	421	839	800	2,060	0.9%
Grand Total	48,200	82,020	104,466	234,686	

### 7.3 Programmes and activities to address VAC

- i. School or learning environments are being upgraded to be child, disability and gender sensitive or responsive.
- ii. Harmful practices against the girl child-like FGM and child, early and forced marriages are being eliminated through legal, policy and programmatic frameworks.
- iii. Efforts are being made to eradicate all forms of child labour, especially the worst forms of child labour.
- iv. Social protection programmes e.g. Inua Jamii and nutritional improvement through cash and health education (NICHE).
- v. Free primary education and subsidised secondary education.

- vi. Access to equal opportunities for girls and boys to early childhood Development and pre-primary education.
- vii. Elimination of disparities in education for girls and boys and children with disabilities.
- viii. Slum upgrading in Kibera to improve on housing and other services.
- ix. Street lighting in low income residential areas.

#### 7.4 Legal and policy frameworks to address VAC

**The Constitution of Kenya:** Protection of women from violence encompasses a broad list of rights and obligations including the right to life, integrity and security of the person, right to dignity as well as elimination of harmful cultural practices. The Bill of Rights in the Constitution guarantees a wide range of rights and fundamental freedoms. It recognises a number of general principles that are of importance to gender equality and elimination of violence in the country. Article 29 of the Constitution provides that every person has right to freedom and security of their person which includes the right not to be subject to any form of violence from either public or private sources, and any form of torture whether physical or psychological or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment. Article 53 (d) obligates the State to protect children from abuse, neglect, harmful cultural practices, all forms of violence, inhuman treatment and punishment, and hazardous or exploitative labour; and Article 55 (d) provides for the protection of the youth from harmful cultural practices and exploitation. The measures undertaken by Kenya are also prioritised in Vision 2030 and the 5-year Medium Term Plans of the Vision. The Vision further expresses the Government’s commitment to undertake deliberate efforts to “prohibit retrogressive cultural practices and social ills as well as improve access to essential services”. This commitment is advanced in the current, third Medium Term Plan 2018-2022.

**The Children Act:** The Children Act, Chapter 141, addresses provision for parental responsibility, fostering, adoption, custody, maintenance, guardianship, care and protection of children; provision for the administration of children’s institutions. It gives effect to the principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child and for connected purposes. The Children Act 2001 is under review to strengthen its protective capacity.

**The Sexual Offences Act:** The Act makes provision for sexual offences, their definition, prevention and the protection of all persons including children from harm from unlawful sexual acts, and for connected purposes.

**Marriages Act:** Both FGM and child marriage have been illegal in Kenya since 2001 when the Children's Act became law. Other laws such as the Sexual Offences Act 2006, the Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act, 2011 and the Marriage Act 2014 which sets the age of marriage at 18 years, also protect girls from harmful practices.

**Education Act:** The Act gives effect to Article 53 of the Constitution and other enabling provisions; to promote and regulate free and compulsory basic education; to provide for accreditation, registration, governance and management of institutions of basic education; to provide for the establishment of the National Education Board, the Education Standards and Quality Assurance Commission, and the County Education Board.

**The Health Act, 2017:** The Act establishes a national health system that facilitates, in a progressive and equitable manner, the highest attainable standard of health services. The Act protects and promotes the health rights of all persons in Kenya including the rights of children, basic nutrition and healthcare services, and rights of women and other vulnerable groups.

**Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act:** The Counter Trafficking in Person Act 2010 seeks to implement Kenya’s obligations under the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime particularly its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children; to provide for the offences relating to trafficking in persons and for connected purposes. It prohibits trafficking of children and classifies child labour, child marriage and sexual exploitation as forms of exploitation. The Victim Protection Act 2014 provides protection for victims of crime and abuse of power and provides special protection to vulnerable victims such as children.

**Protection against Domestic Violence Act:** The Protection against Domestic Violence Act 2015 was enacted by Parliament to provide for the protection and relief of victims of domestic violence and to provide for the protection of a spouse and any children or other dependent persons. The legislation implements Articles 10, 28, 29, 43 and 45 of the Constitution. The coming into force of the Act was significant because, although domestic violence has been meted out to on men, women and children for so many years, there was no specific legislation to prevent such crimes. The Act is important because it solely addresses violence within the family set-up.

**National Children Policy:** The vision of the Policy is to create an environment where all the rights of **children in Kenya** will be fulfilled. The overall goal of the Policy is to realise and safeguard the rights and welfare of a child, various legislations, policies and programmes on issues related to children.

**National Social Protection Policy:** This focuses on enhancing the capacity of and opportunities for the poor and vulnerable to improve and sustain their lives, livelihoods, and welfare. It also seeks to enable income-earners and their dependents to maintain a reasonable level of income through decent work, and ensure access to affordable healthcare, social security, and social assistance.

**Framework for the National Child Protection System:** The ultimate goal of this Framework is to promote linkages between different actors and provide coordinated interventions and responses through a statutory mechanism. The Framework facilitates the harmonisation and coordination of preventive child protection efforts as well as service delivery to children.

**Development of a National Policy on Elimination of Child Labour 2016:** The policy maximises the effects of the existing macro and sectoral policies and programmes that, among other things, target economic growth, employment creation, increasing access and returns to education, and poverty reduction, which are some of the underlying causes of child labour. It builds synergy and mainstreams child labour interventions in national, county and sectoral policies. The Policy focuses on strategies that are aimed at identification, prevention, withdrawal, rehabilitation and reintegration of children involved in all forms of child labour. The ultimate vision is to have a child labour free society. As part of implementing the policy in 2017, the Government established additional Child Protection Centres to provide housing, counselling, and reintegration services to rescued child labourers. The Government also developed a National Employment Policy that demands reporting on the number of children withdrawn from child labour and the progress made to develop child labour-free zones.

**Guidelines on Identification and Referral of Children with Disability and Special Needs:** The guidelines are aimed at health workers and caregivers. A training manual for health workers on prevention, early identification and intervention on disability is in use.

**The National Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health Policy 2015:** The Policy intends to bring adolescent sexual and reproductive health and rights issues into the mainstream of health and development. It allows for girls to access correct information regarding their sexuality and enhances

the provision of high quality post-abortion care services to adolescents. It strengthens and scales up social protection for vulnerable adolescent girls to delay sexual debut as well as improve mental health and educational outcomes.

**National Plan of Action (NPA) for Children 2015-2022:** The NPA provides an operational framework to guide stakeholders and partners in coordinating, planning, implementing and monitoring programmes for children. In addition, it outlines priorities and interventions necessary for the progressive realisation of children's rights in Kenya. These priorities and interventions are designed to address the specific gaps identified by stakeholders. These include:

- i. **Data:** The Child Protection Information Management System has been rolled out to all the 47 counties and gives real-time data on child protection issues in the country.
- ii. **Budget:** Various activities addressing VAC are being costed to give workable figures for planning purposes, e.g.
  - Child protection system
  - VAC National Prevention and Response Plan
  - Child Protection Workforce
- iii. **Partnerships:** The Child Protection System assigns roles to all partners at various levels. Area Advisory Councils (AACs) from location to county levels bring together partners in the children sector to work and address child protection issues as partners.

To protect children from abuse, violence, trafficking and exploitation, the Government operates a National Child Helpline 116 with a toll free telephone line where anyone can call to report cases of child abuse. The call centre responds to an average of 5,000 to 7,000 cases a year. The main call centre is located in Lower Kabete in Nairobi County. It has other two subsidiary call centres in Eldoret and Garissa counties.

Children are protected from participating in conflict and Kenya has no child soldier. The prevention measures are put place through the relevant legislation and policies and elaborate statutory structures. Kenya domesticated the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child through the enactment and enforcement of the Children's' Act 2001. Recruitment into the military in Kenya is restricted to those over 18 years old.

## 4.17 Strengthen the Means of Implementation and Revitalize Global Partnership for Sustainable Development



### **Indicator 17.1.1: Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source**

Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP increased from 19 per cent in 2017 to 19.6 per cent in 2018 and 19.9 per cent in 2019.

### **Indicator 17.1.2: Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes**

The proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes decreased from 45.1 per cent in 2017 to 42.2 per cent in 2018 and further to 40.4 per cent in 2019.

### **Indicator 17.3.1 Foreign direct investment (FDI) as a proportion of total domestic budget**

The FDI as a proportion of total domestic budget stood at 5.1 per cent in 2017 and increased to 5.4 per cent in 2018 before decreasing to 5.3 per cent in 2019.

### **Indicator 17.3.2: Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP**

The Volume of remittances as a proportion of total GDP increased from 2.49 per cent in 2017 to 3.09 per cent in 2018 and decreased to 2.97 per cent in 2019.

### **Indicator 17.4.1: Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services**

Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services rose from 9.9 per cent in 2017 to 20 per cent in 2018 and finally to 30.2 per cent in 2019.

### **Indicator 17.6.2: Fixed internet broadband per 100 inhabitants by speed**

The Internet broadband subscribers per 100 inhabitants in the 2017-2019 period is in the matrix attached in Annex II under Goal 7 (indicator 17.6.2).

### **Indicator 17.8.1: Proportion of individuals using the Internet**

The proportion of individuals using the internet was 16.6 per cent in 2016 and rose to 22.6 per cent (25.1 per cent male and 20.1 per cent female) in 2019.

### **Indicator 17.11.1: Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports**

Kenya's share of global exports increased from Kshs.597,904 million in 2017 to Kshs.614,316 million in 2018 and later decreased to Kshs.596,677 million in 2019.

### **Indicator 17.13.1: Macroeconomic dashboard**

The macroeconomic dashboard is shown in annex II, under Goal 7 (Indicator 17.13.1).



**Indicator 17.18.2: Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics**

The KNBS is the principal agency of the Government for collecting, analysing and disseminating statistical data in Kenya. The Statistics Act (2006) was amended in 2019 to align it with the Constitution of Kenya.

**Indicator 17.18.3: Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding**

The KNBS has a strategic plan with the current one running from 2018-2022. The organisation is funded by the Government and development partners. The proportion of government funding out of the total funding rose from 98.5 per cent in 2017 to 99.4 per cent in 2019.

**Indicator 17.19.2: Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration**

Kenya conducted population and housing census in 2019. The one before that was done in 2009. Birth registration stood at 60.9, 73.4 and 75.7 per cent in 2017, 2018 and 2019 respectively. During the same period, the death registration was at 41.2, 40.5 and 43 per cent in 2017, 2018 and 2019 respectively.

## 5.0 MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

### MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

Kenya's economic growth has remained strong and resilient even under emerging global challenges, supported by strong public and private sector investment and appropriate economic and financial policies. Real GDP expanded by 5.4 per cent in 2019 compared to 4.8 per cent in 2017. The growth was attributable to increased agricultural production, accelerated manufacturing activities, sustained growth in transportation and vibrant service sector activities. Agriculture, forestry and fishing sector growth accelerated from 1.9 per cent in 2017 to 6.4 per cent in 2018. In the year 2019, the economy is estimated to have expanded by 5.6 per cent in part reflecting the impact of delayed rainfall in the first half of 2019 that affected agricultural production. The manufacturing sector expanded by 4.2 per cent compared to a revised growth of 0.5 per cent in 2017 mainly buoyed by increased agro-processing during the review period. The growth realised was anchored on a relatively stable macroeconomic in 2018. In terms of fiscal years, economic growth is estimated at 6.2 per cent in the financial year 2020/21 up from an estimate of 5.8 per cent in FY 2019/20. However, this is likely to go down as result of the impact of the COVID-19.

The economy continues to register macroeconomic stability with low and stable interest rates and a competitive exchange rate to support exports. At 5.8 per cent in December 2019, year-on-year overall inflation remained stable and within the 5 (+/-2.5) per cent target largely due to lower food prices following favourable weather conditions. Inflation is expected to remain within target in 2020, largely due to lower energy prices and expected stability in food prices.

The HLPF 2020 takes place after the fifth ECOSOC follow-up and review for the Financing for Development Framework (Addis Ababa Action Agenda) in April 2020, adopted as a means of implementation for the 2030 Agenda. It also marks the beginning of the second cycle of implementation of the SDGs of the 2030 Agenda. As we move to the next implementation cycle there is need to take stock of progress of implementation during the first cycle. Follow-up review fora at national and regional levels are necessary. At the global level, countries make VNRs. A total of 22 countries made VNRs in 2016, 44 countries in 2017, 48 countries in 2018, 51 countries in 2019. 50 countries are expected to report in 2020.

This is the fifth year of implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The Agenda requires requisite means of implementation comprising financing, technology, capacity building and systemic issues which are mutually reinforcing. The means of implementation is under each goal and also in SDG 17 while the Addis Ababa Action Agenda is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda.

Mobilising the necessary financial resources is key for effective implementation of the Agenda. Domestic resource mobilisation, even though inadequate, is the most predictable and reliable source of financing. In most countries, it constitutes over 70 per cent of financing needed to support the implementation of the SDGs. Revenue authorities require strengthened capacity to effectively mobilise adequate resources to finance the SDGs. To mobilise domestic resources to finance development including the SDGs, the Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA) has embarked on an aggressive tax compliance strategy to ensure that all eligible taxpayers pay their fair share of

taxes. The Government will continue to restrict growth in recurrent spending and double its effort in domestic resource mobilisation. In addition, the modernised Income Tax Bill currently undergoing legal drafting, will also ease administrative bottlenecks, improve compliance and boost revenue collection, thereby supporting the government's fiscal consolidation efforts.

The Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation of which Kenya is a signatory recognises that sustained, inclusive and sustainable growth supported by sound economic policies and an enabling environment at all levels are of paramount importance to realise the 2030 Agenda. The efficient mobilisation and effective use of domestic resources to support national development priorities and the 2030 Agenda is critical for sustainable long-term, country-owned development. A joint technical team is working on the harmonisation of Medium Term Plan and Medium Term Expenditure Framework sectors to come up with joint sector working groups. The harmonisation of the sector will facilitate effective links between policy, planning and budgeting.

Countries with revenue to GDP ratio below 30 per cent will find it hard to finance the SDGs. The average revenue to GDP ratio in sub-Saharan Africa is 15 per cent, while that of many middle-income countries is around 22 per cent, SIDS 25 per cent and OECD countries 34 per cent. With a revenue to GDP ratio of 18 per cent, Kenya requires to increase its efforts to raise revenue to finance the SDGs. Revenue adequacy through improved tax administration and broadened tax base is necessary to undertake required investments in both the public and private sectors. KRA has elaborate revenue enhancement initiatives aimed at widening the scope of domestic tax collection. Other revenue enhancement measures under domestic taxes include enhanced debt programme and data driven compliance. KRA has also enhanced its tax education activities to create awareness among Kenyans, with a special emphasis on the informal sector.

KRA has also implemented various initiatives targeting all Kenyans who fall in the tax paying bracket to ensure they meet their tax obligations. These initiatives range from litigation (court processes), alternative dispute resolutions (ADRs), mechanisms such as tax tribunals, agreed payment plans and engagements with taxpayers through various educational programmes. The activities also serve as a platform to encourage citizens to pay taxes for the country's sustainable economic development. KRA also collaborates with other states in various initiatives that have enabled efficiency. The one-stop border posts (OSBPs) established at the Kenya borders and its neighbouring countries, Regional Electronic Cargo Tracking System (RECTS) and Integrated Customs Management System (ICMS) illustrate such initiatives.

At the global level, progress has been made in strengthening the committee of experts on international cooperation in tax matters, with increased representation from developing countries. Kenya calls for an intergovernmental body of international cooperation on tax matters in order to support the tax authorities and enable all member states to participate in norm setting. For the first time, Kenya is among 25 Member states sitting on this Committee. An intergovernmental led international tax committee is key for equal representation and participation of all member states.

International Development Cooperation is important in the realisation of the 2030 Agenda and in financing the SDGs. Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) complements domestic resources and

plays a catalytic role in the mobilisation of resources. Scaling up of ODA is necessary to target countries that are furthest behind. ODA providers should meet their long standing commitment to provide 0.7 per cent of their gross national income to developing countries. This should be complemented by more grants and concessional loans.

Whereas there is increase in the ODA flows, this is being channelled to other areas and not necessarily sustainable development, such as aid for humanitarian assistance. ODA providers should be called upon to meet their commitment with focus on most vulnerable countries as indicated in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. We need to find ways to leverage ODA to crowd in the private sector.

Kenya, like other low middle-income countries (MICs), has limited access to concessional borrowing. Development cooperation should take into consideration the diversity and specific development needs for middle-income countries. Multilateral development banks (MDBs) should develop graduation policies that are sequenced, gradual and phased to address challenges presented by the diverse circumstances of middle-income countries. Globally, MICs are home to over 70 per cent of the people living below the poverty line. The establishment of Public Investment Management (PIM) Unit at the National Treasury continues to play an important role in enhancing efficiency in identification and implementation of priority social and investment projects. This takes into account the Government's efforts to increase efficiency, effectiveness, transparency, and accountability in public spending. In particular, the implementation of PIM regulations under the Public Finance Act will streamline the initiation, execution and delivery of public investment projects. It will also curtail runaway project costs, eliminate duplications and improve working synergy among implementation actors for timely delivery of development projects.

Capacity building – a bulk of implementation of the 2030 Agenda – is happening at the sub-national level of Government since most SDGs represent devolved functions. AAAA recognises that expenditures and investments in sustainable development are being devolved to sub-national levels (counties) which lack adequate technical and technological capacity, financing and support. Kenya calls for scaling up international cooperation to strengthen the capacities of counties. Capacity-building remains critical if ODA is to be efficiently sourced and managed. With a devolved system of government, which confers counties the mandate to directly source for ODA, calls for capacity building are more urgent. Therefore, development cooperation should consider sustainable capacity building on the aid delivery architecture to complement this development. The government has undertaken training of trainers at both national and sub-national levels to strengthen capacities to mainstream SDGs in policies, planning, budgeting, implementation and review. Subsequently, SDGs curriculum was developed in 2018 to support this process.

Illicit financial flows, tax avoidance and evasion through practices such as transfer pricing is one of the biggest threats undermining efforts to meet the SDGs. This has to be addressed to secure financing for sustainable development. Kenya requires capacities to put in place mechanisms for recovery of stolen and hidden assets. It is estimated that ODA inflows in Africa is less than the amount of money lost through illicit financial flows. Kenya supports discussions towards the establishment of an intergovernmental forum at the global level to address this problem. The

Government continues to improve the business environment and fight illicit trade and contrabands. These efforts have borne fruits with Kenya improving to position 56 out of 190 countries in the World Doing Business Index. The Government will not relent and is committed to seeing Kenya ranked among the top thirty economies in the coming years. . On money laundering, the Government introduced a policy direction on generation of new bank notes. The immediate phase-out of the Ks.hs.1,000 note helped in dealing with cases of counterfeit and embezzlement of public funds as well as money laundering. Withdrawal of the old version Kshs.1,000 will also tackle illicit financial flows. Kenya financial institutions and banks have also been challenged to collaborate on efforts to clamp down on increasing cases of mobile money fraud and cybercrime. This led to creation of a joint mobile money fraud forum.

Even though many private investments are short term, they are driven by a profit motive. This is not favourable to sectors such as infrastructure, energy, water, where Africa has huge deficits. Right policies that will attract investment in the SDG sectors are required. The private sector needs to gain momentum around sustainable development investments. Incentive structures are needed across markets, with possible solutions on lengthening the investment horizon in sustainable development. Countries need to address the supply and demand mismatch in the funding and financing requirements for the SDG sectors.

The role of the private sector as a source of funding for the SDGs is critical. AAAA calls for incentives to businesses to invest in various sectors. Pulling private capital in some SDGs, especially the social sector, remains a challenge. Sectors such as education, health and general provision of social services and public goods are largely perceived as domains for governments with limited private sector participation. Kenya supports the strengthening of the role of MDBs, as advised by the AAAA, to de-risk investments and shift the incentive system to sustainability.

Public, private and blended finance can complement each other to support the 2030 Agenda. This calls for integrated national development strategies as a critical nexus across the sectors. Successful blending is limited in Africa due to its small size private sector. In Africa, blended finance does not offer any meaningful lessons to be used to mobilise financing for the 2030 Agenda. We need to find ways of how public, private and blended finance can complement each other to support the 2030 Agenda.

Micro, small and medium size enterprises (MSMEs) play an important role in creating employment opportunities and generating incomes. Kenya has more than 2 million registered SMEs. As part of supporting this sector, the Government procurement process gives preference to SMEs in sourcing its supplies. Similarly, the government has enacted a Micro Finance Act to facilitate easy access to finances by MSMEs from financial and credit institutions. The Act provides for the licensing of deposit taking micro-credit institutions. This has strengthened their capitalisation and effectively enabled them to have additional finances for lending to MSMEs.

The 2030 Agenda recognises that debt sustainability is important in development. With unprecedented high fiscal deficit currently standing at 5.6% of GDP, external borrowing is inevitable. This has to be done against the backdrop of a low export base, low commodity prices

resulting in reduced earnings and compounded by high fiscal deficits. All these factors combined have undermined efforts to reduce the high cost of debt servicing. In this regard, Kenya places great importance on external debt sustainability. Borrowing is necessary to finance government requirements, with a low degree of risk. On risks emanating from domestic sources, the Government has laid foundations to enhance faster and lasting growth through the Big Four Agenda, which will enhance growth momentum, and positively impact on the lives of people through job creation and poverty reduction. The ongoing enhanced domestic resource mobilisation and expenditure rationalisation will significantly reduce wage related pressures and reduce debt accumulation thus creating the fiscal space necessary for economic growth and sustainability.

Kenya has in place a 2019 Medium Term Debt Management Strategy whose objectives are to: pursue broad objectives through diversification of external sources of financing; lengthen the average time to maturity of the domestic debt portfolio, and ensure that there is high economic growth to reduce revenue deficits. It has to ensure that external borrowing is on sustainable terms, and that borrowing is responsible. It ensures transparency in Government debt management decisions as provided for by the Constitution.

The Constitution of Kenya provides for responsible borrowing while taking care of the interests of the future generations. Borrowing guidelines are provided for by the Public Financial Management Act. In the National Treasury, there is a Debt Management Office charged with the responsibility of advising the Government on external borrowing ceilings. The Resource Mobilisation Department tracks external disbursements through an Electronic Project Management Information System (E-ProMIS). This has helped improve on levels of disclosure by development partners. Overall, fiscal policy and borrowing decisions are in line with the medium-term plans and the debt management strategy.

The private sector, CSOs, and development partners continue to play a pivotal role in the implementation of SDGs in the true spirit of leaving no one behind. Kenya and its development partners work in partnership towards the attainment of national development priorities, which contribute to the realisation of the 2030 Agenda and other global commitments. Development partners' assistance is aligned to the Government's national development agenda, riding on priorities such as sustainability, inequality, vulnerability and wealth creation for all.

Successful implementation of the 2030 Agenda calls for a more inclusive, coordinated and harmonised approaches at the country level and not working in "silos". The Government needs to tap on all forms of development financing available from all stakeholders at the country level to complement its development efforts. This needs to be done through more integrated, accountable and transparent approaches to development through inclusive multi-stakeholder dialogues.

The government has put in place strategies on the maintenance of well-informed and coordinated relations with markets, investors, credit rating agencies and international creditors. Periodic reports of the country's debt and risk management strategies, funding needs and development priorities help to increase stakeholder awareness while promoting transparency and confidence.

Kenya has a structured coordination and dialogue platform with all stakeholders for discussing national development priorities. This includes development partners, private sector, civil society organisations and philanthropists. Through the multi-stakeholder dialogue fora, all stakeholders are encouraged to align their support to the country's medium term plans. Kenya has a vibrant philanthropic organisations platform, the Kenya Philanthropy Forum, which brings together over 40 philanthropic organisations with the objective of bringing coherence and championing alignment to national development priorities and providing support towards the implementation of the SDGs. Civil society organisations are also encouraged to align the resources they receive to the national development agenda.

There is increased participation of National and County governments/Parliament/local/civil society/private sector capacity in the development agenda. Development partners are encouraged to support the GoK public financial management systems in budgeting, procurement, reporting, accounting, auditing and monitoring and evaluation.

### **Strengthening the Means of Implementation and the Global partnership for Sustainable Development**

The 2030 Agenda positions science, technology and innovation (ST&I) as the key means of implementation. Member states committed to adopt STI strategies as integral elements of the national sustainable development strategies. The ST&I players helping drive progress on the SDGs in multiple ways include:

1. Advising on challenges related to SDGs;
2. Providing indicators for monitoring progress of projects and programmes;
3. Advising on relevant policies and actions essential in pushing the SDGs agenda forward;
4. Searching for innovative solutions to various challenges faced in the implementation of the SDGs; and
5. Ensuring every country has a robust science-policy interface.

### **South-South Cooperation**

South-South cooperation is recognised as the means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It will continue to gain traction as developing countries begin to ascend the development ladder in a sustainable manner, causing important changes to the development infrastructure the world has ever known.

Kenya recognises the role that South-South cooperation can play in raising the living standards of millions of people through decent jobs. As a country, Kenya see South-South cooperation as an essential means of contributing to national efforts aimed at attaining the SDGs. Kenya has sought to mainstream the use of South-South cooperation in the design, formulation and implementation of its regular programmes including increasing allocations of human, technical and financial resources to support South-South cooperation initiatives

## SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION AS AN ENABLER OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The 2030 Agenda includes an initiative called the Technology Facilitation Mechanism (TFM) which focuses on ST&I for the SDGs. ST&I plays a critical role in enhancement of all aspects of the economy. ST&I is thus a critical enabler in fast-tracking the achievement of international, regional and national goals. All of the 17 SDGs require scientific innovations and solutions in one way or the other in order to be achieved. This is particularly useful in the achievement of SDGs on: Health; Water and Sanitation; Affordable Clean Energy; Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure; Climate Action; and Life below Water.

At the national level, ST&I is an enabler of Kenya's National Development Agenda. Kenya places emphasis on ST&I through Vision 2030 and medium term plans (MTPs). The MTP III, 2018-2022 clearly outlines the importance of ST&I in the development process. It also outlines the various innovations that have been achieved in the country and gives ways of enhancing scientific innovations for future development. The Government prioritises excellence in research and development for the generation of new knowledge and technologies.

In the MTP III, key programmes earmarked for implementation in the ST&I sector include the Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) Education Programme and the establishment of the National Science Technology and Innovation Parks.

IN addition, Under MTP III, the ST&I sector aims to drive the transformation agenda by supporting the Big Four Agenda initiatives, namely Food and Nutrition Security, Universal Health Coverage, Manufacturing and Affordable Housing by ensuring that all sectors have access to new technologies in order to increase productivity and efficiency. During MTP III, the sector targets to increase research funding from 0.79 per cent to 2 per cent of the GDP in order to attain position 85 out of 137 countries in the Global Competitiveness Index ranking by 2022 from position 96 in 2016. The country has, however, been fluctuating in global competitiveness ranging from position 96 in 2016 to 91 (marked improvement) in 2017. In the following years (2018 and 2019), the country slumped back to positions 93 and 95 respectively.

Some of the achievements in the ST&I sector that are geared towards the attainment of various SDGs in one way or the other include:

1. Development of a strategy for the establishment of the National Physical Science Research Laboratory for Engineering.
2. Setting up of a secretariat to oversee the activities towards establishment of a nuclear energy facility and legal framework for establishing Kenya Institute of Oil and Gas, and Kenya Institute of Mining and Geology were put in place.
3. Establishment of a Pan African University Institute of Basic Sciences, Technology and Innovations at JKUAT to undertake capacity building in STEM.
4. Establishment of three Centres of excellence under the Southern and Eastern Africa Higher Education Centres of Excellence project (ACE II) at Egerton, Moi, and Jaramogi Oginga Odinga universities.



5. Development of a design for a national ST&I Statistics Observatory for capturing, developing, sharing and storing national ST&I information; Development of rapid test kits for HIV and HBV; and a protocol for the management of sand flies using pyrethrum powder by the Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI).
6. Development of five vaccines for control of Newcastle, East Coast fever (ECF), contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) and contagious caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP) diseases; animal health diagnostic kits; medicated urea-molasses blocks for livestock, among many others.

The following progress has been made in Kenya with regard to the above outlined areas:

- 1) Kenya prioritises ST&I in its Vision 2030 agenda and its subsequent MTPs. ST&I is one of the key enablers of the Economic, Social and Political Pillars of the National Development Agenda which is inclusive of the SDGs. The objective is to integrate ST&I into national development production processes and create technology platforms that are essential for the generation of new knowledge and the development of innovative products, processes and services in a wide range of sectors with particular emphasis on the priority sectors of the economy.

The Education sector selected 102 secondary schools to serve as model centres of excellence in STEM education and 329 and 306 teachers were trained on STEM interdisciplinary approach in 2017/18 and 2018/19 respectively. Also, 98 principals of STEM schools have been trained on transformative leadership. In addition, the sector developed seven training modules, three facilitator guides, a portal through which teachers can access support materials, a book on lesson study and two manuscripts on the same.

- 2) Kenya is in the process of reviewing its Science, Technology and Innovation Policy and National Research Priorities as well as developing the ST&I Policy Implementation Plan. The review of the ST&I Policy is aimed at ensuring that ST&I is fully integrated and consistent with the Constitution and National Development Agenda which includes the implementation of the SDGs. The research priorities are informed by the National Development Agenda. The ST&I Policy Implementation Plan includes a well-developed performance management framework linking programmes, outputs and outcomes within the ST&I sector that is necessary for the success of the ST&I initiatives.
- 3) Kenya is among three other African Countries (alongside Ethiopia and Ghana), out of fourteen applicants, that were selected to participate in the Global Pilot Project on ST&I for the SDGs Roadmap. The World Bank has been identified as the IATT Member Agency for Kenya's participation in the programme. The Bank, with the technical support from the African centre for Technology Studies (ACTS), guided the pilot programme implementation agencies in the development of a model STI for SDGs Roadmap. The model focuses on agriculture and agro-processing to support the Food Security and Manufacturing pillars of the Government of Kenya's Big Four Agenda. This exercise is spearheaded by the National Council for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI). The State Department for Planning, which is responsible for coordinating and monitoring the implementation of the SDGs, is an important player in this exercise. This process is geared towards effective

implementation of the SDGs through an inclusive process. This ensures the utilisation of a holistic approach and systems analysis to maximise synergies and minimise trade-offs among the interdependent SDGs.

- 4) The institutional framework to support and improve the coordination of ST&I in Kenya is well provided. The key coordination and management institutions include the Ministry in charge of Science, Technology and Innovation, NACOSTI, Kenya National Innovation Agency (KENIA), and the National Research Fund (NRF). These institutions work with a cross section of stakeholders in Government, private sector, academia and research institutions in order to transform Kenya from a factor-driven economy into an innovation-driven economy.
- 5) Capacity building in ST&I has continued to gain importance. The Government initiated the process to establish the Kenya Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST) to provide specialised training in various engineering and science fields. Further, the Pan African University Institute of Basic Sciences, Technology and Innovations was established at Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology to undertake capacity building in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM). Three Centres of Excellence were established under the Southern and Eastern Africa Higher education Centres of Excellence project at Egerton, Moi and Jaramogi Oginga Odinga universities. STEM was repackaged to promote experiential learning, innovation creativity and attraction to STEM related disciplines through well-coordinated programmes, research and development and training in all aspects of research and development.
- 6) The National Research Fund commenced its activities in 2016/2017 FY with an allocation of Kshs.3 billion from the Government of Kenya and further mobilised about Kshs.384 million from donors. The funds were allocated for the following activities:
  - Postgraduate studies
  - Multidisciplinary and multi-institutional research
  - Infrastructure support programmes
  - Research findings dissemination
  - Funding of bilateral collaborative matching grants
  - Funding of innovations

**Internet subscriptions:** Internet subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (wireless and fixed) increased from 31.6 per cent in 2013 to 58.5 per cent in 2016 while broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (fixed and wired) increased from 5.9 per cent in 2013 to 28 per cent in 2016.

**Research funding:** The proportion on national research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP rose from 0.0009 per cent in 2006 to 0.007 per cent in 2018. Despite the increase, this still falls below the targeted spending for research and experimental development for African countries of 1% of GDP as endorsed and decided by the African Union's Executive Council in 2006. During MTP III (2018-2022), the sector targets to increase research funding from 0.79 per cent to 2 per cent of the GDP.

## Statistics and Data availability for SDGs reporting

### Statistics and Data Availability for SDGs Reporting

Kenya is currently monitoring 131 SDG indicators and plans to gradually increase the scope within the next five years. Data availability for monitoring the indicators has improved in recent years with 85 per cent of indicators having either one or more data points. Indicators with a data point only at the baseline period (2009-2014) constitute 16 per cent (21) of the total.

The Government, through the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), has initiated and is implementing various statistical programmes and projects aimed at addressing existing data gaps for monitoring the Agenda 2030 on Sustainable Development. Key interventions include:

- The KNBS has adopted the Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) in conducting censuses and surveys. The Bureau is in the process of using computer-assisted telephone interviews (CATI) approach for forthcoming surveys during the COVID-19 outbreak.
- Kenya successfully conducted its first digital population and housing census in August 2019. The census addressed most of the existing data gaps and enhance data disaggregation in line with the SDGs principle of leaving no one behind.
- The Government, with support from the World Bank, is implementing the Continuous Household Survey Programme (CHSP) as part of the Kenya Statistics Programme for Results. The survey will provide high frequency data (quarterly and annually) on labour, poverty and other selected topical issues.
- Strengthening of legislative framework for statistics is necessary for effective coordination of National Statistics System (NSS) and harmonisation of data from non-official sources. To enhance statistical capacities, the Government has amended the Statistics Act 2006 that, among other things, bestowed to KNBS the mandate of designating statistics as official, supervising the National Statistical System and establishing relevant statistics technical working committees. The sub-national (county) Statistics Bill has also been enacted. In addition, the KNBS is in the final stages of developing the Kenya Strategy for the Development of Statistics (KSDS) 2019/20-2022/23 anchored on the MTP III of the Kenya's Vision 2030.
- The National Statistics Office is implementing the Strategic Plan 2018-2022 that will, among other strategies, focus on building adequate technical capacity across the NSS through enhancement of statistical skills.
- Kenya is also collaborating with development partners and statistical agencies, such as Statistics-Sweden and Office of National Statistics (ONS)-UK, to improve statistical infrastructure and capacities for compilation and dissemination of official statistics.

- The data collection tools for various surveys and for administrative sources are designed to allow for disaggregated data to the lowest extent possible. Use of small area estimation (SAE) techniques is also used particularly in poverty measurements.
- Efforts have been made to incorporate key stakeholders, including CSOs, in the SDGs data debate. Various statistical working committees to enhance data availability and quality in a cost effective manner have been formed. These committees have representation from data producers and users of official statistics from line ministries, departments, agencies and non-state actors. Through such fora, the KNBS has initiated debate and is exploring use of alternative sources of data, such as big data and citizen-generated data, subject to adherence to statistical standards.

## 5.1 Data for Monitoring

In order to ensure quality and adequate data on SDGs, the policy priority of the Kenya Government is to strengthen the National Statistical System to support planning, monitoring and evaluation of public policies and programmes. The KNBS is, therefore, expected to generate official statistics that are comprehensive, reliable, and timely and disaggregated up to the sub-national level. Towards this end, the Bureau has established offices in each of the 47 counties to coordinate statistical capacity building programmes at the sub-national level and ensure that international standards are applied in the production and dissemination of county statistics.

The rolling out of the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES) at the national level and County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (CIMES) at the sub-national level have improved monitoring and evaluation of government policies, programmes and projects at both national and devolved levels. In addition, the roll-out of electronic NIMES/CIMES will ensure real time reporting and easy access of information by all stakeholders.

To enhance the capacity of counties to produce high quality, timely and reliable disaggregated data, the Open Institute collaborated with the County governments of Makueni, Elgeyo Marakwet, Kiambu and West Pokot to provide a technology platform to open data and to strengthen citizen engagement. The Open County Platform ([www.opencounty.org](http://www.opencounty.org)) was developed for the county management teams to manage development results more effectively as well as provide a platform for engaging citizens and to receive feedback. The platform contains various datasets that showcase multiple stakeholders on the state of various sectors in the counties. Currently, the data therein is being broadly used by County governments to overcome challenges they face in actualising their ambitions of good governance, integrity, transparency, and accountability.

As part of mobilising additional financial resources for the country from multiple sources, CSOs continue to produce evidence and lobby at national, regional and international levels for equitable global partnerships. One of such example is Reality of Aid Africa Network (RoA Africa) which researches and presents comprehensive reports on effectiveness of aid in Africa. Through their reports and analysis, the Network has been instrumental in lobbying for appropriate aid-related policies. In 2018, it assessed the level of preparedness for the Busan Agenda among Youth and Child Rights CSOs for Kenya and three other African countries. Using regional and international platforms, such as the Second - High Level UN Conference on South- South Cooperation, RoA Africa

continues to champion for a human rights-based, social and environmental justice approach towards South-South cooperation as well as the realisation of SDGs.

## 5.2 Macroeconomic Situation

Real GDP grew by an estimated 5.4 per cent in 2019, driven by household consumption and investment on the demand side and services on the supply side (such as public administration, information technology, finance and insurance, and transport and storage). GDP growth was down from 6.5 per cent in 2018. This was caused mainly by unfavourable weather and reduced government investment. At 5.2 per cent, inflation remains within the Central Bank of Kenya's  $5 \pm 2.5$  per cent target band. Similarly, the exchange rate remained stable due to the narrowing current account deficit, from 5.0 per cent of GDP in 2018 to 4.9 per cent in 2019 as a result of increased transfers.

Foreign exchange reserves grew from USD 9 billion in 2018 to USD 9.4 billion at the end of August 2019, equivalent to six months of imports, or more than the East African Community convergence criterion of 4.5 months. The fiscal deficit was estimated to be 7.5 per cent of GDP in 2019, down from 8.8 per cent in 2017 thanks to ongoing fiscal consolidation and greater domestic resources mobilisation. Public debt rose to 58 per cent of GDP in 2019, up from 41 per cent in 2013, and became more non-concessional (67 per cent) than concessional (33 per cent). More of it is held externally (16 per cent of GDP) than domestically (9 per cent of GDP) although the domestic share is rising.

## 5.3 Development Financing

The Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation of which Kenya is a signatory recognises that sustained, inclusive and sustainable growth supported by sound economic policies and an enabling environment at all levels are of paramount importance to realise the 2030 Agenda. The efficient mobilisation and effective use of domestic resources to support national development priorities and the 2030 Agenda is critical for sustainable long-term, country-owned development. The Government therefore needs to improve the domestic tax administration structures to mobilise more domestic resources for development without increasing the tax burden. The Government of Kenya has therefore improved its tax administration system and is putting in place measures to net in more taxpayers and seal loopholes for tax evasion.

The SDGs can only be realised with strong global partnerships and cooperation. Official Development Assistance (ODA) is required to encourage inclusive growth and the demand for more financial resources and Aid. Improving access to technology and knowledge is an important way to share ideas and foster innovation. Coordinating policies help in managing debt as well as promoting investment which are vital for sustainable growth and development.

Development Partners of all kinds should be encouraged to gear their cooperation, including at global and regional level, towards supporting national and local efforts to achieve the SDGs. The Government of Kenya has taken the lead in driving its development agenda and all Development Partners' assistance is aligned to the Government's national development agenda.

At any stage of development, sustainability, inequality, vulnerability and wealth creation concern us all. Development cooperation in the SDG era is expected to play a more prominent and strategic role in supporting all developing countries, with an intensified focus on achieving sustainable development impact. It is however unfortunate that OECD-DAC is redefining ODA to include

humanitarian assistance. With the increasing refugee crisis in most countries in Africa, amount of ODA channelled to development will decrease as more will be allocated to support the emerging global refugee crisis. This should be a wakeup call to Governments to explore alternative forms of development financing including South –South Cooperation, Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) and untapped resources from the philanthropic organisations for the realisation of the SDGs.

#### **5.4 Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships**

The development co-operation landscape is changing and it is no longer a bipartisan agenda between governments and development partners only, but the development agenda dialogue is becoming more inclusive and multi-stakeholder in nature. The successful implementation of the SDGs and 2030 Agenda will require a more inclusive, coordinated and harmonised approaches at the country level and not working in “silos”. Governments need to tap on all forms of development financing available from all stakeholders at the Country level to complement the Government development efforts. This needs to be done through more integrated, accountable and transparent approaches to development through inclusive multi-stakeholder dialogues.

#### **5.5 Capacity-building**

Capacity-building remains critical if ODA is to be efficiently sourced and managed. Kenya having embraced devolved system of governance, which gives the sub-national governments mandate to directly source for ODA from development partners, will necessitate capacity building for effectiveness. Therefore, development cooperation should consider sustainable capacity building components on the assistance they provide to Governments.

The Private Sector, CSOs, development partners will continue to play a pivotal role in the implementation of SDGs in the true spirit of leaving no-one behind. The development partners will work in partnership towards attainment of the national development priorities, which will contribute to realisation of SDGs targets and global commitments.

#### **5.6 Challenges**

Having been classified as Lower Middle-Income Country in 2014, loans to Kenya are becoming increasingly expensive. In the recent past, we have seen the concessionality reducing with the grant element percentage reducing, implying more expensive ODA loans. This has led the Government to consider exploring other sources of financing apart from ODA. In this regard, more public private forms of financing are being encouraged and considered.

Development Partners however need to realise that countries in transition from developing countries status to Lower Middle Income Status experience many developmental challenges including high income inequalities. Therefore, providers of development cooperation should not be quick to provide more expensive ODA to such countries to avoid a debt crisis and if we are to achieve sustainable development. Thus, member states need to intensify efforts to discourage more expensive ODA to countries in transition, until such a time that they become more stable resource-wise. ODA sourced should be catalytic in nature to unlock domestic resources for sustainability.

#### **5.7 Innovative Ways of Addressing Challenges and Emerging Issues**

The Government has organised strategies on how to maintain well-informed and coordinated relations between the Government and the markets, investors, credit rating agencies and international creditors. Periodic reports of the country's debt and risk management strategies, funding needs and development priorities will help to increase stakeholders' awareness while promoting transparency and confidence.

Kenya has a structured coordination and dialogue platform with her partners for discussing national development priorities; which includes development partners, private sector, civil society organisations and the philanthropists. Through the multi-stakeholder dialogue fora, all stakeholders are encouraged to align their support to the Country's MTP, with the current one having integrated the SDGs. Kenya now has a vibrant philanthropic organisations platform, the Kenya Philanthropy Forum, which has brought together over 40 philanthropic organisations with the objective of bringing coherence and championing alignment to the national development priorities and providing support towards the implementation of the SDGs. CSOs are also being encouraged to align the resources they receive to the national development agenda. The Strategic Areas of Focus include:

- i. Harmonisation of Sector Working Groups: A joint technical team is working on harmonisation of MTP and MTEF sectors to come up with joint Sector Working Groups
- ii. Training of Development Partners and Ministries on use of the eProMIS
- iii. Encouraging more Development Partners to use GoK systems in budgeting, procurement, reporting, accounting, auditing and monitoring and evaluation
- iv. Increasing participation of Government/Parliament/Counties/civil Society/Private sector capacity in the development effectiveness agenda
- v. Linking development effectiveness with the SDG Framework

## 6.0 MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING ON THE 2030 AGENDA

Monitoring of SDGs has been institutionalised with a comprehensive progress report prepared every two years. Kenya has identified 131 indicators out of the 232 global indicators that can be monitored with the available data. This is an increase from 128 in 2017. National complementary indicators have also been developed based on the MTP III (2018-2022) priorities through a consultative process with inputs from MDAs, CSOs, the private sector, United Nations Agencies in Kenya and marginalised groups. The complementary indicators are tracked through the NIMES.

In an effort to strengthen the national statistical systems and the availability of quality data, the Government amended the Statistics Act 2006 that, among other things, bestowed to KNBS the mandate of designating statistics as official, supervising the National Statistical System and establishing relevant statistics technical working committees. The Bureau is in the final stages of developing the Kenya Strategy for Development of Statistics (KSDS) 2019/20-2022/23 anchored on MTP III of the Kenya Vision 2030.

The Bureau has adopted the Computer-Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) in conducting censuses and surveys. The Bureau is in the process of using Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI) approach to assess the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on households to facilitate development of appropriate mitigation measures. The KNBS engages various stakeholders to enhance availability, accessibility and harmonisation of data produced in the country. This is through statistical working committees with representation from data producers and users of official statistics from line MDAs and non-state actors.

To identify people who are being left behind, deliberate efforts were made to include the third gender marker, persons with disabilities, albinism, refugees and the stateless in the 2019 KPHC. The KNBS is also collaborating with UNICEF to provide data on poverty for children, the youth, the elderly and women. The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) facilitated the KNBS and the KNCHR to jointly identify groups of persons left behind as part of the implementation of a Human Rights Based Approach to Data (HRBAD) collection.

To coordinate big data from non-official data sources, the KNBS is collaborating with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). The ITU carried out pilot studies in selected countries, including Kenya, to produce new and policy-relevant ICT statistics using big data. The pilot project was implemented from May 2016 to October 2017. The results of the pilot project were expected to help countries and ITU to produce official ICT statistics and to develop new methodologies for the compilation and analysis of ICT statistics by combining new and existing data sources. However, this experienced administrative and legal or technical and methodological challenges.

The data used in this report is from KNBS and is provided in indicator framework (Annex III) which has also indicated the baseline for each of the indicators.

The Evaluation Society of Kenya (ESK) is increasingly becoming an important partner in the multi-stakeholder efforts of promoting the evaluation of the SDGs. Through the Society's joint collaborations with MED (towards strengthening the NIMES/CIMES), Kenya is a "Spotlight" for global learning and experience-sharing specifically, under the UNICEF-led IOCE/Eval Partners/Eval SDGs global network. A stakeholder network comprising State and non-state actors, operationalised through a Technical Working Group (TWG), is the rallying point for the related work. MED chairs while ESK coordinates.



A key highlight under this is a pilot county evaluation capacity building and rapid evaluation project, for Kericho and Kilifi, with World Bank funding support. Activities comprise advocacy (targeting all levels of leadership i.e., governors, senators, MPs, MCAs, CECs and technical officers) and trainings. Rapid evaluations for health and water sector projects were conducted, with a special focus on public participation. Plans for the dissemination of the findings and implementation of recommendations are underway. This is against a backdrop where accountability and governance at county level has emerged as one of Kenyans' greatest concerns. County governments have faced significant negative publicity on corruption and resource wastage. County M&E systems are only beginning to be built and are especially weak with respect to their evaluation capacity.

### **Challenges**

- i. Limited statistical capacity within the National Statistical System
- ii. Frequency of conducting surveys
- iii. Disaggregating data at lower levels is challenge because it requires a bigger sample which has cost implication
- iv. The current COVID-19 Pandemic has affected the face to face method of data collection. This is because of the strict measures by the Government mainly in terms of social distancing, closure of some businesses and fewer working hours

## 7.0 CONCLUSION AND NEXT STEPS

Kenya's 2020 VNR has revealed that the Government is committed to transitioning to sustainable development and aligning the national development strategy to the SDGs thereby demonstrating readiness to implement all 17 SDGs and the principles that underpin the 2030 Agenda, including "leaving no one behind". The consultations and review meetings that were held during the review process revealed that Kenya has successfully integrated the SDGs principles, goals, and targets into its national development planning processes and has established an enabling environment for the implementation of SDGs. It has also revealed a number of gaps and lessons, which the Government will consider during the decade of action with a view to accelerating the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

The review shows that Kenya has made good progress in most of the 17 SDGs such as poverty reduction, health, education, gender equality, provision of clean water and sanitation, electricity, combating climate change and ensuring sustainable cities. However, a number of targets are still lagging behind. These include poverty levels, malaria incidence per 1,000 populations, unemployment and some gender related indicators. More effort will be required in those areas lagging behind.

To ensure complete and integrated implementation of the SDGs, active involvement of the private sector and state-owned enterprises in all stages of SDGs is indispensable and will require attention moving forward. Specifically, emphasis will be on increasing private sector financing for the SDGs and harnessing corporate social responsibility funding. The corporate philanthropy, which has a high potential for funding SDGs, remains unexploited. Efforts will be made to explore the possibility of harnessing corporate philanthropy support to SDGs.

Availability of disaggregated data is a key challenge facing the implementation of SDGs in Kenya. There is need for strengthening of administrative data systems in many SDG areas. This calls for enhanced effort to strengthen ministries' information systems of Government MDAs, particularly in the areas where we have not been able to produce robust disaggregated data on SDGs indicators. The main aim will be on consistently improving the collection and analysis of sustainable development data and developing capacity to produce and analyse more detailed data disaggregated by gender, age, location (urban/rural), sector and regions. At the same time, this will require strengthening capacities of the data producers including the National Statistical Office.

Although Kenya has a large number of public and private universities, as well as government-funded research institutions that have been undertaking research programmes that are linked directly or indirectly with the SDGs, this research is uncoordinated. The Government will continue to strengthen its partnership with the research community to develop a research agenda that will help in accelerating the achievement of the SDGs in the decade of action. Effort will be made to coordinate SDGs related research.

The sub-national governments have a critical role in the implementation of the SDGs. This implies that the capacity of the sub-national government officers must be enhanced for effective engagement and managing local communities and other stakeholders at that level. The focus will be on developing effective collaborations with those who would ordinarily not be engaged including people with disabilities, young people, women and older persons, and different income groups. There is an urgent need to expand the awareness-creation efforts using institutions with

access to communities and grassroots populations across the country. Targeted awareness campaign programmes need to be enhanced through the use of different platforms.

Overall, the attainment of the SDGs will greatly depend on maximising synergies and minimising trade-offs. Efforts will be made to support both vertical and horizontal interactions to promote policy development and implementation.

The success of this development agenda will depend on collective efforts between government, development partners, civil society, private sector and the nation at large. The Government calls upon the international community to support these efforts through direct SDG funding mechanisms, sharing best international practices and building effective partnerships in order for us to achieve the SDGs by 2030. Going forward, the Kenya Government will continue to engage a broad array of stakeholders to address the challenges identified in this report, learn from best practices/lessons, and consolidate achievements as the country moves towards the realisation of the SDGs and Kenya Vision 2030.

Furthermore, Kenya will develop an action plan to address the identified gaps and challenges in order to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs and raising awareness. This process will also help in strengthening dialogue with the stakeholders that is critical in the implementation of the SDGs during the Decade of Action. An acceleration strategy will be developed in line with the Decade of Action declarations. After the 2020HLPF, the report will be shared with the stakeholders together with the outcomes of the 2020 HLPF.

**ANNEX I: CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS REPORT 2020**

To provide the link

## ANNEX II: STATUS OF SDGS INDICATORS

Indicator	Indicator Description	Unit	Baseline Data (2009-2014)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Remarks
<b>Goal 1: End Poverty in all its forms everywhere</b>									
1.2.1	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	Per cent	46.6 (Total); 49.7 (Rural); 34.4 (Urban)	..	36.1 (Total); 40.1 (Rural); 29.4 (Urban)	..	..		Refers to individuals
	By Sex	Per cent	..	..	36.2 (Female) 36.1 (Male)	..	..		
	By Age group	Per cent	..	..	41.5 (0-17 yrs) 29.1 (18-35 yrs) 32.5 (36-59 yrs) 36.2 (60-69 yrs) 39.1 (70+ yrs)	..	..		Refers to individuals
1.2.2	Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	Per cent	45 (Children 0-17 yrs) 19 (Urban) 56 (Rural)	..	..	..	..	..	Kenya Child Poverty Study (KNBS & UNICEF) based on Multi-overlapping Deprivation Analysis (MODA)
	a) Children aged 0-17 years deprived in 3 or more dimensions								
	b) Multi-dimensional poverty	Per cent	38.9 (Total); 20.3 (Urban); 48.4 (Rural);	..	..	..	..	..	Based on KDHS 2014 data
1.3.1	Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons,	OVC and PWSD (%)	..	..	..	..	..	..	OVC- Orphans & Vulnerable Children PWSDs-Persons with Severe Disabilities

Indicator	Indicator Description	Unit	Baseline Data (2009-2014)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Remarks
	older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, new-borns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	Older Persons (%)	..	..	..	..	78.3 (Total) 87.3 (Female), 67.3 (Male),	63.0 (Total) 67.0 (Female) 57.7 (Male)	Older Persons aged 70+ on Cash Transfer Programme
1.5.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Number per 100,000	1	2	1	1	1	1	
1.5.3	Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030		National Disaster Reduction Strategy & Policy 2010, National Disaster Preparedness and Response Strategies	National Disaster Reduction Strategy & Policy 2010, National Disaster Preparedness and Response Strategies	National Disaster Reduction Strategy & Policy 2010, National Disaster Preparedness and Response Strategies	National Disaster Reduction Strategy & Policy 2010, National Disaster Preparedness and Response Strategies	National Disaster Reduction Strategy & Policy 2010, National Disaster Preparedness and Response Strategies	National Disaster Reduction Strategy & Policy 2010, National Disaster Preparedness and Response Strategies	
1.5.4	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national risk reduction strategies	Per cent	100	100	100	100	100	100	All the 47 County governments have mainstreamed Disaster Risk Management Planning which is implemented through the County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs)
1.a.2	Proportion of total government spending on essential services	Per cent	21.2 (Total); 15.6 (Education)	20.7 (Total); 15.3 (Education); 1.7 (Health);	20.4 (Total); 14.3 (Education); 2.5 (Health);	22.3 (Total); 16.0 (Education); 2.4 (Health);	22.2 (Total); 14.5 (Education); 3.2 (Health);	24.8 (Total); 14.3 (Education); 6.2 (Health);	

Indicator	Indicator Description	Unit	Baseline Data (2009-2014)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Remarks
	(education, health and social protection)		; 2.5(health); ; 2.9 (Social protection); ;	3.7 (Social protection);	3.7 (Social protection);	3.8 (Social protection);	4.5 (Social protection);	4.4 (Social protection);	
<b>Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>									
2.1.1	Prevalence of undernourishment	Per cent	..	..	24.2	..	..	..	
2.1.2	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	Per cent	33.4	..	56.5 (Moderate or severe) 19.1 (Severe)	..	..	..	Baseline figure refers to 20 of the 47 counties
2.2.1	Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	Per cent	26.0 (Total); 29.7 (Male); 22.3 (Female)	..	29.9 (Total); 32.8 (Male); 26.9 (Female)	..	..	..	
2.2.2	a)Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting)	Per cent	4.0 (Total); 4.4 (Male); 3.7 (Female)	..	6.7 (Total); 7.2 (Male); 6.1 (Female)	..	..	..	
	b)Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards)	Per cent	4.1 (Total); 4.7 (Male); 3.5 (Female)	..	4.9 (Total); 4.7 (Male); 6.5 (Female)	..	..	..	

Indicator	Indicator Description	Unit	Baseline Data (2009-2014)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Remarks
	among children under 5 years of age, by type (overweight)								
2.a.1	The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	Index	0.09	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	
2.c.1	Indicator of food price anomalies	Per cent	8.7	11.4	10.1	13.4	1.37	6.43	food inflation as a proxy
<b>Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</b>									
3.1.1	Maternal mortality ratio	Deaths per 100,000 live births	362	..	..	..	..		
3.1.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Per cent	61.8	..	70.2	..	..		
3.2.1	Under-five mortality rate	Deaths per '000 live births	52	..	..	..	..		
3.2.2	Neonatal mortality rate	Deaths per '000 live births	22	..	..	..	..		
3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	New infections per '000 population	5.0 (Total); 5.0 (Male); 5.0 (Female)	..	..		1.4 (Total); 1.3 (Male); 1.5 (Female)		Population aged 15-64 Years
3.3.2	Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	Number per 100,000 population	..	..	..	181	..		
3.3.3	Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	New infections per '000 population	225	120	111	87	80	99	Facility based disease incidence.
3.3.4	Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population	Number per 100,000 population	27	11	14	9	..		



Indicator	Indicator Description	Unit	Baseline Data (2009-2014)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Remarks
3.4.2	Suicide mortality rate	Number per 100,000 population	7	5	7	9	2		rate per 100,000 is negligible
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries	Deaths per 100,000 population	11	12	11	6	7	8	These are deaths that occur at the scene of accidents. Road accidents deaths that occur in hospital are not considered.
3.7.1	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	Per cent	70.7	..	..	..	..		
3.7.2	b). Adolescent birth rate (aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	Births per '000 women	96	..	..	..	..		
3.8.2	Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income								
	a) health expenditure more than 10%	Per cent	..	..	8.6	..	..		Inpatient and Outpatient expenses
	b) health expenditure more than 25%	Per cent	..	..	4.8	..	..		Inpatient and Outpatient expenses
3.a.1	Age-standardised prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	Per cent	11.6 (Total); 19.1 (Male); 4.5 (Female)	..	..	..	..		

Indicator	Indicator Description	Unit	Baseline Data (2009-2014)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Remarks
3.c.1	Health worker density and distribution	Number per 100,000 population	21 (Doctors); 165 (Nurses) 3 (Dentists); 5 (Pharmacists)	21 (Doctors); 151 (Nurses) 2 (Dentists); 7 (Pharmacists)	23 (Doctors); 164 (Nurses) 3 (Dentists); 7 (Pharmacists)	23 (Doctors); 170 (Nurses) 3 (Dentists); 7 (Pharmacists)	24 (Doctors); 182 (Nurses) 3 (Dentists); 7 (Pharmacists)	25 (Doctors); 198 (Nurses) 3 (Dentists); 8 (Pharmacists)	
<b>Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</b>									
4.1.2	Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education) a) Primary	Per cent	79.3 (Total)	82.7 (Total)	83.5 (Total)	84.0 (Total)	84.2 (Total)	85.4 (Total);	
	b) Secondary	Per cent						65.4 (Total)	
4.2.2	Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	Per cent	71.8	74.6	74.9	76.9	77.2	..	Early Childhood Development (ECD) Net Enrolment Ratio (36 - 59 months)
4.3.1	Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex								
	a) Technical and Vocational Educational Training (TVET) Enrolment	Number	147,821 (Total); 75,105 (Male); 49,454 (Female);	153,314 (Total); 79,846 (Male); 52,927 (Female);	202,556 (Total); 91,209 (Male); 74,432 (Female);	275,139 (Total); 154,581 (Male); 120,558 (Female);	363,884 (Total); 205,142 (Male); 158,712 (Female);	487,701 (Total); 276,906 (Male); 210,795 (Female);	
	b) Adult education	Number	330,340 (Total); 113,552 (Male);	306,228 (Total); 102,076 (Male);	271,769 (Total); 85,575 (Male);	206,224 (Total); 63,588 (Male);	212,441 (Total); 65,642 (Male);	209,082 (Total); 65,497 (Male);	Adult enrolment

Indicator	Indicator Description	Unit	Baseline Data (2009-2014)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Remarks
			216,788 (Female);	204,152(Female)	186,194(Female);	142,636(Female);	146,799(Female);	143,585 (Female);	
4.5.1	Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	Ratio	1.05 (Pre-primary) 0.97 (Primary) 0.92 (Secondary) 0.65 (Tertiary), 0.71 (University)	0.97 (Pre-primary) 0.97 (Primary) 0.90 (Secondary) 0.66 (Tertiary), 0.71 (University)	0.96 (Pre-primary) 0.97 (Primary) 0.95 (Secondary) 0.78 (Tertiary), 0.71 (University)	0.96 (Pre-primary) 0.97 (Primary) 0.95 (Secondary) 0.78 (Tertiary), 0.70 (University)	0.96 (Pre-primary) 0.97 (Primary) 0.96 (Secondary) 0.77 (Tertiary) 0.70 (University)	0.96 (Pre-primary) 0.97 (Primary) 1.00 (Secondary) 0.76 (Tertiary) 0.68 (University)	Enrolment by female/male
4.6.1	Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex	Per cent	89.1 (Total); 87.8 (Female); 92.4 (Male)	..	..	..	..		Literacy (15 - 49 years)
4.a.1	Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service	Per cent	43.8 (Primary); 75.3 (Secondary);	..	..				Proportion of Schools with access to Electricity.
4.c.1	Proportion of teachers qualified in basic education by education level	Per cent	84.1 (Pre-primary); 100 (Primary); 100 (Secondary)	86.7 (Pre-primary); 100 (Primary); 99.8 (Secondary)	88.2 (Pre-primary); 100 (Primary); 99.8 (Secondary)	90.4 (Pre-primary); 100 (Primary); 99.8 (Secondary)	91.5 (Pre-primary) 100 (Primary) 99.8 (Secondary)	100 (Pre-primary) 100 (Primary) 100 (Secondary)	For primary and secondary education, refers to public schools only
<b>Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</b>									
5.1.1	Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and		The Constitution of	The Constitution of Kenya, 2010,	The Constitution of Kenya, 2010,	The Constitution of Kenya, 2010,	The Constitution of Kenya, 2010,	The Constitution of Kenya, 2010,	

Indicator	Indicator Description	Unit	Baseline Data (2009-2014)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Remarks
	monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex		Kenya, 2010, Article 23; National Gender and Equality Commission Act, No. 15 of 2011, Section 8 ; The Prohibition of FGM Act, 2011, Section 8	Article 23; National Gender and Equality Commission Act, No. 15 of 2011, Section 8 ; The Prohibition of FGM Act, 2011; Prevention against Domestic Violence Act, 2015.	Article 23; National Gender and Equality Commission Act, No. 15 of 2011, Section 8 ; The Prohibition of FGM Act, 2011; Prevention against Domestic Violence Act, 2015.	Article 23; National Gender and Equality Commission Act, No. 15 of 2011, Section 8 ; The Prohibition of FGM Act, 2011; Prevention against Domestic Violence Act, 2015.	Article 23; National Gender and Equality Commission Act, No. 15 of 2011, Section 8 ; The Prohibition of FGM Act, 2011; Prevention against Domestic Violence Act, 2015.	Article 23; National Gender and Equality Commission Act, No. 15 of 2011, Section 8 ; The Prohibition of FGM Act, 2011; Prevention against Domestic Violence Act, 2015.	
5.2.1	a). Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age (Physical Violence)	Per cent	36.9	..	..	..	..	..	
	b). Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age (Sexual Violence)	Per cent	13.3	..	..	..	..	..	

Indicator	Indicator Description	Unit	Baseline Data (2009-2014)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Remarks
	c). Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age (Emotional/Psychological Violence)	Per cent	32.4	..	..	..	..	..	
	d). Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age (Physical or Sexual or Emotional/Psychological Violence)	Per cent	47.1	..	..	..	..	..	
	e). Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age (Physical and	Per cent	8.5	..	..	..	..	..	

Indicator	Indicator Description	Unit	Baseline Data (2009-2014)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Remarks
	Sexual and Emotional/Psychological Violence)								
5.2.2	Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	Per cent	22.7	..	..	..	..	..	Refers to those aged 15-49 years who ever experienced sexual violence
5.3.1	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	Per cent	22.9	..	..	..	..	..	
5.3.2	Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	Per cent	21	..	..	..	..	..	
5.5.1	a). Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments (National Assembly)	Per cent	19.8 (National Assembly); 26.9 (Senators); 0.0 (Governors); 19.2 (Deputy Governors)	19.8 (National Assembly); 26.9 (Senators); 0.0 (Governors); 19.2 (Deputy Governors)	19.8 (National Assembly); 26.9 (Senators); 0.0 (Governors); 19.2 (Deputy Governors)	21.5 (National Assembly); 31.3 (Senators); 6.4 (Governors); 14.9 (Deputy Governors), 33.9 (CECMs) 33.9 (MCAs)	21.8 (National Assembly); 31.3 (Senators); 6.4 (Governors); 14.9 (Deputy Governors), 31.9 (CECMs) 34.2 (MCAs)	21.8 (National Assembly); 31.3 (Senators); 4.3 (Governors); 17.4 (Deputy Governors), 31.6 (CECMs) 33.6 (MCAs)	MCA-Members of County Assemblies
5.5.2	Proportion of women in managerial positions	Per cent	22.2 (Total) 19.4	..	..	..	..	..	Legislators ,Administrators and Managers

Indicator	Indicator Description	Unit	Baseline Data (2009-2014)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Remarks
			(Public sector) 22.6 (Private sector)						
5.6.2	Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive healthcare, information and education	Number	The Constitution of Kenya, 2010;	The Constitution of Kenya, 2010;	The Constitution of Kenya, 2010;	The Constitution of Kenya, 2010; The Education Act, 2017, The Health Act, 2017	The Constitution of Kenya, 2010; The Education Act, 2017, The Health Act, 2017	The Constitution of Kenya, 2010; The Education Act, 2017, The Health Act, 2018	
5.a.2	Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control		The Constitution of Kenya, 2010, Article 45 (3); The Matrimonial Property Act, 2013	The Constitution of Kenya, 2010, Article 45 (3); The Matrimonial Property Act, 2013; The Marriage Act, 2015	The Constitution of Kenya, 2010, Article 45 (3); The Matrimonial Property Act, 2013; The Marriage Act, 2015	The Constitution of Kenya, 2010, Article 45 (3); The Matrimonial Property Act, 2013; The Marriage Act, 2015	The Constitution of Kenya, 2010, Article 45 (3); The Matrimonial Property Act, 2013; The Marriage Act, 2015	The Constitution of Kenya, 2010, Article 45 (3); The Matrimonial Property Act, 2013; The Marriage Act, 2016	
5.b.1	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	Per cent	33.0 (Total); 35.7 (Male); 30.2 (Female)		44.4 (Total); 45.5 (Male); 43.2 (Female)	..	..	47.3 (Total); 47.6 (Male); 47.0 (Female)	Population aged 3 years and above
5.c.1	Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment	Kshs. Million	1,736.20 (WEF); 70.0 (Uwezo Fund), 17,687.2 (AGPO)	1,604.8 (WEF); 874.7 (Uwezo Fund), 15,675.0 (AGPO)	2,285.6 (WEF); 439.5 (Uwezo Fund) 23,774.8 (AGPO)	2,212.4 (WEF); 500.0 (Uwezo Fund), 24,608.3 (AGPO), 352.7 (YEDF)	2,166.3 (WEF); 445.0 (Uwezo Fund), 26,794.6 (AGPO), 549.2 (YEDF)	3,085.0 (WEF), 267.0 (UWEZO Fund), 30,139.7 (AGPO), 323.2 (YEDF)	WEF-Women Enterprise Fund AGPO- Access to Government Procurement Opportunities

Indicator	Indicator Description	Unit	Baseline Data (2009-2014)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Remarks
<b>Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</b>									
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	Per cent	66.9 (Households)	..	72.6 (Households) 68.8 (Individuals)	..	..	73.3 (Households) 72.4 (Individuals)	
6.2.1	a) Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services	Per cent	24.7 (Households)	..	65.7 (Households) 59.3 (individuals)	..	..	82.5 (Households) 81.5 (Individuals)	
	b) Proportion of population with hand-washing facility with soap and water	Per cent	16.7 (Households)	..	19.4 (Households) 29.7 Urban 11.4 (rural)	..	..	..	Households with a facility and place for handwashing
		Per cent	..	..	17.4 (Individuals) 29.5 Urban 10.6 (rural)	..	..	..	Proportion of individuals
6.b.1	Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management	Per cent	100	100	100	100	100	100	
<b>Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</b>									
7.1.1	Proportion of population with access to electricity	Per cent	36.0 (Households)	..	41.5 (Households) 33.8 (individuals)		46.0 (Households)	50.4 (Households) 49.7 (individuals)	
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	Per cent	11.9 (Households)	..	14.6 (Households) 10.7 (Individuals)		19.8 (Households)	25.4 (Households) 25.1 (individuals)	Refers to percentage of Households/population using 'clean energy' for cooking which includes only



Indicator	Indicator Description	Unit	Baseline Data (2009-2014)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Remarks
									Electricity, LPG, biogas & solar;
7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	Per cent	54.8	56.7	56.6	52.8	57.7	54.9	New formula. Formal final energy consumption only.
7.3.1	Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	Tonnes of Oil equivalent per USD	0.00001995	0.00002096	0.00002049	0.00001846	0.00001762	0.000018	Modern energy only
7.b.1	Installed renewable energy generating capacity in developing countries	Watts per capita	19.9	19.5	19.1	18.8	26.1	25.5	
<b>Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</b>									
8.1.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	Per cent	2.5	4.9	3.5	2.4	4.0	2.7	
8.2.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	Per cent	-0.55	2.7	0.4	-1.0	1.3	0.4	Employment excludes small scale farming and pastoralist activities.
8.3.1	Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex	Per cent	84.70	81.56	81.91	82.20	82.58	82.96	
8.5.2	Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Per cent (Sex)	9.7(Total) 9.9(Male) 9.4(Female)	..	7.4 (Total) 5.3(Male) 9.6(Female)	..	..		
		Per cent (Age)	17.3 (15-19 yrs) 15.1 (20-24 yrs) 9.9 (25-29 yrs) 7.2 (30-34 yrs)	..	14.9 (15-19 yrs) 19.2 (20-24 yrs) 9.0 (25-29 yrs) 4.6 (30-34 yrs) 3.7 (35-39 yrs) 2.7	..	..		

Indicator	Indicator Description	Unit	Baseline Data (2009-2014)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Remarks
			6.1 (35-39 yrs) 5.8 (40-44 yrs) 5.2 (45-49 yrs) 5.8 (50-54 yrs) 5.8 (55-59 yrs) 7.0 (60-64 yrs)		(40-44 yrs) 1.8 (45-49 yrs) 1.6 (50-54 yrs) 1.9 (55-59 yrs) 1.6 (60-64 yrs)				
8.6.1	Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	Per cent	..	..	18.60	..	..		
8.7.1	Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age								
	a) Proportion	Per cent	34.5	..	13.1	..	..		Refers to working children
	b) Number	Number ('000)	4,552.3 (Total) 2,351.7 (Male) 2,200.6 (Female)	..	2,074.3 (Total) 1,179.5 (Male) 894.8 (Female)	..	..		Refers to working children
8.8.2	Level of national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	Number	328 (CBAs registered)	230 (CBAs registered)	298 (CBAs registered)	386 (CBAs registered)	313 (CBAs registered)	263 (CBAs registered)	CBAs - Collective Bargaining Agreements

Indicator	Indicator Description	Unit	Baseline Data (2009-2014)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Remarks
8.9.1	a) Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP	Per cent	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	
	b) Tourism direct GDP in growth rate	Per cent	-16.7	-1.3	13.3	14.3	16.6	10.3	
8.10.1	(a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and	Number per 100,000 Adults	5	7	7	6	6	6	
	(b) Number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults	Number per 100,000 Adults	12	12	11	12	11	11	
8.10.2	Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	Per cent	..	..	73	..	81	..	
<b>Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation</b>									
9.1.1	Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road	Per cent	..	..	61.4	69.0	69.0	69.0	Includes tarmac, graded, gravelled and earth-maintained roads in rural areas
9.1.2	Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	000 Passenger	3,715 (Railway) 8,882.0 (Air)	2,288 (Railway) 8,993.2 (Air)	2,793 (Railway) 9,791.9 (Air)	3,096 (Railway) 10,118.2 (Air)	4,490 (Railway) 11,721.7 (Air)	5,655 (Railway) 12,079.3 (Air)	
		000 tonnes	Rail-1,509 Air-279.4 Water-24,875	Rail-1,542 Air-263.0 Water-26,732	Rail-1,380 Air-249.5 Water-27,384	Rail-1,147 Air-290.8 Water-30,245	Rail - 3,544 Air - 358.7 Water-30,923	Rail - 4,821 Air - 374.7 Water-34,440	
9.2.1	Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	Per cent	10.0	9.4	9.3	8.1	7.7	7.5	As a proportion of GDP
		Ksh./Person	12,511.60	13,600.4	14,773.3	14,518.5	14,851.4	15,433.0	Per capita
9.2.2	Manufacturing employment as a	Per cent	12.13	12.93	12.73	12.31	12.16	12.06502066	Formal sector

Indicator	Indicator Description	Unit	Baseline Data (2009-2014)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Remarks
	proportion of total employment								
9.5.1	Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	Per cent	0.48	..	..	..	..	..	
9.5.2	Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants	Per million inhabitants	100	..	..	..	..	..	
9.c.1	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	Per cent	91 (2G) ; 61 (3G)	..	95 (2G) ; 78 (3G)	95 (2G); 85 (3G) ; 25 (4G)	95 (2G); 86 (3G) ; 35 (4G)	96 (2G); 93 (3G); 57 (4G)	
<b>Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries</b>									
10.2.1	Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Per cent	..	..	15.2 (Total)	..	..		Household Expenditure
	a) Sex	Per cent	..	..	15.1 (Male) 15.2 (Female)	..	..		
	b) Age Group	Per cent	..	..	14.8 (0-4 yrs) 19.2 (5-9 yrs) 19.6 (10-14 yrs) 17.8 (15-19 yrs) 11.3 (20-24 yrs) 9.1 (25-29 yrs) 10.4 (30-34 yrs) 11.7 (35-39 yrs) 13.4 (40-44 yrs) 13.7 (45-59 yrs) 12.9 (50-54 yrs) 15.5 (55-59 yrs) 15.3 (60-64)	..	..		

Indicator	Indicator Description	Unit	Baseline Data (2009-2014)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Remarks
					18.7 (65-69 yrs) 19.4 (70+ yrs)				
	c) Disabilities	Per cent	..	..	21.1 (Total) 16.8 (Visual) 22.8 (Hearing) 22.6 (Speech) 22.9 (Physical) 26.6 (Mental) 24.4 (Self-care) 13.0 (Others)	..	..		
10.4.1	Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers	Per cent	30.1	30.0	28.7	29.1	29.2	29.1	
10.6.1	Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organisations								
	a) Membership	Number	6	6	6	6	6	6	
	b) voting rights	Number	6	6	6	6	6	6	
10.7.4	Proportion of the population who are refugees, by country of origin	Per cent	..	1.34	1.08	1.04	0.99	1.03	Figures include the Asylum Seekers
10.a.1	Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff								
10.b.1	Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance,	Kshs. Million	28,117.50	29,596.70	25,903.99	27,600.14	47,483.00	41,804.01	External Grants

Indicator	Indicator Description	Unit	Baseline Data (2009-2014)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Remarks
	foreign direct investment and other flows)								
10.c.1	Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	Per cent	..	..	8.47	..	..		Estimate
<b>Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</b>									
11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	Per cent	7.9	..	..	..	..		
11.4.1	Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)	Ksh./person	274.62	296.62	338.79	284.77	310.92	324.63	Refers to Public Expenditure on Recreation, Culture and Religion
11.5.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	Number per 100,000	1	2	1	1	1	1	
11.6.1	Proportion of municipal solid waste collected	Per cent	44.0	..	56.6	53.6	57.4		Nairobi City County Only

Indicator	Indicator Description	Unit	Baseline Data (2009-2014)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Remarks
	and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities								
11.b.1	Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030		National Disaster Reduction Strategy & Policy 2010, National Disaster Preparedness and Response Strategies	National Disaster Reduction Strategy & Policy 2010, National Disaster Preparedness and Response Strategies	National Disaster Reduction Strategy & Policy 2010, National Disaster Preparedness and Response Strategies	National Disaster Reduction Strategy & Policy 2010, National Disaster Preparedness and Response Strategies	National Disaster Reduction Strategy & Policy 2010, National Disaster Preparedness and Response Strategies	National Disaster Reduction Strategy & Policy 2010, National Disaster Preparedness and Response Strategies	
11.b.2	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national risk reduction strategies	Per cent	100	100	100	100	100	100	
<b>Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</b>									
12.3.1	(a) Food loss index	MT		2258	2172	1744	1531	1446	food loss as a proxy
<b>Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat to combat climate change and its impacts</b>									
13.1.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	Number per 100,000	1	2	1	1	1	1	
13.1.2	Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster		National Disaster Reduction Strategy & Policy 2010,	National Disaster Reduction Strategy & Policy 2010, National	National Disaster Reduction Strategy & Policy 2010, National	National Disaster Reduction Strategy & Policy 2010, National	National Disaster Reduction Strategy & Policy 2010, National	National Disaster Reduction Strategy & Policy 2010, National	

Indicator	Indicator Description	Unit	Baseline Data (2009-2014)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Remarks
	Risk Reduction 2015-2030		National Disaster Preparedness and Response Strategies	Disaster Preparedness and Response Strategies	Disaster Preparedness and Response Strategies	Disaster Preparedness and Response Strategies	Disaster Preparedness and Response Strategies	Disaster Preparedness and Response Strategies	
13.1.3	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national risk reduction strategies	Per cent	100	100	100	100	100	100	All the 47 County governments have mainstreamed Disaster Risk Management Planning which is implemented through the County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs)
13.2.1	Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, strategies as reported in adaptation communications and national communications	Number	National Climate Change Response Strategy 2010; National Climate Change Action Plan 2013-2017;	National Climate Change Response Strategy 2010; National Climate Change Action Plan 2013-2017; Kenya Independent Nationally Determined Contribution(IN DC) 2015; Kenya National Adaptation Plan 2015-2030.	National Climate Change Response Strategy 2010; National Climate Change Action Plan 2013-2017; Kenya Independent Nationally Determined Contribution(IN DC) 2015; The Climate Change Act 2016; National Climate	National Climate Change Response Strategy 2010; National Climate Change Action Plan 2013-2017; Kenya Independent Nationally Determined Contribution(IN DC) 2015; The Climate Change Act 2016; National Climate	National Climate Change Response Strategy 2010; National Climate Change Action Plan 2013-2017; Kenya Independent Nationally Determined Contribution(IN DC) 2015; The Climate Change Act 2016; National Climate	National Climate Change Response Strategy 2010; National Climate Change Action Plan 2013-2017; Kenya Independent Nationally Determined Contribution(IN DC) 2015; The Climate Change Act 2016; National Climate	



Indicator	Indicator Description	Unit	Baseline Data (2009-2014)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Remarks
					Change Framework policy 2016; Kenya National Adaptation Plan 2015-2030.	Change Framework policy 2016; Kenya National Adaptation Plan 2015-2030.	Change Framework policy 2016; Kenya National Adaptation Plan 2015-2030.	Change Framework policy 2016; Kenya National Adaptation Plan 2015-2030.	
<b>Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</b>									
14.4.1	Proportion of fish stocks within Biologically sustainable levels	Tonnes	182,626	163,824	147,678	135,100	146,687	146,543	Fish landed from freshwater bodies and marine is used as a proxy
14.5.1	Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas	Per cent	..	..	..	0.8	0.8	0.8	Study done by KMFRI in collaboration with UNEP & World Conservation Monitoring Centre
<b>Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</b>									
15.1.1	Forest area as a proportion of total land area	Per cent	7.07	7.16	7.21	7.28	7.28	7.28	
15.3.1	Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	Per cent	..	..	..	11.4	11.4	11.4	
<b>Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</b>									
16.1.1	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	Per 100,000 population	4	4	4	4	3	4	Homicide crimes as a proxy
16.1.3	Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months	Per cent	16.3 (Physical violence) 5.3	..	..	..	..		

Indicator	Indicator Description	Unit	Baseline Data (2009-2014)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Remarks
			(Sexual violence)						
16.1.4	Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live	Per cent	..	..	70.4	..	..		refers to individuals that feel very safe or fairly safe when walking during the night
16.3.2	Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	Per cent	56.3	60.3	60.8	61.4	62.5	64.7	
16.4.2	Proportion of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments	Number	392	331	444	186	185	988	Firearms recovered and surrendered
16.5.1	Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months	Per cent	..	38	46	62.2	73.1	..	
16.8.1	Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organisations								of the 11 institutions Kenya is a Member of 6 (UNGA, IMF, IBRD, IFC, AfDB, WTO). Not a member of three (FSB, ADB, IDB) as of 2019
	a) Membership	Number	6	6	6	6	6	6	
	b) voting rights	Number	6	6	6	6	6	6	

Indicator	Indicator Description	Unit	Baseline Data (2009-2014)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Remarks
									Kenya has a voting share
16.9.1	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	Per cent	66.9 (Total); 68.0 (< 2 yrs); 66.2 (2-4 yrs)	..	..	..	..	89.3 (Total);	Registration here refers to those whose birth was notified
16.10.2	Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	Number	Constitution of Kenya 2010	Constitution of Kenya 2010	Constitution of Kenya 2010; The Access to Information Act, 2016	Constitution of Kenya 2010; The Access to Information Act, 2016	Constitution of Kenya 2010; The Access to Information Act, 2016	Constitution of Kenya 2010; The Access to Information Act, 2016	
16.a.1	Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	Number	Kenya adopted this and formed Kenya National Commission for Human Rights in 2010	7	7	7	7	8	Baseline 2010, KNCHR. Others with a national outlook: KHRC, IMLU, IPOA, CAJ, FIDA, CRADLE, NGEC
<b>Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development</b>									
17.1.1	Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	Per cent	19.5	20.4	20.9	19.0	19.6	19.9	
17.1.2	Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	Per cent	56.9	43.0	46.2	45.1	42.2	40.4	
17.3.1	Foreign direct investment (FDI), official development assistance and South-South cooperation as a	Per cent	..	3.0	3.0	5.1	5.4	5.3	FDI as a proportion of total domestic budget

Indicator	Indicator Description	Unit	Baseline Data (2009-2014)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Remarks
	proportion of gross national income (GNI)								
17.3.2	Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	Per cent	2.34	2.45	2.52	2.49	3.09	2.97	Balance of payments
17.4.1	Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	Per cent	10.3	10.8	7.8	9.9	20.0	30.2	External debt service
17.6.2	Fixed internet broadband subscription per 100 inhabitants, by speed	Internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants	256 Kbps 0.014 512 Kbps 0.064 1 Mbps 0.378 2Mbps 0.023 >2Mbps 0.058	256 Kbps 0.010 512 Kbps 0.015 1 Mbps 0.075 2Mbps 0.017 >2Mbps 0.288	256 Kbps 0.003 512 Kbps 0.018 1 Mbps 0.085 2Mbps 0.126 >2Mbps 0.341	256 Kbps 0.003 512 Kbps 0.009 1 Mbps 0.043 2Mbps 0.289 >2Mbps 0.521	256 Kbps 0.001 512 Kbps 0.001 1 Mbps 0.019 2Mbps 0.192 >2Mbps 0.599	'=>256Kbps to <2 Mbps 0.027 '=>2 Mbps to <10 Mbps 0.702 '=>10 Mbps to <30 Mbps 0.264 '=>30 Mbps to <100 Mbps 0.238 '=>100 Mbps 0.007	Data from 2014 is revised by disaggregating each category by their speed
17.8.1	Proportion of individuals using the Internet	Per cent	6.3	..	16.6	..	..	22.6 (Total); 25.1 (Male); 20.1 (Female)	Population aged 3 years and above
17.11.1	Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports	Ksh. Million	537,236	581,045	578,067	597,904	614,316	596,677	Values refer to Kenya's exports
17.13.1	Macroeconomic Dashboard								
	External								
	Merchandise trade (% of GDP)	Per cent	39.90	34.46	28.77	28.59	26.75	24.67	
	Personal transfers, received (% of GDP)	Per cent	2.34	2.40	2.50	2.46	3.09	2.97	

Indicator	Indicator Description	Unit	Baseline Data (2009-2014)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Remarks
	Current account balance (% of GDP)	Per cent	-10.38	-6.91	-5.83	-7.20	-5.75	-5.82	
	Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP)	Per cent	1.34	0.97	0.98	1.60	1.85	1.40	
	Portfolio investment, net (BoP, current USD)	USD	-3,716.86	155.05	349.13	788.87	-624.74	-1312.19	
	Total reserves in months of imports		5.0	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.5	
	Debt service on external debt, total (% exports and primary income)	Per cent	15.2	11.3	7.4	10.5	21.3	29.6	
	Total external debt (% of GNI)	Per cent	10.3	22.94	25.96	28.64	29.37	31.68	
	Official exchange rate (LCU per USD, period average annual)	Ksh. to USD	87.92	98.18	101.50	103.41	101.30	101.99	Annual Average
	Commodity Prices (Export/import)		73.10	76.00	78.80	75.50	68.00	68.00	Terms of Trade for all items
	Financial Sector								
	Broad money growth (annual %)		16.1	14.1	4	9.6	10.1	5.6	
	Broad money to total reserves ratio			3.5	3.7	4	3.9	3.8	
	Bank nonperforming loans to total gross loans (%)			6.8	9.1	10.6	12	12	
	Bank capital to assets ratio (%)			15.2	16.3	14.1	14.7	14.8	
	Fiscal Sector								
	Tax revenue (% of GDP)	Per cent	18.9	20.2	20.2	18.6	18.1	17.3	
	Overall Fiscal Balance (% of GDP):	Per cent	-4.1	-7.7	-8.2	-8.1	-7.5	-9.9	
	D2 gross government and public sector debt (% of GDP):	Per cent	41.0	41.4	45.6	48.6	51.0	54.4	
	Real Sector and Prices								
	GDP (annual % growth)	Per cent	5.4	5.7	5.9	4.8	6.3	5.4	

Indicator	Indicator Description	Unit	Baseline Data (2009-2014)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Remarks
	Gross capital formation (annual % growth)	Per cent	14.2	5.0	-4.4	11.3	0.4	2.5	
	Household final consumption expenditure, etc. (annual % growth)	Per cent	4.3	5.2	4.8	7.4	6.5	5.0	
	General government final consumption expenditure (annual % growth)	Per cent	1.7	11.5	5.6	3.9	5.6	4.9	
	Exports of goods and services (annual % growth)	Per cent	5.80	5.36	-3.39	7.38	8.42	0.04	
	Imports of goods and services (annual % growth)	Per cent	10.40	-2.70	-5.38	20.20	3.54	1.88	
	Consumer Price Index	Index	149.74	159.6	169.68	183.23	191.82	201.81	
	Commodity Prices (Export/import)		73.1	76	78.8	75.5	68.0	68.0	Terms of Trade for all items
	Unemployment								
	Unemployment rate	Per cent	9.7	..	7.4	..	..		
17.18.2	Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	Number	Statistics Act, 2006	Statistics Act, 2006	Statistics Act, 2006	Statistics Act, 2006	Statistics Act, 2006	Statistics (Amendment) Act, 2019	
17.18.3	Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding		KNBS Strategic Plan (2013-2017)	KNBS Strategic Plan (2013-2017)	KNBS Strategic Plan (2013-2017)	KNBS Strategic Plan (2013-2017)	KNBS Strategic Plan (2018-2022)	KNBS Strategic Plan (2018-2022)	
	Total (Kshs. '000)		841,519	1,173,880	3,203,570	3,230,884	2,451,679	8,611,838	Total funding
	GoK: Recurrent (Kshs. '000)		677,980	748,980	1,732,958	1,762,333	1,411,806	7,241,238	Government of Kenya: Recurrent



## BIBLIOGRAPHY

*Computer Misuse and Cybercrimes Act No. 5 of 2018.*

County Government of Meru (2019). *Meru County Policy on Sexual and Gender Based Violence*. Meru: County Government of Meru.

Council of Governors (2018). *County Integrated Development Plans 2018-2022*.

Council of Governors (2017). *Council of Governors Strategic Plan 2017-2022*.

*Environmental Management and Co-ordination (EMC) Act Chapter 387 [Revised Edition] 2012 [1999]*.

Government of Kenya (2016). *Government of Kenya Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan (GESIP) 2016 – 2030: A Low Carbon, Resource Efficient, Equitable and Inclusive Socio-economic Transformation*. Nairobi: Government of Kenya.

Government of Kenya (2010). *National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCPS) 2010*. Nairobi: Government of Kenya.

Government of Kenya (2018). *National Climate Change Action Plan (NCAP) 2018-2022*. Volume I, II and III. Nairobi: Government of Kenya.

Haushofer, Johannes & Shapiro, Jeremy (2016). The Short-Term Impact of Unconditional Cash Transfers to the Poor: Experimental Evidence from Kenya. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 1973-2042.

*Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS), Basic Report*. Nairobi: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics.

Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (2018). *2018-2022 Strategic Plan*. Nairobi: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics.

Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (2019). *Economic Survey 2019 (Popular version)*. Nairobi: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics.

Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (2019). *Kenya Population and Housing Census (Volume I, II, III and IV)*. Nairobi: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics.

Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (2004). *Kenya Demographic and Health Survey 2014*. Nairobi: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics.

Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (2015). *Kenya Demographic and Health Survey 2015*. Nairobi: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics.

National Democratic Institute (NDI) & Federation of Women Lawyers - Kenya (FIDA-K) (2018). *A Gender Analysis of the 2017 Kenya General Elections*. Nairobi: NDI) and FIDA-K.

*National Gender and Equality Commission Act No. 15 of 2011, Revised Edition 2012 [2011]*.



*Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) Act No. 32 of 2011, Revised Edition 2012 [2011].*

*Statistics Act No. 4 of 2006, Revised Edition 2012 [2006].*

*The Basic Education (Amendment) Act 2017.*

*The Climate Change Act No. 11 of 2016.*

*The Constitution of Kenya 2010.*

*The Fisheries Management and Development Act 2016-Designated Fishing Port.*

*The Fisheries Management and Development Act No. 35 of 2016.*

*The Forest Conservation and Management Act No. 34 of 2016.*

*The Kenya Coast Guard Service Act 2018.*

*The National Coroners Service Act No. 18 of 2017.*

*The Prevention of Terrorism (Amendment) Bill, 2018: A Bill for an ACT of Parliament to amend the Prevention of Terrorism Act and for connected purposes.*

*The Prevention of Torture Act No. 12 of 2017.*

*The Protection Against Domestic Violence Act 2015.*

*The Public Finance Management Act 2012.*

*The Public Participation Bill, 2018.*

*The Water Act 2016.*

*Oxfam in Kenya (2019). Gendered Patterns of Unpaid Care and Domestic Work (UCDW) in the Urban Informal Settlements of Nairobi, Kenya Executive Summary for a Household Care Survey 2019. Nairobi: Oxfam.*

*Public Service Commission (2016). Diversity Policy for the Public Service. Nairobi: Public Service Commission.*

*Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project (RPLRP), 2014 – 2019; Gap Analysis of Cross-Border Trade Policies, Bilateral Agreements and Implementation Challenges of IGAD Minimum Integration Plan, Review Report 2016.*

*Kenya Vision 2030.*

*Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Irrigation (2019). Agricultural Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy (ASTGS) 2019 – 2029: Towards Sustainable Agricultural Transformation and Food Security in Kenya. Nairobi: Government of Kenya.*

Ministry of Devolution and Planning (2017). *Implementation of the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development in Kenya*. Nairobi: Government of Kenya.

Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (2017). *Education for Sustainable Development Policy for the Education Sector 2017*. Nairobi: Government of Kenya.

Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (2015). *Education and Training Sector Gender Policy (Second Edition)*. Nairobi: Government of Kenya.

Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (2016). *Kenya National Adaptation Plan (KNAP) 2015-2030: Enhanced Climate Resilience Towards the Attainment of Vision 2030 and Beyond*. Nairobi: Government of Kenya.

Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (2015). *Kenya's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC)*. Nairobi: Government of Kenya.

Ministry of Fisheries Development (2008). *National Oceans and Fisheries Policy (NOFP) 2008*. Nairobi: Government of Kenya.

Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development (2011). *Kenya National Social Protection Policy*. Nairobi: Government of Kenya.

Ministry of Health (2018). *Health Sector Monitoring & Evaluation Unit, Kenya Harmonized Health Facility Assessment for UHC (KHHFA 2018)*. Nairobi: Government of Kenya.

Ministry of Health (2014). *Kenya Health Policy 2014 – 2030: Towards Attaining the Highest Standard of Health*. Nairobi: Government of Kenya.

Ministry of Health (2015). *National Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health Policy*. Nairobi: Government of Kenya.

Ministry of Health (1999). *National Plan of Action for the Elimination of Female Genital Mutilation in Kenya 1999 – 2019*. Nairobi: Government of Kenya.

Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning (2017). *Sessional Paper No. 1 of 2017 on National Land Use Policy*. Nairobi: Government of Kenya.

Ministry of Medical Services and Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation (2012). *Kenya Health Policy (2012-2030)*. Nairobi: Government of Kenya.

Ministry of Public Service, Youth and Gender Affairs (2017). *Joint Programme on Prevention and Response to Gender Based Violence 2017-2020*. Nairobi: Government of Kenya.

Ministry of Public Service, Youth and Gender Affairs (2018). *Women in Political Leadership: The National Training Curriculum, Kenya*. Nairobi: Government of Kenya.

National Council for Population and Development (2019). *Kenya Health Service Delivery Indicator Survey 2018 Report*. Nairobi: National Council for Population and Development.

National Council for Population and Development (2015). *National Adolescent and Youth Survey Preliminary Report*. Nairobi: National Council for Population and Development.

National Environment Management Authority (2015). *The National Solid Waste Management Strategy (NSWMS)*. Nairobi: National Environment Management Authority.

National Gender and Equality Commission (2015). *2014-2015 Annual Report*. Nairobi: National Gender and Equality Commission.

National Gender and Equality Commission (2017). *County Government Policy on Sexual and Gender Based Violence*. Nairobi: National Gender and Equality Commission.

National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC) (2017). *Model Legislative Framework on Sexual and Gender Based Violence for County Governments*. Nairobi: National Gender and Equality Commission.

Republic of Kenya (2019). *Intergovernmental Consultation Framework for Gender Sector*. Nairobi: Republic of Kenya.

Republic of Kenya (2016). *Kenya National Action Plan 2016-2018 for the Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 and Related Resolutions*. Nairobi: Republic of Kenya.

Republic of Kenya (2018). *Sector Plan for Blue Economy 2018-2022*. Nairobi: Republic of Kenya.

Republic of Kenya (2019). *Sessional Paper No. 02 of 2019 on National Policy on Gender and Development: Towards Creating a Just, Fair and Transformed Society Free from Gender Based Discrimination in all Spheres of Life Practices*. Nairobi: Republic of Kenya.

Republic of Kenya (2019). *Sessional Paper No. 3 of 2019 on National Policy for the Eradication of Female Genital Mutilation: Towards a society free from harmful cultural practices*. Nairobi: Republic of Kenya.

Republic of Kenya (2016). *Sessional Paper No. 5 of 2016 on National Climate Change Framework Policy (NCCFP)*. Nairobi: Republic of Kenya.

*The Environmental management and Co-ordination (Conservation and Management of Wetlands) Amendment Regulations, 2017*.

The National Treasury and Planning (2018). *Third Medium Term Plan (MTP III) 2018-2022, Transforming Lives: Advancing Socio-economic Development through the "Big Four"*. Nairobi: The National Treasury and Planning.

The National Treasury and Planning Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate (2019). *Third National Reporting Indicator Handbook for the Third Medium Term Plan, 2018-2022*. Nairobi: The National Treasury and Planning.

*The 'Smallholder Dairy Commercialization Program (SDCP): February 2007-March 2020', Supervision Report 2019*.

United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (2011). *United Nations Declaration on the Right to Development*.