



REPUBLIC OF KENYA
THE NATIONAL TREASURY AND PLANNING
STATE DEPARTMENT FOR PLANNING
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS COORDINATION
DIRECTORATE

WORKSHOP REPORT ON ACCELERATING PRIVATE SECTOR
DECADE OF ACTION, DELIVERY AND RECOVERY THROUGH
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN KENYA

HELD VIRTUALLY

ON

30TH JUNE, 2021

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AI	: Artificial Intelligence
AWS	: Amazon Web Services
CoG	: Council of Governors
COVID-19	: Corona Virus Disease 2019
EABL	: East African Breweries Limited
EPS	: Economic Planning Secretary
ESG	: Economic, Social and Governance
GDP	: Gross Domestic Product
GRI	: Global Reporting Initiative
GRID	: Green Resilient and Inclusive Development
IATWC	: Inter-Agency Technical Working Committee
INFF	: Integrated National Financing Framework
IoT	: Internet of Things
KCB	: Kenya Commercial Bank
KEPSA	: Kenya Private Sector Alliance
KPIs	: Key Performance Indicators
KYC	: Know Your Customer
LED	: Light-emitting Diode
M2M	: Machine to Machine
MDAs	: Ministries, Departments & Agencies
MDGs	: Millennium Development Goals
NGO	: Non-Governmental Organizations
PPP	: Public Private Partnership
PRB	: Principles for Responsible Banking
PS	: Principal Secretary
SDGs	: Sustainable Development Goals
SMART	: Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, and Timely

SMEs : Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
STEM : Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics
UN : United Nations
UNCTAD : United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP : United Nations Development Programme
UNEP-FI : United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative
UNRC : United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office
USAID : United States Agency for International Development
VNR : Voluntary National Review

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

In 2015, United Nations (UN) Member States committed to the ambitious 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, charting a new path of balance for humanity and the planet. Since 2016, the Government has been involving various stakeholders in the sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) process and there have been many positive developments in Kenya.

During the UN General Assembly in September 2019, it was noted that the progress has been slow and the UN Secretary-General called on all sectors of society to mobilize for a decade of action to secure greater participation, leadership and smarter solutions and embedding the needed transitions in the policies, institutions and regulatory frameworks for pushing for the required transformations. The year 2020 ushered in a decade of action for all the major stakeholders including private sector in setting ambitious actions to deliver the Goals by the 2030.

The 2030 Agenda acknowledges the role of the diverse private sector in the implementation of the new Agenda and calls on all businesses to apply their creativity and innovation to solving sustainable development challenges. Companies are progressively mainstreaming SDGs in their business models and have begun to shift from business-as-usual models by adopting circular models and participating in reporting using sustainability parameters and standards. Businesses would provide an extraordinary boost in realizing the SDGs through innovation, investment, a mass customer base and a global labour force.

The Private Sector is a key stakeholder and contributor in the achievement of SDGs in Kenya and the Government is committed to strengthen its collaboration with the Private Sector to enhance tracking and reporting on SDGs. The integration of SDGs in the Private Sector is expected to cause greater social, environmental and economic benefits for all.

In line with the above, the State Department for Planning through the SDGs Coordination Directorate, in collaboration with Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA) and the UN lead by United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office (UNRC) organized for a half day virtual meeting for the Private Sector engagement on, *“Enhancing the role of the private sector in the implementation and reporting of the SDGs during the Decade of Action.”*

1.2 Objectives of the Forum

The overall objective of the Forum was to reignite/revitalize the role of the Private Sector in delivery, recovery and implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Kenya.

1.2.1 Specific Objectives

- i. Launch of the Private Sector Decade of Accelerated Action, Delivery and Recovery in Kenya;
- ii. Bring the Private Sector together to enhance its commitment to support the SDGs implementation process and recovery in Kenya;

- iii. Enhance coordinated approach of private sector in SDGs implementation, monitoring, evaluation, reporting and learning;
- iv. Highlight the guidelines for the preparation of the Voluntary National Review (VNR);
- v. Discuss private sector collaboration and complementarity with key stakeholders on SDGs implementation in the Country; and
- vi. Share experiences and best practices among the Private Sector in integration and implementation of the SDGs in businesses.

1.4 Participants

The participants were drawn from National Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), Private Sector, Council of Governors (CoG), Kenya Parliamentary Caucus on SDGs and Business, UN Agencies, Academia and the SDGs Kenya Forum.

2.0 Opening Remarks

2.1 Economic Planning Secretary (EPS), State Department for Planning

The EPS welcomed all the Participants into the meeting and stated that the State Department for Planning is mandated to coordinate the Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation of SDGs in the country through the SDGs Coordination Directorate. The Directorate is supported by the IATWC set up in 2016 and which draws its membership from Government MDAs, CoG, KEPSA, SDGs Kenya Forum, Kenya Parliamentary caucus on SDGs and Business, UN Country Teams, and the Academia. She highlighted that the mandate of the committee is to ensure that the SDGs are mainstreamed in development planning and to create awareness among others. She emphasized on collaboration between the Government and the Private Sector for achievement of the SDGs.

It was her expectation that the Private Sector will make a Resolution to accelerate integration and implementation of SDGs and building back better through their business strategies and models during the Decade of Action as well as increase participation in implementation, review, monitoring and reporting of SDGs in Kenya.

2.2 Vice Chairperson, Kenya Private Sector Alliance

The Vice Chairperson highlighted that KEPSA is committed to align private sector investments with the SDGs implementation frameworks. The 2030 Agenda recognized the role of the diverse private sector in the implementation of this new Agenda. He called on the business sector to apply their creativity and innovation to solve the development challenges. KEPSA has been a key player in the mobilization and reporting on SDGs as well as contributing to the preparation of VNR. KEPSA incorporates major sectors including agriculture, health, energy and innovation. To curb COVID-19, businesses innovated different ways like E-learning and mobile money to mitigate the spread of the virus.

He pointed out that the Government supported the Private Sector during the COVID-19 period by reducing tax to cushion private sector against tough impacts of the

Pandemic. KEPSA also advocated for a strong partnership between the Government and Private Sector to deal with challenges of climate change.

2.3 Executive Director, UN Global Compact

The Executive Director pointed out that over one thousand businesses have adopted the compact global principles in the World. SDGs provides a robust platform to deal with inequalities and world challenges. She pointed out that the Compact has launched a new accelerator programme to help companies in the Private Sector to align their programmes with SDGs. KEPSA also seeks corporate sustainability to achieve the 2030 Agenda and ensures commitment to the achievement of SDGs.

2.4 Principle Secretary, State Department for Planning

In a speech read by the Economic Planning Advisor, the Principal Secretary (PS) welcomed all the participants to the workshop and outlined the main objective of the workshop as to reignite and revitalize the role of the Private Sector on the 2030 Agenda in Kenya during the Decade of Action. He pointed out that the meeting also seeks to enhance coordination, collaboration and sustainability of SDGs initiatives between the Government and the Private Sector as well as to enhance the quality of SDGs reporting.

He highlighted that the implementation of SDGs has been low globally and as a result, in September 2019, the UN General Assembly proclaimed the Decade of Action for all major stakeholders including private sector to set ambitious actions to deliver the SDGs by 2030. He added that businesses would provide an extraordinary boost in realizing the SDGs through innovation, investment, a mass customer base and a global labour force. With its on-the-ground networks and its ability to swiftly adapt and innovate, the Private Sector is well-positioned to bring new solutions to achieving the SDGs and their targets.

He also noted that the meetings resonate well with the theme of this year's High Level Political Forum (HLPF) which is; *Sustainable and Resilient Recovery from the Pandemic that promotes economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development: building an inclusive and effective path for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda in the context of decade of action and delivery for sustainable development.*

KEPSA as a member and Co-Chair of the IATWC on SDGs is responsible for coordinating the reporting of private sector progress in implementation of SDGs in Kenya and it is expected that collaboration, coordination, quality reporting and sustainability of SDGs initiatives supported by the Private Sector will be enhanced. He also assured that, the Government is keen to engage as many stakeholders as possible in the development of strategies to implement the SDGs, financing, tracking and reporting.

3.0 Forum Presentations

3.1 The SDGs and Green Recovery from COVID-19; the role of the private sector by UNDP

UNDP noted that, the impacts of COVID-19 pandemic have caused sharp deterioration in social-economic indicators hence declining outlook across SDGs. It has also resulted to shocks across the financing landscape such as decline in public revenue, increased spending, failing private investment and risk of debt distress. This calls for Kenya to focus on building back better, a recovery that needs to emphasize on inclusivity, sustainability and resilience for future shocks. UNDP added that, the situation also presents the need for a Green Resilient and Inclusive Development (GRID) to address challenges of poverty, inequality and climate change simultaneously and systematically. GRID will also create inclusive opportunities to ensure vulnerable population groups are not left behind and create emphasis on the need for a robust and holistic Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF).

The Private Sector authenticates its role in helping the World achieve the SDGs and Green Recovery from COVID-19 through; supporting SDGs as the right growth strategy; incorporating the SDGs into company strategy; bridging financial and technical gaps; bringing new solutions to achieving SDGs and green recovery; open up new markets opportunities and supporting SDGs-enabling investments; and work with policymakers to internalize the externalities. The Private Sector is exploring the use of impact tools to help them in directing capital to the achievement of the SDGs. The tools have an impact management module that offer better decisions that drive investment capital to where it is needed. It also produces data and insights needed for increasing financial flows to the SDGs as well as fostering matchmaking and collaboration to realize investments. UNDP identified lack of viable pipeline and markets intelligence as the main shortcoming of SDGs-aligned investment.

UNDP also presented on some of the Kenya investment opportunity areas namely; agriculture, infrastructure and transportation. It is worth noting that the productivity levels in agriculture outputs in Kenya remain low, food production growth has also shown a severe slow-down and does not meet the increasing population needs. The Government therefore seeks to achieve food and nutrition security, support transformation of the agricultural sector over the next 10 years, and enhance private sector investments. SDGs 6, 7 and 11 were highlighted as the biggest challenges with rapid population growth and urbanization accompanied by low access to clean water and unreliable energy transmission. To address this, the Government seeks to transform the Country through investments in transport, ICT, housing and providing universal access to water and sanitation by 2030. It was also noted that, unequal level of infrastructure development and access to transport, inadequate level of transport efficiency and safety lag behind for SDG targets. The Government acknowledges the need and is committed to developing the transport infrastructure and establishing regulations for the Sector.

UNDP highlighted that, private Sector engagement in ensuring responsible consumption and production can be achieved through the development of a robust and transparent reporting framework that allows companies to report on financial and non-financial

performance which supports the effort to combine profit maximization with the pursuit of long-term Economic, Social and Governance (ESG) objectives. In this regard, integration of ESG considerations could also help investments outperform expectations by ensuring that financial-market incentives and huge amount of capital is attracted to ESG investments. Financial and asset-management institutions that incorporate sustainability, long-term thinking, and ESG performance criteria in core business models can provide positive incentives to countries.

3.2 The role of Private Sector in the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs by United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office

The Private Sector plays a pivotal role on-the-ground networks through its ability to swiftly adapt and innovate hence making it well-positioned in bringing solutions to achieving SDGs and their targets. This implies that there is an opportunity to leverage the resources, skills and knowledge of the Private Sector to accelerate the implementation of SDGs. UNRC added that, the implementation of the goals requires massive resources and commitment of key players including the involvement of private sector as a key enabler through innovation, investment, mass customer base and global labor force. The presenter touched on three key areas that private sector needs to focus on in terms of SDGs implementation and reporting; -

1. Core business operations and value chain

Private Sector needs to deepen and understand their efficiency in providing core services as a business. They include: - production of safe and affordable products to meet essential needs; generating income and investment to provide resources for the implementation of various government projects to address aspects of the SDGs; jobs creation; developing human resource; fostering entrepreneurship and business linkages; spreading responsible business standards and practices; supporting technology development and transfer and participating in collective platforms.

2. Social Investments and philanthropic contributions

There is need for the Private Sector to support social capital investments through:

- i. Supporting education, training, youth development, environmental, health and nutrition projects;
- ii. Build capacity of community leaders, social entrepreneurs as well as governance capacity and voice of local civil society groups and media organizations;
- iii. Supporting multi-cultural education and awareness programmes;
- iv. Assisting with voter education initiatives and participatory decision-making; and
- v. Establishing and supporting micro-credit programmes and small business support.

3. Public advocacy, policy dialogue and institutional frameworks

There is need for private sector to support local and national governments in protecting human rights, eliminating bribery and corruption, improving efficiency of public administration and service delivery, and the fairness and transparency of the regulations. Private sector was urged to continue partnering with governments to

improve social infrastructure by supporting healthcare and education reforms and sound environmental policies. UNRC also encouraged private sectors to deepen their engagement in global dialogue on issues such as climate change, global health, developing countries exports access to global markets, and increasing quantity and quality of donor aid to developing countries.

3.3 National SDGs Award Winners Perspectives on Decade of Action and Green Recovery through SDGs

The National Government MDAs, CoG, KEPSA and SDGs Kenya Forum and many other stakeholders initiated the SDG Awards in 2019. The second edition was held in 2020 with an objective of fostering localization and domestication of SDGs. The SDGs Action Community who inspire, mobilize and connect for the Goals shared on the transformative projects and approaches they are leading to accelerate progress towards the Goals. Three private companies namely; East African Breweries Limited (EABL), Safaricom and Kenya Commercial Bank (KCB) were the Award winners. During the Forum, the three companies shared their progress on SDGs mainstreaming as follows:

3.3.1 Mainstreaming progress, reporting and impact of SDGs in industry and trade sector by KBL

KBL noted that, they are currently tracking 13 out of 17 goals to ensure that they have aligned their activities with the SDGs in a platform for collaboration. They shared on a case study on how they are growing value through sustainable business support. They are currently working towards the agenda of eradicating poverty through engaging 17,000 smallholder sorghum farmers in the western regions and over 47,000 sorghum farmers across the Country. KBL is also supporting responsible consumption, good health and well-being through production of 8,000 senator keg barrels on daily basis and through working closely with over 4,000 senator keg retailers to offer a safe and high-quality alternative to illicit alcohol. The shift from illicit brews to senator keg has reduced the consumption and production of illicit brews by 50%. The Kisumu production plant where KBL has invested Ksh 14 billion also has created over 100,000 jobs both directly and indirectly through the value chain leading to a reduction in poverty level.

In regard to Zero hunger, KBL has an ongoing program ‘**jilisho kisha uuze**’ which encourages all their farmers to grow sorghum for food and sell the surplus for commercial use and through this program sorghum and barley farmers has been paid Ksh. 1.2 billion and Ksh.1.7 billion respectively. KBL added that they are implementing ‘**Heshima**’ a youth empowerment program which is operational in 10 counties and they have managed to train over 1400 women and youth in the last two years. The presenter echoed that KBL promotes gender equality with 25% of the women at KBL being in senior management and through women STEM mentorship programmes to help unlock their potential for a secure and sustainable future.

In achieving, clean water and sanitation, 2 million people have been connected through KBL ‘water of life’ program, they also have a water recovery plant that save 1.2 billion cubic meters of water a year and have reduced water per hectoliter of beer by 50%. KBL echoed that they have invested Ksh. 22 billion in biogas production and the project

is targeted at reducing our carbon emissions by 95% and enable us also to use solar power. They have also been championing tree planting activities with 210,000 trees planted in the Mt. Kenya Forest, Aberdare and Koguta forest to ensure zero net deforestation. To support economic growth, KBL contribute 0.8% to Kenya’s Gross Domestic Product (GDP), offers 2% of total employment and pay Ksh.39 billion taxes annually. To achieve the various set targets, KBL have partnered with the National Government, Government Agencies, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), multilateral organizations and county governments.

3.3.2 Mainstreaming progress, reporting and impacts of SDGs in service Sector by Safaricom PLC

Safaricom is committed to mainstreaming their programs in line with SDGs and have continued reporting on SDGs.

Safaricom journey towards mainstreaming SDGs is outlined as follows:

Year	Activity
2016	launched strategic intent on SDGs and identified 9 material SDGs
2017	Set up programmes and initiatives to support the delivery of commitments on SDGs
	Started tracking and communicating impact on the SDGs
2018	Included the SDGs into Goal setting process for all employees
2020	Rolled out 2021-2025 business strategy whose development was guided by the SDGs among other frameworks
	Roll out Safaricom Foundation 2018 – 2021 based on three SDGs (SDGs 3, 4 & 8)

Contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals

Goals	Contribution
3: Good health and well being	Leveraging mobile technologies to transform lives by improving access to quality and affordable health care: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •M-Tiba •Foundations AFYA programme •Safiri Smart
4:Quality Education	Expanding access to education through innovative solutions, network and through partnerships: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Shupavu291 •Safaricom Foundation Elimu Pillar
7: Affordable and Clean Energy	Transitioning to use of clean energy at their sites and leveraging technology to provide clean energy solutions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •M-Kopa Solar •Net Zero by 2050 Ambition
8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	Provide decent work within Safaricom and its broader ecosystem and driving financial inclusion: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Digifarm

Goals	Contribution
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •M-Pesa agent and Dealer network •Foundation’s Wezesha programme
9:Industries, Innovation and Infrastructure	<p>Delivering connectivity and innovative products and services, that will provide unmatched solutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Mobile and fibre optic networks •Affordable smart devices •IOT connections
10:Reduced Inequalities	<p>Reducing inequalities by enabling equal access to opportunities to everyone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Employee diversity •Women in Business •M-Pesa Global
12:Responsible Production and Consumption	<p>Managing operations responsibly decreasing the environmental impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Integrated waste management programme •E-waste management programme •Plastic free Safaricom by 2022
16: Peace, Justice and strong institutions	<p>Managing operations responsibly and ethically and fight corruption in all its forms.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know Your Customer (KYC) training for business partners •Mandatory ethics training for Safaricom employees
17: Partnership for the goals	<p>Partner and build collective capacity of people, Organizations and nations to promote and advance the SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Product partnerships – Amazon Web Services (AWS), Eneza, Alipay.

Accelerating Progress in the Decade of Action

Safaricom reported their progress on SDG 3, 4, 9 &10 as follows:

Goal	Progress
3: Good health and well being	Payments through mobile money and e-wallets
	Telemedicine and health records management
4:Quality Education	Mobile and E-learning
	Connectivity for learning institutions
9:Industries, Innovation and Infrastructure	5G –Use cases such as gigabit connectivity, telemedicine, IoT
	IoT, M2M, cloud computing, big data analytics and Artificial Intelligence
10: Reduce Inequality	Addressing barriers to access e.g through device financing

Goal	Progress
	Diaspora remittances – reducing cost through mobile money

Lessons Learnt

- i. Disruption by the COVID-19 Pandemic has increased reliance on digital services e-learning, e-commerce and mobile money; and
- ii. Supporting Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) is key to accelerate recovery from COVID-19 crisis IoT, M2M, cloud.

3.3.3 Mainstreaming progress, reporting and impact of SDGs in Financial Sector by KCB

KCB recognizes that SDGs are part and parcel of their operations, and the Goals are key to their commitment on shared value to all their stakeholders. Their journey on sustainability is guided by sustainability policy 2013 that set the stage for the setup of their sustainability pillars which are economic, environmental, social and financial. In 2017 KCB adopted 8 SDGs (1, 2, 8, 9, 10, 11, 16, 17) into their business operations and later adopted SDG 13 to contribute in addressing the vulnerability brought about by the effects of climate change.

To ensure internal buy-in of the SDGs and make them a success factor for their business, KCB has developed SMART targets in line with global SDGs parameters and implemented an automated tool that will be able to capture and interpret data for continuous monitoring of SDGs. KCB has also set a number of KPIs to achieve their SDGs targets in line with their commitment. KCB prepares annual sustainability reports that are done under the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) standards which are recognized globally and they also release their integrated report annually. Some of the achievements as per last year set targets include; Disbursement of Ksh 11 billion to Inua Jamii Program; Ksh 95 Million extended to groups/chamas; Ksh 24 billion disbursed under women value proposition; and 40% of branches has adopted LED lighting.

KCB also shared on the more ambitious targets they want to adopt on the climate action agenda such as:

- i. Becoming a Net Zero Financial institution by the year 2050;
- ii. Increasing their green lending portfolio by 15% in the next 5 years;
- iii. Integrating SMEs fully into their credit process for all their projects to ensure that they have minimum negative impact to the environment and society; and
- iv. Building the internal capacity of their staff members on matters of sustainability.

To achieve the SDG targets, KCB has rolled out internal capacity building to various teams in order to enable them be up to date with the expectations of the SDGs and also become champions in their units. They also continue to ensure that their funding will be geared towards supporting initiatives that work towards the achievement of SDGs. In addition, through the strategic partnerships they have with UN Global compact, UNEP-FI, Principles for Responsible Banking (PRB), and Net Zero Banking

Alliance they will be able to achieve their set targets through financing, reporting and peer to peer learning.

3.3.4 Mainstreaming the SDGs in the planning frameworks by the State Department for Planning.

The transition from MDGs to SDGs was marked by identification of seven key areas that all the stakeholders needed to focus on. They include; Mapping of Stakeholders and Establishing Partnerships; Domestication and Localization; Advocacy and Sensitization; Resource mobilization; Institutional Framework; Capacity Building and Training; Monitoring, tracking and reporting. The Private Sector plays a critical role in the implementation of some of these thematic areas such as domestication and localization, advocacy and sensitization, resource mobilization, and capacity building through mainstreaming the Goals in their mandate and operations. The SDGs have been mainstreamed in the third MTP 2018 -2022, performance contracting, departmental strategic plans, and County Integrated Development Plans(CIDPs). The Private Sector as a key stakeholder is actively engaged in the consultative process of preparing the planning frameworks.

The Private Sector has continually played a critical role in the implementation of the Big 4 Agenda to help the Country in accelerating the achievement of SDGs 2, 3, 9 and 11. In 2018, a policy gap analysis was conducted to assess the Country preparedness in implementing the SDGs, it was reported that, a high percentage of relevant SDGs targets are supported by MTP III, Big Four Agenda, sectorial policies and legal frameworks. However, there were gaps in terms of policies at both national and county level. The National Treasury urged the Private Sector to conduct a gap analysis that will help them in identifying the gaps that exist in mainstreaming of the SDGs in their operations as part of supporting the Government in mainstreaming the SDGs in the Country. The Government of Kenya recognizes stakeholder engagement as an integral element in developing, designing and implementing policies hence follows a ‘whole of government’ and ‘whole of society’ approach in the preparation of both progress reports and VNRs.

3.4 Launch of the Private Sector Decade of Action and Green Recovery for SDGs in Kenya

3.4.1 Statement on Private Sector Commitment by KEPSA

The Chairperson KEPSA noted that private sector shares common interest and goals with government in terms of creating more resilient and prosperous society and economy. Indeed, the Private Sector generate 80-85% of the jobs in Kenya and this makes the sector critical in the realization of the SDGs, building back better and provision of decent jobs. KEPSA echoed that, COVID-19 has negatively impacted progress towards SDGs and there is need for businesses to improve on economic growth patterns to ensure the growth is sustainable and inclusive while protecting natural resources. The dominant linear economic model of growth based on ‘**take-make-consume and dispose**’ is no longer sustainable for businesses and as a country, Kenya has an opportunity to transition to a more circular economy which will allow products

to retain their added value for as long as possible and as little waste as possible to be generated and taken to landfills.

KEPSA also highlighted the challenges experienced by private sectors in the implementation of SDGs and they include: - Low awareness of the Agenda; Coordination challenges; Lack of translation of SDGs into private sector language; lack of capacity to engage in green growth model; climate change; and resource mobilization. In the Decade of Action and Green Recovery the Private Sector will work collectively to address the challenges, and businesses will provide the much-needed focus and accelerated actions for the realization of the SDGs. She added that private sector is committed to accelerate the progress through various action plans; -

- i. Accelerate transition of green growth and circular economy;
- ii. Leverage digital innovation;
- iii. Policy coherence for competitiveness and ease of doing business;
- iv. Support accountability and reporting on SDGs;
- v. Exchange programs and best practices to accelerate the SDGs actions;
- vi. Enhance inclusive private sector coordination; and
- vii. Strengthening multi-stakeholder partnerships.

3.4.2 Statement on UN Commitment by UNDP

UNDP together with the National Treasury are launching a support program which is anchored on ensuring acceleration of key stakeholder engagements in the Decade of Action. The Program support is on development effectiveness corporation and economic recovery geared towards strengthening global partnership to ensure adequate resource mobilization towards monitoring, evaluation and reporting progress on SDGs. UNDP added that, they have already launched SDGs investor map to equip private sector with market intelligence in identifying investment opportunity areas to ensure they are able to make sound investment decisions without leaving anyone behind. Through UNCTAD, the UN is also supporting the four climate countries in creating an enabling environment for enterprises sustainability and SDGs reporting.

Under the leadership of the National Treasury, UN made good progress in establishing the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) to provide a framework for financing the SDGs in Kenya. Despite the COVID-19 pandemic resulting into significant social and economic challenges, it has also presented a chance for the Country to re-examine and scale up strategies in this decade of action. UNDP also acknowledged the efforts of State Department for Planning for making sure that the Private Sector as one of the stakeholders is actively and fully engaged in building a circular and resilient economy for all Kenyans.

3.4.3 Statement on the Government Commitment by State Department for Planning

The Economic Planning Secretary acknowledged that the opportunity was a good chance for all the stakeholders to renew their commitments to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development during the Decade of Action. Kenya has made commendable progress in some areas and the progress has been uneven and, overall, the Country is not on track to deliver some of the SDGs by 2030. Some of the SDGs targets coupled with the Pandemic that has slowed progress, would be more important

than ever for all the stakeholders to mobilize for collective resolve and accelerated actions to dramatically increase the pace of and scale up implementation efforts to deliver the SDGs.

The Pandemic and its impact on all the 17 SDGs have jeopardized the progress towards the SDGs which make their achievement more urgent and necessary. This present the need for a transformative recovery from COVID- 19 to address the crisis, reduces risks from future potential crises and enhance the implementation efforts to deliver the 2030 Agenda and SDGs during the Decade of Action.

The Government Commitments towards the achievement of SDGs are as follows:

- i. Working with all stakeholders to provide innovative solutions and scaled up ambition and urgent action for the Goals;
- ii. Pledging to mobilize financing, enhance national implementation and strengthen institutions to achieve the Goals by 2030;
- iii. Identifying lessons learned from the COVID-19 crisis that can help increase the Country's resilience and embark on risk-informed sustainable development pathways;
- iv. Focusing on identifying, documenting and sharing SDGs good practices to support recovery efforts from the COVID-19 Pandemic and to accelerate progress towards the Decade of Action to deliver the SDGs; and
- v. Targeting investment that increases the resilience of people and communities of diverse background to ensure no one is left behind among others.

To achieve the targets, the Government called on the Private sector to increase their commitment in financing the implementation of the SDGs, ensure sustainability reporting and the SDGs engagement of companies to lead to greater social and environmental awareness in business strategies.

3.5 Mainstreaming SDGs in National Planning and Reporting of Progress

3.5.1 SDGs and National Plans and Kenya National Voluntary Report by State Department for Planning - SDGs Coordination Directorate.

The Director SDGs Coordination Directorate introduced the transition from MDGs to SDGs and highlighted seven key thematic areas which aided the transition. They include:

- i. Mapping of Stakeholders and Establishing Partnerships;
- ii. Domestication and Localization;
- iii. Advocacy and Sensitization;
- iv. Resource mobilization;
- v. Institutional Framework;
- vi. Capacity Building and Training; and
- vii. Monitoring, tracking and reporting.

She pointed out that, the Private Sector is expected to play key roles in Domestication and localization by mainstreaming SDGs in their operations, Advocacy and Sensitization, Resource mobilization, capacity building and training, and Monitoring, Tracking and Reporting. In addition, the Private Sector is a key stakeholder in

mainstreaming SDGs in the development frameworks. In addition, the Big 4 Agenda will accelerate the implementation of SDGs in the Country.

Since the adoption of SDGs, Kenya follows “whole of government” and “whole of society” approach and has institutionalized stakeholder engagement. Key stakeholders include: National Government, UNDP, SDGs Kenya Forum, Kenya Commission on Human Rights, KEPSA, Parliament, National Youth council, Kenya Bureau of Standard (KNBS) and CoG. In addition, she pointed out that Kenya reports on 136 indicators and prepares progress reports after every two years.

3.5.2 Overview of 2020 Private Sector Complimentary VNR Reporting by KEPSA

The Private Sector has adopted the 2030 Agenda by integrating SDGs in their business models and strategies and actualizing innovative solutions for sustainable development. As a member of the IATWC, KEPSA compiled the first and second Private Sector Complimentary Report in 2016 and 2020 respectively for Kenya's VNRs on Implementation of SDGs. Being a voluntary process, KEPSA disseminated the call for reporting to all her members to submit their progress which was compiled as guided by the UN Secretary General Reporting Guidelines.

Private Sector contribution to SDGs

The Private Sector have played a great role towards implementation of SDGs in Kenya. KEPSA contributions towards specific goals was as follows:

SDG 2: Zero Hunger

- i. **Agribiz program by KCIC:** valued at USD 20 million to support 1000 agribusiness for women and youth based Agri-enterprises. Over 8,000 small scale farmers benefited from agribusiness loans in the year 2019;
- ii. **Local sourcing of raw materials:** Coca Cola sources mango products locally 100%;
- iii. **Agribusiness Insurance by KCB:** KES 13.3million value of Agribusinesses insurance by Dec 2019;
- iv. **Safaricom Digifarm** (accessible by dialing *283#): launched in 2018, the Platform provides small holder farmers a variety of services, including discounted inputs, financing advise on the best farming practices, and connecting farmers to a ready market. About 1.4 million farmers were registered and 7,000 loans issued in 2018; and
- v. **Agri-PPPs:** Syngenta and USAID entered into a PPP to provide root capital to smallholder farmers to increase to farm inputs.

SDG 3: Good Health and Well being

- i. **KCB Simba** Health Insurance cover up to KES 119 million provided to 1000 beneficiaries;
- ii. **M-Tiba:** Now has over 4.6 million users, over 1600 approved health facilities countrywide, and over Ksh 600 million paid out to date. Users save from as little as Ksh10;

- iii. **Wheels of Life initiative** by KEPSA and other partners to assist expectant mothers access hospital during curfew hours;
- iv. **Fafanuka Program to empower HCWs:** an SMS caregiver services on prevention, screening, diagnosis, management and follow up on non-communicable diseases (NCDs);
- v. **Better Business Practices for Children Program (BBPC)** – at least 64 businesses have established lactation stations at their workplaces;
- vi. **Annual Copa Coca-Cola tournament for high school students in partnership with the Kenya Secondary Schools Sports Association (KSSSA).** Over 200,000 high school students through 5400 schools benefitted from participation in 2019; and
- vii. **Supply of medical equipment:** Coca-Cola Foundation in partnership with MedShare, donated US\$419,800 worth of life saving medical supplies and biomedical equipment to Pumwani Maternity Hospital. It also provided assorted medical equipment and consumables to Mama Lucy Kibaki Hospital with a focus on maternal health and care for new-born.

SDG 4: Quality Education

- i. **Safaricom:** Increased mobile and e-Learning Platforms: Currently has 654,972 active subscribers. Platform has been used by 4,129,058 learners since its launch in 2016;
- ii. **TVETs:** Private sector has set up over 800 private TVET training institutions thus increasing access to skilled and competency training in preparation for productive work; and
- iii. **University:** There were a total of 34 private universities at the time of reporting. Studies by British Council rated Kenya as the Country with the fastest growing college aged population in the World. Increased access facilitated by PPP by the placement of Government-sponsored students in private universities.

SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

- i. **The Ajira Digital Programme:** A total of 7,168 youth (1984F) were trained and mentored, 2018 evaluation showed that 57% of the project beneficiaries (25% being female and 75% male) are connected to jobs and income opportunities (wage employment, self-employment and online work) with 40% of the program beneficiaries having successfully managed to earn from online work;
- ii. **Kuza Kazi Initiative:** The Coca-Cola System and its value chain partners launched in 2019 the Kuza Kazi Initiative in 5 counties of Kisii, Kericho, Nairobi, Kwale, Bungoma, Nyeri, Garissa, Migori and West Pokot. 989 Youth had been recruited & trained and 287 starter kits had been provided for youth to start their own business; and
- iii. **Internship Opportunities:** offered across most of the private sector organizations'.

SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

- i. **Huawei:** Huawei deployed 3500 mobile towers in Kenya and in the year 2017, completed the 2nd phase of the National Optical Fiber to all the 47 counties headquarters and other key public facilities;
- ii. **Safe City Project:** Supported by Safaricom and Huawei for Nairobi and Mombasa. Establishment of an integrated command and control center that enables police to receive and respond emergency calls from the Public; and
- iii. **Installation** of 1800 surveillance and automatic number plate recognition (ANPR) cameras.

SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

- i. **Partnership for New Plastics Economy - KEPSA to spur Circular Economy for management of Waste:** increasing collection through setting up collection systems and voluntary producer responsibility in Nairobi and Kiambu County. A total of 92,057 kilograms or 4.5 million bottles of plastics collected through 2,000 secondary schools in 2019 under COPA Coca Cola initiative;
- ii. **Safaricom:** Reduction of Waste at Source - 50% of the amount of plastic used in SIM card reduced. 97% (253 tons) of waste collected in the main head office and 1150 tons of E- waste collected and recycled; and
- iii. **Coca cola:** Championing world without waste initiative by spurring a circular economy, and voluntary extended producer responsibility initiative for management of plastic waste in Kenya.

SDG 15: Life on Land

- i. **Climate Financing:** 80 businesses supported by Kenya Climate Innovation Center (KCIC) through business advisory, access to finance to for climate adaptation and mitigation; and
- ii. **Bidco Africa:** Tree Planting Initiative (Bamboo) through contract farming arrangement with farmers to plant 1,000,000 trees in the next five years.

Lessons learnt and opportunities to enhance private sector contribution

- i. SDGs implementation is not just a government, international organizations' or development partners mandate but that private sector also has a huge role to play as implementers;
- ii. Engagement of more Private Sector entities in the reporting is crucial to track holistic progress regularly;

- iii. There is need to strengthen coordination and collaborations across sectors and actors for private sector to effectively deliver on the SDGs;
- iv. There is need for Capacity building of sustainability officers and focal point persons on the SDGs indicators, targets and reporting process;
- v. Long term orientation of SDGs in terms of planning and financing;
- vi. Agriculture as a key contributor to the Economy has the potential to contribute significantly to the SDGs if the issues affecting productivity, market access, food loss etc. are addressed;
- vii. There is need for awareness creation on sustainable /green growth solutions, innovative financing and technologies across all sectors;
- viii. Need for enabling policies and regulations to encourage private sector investment in SDGs; and
- ix. Greater involvement and partnership of counties in the implementation of SDGs.

4.0 Conclusion

The Vice Chairperson KEPSA Environment Sector Board thanked the team for volunteering to support the 5Ps to ensure that more companies are integrating SDGs in their day to day operations which will guarantee a better VNR next year. Accelerating business actions is one of the most critical aspect in this decade that will help in ensuring that all the SDGs are being implemented at business level. KEPSA affirmed their continued support to companies on sustainability and legislation which is very critical in driving sustainability agenda forward and ensuring that companies become more competitive and successful.

Advancing the 10 principles of the Global Compact will be critical and businesses will need to partner and work closely with the Government to achieve them. KEPSA also shared on their commitment in supporting companies so that they can align their internal policies and governance to these principles and also see how they can identify the SDGs that they will be working on at company level. Lastly, KEPSA urged all stakeholders to leverage on strategic partnership opportunities such as bringing on board more investors and social impact organizations to drive up funding towards accelerating.

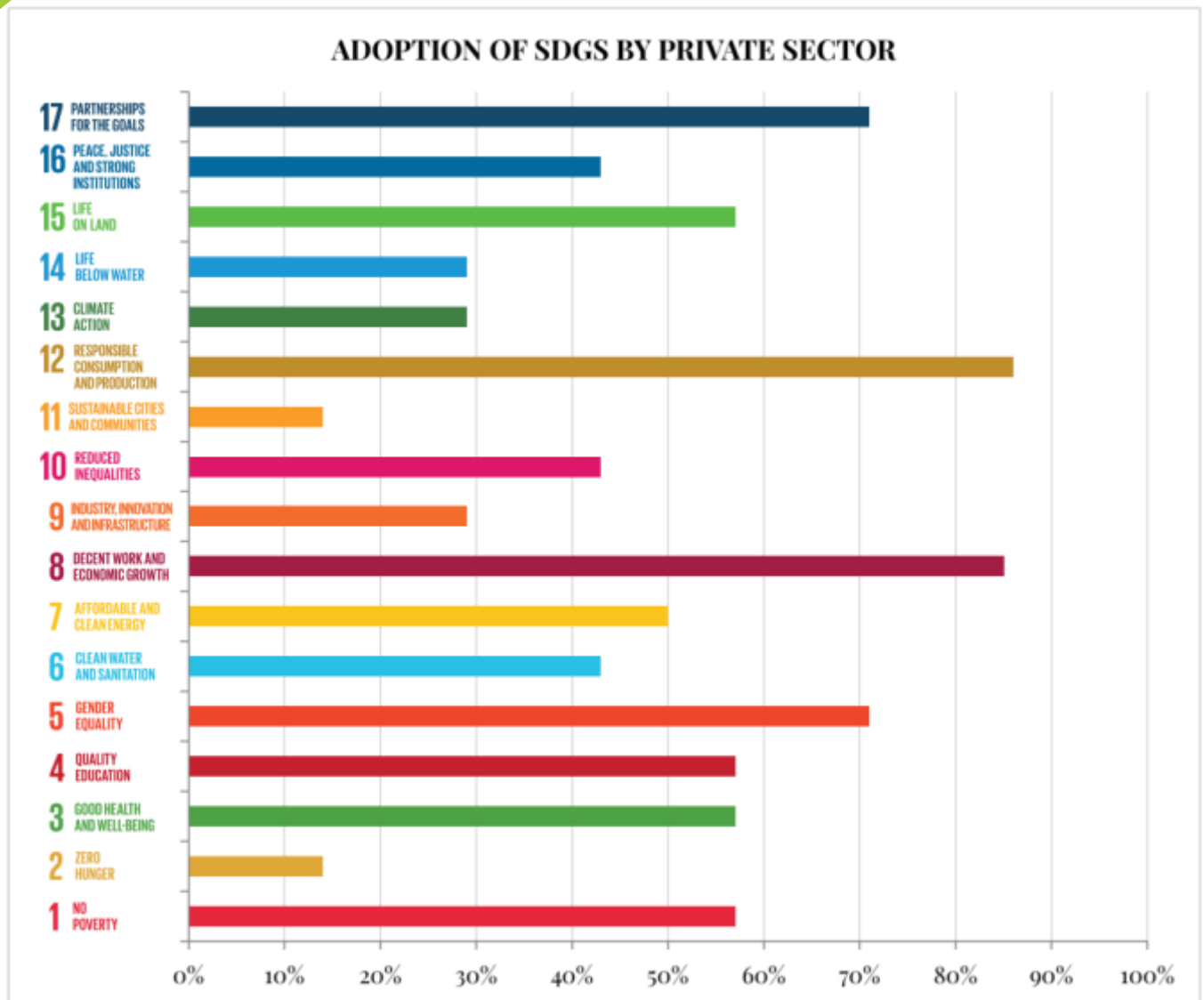
5.0 Way Forward

The Decade of Action focuses on accelerating implementation of SDGs which has been negatively impacted by COVID-19 Pandemic. The workshop results were commitments by Private Sector led by their Chair, the Government and the Development Partners. This commitment will form the basis of preparing the Action Plan for private sector involvement on SDGs. A Private Sector Technical Working Group will be formed to ensure inclusivity along 3 Key SDGs P's of People, Planet and Prosperity as well as develop a coordinated approach for Private Sector in SDGs implementation.

The State Department for planning called on all organizations to continue with stakeholder engagement and reporting on SDGs as well as taking part in identification, documentation and replication of SDGs good practices to accelerate the SDGs progress.

6.0 Annexes

6.1 Annex 1: Adoption of SDGs by Private Sector



6.2 Annex 2: Workshop Programme



WORKSHOP PROGRAMME ON ACCELERATING PRIVATE SECTOR DECADE OF ACTION, DELIVERY AND RECOVERY THROUGH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN KENYA

HELD ON 30TH JUNE 2021

FROM 10:00 A.M. – 12:30 P.M.

PROGRAMME		Moderator
10:00 – 10:05	Registration	
10:05 – 10:30	<p>OPENING SESSION</p> <p>Welcome Remarks</p> <p>Mrs. Katherine Muoki- Economic Planning Secretary, State Department for Planning</p> <p>Opening Remarks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ms. Carole Kariuki Karuga – Chief Executive Officer, KEPSA Ms. Judy Njino - Executive Director, UN Global Compact Mr Stephen Jackson – United Nations Resident Coordinator Mr. Saitoti Torome – Principal Secretary, State Department of Planning 	<p>Mr. Walid Badawi – UNDP Country Resident Representative</p>
10:30 – 10:50	<p>Session 2: SDGs and Reporting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable Development Goals and Green Recovery – Private Sector Role – Mr. Rogers Dhiwayo The Role of the Private Sector in the Implementation and Monitoring the SDGs - Mr. Julius Chokerah 	<p>Prof. Gituro Wainaina</p>

PROGRAMME		Moderator
10:50-11:20	<p>National SDGs Award Winners Perspectives on Decade of Action and Green Recovery through SDGs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstreaming, Progress, Reporting and Impact of SDGs in Industry and Trade - EABL • Mainstreaming Progress, Reporting and Impact of SDGs in Services Sector - Safaricom PLC • Mainstreaming, Progress, Reporting and Impact of SDGs in Financial Sector - KCB Group PLC 	Ms. Florence Syevuo
11:20 – 11:40	<p>Launch of a Private Sector Decade of Action and Green Recovery for Sustainable Development Goals in Kenya</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Florah Mutahi – Chair, KEPSA • Mr. Walid Badawi - UNDP Resident Representative • Mr. Saitoti Torome – Principal Secretary, State Department for Planning 	Mr. Hillary Onami
11:40 -1 2:10	<p>Session 3: Mainstreaming SDGs in National Planning and Reporting of Progress</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDGs and National Plans and Kenya National Voluntary Report – Ms. Sarah Muui, Director SDGs, National Treasury and Planning • Overview of 2020 Private Sector Complimentary VNR Reporting – Ms. Faith Ngige, KEPSA 	Mr. Rogers Dhiwayo
12.10 – 12.20	<p>Session 5: PLENARY</p> <p>Private Sector Coordination for Collective Action and Reporting for SDGs and Green Recovery</p>	EPS
12.20– 12:30	<p>Vote of Thanks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Phylis Wakiaga - Chief Executive Officer, Kenya Association of Manufacturers 	Dr. John Wandaka, Vice Chair KEPSA Environment Sector Board