

THE NATIONAL TREASURY AND PLANNING STATE DEPARTMENT FOR PLANNING



SDGS RECOVERY AND ACCELERATION STRATEGY (2022 - 2030)

JUNE, 2022



**SDGS RECOVERY AND ACCELERATION STRATEGY
(2022 - 2030)**

JUNE 2022

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FOREWORD

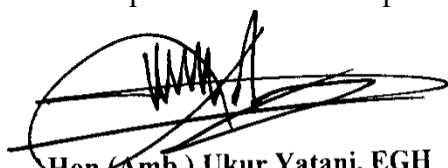
Since the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015, the Government of Kenya has made commitments towards their achievements. Towards this, a number of milestones have been achieved. The SDGs have been mainstreamed in Government policy documents at both national and county levels, awareness creation undertaken, capacity building programmes carried out and progress reports on the implementation of the SDGs prepared among others. So far, substantial progress has been made towards realizing a number of SDGs. Specifically, the Country is on track in the implementation of SDGs 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) and 13 (Climate Action), and there is moderate improvement on SDGs 4 (Quality Education), 5 (Gender Equality), 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) and 14 (Life Below Water).

However, a number of goals need to be fast-tracked as they are still lagging behind. These include; SDGs 1 (No Poverty), 2 (Zero Hunger), 3 (Good Health and Well-being), 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), 15 (Life on Land), 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) which have deteriorated over time. Should this trend continue, the Country is not likely to meet the SDGs by 2030. This calls for drastic intervention especially in the Decade of Action aimed at fast-tracking their implementation.

A number of interventions have been undertaken to implement the specific goals. To accelerate the implementation during the Decade of Action, it requires an assessment of the key bottlenecks hindering progress and identifying solutions to these bottlenecks while identifying actions that will help us move forward more quickly across a broader range of interlinked goals. The assessment of bottlenecks and identification of these solutions is at the core of the efforts proposed in this SDGs Recovery and Acceleration Strategy and is aimed at accelerating progress towards national priorities and the SDGs.

This Recovery and Acceleration Strategy was developed by the Government of Kenya under the leadership of the State Department for Planning. The process involved a variety of SDGs stakeholders in the Country. The stakeholders include; Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies, County Governments, Civil Society Organizations, Private Sector, Academia, UN Agencies, Parliamentary Caucus on SDGs and Business, among others. It focuses on critical entry points and efforts to overcome bottlenecks and interventions that have been undertaken to fast track the SDGs implementation. The aim is to accelerate the implementation of specific SDGs during the Decade of Action. The Recovery and Acceleration Strategy does not replace the existing policies and strategies but is designed to complement them.

In conclusion, achieving the SDGs in the remaining 8 years period requires decisive actions, increased coordinated and focused financial investment, collaborative effort of all stakeholders and monitoring of progress. The Government will continue engaging all the stakeholders in the SDGs process which is important for their success.



Hon. (Amb.) Ukur Yatani, EGH
CABINET SECRETARY
THE NATIONAL TREASURY AND PLANNING



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am delighted that Kenya has prepared an SDGs Recovery and Acceleration Strategy which comes at a time when the world is focusing on acceleration of the SDGs during the Decade of Action.

The production of the SDGs Recovery and Acceleration Strategy has been a collaborative effort involving extensive consultations and input within and outside Government. Its implementation framework will utilize the institutional framework for coordination and implementation of SDGs at the national and county level. It will also prioritize close coordination and active participation with Development Partners, Private Sector, Civil Society Organization and communities.

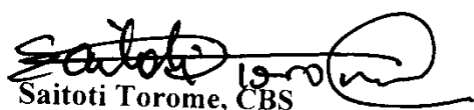
I extend my appreciation to the members of SDGs Inter Agency Technical Working Committee comprising representative from Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies; Council of Governors; University of Nairobi; Kenya Parliamentary Caucus on Business and SDGs; SDGs Kenya Forum and Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA), for their commitment and excellent work coordinated by the Director, SDGs Coordination Directorate.

I also wish to acknowledge the contribution of the County Governments under the coordination of the Council of Governors who provided useful information that enriched the document. Recognition goes to several other organizations and individuals who shared their views and comments towards improvement of the Strategy. I am also grateful to the United Nation Resident Coordinator Office and various UN Agencies, especially UNDP, UN Women and UNICEF for technically and financially supporting the development of this strategy.

I wish to also thank the Economic Planning Secretary, Mrs. Katherine Muoki for guidance and sacrifices made throughout the process of developing this Strategy. I also extend my sincere gratitude to the Director and Chief Economist, SDGs Coordination Directorate Ms. Sarah Muui and Mr. William Komu respectively for spearheading development of this Strategy. Special thanks also goes to the officers at SDGs Coordination Directorate for their effort in preparation of this Strategy.

Further, I take this opportunity to thank the Cabinet Secretary, The National Treasury and Planning, Hon (Amb.) Ukur Yatani, EGH, for his steadfast leadership and overall guidance in the development of this Strategy.

To individuals and organizations, who/that in their diverse ways, made a contribution to this process but I could not mention by name, I say thank you and look forward to your continued collaboration.


Saitoti Torome, CBS
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY
STATE DEPARTMENT FOR PLANNING

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADP	: Annual Development Plan
AGPO	: Access to Government Procurement Opportunities
ANC	: Antenatal Care
ASALs	: Arid and Semi- Arid Lands
ATMs	: Automated Teller Machines
BMA	: Bandari Maritime Academy
BMUs	: Beach Management Units
CAF	: County Assembly Forum
CAK	: Communications Authority of Kenya
CBC	: Competency Based Curriculum
CCD	: Climate Change Directorate
CECMs	: County Executive Committee Members
CEDAW	: Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women
CGs	: County Governments
CIDP	: County Integrated Development Plans
COG	: Council of Governors
COK	: Constitution of Kenya
COTU	: Central Organization of Trade Union
COVID-19	: Corona Virus Disease of 2019
CPA	: County Policing Authority
CPMR	: Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution
CPR	: Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
CSOs	: Civil Society Organizations
CSP	: County Spatial Plans
DLP	: Digital Literacy Programme
DSA	: Drug and Substance Abuse
EACC	: Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission



ECDE	: Early Childhood Development Education
EEZ	: Exclusive Economic Zone
EIP	: Economic Inclusion Programme
EPR	: Extended Producer Responsibility
EPRA	: Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority
ERS	: Economic Recovery Strategy
ESP	: Economic Stimulus Programme
FDI	: Foreign Direct Investment
FGM	: Female Genital Mutilation
GBV	: Gender Based Violence
GBVRCs	: Gender Based Violence Recovery Centers
GDC	: Geothermal Development Company
GER	: Gross Enrolment Rate
GHG	: Greenhouse Gas
GNI	: Gross National Income
GOK	: Government of Kenya
GPI	: Gender Parity Index
GPOBA	: Global Partnership on Output Based Aid
HCW	: Healthcare Workers
HLPF	: High Level Political Forum
IATWG	: Inter Agency Technical Working Committee
ICCPR	: International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICT	: Information and Communication Technology
IDPs	: Internally Displaced Persons
IFBC	: Inter-Faith Based committees
ILO	: International Labour Organization
INFF	: Integrated National Financing Framework
ITI	: Industrial Training Innovations



KAM	: Kenya Association of Manufacturers
KCSAP	: Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project
KDB	: Kenya Dairy Board
KDHs	: Kenya Demographic Health Survey
KenGen	: Kenya Electricity Generating Company
KEPSA	: Kenya Private Sector Alliance
KETRACO	: Kenya Electricity Transmission Company Limited
KEVEVAPI	: Kenya Veterinary Vaccines Production Institute
KFS	: Kenya Forest Service
KHIS	: Kenya Health Information Systems
KM	: Knowledge Management
KMA	: Kenya Maritime Authority
KMD	: Kenya Meteorological Department
KNAP	: Kenya National Action Plan
KNBS	: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KNCHR	: Kenya National Commission on Human Rights
KNES	: Kenya National Electrification Strategy
KPHC	: Kenya Population and Housing Census
KPLC	: Kenya Power and Lighting Company
KRA	: Kenya Revenue Authority
KYDP	: Kenya Youth Development Policy
LPG	: Liquefied Petroleum Gas
LVCSP	: Livestock Value Chain Support Programme
MAPS	: Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support
MCDAs	: Ministries, Counties, Department and Agencies
MCS	: Monitoring, Control and Surveillance
MDAs	: Ministerial, Departmental Agencies
MDGs	: Millennium Development Goals
MEAs	: Multilateral Environmental Agreements



MEF	: Ministry of Environment and Forestry
MES	: Managed Equipment Services
MHM	: Menstrual Hygiene Management
MNPS	: Micronutrient Powders Supplementation
MoALFC	: Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives
MoE	: Ministry of Education
MoH	: Ministry of Health
MoDASALs	: Ministry of Devolution and ASALs
MoEACRD	: Ministry of East African Community and Regional Development
MoFA	: Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoICNG	: Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government
MoICTIYA	: Ministry of Information, Communication and Technology, Innovation and Youth Affairs
MoITED	: Ministry of Industrialization, Trade & Enterprise Development
MoTIHUDPW	: Ministry of transport, Infrastructure, Housing, Urban Development and Public Works
MoTW	: Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife
MPPP	: Marine Pollution and Prevention Policy
MSEs	: Micro & Small Enterprises
MSMEs	: Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MTPs	: Medium Term Plans
MWSI	: Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation
NCCAP	: National Climate Change Action Plan
NCIC	: National Cohesion and Integration Commission:
NCPD	: National Council for Population and Development
NCPWD	: National Council for Persons with Disability
NDC	: Nationally Determined Contribution
NDMU	: National Disaster Management Unit



NEMA	: National Environment Management Authority
NER	: Net Enrolment Rate
NGAAF	: National Government Affirmative Action Fund
NGEC	: National Gender and Equality Commission
NGEC	: National Gender and Equality Commission
NHIF	: National Health Insurance Fund
NIMES	: National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation
NTBs	: Non-Tariff Barriers
NuPEA	: Nuclear Power and Energy Agency
NYC	: National Youth Council
ODA	: Official Development Assistance
ODPP	: Office of the Director of Public Prosecution
OECD	: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
ORC	: Office of Registrar of courts
OVC	: Orphaned and Vulnerable Children
PAYE	: Pay as You Earn
PFM	: Public Finance Management
PPDOA	: Public Procurement and Disposal Oversight Authority
PPP	: Public Private Partnerships
PWD	: Persons with Disability
REB	: Regional Economic Blocs
REREC	: Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Corporation
RoBD	: Registrar of Births and Deaths
SDFA&BE	: State Department for Fisheries, Aquaculture and Blue Economy
SDfG	: State Department for Gender
SDGs	: Sustainable Development Goals
SDHUD	: State Department of Housing and Urban Development
SDICS	: State Department for Interior and Citizen Service



SDIm	: State Department for Immigration
SDIn	: State Department for Industrialization
SDL	: State Department for Labour
SDTED	: State Department for Trade and Enterprise Development
SDSM	: State Department for Shipping and Maritime
SDSPSCA &SP	: State Department for Social Protection, Senior Citizens Affairs and Special Programmes
SDVTT	: State Department for Vocational and Technical Training
SDYA	: State Department for Youth Affairs
SGBV	: Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SMEs	: Small and Medium Size Enterprises
SOPs	: Standard Operating Procedures
TNT&P	: The National Treasury and Planning
TSC	: Teachers Service Commission
TSR	: Treatment Success Rate
TVET	: Technical and Vocational Education Training
UDHR	: Universal Declaration of Human Rights
UHC	: Universal Health Coverage
UNDAF	: United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNFCCC	: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VAT	: Value Added Tax
VNR	: Voluntary National Review
VTCs	: Vocational Training Centres
WASH	: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WEF	: Women Enterprise Fund
WHO	: World Health Organization
YEDF	: Youth Enterprise Development Fund
YEF	: Youth Enterprise Fund



GLOSSARY

Acceleration: Catalytic development process that can trigger positive multiplier effects across the Sustainable Development Goals.

Citizen Generated Data: Data that citizens/their organizations produce to directly monitor, demand or drive change on issues that affect them.

Economic Stimulus Programme: A spending plan initiated by the Government to boost economic growth and caution its citizens from the adverse impacts of COVID-19 pandemic.

Green Economy: An economy that aims at reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities for sustainable development.

Green Growth: Fostering economic growth and development while ensuring that natural assets continue to provide the resources and environmental services on which human well-being relies.

Indicator: A sign of progress/change that results from a project. It measures a change in a situation or condition and confirms progress towards the achievement of a specific result.

Key Intervention: A specific action that can support progress on a key driver of an accelerator. It can consist of the delivery of enabling policies and/or a package of goods, services and infrastructure.

Policy Coherence: An approach and policy tool for integrating the economic, social, environmental and governance dimensions of sustainable development at all stages of domestic and international policy-making.

Programme: A grouping of similar projects and/or services performed to achieve a specific objective.

Project: A set of coordinated activities implemented to meet specific objectives within defined time, cost and performance parameters.

Recovery: The action or process of regaining possession or control of something stolen or lost.

Strategic Goals: Specific financial and non-financial objectives and results the Government and/or its stakeholders aims to achieve over a specific period of time.

Strategic Priorities/Accelerators: Objectives the Government and/or its stakeholders intend to achieve over a designated time period.

Sustainable Development Goals: A collection of 17 interlinked global goals designed to be a "blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all". The SDGs were set up in 2015 by the United Nations General Assembly and are intended to be achieved by 2030.

Sustainable Development: Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Target: Planned level of an indicator achievement.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development, adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. At its heart are the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and 169 targets which are an urgent call for action by all developed and developing countries. With the end of the MDGs era, the Agenda 2030 offered the foundation for the realization of a world without extreme want, which is *the future wanted* by humanity. The Agenda seeks to balance the three dimensions of sustainable development; the economic, social and environmental.

Since the adoption of the Agenda, Kenya has witnessed remarkable progress towards implementation of the SDGs. According to the UN Sustainable Development Report 2022, Kenya is on track in the implementation of SDGs 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) and 13 (Climate Action), and there is moderate improvement on SDGs 4 (Quality Education), 5 (Gender Equality), 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) and 14 (Life Below Water).

The report also points out that SDGs 1 (No Poverty), 2 (Zero Hunger), 3 (Good Health and Well-being), 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), 15 (Life on Land) and 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) are not progressing fast enough and are stagnating while SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) challenges remained and is decreasing.

Additionally, COVID-19 Pandemic impacted on implementation of all SDGs undermining the progress made. With the pandemic still uncontained, the degree to which SDGs have been knocked further off track is not yet fully known. This reiterates the urgency for reforms, concerted effort and accelerated actions needed to achieve the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development and SDGs in the Country. The development of the SDGs Recovery and Acceleration Strategy is timely in order to position the Country back on track and to stimulate economic recovery and accelerate progress in the implementation of SDGs in Kenya in the Decade of Action. The development of this Strategy was spearheaded by the SDGs Coordination Directorate within the State Department for Planning

The development process of the SDGs Recovery and Acceleration Strategy was highly consultative, open, inclusive and participatory involving key stakeholders to increase ownership. They included; the National and County Governments, UN Agencies, SDGs Kenya Forum, Private Sector, Academia and Parliamentary Caucus on SDGs and Business. The preparation of the Strategy drew reference from relevant development plans including the Vision 2030, Medium Term Plans (MTPs) and County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) among others.

This Strategy is divided into 4 Sections; **Introduction, Situation Analysis, Recovery and Acceleration Strategies, Implementation Framework, and Implementation Matrix.**

The Introduction section covers the background, rationale and objectives of the Strategy. The background summarizes highlights on Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) mixed achievements, adoption of Agenda 2030, implementation of the SDGs in Kenya – Roadmap (7 thematic areas); Kenya Vision 2030 and its Medium-Term Plans (MTPs); policy gap analysis; and



SDGs Reporting. The rationale stresses on the need for strategy adjustments, concerted effort and accelerated actions to help the Country build back better from the impact of COVID-19 and achieve the SDGs in the Decade of Action. The objective of the Strategy is to stimulate economic recovery and accelerate progress in the implementation of SDGs in Kenya.

The Situation Analysis section captures the significant milestones since the adoption of SDGs. They include; preparation of the SDGs road map which addresses seven thematic areas, mainstreaming of SDGs into planning and budgeting frameworks, undertaking of policy gap analysis and preparation of report, assessment of SDGs awareness across the country, implementation status of the goals, impact of COVID-19 on the goals, and the concept of Leaving no One Behind.

The Recovery and Acceleration section covers the proposed SDGs recovery and acceleration actions ranging from strategic goals, strategic priorities and sector specific interventions. This Strategy focuses on 3 Strategic goals which include: Strengthening and sustaining structural economic transformation for inclusive and diversified competitive and resilient economy; Strengthening coordinating mechanisms to address disparities that include social inequalities and ensure intergenerational equality of opportunities to uplift populations left behind; and Leveraging on policy, legal and institutional framework and developing capacity for the mobilization of green finance for increased investment to address climate change and green growth.

Implementation Framework covers monitoring and evaluation of the strategy, opportunities for accelerating the SDGs implementation as well as financing and resource mobilization. The Implementation Matrix captures the strategic goals, strategic priorities aligned with their key interventions, and SDGs targets addressed by the strategic priorities, implementing agencies, project time frame, budget, and source of funds.

This Strategy will run from the year 2022 to 2030 and is expected to be adopted by all implementing agencies to fast track the implementation of the SDGs by 2030.



SECTION ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

In September 2000, leaders signed the Millennium Declaration, in which they committed to achieve a set of eight measurable goals referred to as Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). These goals were to be achieved by 2015 and aimed at eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, achieve universal primary education, promote gender equality and empower women, reduce child mortality, improve maternal health, combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases, ensure environmental sustainability and develop a global partnership for development. These goals helped to steer development cooperation, increased mutual accountability and mobilized support from all development actors and practitioners.

However, in recognition of the mixed success of the MDGs implementation and the fact that a new development agenda was needed beyond 2015, countries agreed in 2012 at Rio+20, the UN Conference on Sustainable Development, to establish an Open Working Group to develop a set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The SDGs were adopted by all UN Member States in 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030. The objective of the new development framework was to produce a set of universal goals that meet the urgent environmental, social and economic challenges facing our world.

The Agenda 2030 and the Africa Agenda 2063 were adopted when Kenya was already implementing the Kenya Vision 2030. This is the national long-term development policy that aims to transform the Country into a newly industrializing, upper middle-income economy providing a high quality of life for all its citizens in a clean and secure environment by 2030. The Vision provides the framework for the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development.

The Vision is implemented in 5-years rolling Medium Term Plans (MTPs) at the national level and through County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) at the sub-national level. The CIDPs mirrors the priorities of the MTPs at the sub-national level. The MTP III and second generation CIDPs mainstreamed the SDGs through a consultative process that involved multi-stakeholders as guided by the Constitution.

Kenya has been prioritizing the “**Big Four Agenda**” which focuses on Food and Nutrition Security, Universal Health Coverage, Manufacturing, Affordable Housing, and which accelerate goals **2,4, 9 and 11** respectively. Fast-tracking priority programmes and projects within these key sectors creates an enabling environment for job creation through value addition, diversification, and increased trade in manufactured goods.

The MTP III (2018-2022) of the Vision 2030 and the second generation of the CIDP (2018-2022) are coming to an end in June 2023. At the national level, the government has embarked on the preparation of the 4th and second last MTP of the Vision 2030 covering the period **2023-2027**. The theme of the 4th Medium Term Plan which is “**Accelerating Socio Economic**



Transformation to a more Competitive, Inclusive and Resilient Economy” will set the momentum for transition to the next long term development agenda for the Country. At the sub-national level, the County Governments have also embarked on preparation of the third generation of their Integrated Development Plans **2023-2027**. These two plans will further mainstream international and regional commitments to put Kenya in a better position to implement the SDGs and Agenda 2063.

In addition to mainstreaming the SDGs in the national and sub national planning frameworks, Kenya has undertaken a number of other activities in a bid to domesticate the SDGs. This started with the launch of the SDGs Roadmap (2016-2018) to create awareness among the various stakeholders on the new framework. The United Nations System in Kenya guided by MAPS (Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support) supported the preparation of the 1st and the 2nd Voluntary National Reports that were presented to the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) in July 2017 and 2020 respectively. Other initiatives at the national level include creation of awareness, capacity building, stakeholder engagements, setting up institutional frameworks, and development of supportive documents among others. At the sub national level, the national government in collaboration with the Council of Governors and the United Nations Country teams have been providing support in building capacity on SDGs, setting up of institutions to coordinate SDGs activities and preparation of the SDGs progress reports among others. Despite all these efforts, Kenya is not on track in achieving most of the 169 targets.

At the goal level, there was significant progress in the implementation of the goals up to the point where COVID-19 pandemic set in and reversed the gains already made. In Kenya, several sectors were negatively affected thereby plunging millions of people back to poverty. This has necessitated the development of a recovery and acceleration strategy to position the country back on track and speed up the rate of SDGs implementation by 2030.

1.2 Objectives of the Strategy

The overall objective of the SDGs Recovery and Acceleration Strategy is to stimulate economic recovery and accelerate progress in the implementation of SDGs in Kenya. Specifically, the Strategy aims at:

- i. Reviewing the status of SDGs implementation in Kenya;
- ii. Identifying the challenges, existing gaps and recommendations in the implementation of SDGs;
- iii. Identifying critical entry points for SDGs acceleration in the Decade of Action; and
- iv. Identify and forge strategic partnerships for collaboration and resource mobilization for accelerating SDGs implementation.

1.3 Rationale of the Strategy

Since the adoption of the SDGs, Kenya has made progress in the localization and implementation of the SDGs. However, according to the 2017 VNR, 2019 SDGs Progress Report and the 2020 VNR, progress on the goals has been slow and uneven across goals, targets and indicators and spatially among the 47 Counties. In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic has



reversed most of the gains already made in the implementation of SDGs. Drought, Locust invasion and Russia Ukraine Conflict have also affected progress in realization of SDGs. Should this trend continue and without drastic prioritized interventions, the country is unlikely to meet the SDGs by 2030.

With only 8 years remaining to achieve Agenda 2030, it is an opportune time to examine Kenya's progress on SDGs so far and assess the needed strategy adjustments to help us build back better from the impact of COVID-19 in the short term. It will also help in identifying the remaining opportunities in the long term. This reiterates the urgency for reforms, concerted effort and accelerated actions needed to achieve the Agenda 2030 for sustainable development and SDGs in the country in line with the decade of action.

This is based on the premise that despite the challenges and the difficult environment faced, Kenya has a potential to achieve the SDGs if innovative strategies and solutions are designed, adopted and implemented. This strategy therefore will focus on the actions that will help us reverse negative trends in some goals and those that will take us forward more quickly across a broad range of interlinked goals while at the same time protecting the gains already made.

1.4 Methodology in the Development of the Strategy

The development of this strategy was spearheaded by the SDGs Coordination Directorate within the State Department for Planning which is mandated to coordinate implementation and reporting of SDGs in the country. The Directorate was supported by members of the Inter Agency Technical Working Committee composed of representatives from the Council of Governors, UN, Kenya Private Sector Alliance, SDGs Kenya Forum, University of Nairobi and Parliamentary caucus on SDGs and Business. Recognizing the critical role played by the stakeholders in the SDGs process, the preparation followed a highly consultative process which was open, inclusive and participatory involving key stakeholders to increase ownership in the process. The first draft was prepared by the Inter Agency Technical Working Sub Committee on SDGs. Another workshop was organized to discuss the draft by the representatives from the MDAs and a second draft was prepared. The second draft was again shared with the members of the members of the Inter Agency Technical Working Committee comprising of officers from the State Department for Planning; Key line Ministries; UN Agencies; Kenya Association of Manufacturers (KAM) under KEPSA; County Assembly Forum and Council of Governor under County Governments; Civil Society Organizations under SDGs Kenya Forum; Parliamentary Caucus on SDGs and Business under the National Assembly and University of Nairobi under Academia. Each of these representatives shared the document widely with their members for their input. The document was then validated by a wide range of stakeholders.

The preparatory process drew heavily from relevant development plans including SDGs progress reports, VNRs, Kenya Vision 2030, Medium Term Plans, County Integrated Development Plans, SDGs Policy Gaps Analysis Report Sector Plans, Global and regional reports, Stakeholder engagement framework, County COVID-19 Socio-economic RE-engineering and Recovery Strategy 2020, ERS, SDGs Roadmap. It was also based on the experience and lessons learnt in implementation of the SDGs in the Country.



SECTION TWO

SITUATION ANALYSIS

2.1 Introduction

Kenya has made significant milestones since the SDGs came into effect in January 2016. These include: preparation of SDGs road map; mainstreaming SDGs into the planning and budgeting frameworks; undertaking policy gaps analysis and preparation of report; and assessment of SDGs awareness across the Country. The SDGs Roadmap which was prepared in 2016 broadly, addressed seven (7) thematic areas, namely: Stakeholder Collaboration and Partnerships; Advocacy and Awareness Creation; Domestication and Localization; Mainstreaming the Agenda 2030 into Planning Frameworks; Capacity Building; Resource Mobilization; and Tracking and Reporting.

On stakeholder Collaboration and Partnerships, the State Department undertook a mapping of key stakeholders under each SDG and disseminated the Report. The Department also prepared a Stakeholders' Engagement Framework which is currently being implemented. As part of implementing the Framework, annual multi stakeholders' forums have been held to showcase ongoing initiatives, exchange inputs and ideas towards acceleration of implementation of SDGs. To ensure that the Agenda 2030 was at the epicenter of Kenya's development agenda and policy priorities, the State Department for Planning prepared a Cabinet Memo on positioning of the SDGs in Kenya. Through the Memo, MDAs are required to identify indicators relevant to them, mainstream them into plans and budgets, and also create awareness among down-stream institutions. Mainstreaming of the indicators has also been undertaken in the MTP III Indicator Framework. Alignment of various planning guidelines to the SDGs Agenda 2030 has also been undertaken. These include; The Strategic Plan, County Integrated Development Plans, Annual Development Plans and County Spatial Plans (CSP).

The Department has undertaken advocacy and awareness creation through various physical and online platforms including SDGs Coordination Directorate, CoG Maarifa Centre among other MDAs websites. Various capacity building forums have also been undertaken both at National and County level. To gauge awareness levels, the Department undertook a survey that showed that more than 80 percent of the sampled population are aware about the Goals. One missing link has been the lack of a communication strategy for the SDGs as well as the reduced funding towards the production and dissemination of IEC materials. In recognition of State and Non-State Actors efforts in implementation of SDGs, the Department has established an Awards Scheme for the best performing Agencies.

Further to this, the institutional framework in support of the SDGs implementation has been reviewed to bring on board key stakeholders, to include: The National Government, County Governments, CSOs, Private Sector, the UN Agencies, Legislature and Development Partners. The establishment of the Inter-Agency Technical Working Group has strengthened the co-ordination of the implementation, monitoring and reporting on the SDGs. The IATWC brings



together both state and non-state actors and is co-chaired by the SDGs Kenya Forum and the Kenya Private Sector Alliance. With devolution, more than 50 percent of the Agenda 2030 is happening at the counties, as such, the establishment of coordination mechanisms through the CoG has been beneficial. The operationalization of the SDGs champions has ensured seamless coordination of the implementation, monitoring and reporting on the SDGs at the county level. The Parliamentary Caucus on SDGs and Business has been spearheading implementation of Agenda 2030 in Parliament.

With the SDGs being considerably larger than the MDGs, the Roadmap was premised on the fact that assessing progress towards the SDGs will rely on an even more elaborate system of measurement, covering more sectors and more indicators. To this end, an elaborate M&E framework has been laid down. Based on the UN three (3) tier data collection and reporting mechanism, the Country has been able to single out 136 indicators for monitoring progress towards the Agenda 2030.

The SDGs have a review and reporting mechanism through VNR for National Government and Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs) for Sub-National Governments and currently the County Governments are undertaking local reporting of SDGs through VLRs. At the same time, the Council of Governors (CoG) has developed a report on the status of localization of SDGs, highlighting the progress made in SDGs implementation and best practices at County level. However, with less than nine years to deliver SDGs, it is evident that counties need to do more to realize the goals and to this end, the County Governments have developed SDGs acceleration action plans to fast track implementation of the Goals.

Kenya has been preparing biennial VNRs and annual status reports. The reports have been capturing: Key milestones at indicator level, showing trends per goal; lessons learnt during implementation; best practices; challenges and planned next steps. Through these reports, Kenya has learnt a lot from interactions with other countries. However, several areas require concerted efforts. These include: The preparation of an action plan to improve data collection and quality on existing indicators; mechanisms for adoption of Citizen Generated Data as official statistics; capacity building on data collection, analysis and interpretation.

2.2 Creating an Enabling Environment

2.2.1 Institutional Mechanism

The State Department for planning is responsible for the overall management and coordination of the SDGs in the Country. The day to day operations and coordination of the SDGs process is delegated to the SDGs Coordination Directorate. The main responsibility of the Directorate is planning, overall management of the process, including tracking and reporting. The Directorate has grown overtime from a unit to a department and to a directorate. However, the Directorate has been understaffed and inadequately funded. During the MDGs period, the MDGs Project Implementation Unit had eighteen (18) Economists and an additional twelve (12) MDGs field officers employed by the Government of Finland and stationed in different



regions each covering a number of counties (then districts). Their main mandate was to coordinate MDGs activities in the respective regions. This made it easier to mainstream the MDGs at the County level and also facilitated good working relationships between the National Government and the Counties (then districts). The Unit had funding from GoK and Government of Finland (which ended before the adoption of the SDGs).

It is important to note that the MDGs framework had 8 goals, 18 targets and 48 indicators while the SDGs are 17 goals, 169 targets and 231 indicators. The Directorate therefore needs to be strengthened and capacity-build to be in a position to handle the increased mandates provided for under the SDGs. At the County level the State Department for Planning has The National Government Planning officers to support mainstreaming of SDGs at the County level and also facilitate good working relationships between the National and the County Government.

In performing its mandate, the Directorate is supported by the Inter Agency Technical Working Committee (IATWC) whose mandate is to spearhead rolling out of SDGs activities as spelt out in the SDGs road map and other policy documents. The membership of the committee includes representatives from; Ministries, Departments and Agencies at the National level, County Governments, Kenya Private Sector Alliance, SDGs Kenya Forum, Academia, Parliamentary Caucus on SDGs and Business, UNDP, CoG and Persons with Disabilities (PWDs).

The Committee has helped in achieving the much needed inclusiveness of the stakeholders in the process and in preparing progress reports. However, this committee is ad hoc and not well facilitated. This may have some implications on the decisions that this Committee may make. At the same time, the Committee does not have its own funding which has made it difficult to execute its mandate effectively. This Committee needs to be strengthened to make it more effective.

2.2.2 Stakeholder Engagement

The SDGs process calls for multi-stakeholders' engagement. The IATWC has helped to enhance stakeholder engagement in the Country. Through this Agency, stakeholder engagement is with the National and County Governments, CSOs, Private Sector, Academia, UN and Parliament among others. However, there is a need to expand the engagement to include Youths, PWDs, Research Institutions and County Assemblies. More emphasis should be placed on community involvement to discuss their challenges and in finding solutions to their problems. This enhances ownership and sustainability. The Private Sector and Parliament engagements need to be enhanced.

2.2.3 Mainstreaming SDGs in Policies and Legislative Frameworks

The SDGs were adopted when Kenya was implementing the MTP II. They were mainstreamed in MTP III. At the County level the SDGs have been mainstreamed in CIDPs. However, there is need to assess how well this has been achieved and identify gaps. The emphasis should also be on ensuring projects and programmes focus on SDGs and also ensuring that the budget is aligned to the SDGs.



The Policy Gaps Analysis Study (2018) indicated that SDGs are fully covered directly or indirectly in the Constitution, Kenya Vision 2030 and MTP III (which include the Big 4 Agenda). According to the study, the SDGs targets are covered at 60 percent by sector policies and at 70 percent by regulatory frameworks. At the sector specific level the Report estimated that only about 40 percent of the SDGs targets were addressed by sector specific policies, and legal and regulatory frameworks. This implies that substantial work is required to ensure the SDGs are fully addressed by policy and regulatory frameworks at both the national and sector specific levels. There may be a need to review other frameworks to take on board emerging issues. This will require more engagement with the National Assembly.

2.2.4 Interlinkages and Policy Coherence

There is a high interaction between some goals and targets and other goals and their targets. This means that focusing on these interlinked goals and targets will have a higher multiplier effect. To accelerate progress will therefore, require addressing these goals in a coherent manner (both vertical and horizontal coherence). However, this has been a challenge as there is still a gap in terms of how the National and County Governments collaborate on SDGs and the fact that most of the MDAs have been working in silos making it difficult to address these goals in a coherent manner thereby missing on the opportunities and synergies offered by these inter linkages and minimizing trade-offs. Efforts should be made to capacity-build the IATWC which has membership from key line ministries to enhance integrated planning, programming and action.

The vertical coherence has been addressed through CoG where the National Government collaborates with the County Governments. However, there is a need for enhancing the interaction between the National and County Governments. It is important to take advantage of the Intergovernmental Relations Act 2012 and the structures created thereof as well as taking advantage of structures that exist.

The County Governments play a critical role in the implementation of the SDGs as they are more in close contact with the community. The County Governments have mainstreamed SDGs in the CIDPs but just like the MTPs, efforts need to be made to assess how far this has been achieved. Capacity building for the county staff on mainstreaming the SDGs has been undertaken but more effort is needed to capacity build other members including the County Assembly Forum. The SDGs champions have been set up at the counties to spearhead SDGs activities. However, these champions need to be supported to undertake their duties effectively.

The UN Member States have been preparing National Voluntary Reviews (VNRs) that provide the status of localization of SDGs in the respective countries. The United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) is also placing emphasis on the preparation of the VLRs. In Kenya, preparation of VLRs is still lagging behind. Less than ten (10) counties have managed to prepare their VLRs. Owing to the importance being placed by the UN on the preparation of VLRs and the importance in accelerating progress, there is need for counties to prepare these reviews.



2.2.5 Integration of the three dimensions of Sustainable development

The integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development is critical for sustainability. According to *Emmanuel Mutisya and Masaru Yarume, 2014*, the previous national development plans focused mainly on the economic and social development indicator without paying much attention to environmental and governance dimensions. A well-balanced integration of the economic, social and environment is very important as it allows for a holistic approach. Moving forward, there is a need to develop a holistic framework through integration of the dimensions of sustainable development. The framework should work as an evolving strategy that is flexible to adjust to the changing requirements for policy development (*Masaru and Emmanuel 2014*).

2.2.6 Means of Implementation

This is the seventh year of implementation of the Agenda 2030 and progress is still low in a number of SDGs. Therefore, the implementation of the Agenda requires financing, technology, capacity building and systemic issues, which are mutually reinforcing. The means of implementation is captured under each goal.

2.2.7 Financing for SDGs

Mobilizing the necessary financial resources is key for effective implementation of the Agenda with domestic resource mobilization being the most predictable and reliable source of financing. According to the World Bank, it is estimated that in order for any member states to effectively finance SDGs it requires a tax to GDP ratio of at least 30 percent. With a revenue to GDP ratio of 18 percent, Kenya requires to increase its efforts to raise revenue to finance the SDGs. The Government will need to explore alternative forms of development financing including South-South Cooperation, Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) and untapped resources from philanthropic organizations for the realization of the SDGs. KRA has implemented various initiatives geared towards raising more funds to support development. In this regard, the Kenya Revenue Authority requires strengthened capacity to effectively mobilize adequate resources to finance the SDGs.

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.

Currently, many private investments are short term and are driven by a profit motive. This is not favorable to some of the key SDGs sectors such as infrastructure, energy, water education, health and general provision of social services and public goods which are largely perceived as domains for governments. Right policies and incentives that will attract private sector investment in these sectors are required.

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



resources and plays a catalytic role in the mobilization of resources. Scaling up of ODA is necessary targeting countries that are furthest behind and ensuring that it is directed to sustainable development. This should be complemented by more grants and concessional loans.

Kenya, like other low Middle-Income Countries (MICs), has limited access to concessional borrowing. Having been classified as a Lower Middle-Income Country in 2014, loans to Kenya are becoming increasingly expensive. In the recent past, we have seen the concession reducing with the grant element percentage, 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 should be encouraged and considered. 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 like Kenya.

2.2.8 Capacity Building

Capacity building, which is critical in the implementation of the Agenda 2030, is necessary at both the National and sub-national levels of Government. This is required to build adequate technical and technological capacity, financing and support. Capacity building remains critical if ODA is to be efficiently sourced and managed. The devolved system of government, which confers counties the mandate to directly source for ODA, makes calls for capacity building more urgent. Therefore, Kenya calls for scaling up international cooperation to strengthen the capacities of both levels of government. In line with the above, 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, this needs to be enhanced.

2.2.9 Partnerships for Development

The various stakeholders including 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. The Government has been working with its development partners towards the attainment of national development priorities, which contribute to the realization of the Agenda 2030 and other global commitments. The 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. In addition to this, successful implementation of the Agenda 2030 calls for more inclusive, coordinated and harmonized approaches and not working in "silos". This calls for tapping on all forms of development financing available from all stakeholders to complement its development efforts. This needs to be done through more integrated, accountable and transparent approaches to development through inclusive multi-stakeholder dialogues.



2.2.10 Science, Technology and Innovation as an Enabler of SDGs

The Agenda 2030 positions Science, Technology and Innovation (ST&I) as the key means of implementation. The ST&I helps to drive progress on the SDGs in various ways. The ST&I advise on challenges related to SDGs; provides indicators for monitoring progress of projects and programmes; advice on relevant policies and actions essential in pushing the SDGs Agenda forward; search for innovative solutions to various challenges faced in the implementation of the SDGs and; ensure that the Country has a robust science-policy interface. This calls for enhancing the use of ST&I and ensuring that all sectors have access to new technologies in order to increase productivity and efficiency in driving the achievement of the SDGs.

In 2019, Kenya was identified as one of the five (5) African countries to pilot the ST&I for SDGs Roadmap. The Programme intended to accelerate the process of developing new, or adapting existing, solutions to meet the SDGs using STI. It was to be the policy-making tool that would align the SDGs plans with the actions undertaken in the field of Science, Technology and Innovation. The Programme is being undertaken by NACOSTI with funding from the World Bank. It is important to take advantage of this Programme and use the outcome to accelerate the SDGs.

2.2.11 Statistics and Data Availability for SDGs Reporting

SDGs Reporting in Kenya relies on the National SDGs Indicator Framework hosted by KNBS. The Framework provides trends analysis for each SDGs indicator based on available data from national surveys and censuses. The available data is affected by inconsistency in conducting national surveys and censuses and limited data disaggregation. In order to ensure quality and adequate data on SDGs, the Government should continue 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 Government should continue to enhance the capacity of counties to produce high quality, timely and reliable disaggregated data. The KNBS should enhance debate and explore use of alternative sources of data, such as big data and citizen-generated data, subject to adherence to statistical standards. It is also important to capacity build KNBS to be undertaking demographic and household surveys after every two years.

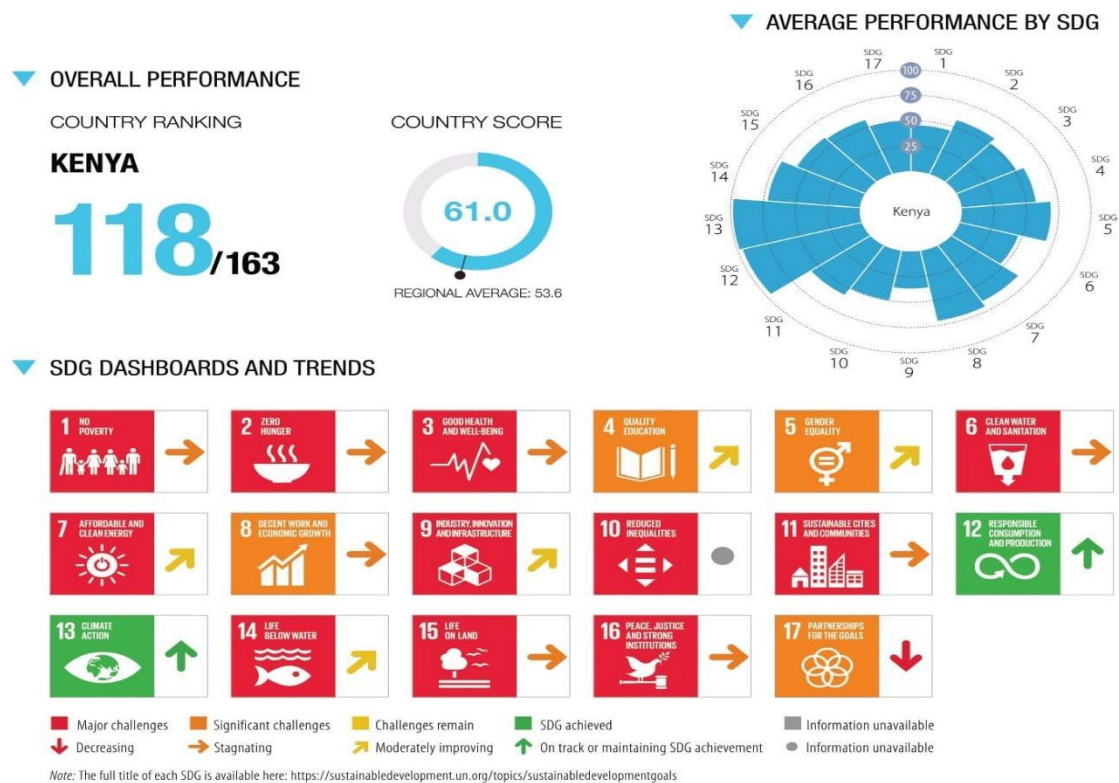
2.3 Status in Implementation of the SDGs

The Country has had mixed results in implementation of the SDGs. According to the UN Sustainable Development Report 2022, Kenya is on track in the implementation of SDGs 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) and 13 (Climate Action), and there is moderate improvement on SDGs 4 (Quality Education), 5 (Gender Equality), 7 (Affordable and Clean



Energy), 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) and 14 (Life Below Water). The Report also points out that SDGs 1 (No Poverty), 2 (Zero Hunger), 3 (Good Health and Well-being), 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), 15 (Life on Land) and 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) are not progressing fast enough and are stagnating while SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) challenges remained and is decreasing. Detailed analysis of specific goals follows below;

Sustainable Development Goals in Kenya-Assessment and Trends: 2022



Goal 1: End Poverty in all its Forms Everywhere.

In Kenya, Poverty levels have been declining over the years. 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 percent in 2005/06 to 36.1 percent in 2015/16. Out of this, the proportion of the population living below poverty line in rural areas was 40.1 percent while the core urban and peri-urban poverty rates were 29.4 percent and 27.5 percent respectively. In terms of gender, 36.2 percent were females and 36.0 percent were males. In addition, the proportion of population living below the poverty line by age group was 0-17 years (41.5 percent), 18-35 years (29.1 percent), 36-59 years (32.5 percent), 60-69 years (36.2 percent) and 70 years and above (39.1 percent) in 2016.

There are substantive inequities between geographical areas and socioeconomic groups in terms of poverty and access to basic services, especially between the highest-performing regions of Nairobi and Central and the lowest performing regions of North-eastern, Coastal and Nyanza. Multidimensional poverty incidence in rural areas at 67 percent is more than twice



the incidence in urban areas at 27 percent implying geographical 10 inequalities in accessibility and availability of public services. The monetary poverty rate in the arid and semi-arid sparsely populated North and North-eastern counties is 68 percent – almost twice the national average. And the gap is even more striking when considering rates of extreme poverty, at 31.8 percent and 6.1 percent, respectively.

Government spending on social protection has been going up over the years. In 2015 the social protection spending was approximately 0.27 percent of GDP compared to 0.33 percent in 2020/21 FY. From 2015/16 FY, this total allocation increased to 7,063.2 billion for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC); 18,343.5 billion for 763,553 older persons; and 1190.0 billion for 33,948 PWDs in 2020/21 FY. However, this amount is still below the average of 1.6 percent for lower middle-income countries.

The main challenges to ending poverty include: climate change that has direct effect on agricultural production; inadequate funding to the agriculture sector; inadequate market access for products; pests and diseases outbreaks; high levels of post-harvest losses; high levels of youth unemployment; declining productivity in rural areas; and increased incidences of cattle rustling and terrorist attacks in the Northern Frontier Counties.

Goal 2: End Hunger, Achieve Food Security and Improved Nutrition and Promote Sustainable Agriculture.

The proportion of Kenyan population below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption (also referred to as prevalence of undernourishment) remained steady at 30 percent from 2016-2018 while the Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity was 56.5 percent. The prevalence of severe food insecurity was 19.1 percent in 2016. In 2018 it was reported by the World Bank to drop to 24.8 percent in 2019-2020, 50 percent of the Kenyan households were food-secure, and 12 percent and 30 percent were mildly food-insecure and moderately food-insecure, respectively. The arid and semi-arid lands bore the brunt of food insecurity. In 2016, the agriculture orientation index for Government expenditures was 0.06 while the food price anomalies were 13.4 percent in 2017 before decreasing to 1.37 percent in 2018. It increased to 6.43 percent in 2019. In mitigation of food insecurity, the Government is providing relief food in 23 ASAL counties.

The key challenges to end hunger include; High population growth rates exerting pressure onto the limited productive arable land, leading to land fragmentation into uneconomical farming units; The adverse effects of climate change on long established productive systems leading to severe droughts; Increase in crops and livestock diseases and pests; Underdeveloped rural infrastructure has led to high transport costs for agricultural produce and farm inputs; Low uptake and adoption of modern technology and declining soil fertility; Effects of COVID-19 pandemic on production and market; The effects of Russia-Ukraine War in supply of key food produce and inputs; Inadequate budget to finance key interventions; Disinterest of lenders to fund agricultural activities; and High post-harvest losses.

Goal 3: Ensure Healthy Lives and Promote Well-being For All At All Ages.

Total life expectancy in Kenya (67.5 years; 69.9 women, 65.0 men) has surpassed the average for Sub Saharan Africa (61 years) and almost reached the average for lower-middle income states (68 years). Maternal mortality has significantly declined in Kenya; the mortality has dropped from 113 persons per 100,000 population in 2020 to 94.2 persons per 100,000 population in 2021 according to the recent figures in the Kenya Health Information System (KHIS). Antenatal coverage has improved over the years with statistics indicating that the number of pregnant women who attended at least one ANC visit dropped from 97.1 percent in 2020 to 94.5 percent in 2021 (KHIS). The number of pregnant women who had attended at least four antenatal visits dropped from 55.4 percent in 2020 to 53.9 percent in 2021 whereas the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel in 2021 was 79.4 percent, an increase from 77.9 percent in 2020 (KHIS). The adolescent (aged 15-19 years old) birth rate increased gradually from 96 per 1,000 in 2014 to 104 in 2019 (KPHC). The proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods increased to 76 percent in 2021.

The number of registered births increased by 22.9 percent from 923,487 in 2017 to 1,135,378 in 2018. Skilled deliveries at a health facility increased from 51 percent in 2013/14 to 62.1 percent in 2015/16 before declining to 60.1 percent in 2017/18 and then increasing to 64.4 percent in 2018/19; This has further increased from 77.8 percent in 2020 to 79.4 percent in 2021 (KHIS). 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). Tuberculosis incidence per 1,000 populations was 181 in 2017 whereas the TB Treatment Success Rate (TSR) fluctuated between 85.6 percent in 2013 to a high of 89 percent in 2014 and 82.5 percent in 2018. Between 2016 and 2018, TB TSR consistently remained below the recommended rate of 85 percent.

Malaria incidences per 1,000 population was 87 in 2017 and declined to 80 in 2018 before increasing to 99 in 2019. The incidences, however, increased again in 2021 to 86.2 from a low of 84.5 in 2020 (KHIS). The number of suicide cases dropped from 421 (330 males, 91 females) in 2017 to 302 (147 males, 155 females) in 2018 and further to 196 (160 males, 36 females) in 2019. In 2020, the number decreased to 174 (138 males, 36 females).

The health worker density and distribution in the Country has been on increase since 2017 as portrayed in the table below.

Table 1: The Health Worker Density and Distribution in the Country per 100,000 population

Professional by Cadre	Unit	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Medical Practitioners and Dentists	No. Per 100,000	13.7	14.3	14.7	15.25	15.75
Nurses	Population	43.14	46.46	48.8	54.76	60.9
Public Health Officers and Technicians		4.15	4.85	6.0	7.65	8.7
Medical Laboratory Techs		8.58	10.14	11.26	11.82	12.74
Physiotherapists		-	1.1	1.45	1.85	2.05

Note: Medical Practitioners and Dentists include: Medical Officers, Dentists, Pharmacists and Pharmtechs.

Source: Economic Survey 2022

Health programmes remain heavily donor-dependent which affects the sustainability of the programmes. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in accessing and utilization of health services at the health facilities by citizens; and associated socio economic effects resulting in limited finances at both national and county level. Inadequate emergency services for delivery and under-utilization of existing antenatal services; Inadequate capacity for emergency and disaster preparedness; Low health insurance coverage in the Country and high cost of health services; weak multi-sectoral coordination of programmes and projects in the sector remains the major challenges to ensure Healthy Lives and Promote Well-Being for All at All Ages. Lack of proper documentation especially with minors, refugees, marginalized communities delays the process of claiming by the healthcare providers

The challenges affecting the health sector include: Persistent socio-cultural barriers, myths and misconceptions regarding family planning and reproductive health issues that encourage child marriages and Female Genital Mutilation (FGM); and Increasing migration among women in both urban and rural areas resulting to high demand for social amenities including reproductive health and family planning services in urban areas.

Goal 4: Ensure Inclusive and Equitable Quality Education and Promote Lifelong Learning Opportunities for All.

The completion rate in primary school level increased from 84 percent in 2017 to 84.2 percent in 2018 and to 85.4 in 2019. In 2020 the completion rate increased to 94.6 percent and later declined to 85.8 percent in 2021. The completion rate at the secondary school level was 65.4 percent in 2019, rose to 91.0 percent in 2020 and declined to 78.5 Percent in 2021. The number of registered KCSE candidates rose by 10.4 per cent to 830,991, with the number of males and females registering growths of 10.4 per cent and 10.3 per cent. The Government is emphasizing on a 100 percent transition rate from primary to secondary level and is putting in place measures to ensure 100 percent retention in schools. Among other initiatives the presidential bursary supported 22,300 OVC in public secondary schools. Participation rate in organized learning of children aged 3-5 years increased marginally from 76.9 percent in 2017 to 77.2 percent in 2018.

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. Pupil enrolment in pre-primary 1 and 2 increased from 2,832.9 thousand in 2020 to 2,845.3 thousand in 2021, with enrolment of boys decreasing by 1.0 per cent, while that of girls increased by 1.9 per cent. This represents a stable gender parity of 0.9. Comparatively, the number of children enrolled in Early Childhood Development Education (ECDE) centres was 2.83 million learners in 2020 as compared to 2.74 million in 2019. The Gross Enrolment Rates (GER) for pre-primary education was at 111.2 in 2020. In 2020, the total number of pre-primary centres increased from 46,530 in 2019 to 47,295. This represents a growth of 1.6 percent in the number of centres with a gender parity of 0.96 in 2019, and 0.97 in 2020.

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 percent) compared to females at 120,558 (43.6 percent) 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, which gave us the proportion of males to females remaining at 69 percent and 31 percent respectively. This translates to a gender parity of 0.45, maintained across the two periods. The GPI is lower in the rural areas compared to urban areas. The Figures dropped to 209,082 (65,497 males and 143,585 females) in 2019. Overall enrolment in TVET institutions grew by 10.4 per cent from 451.2 thousand in 2020 to 498.3 thousand in 2021. Total male students in TVET institutions accounted for 57.2 per cent of the total enrolment at 284.9 thousand. Enrolment in national polytechnics increased by 11.6 per cent to 97,237 in 2021 compared with a decline of 14.7 per cent in 2020.

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 and remained 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 percent and 31 percent respectively. This translates to a gender parity of 0.45, maintained across the two periods. The GPI is lower in the rural areas compared to urban areas.

The national GER stood at 97.5 percent, a drop from 99.6 percent in 2019. The overall primary GER has continued to show improvement moving from 104 percent in 2018, 99.6 percent in 2019 but dropped to 97.3 percent in 2020 an indication of fluctuating number of overage and underage learners in the primary schooling cycle. Boys with a GER of 98.6 percent were approaching the desired 100 percent level as compared to girls with 96.0 percent.



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 percent to 58.4 percent), that of females declined by the same percentage points (42.8 percent to 41.6 percent). 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 was 559,210 in 2017/18, 542,005 in 2018/19 and 547,133 in 2019/20. The decline in 2018/19 is partly attributed to the reduction in number of candidates scoring a minimum university entry score of C+ (plus) and above in Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education examinations and also reduction of Module II which were self-sponsored students while an increase by 1 percent in 2019/2020 is due to Government policy on 100 percent transition. There was a larger decline in the number of females enrolled in universities (3.5 percent) compared to males (0.4 percent).

Under the Digital Literacy Programme (DLP), 97 percent of public primary schools were connected to electricity through the national grid and solar energy. Similarly, 97 percent of public primary schools had a complete DLP package of content servers, and teacher and learner devices installed. The GoK (DLP) project has 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.

The proportion of teachers qualified to instruct at pre-primary level increased from 90.4 percent in 2017 to 91.5 percent in 2018 and to 100 percent in 2019. The number of teachers trained under CBC reduced by 28.0 per cent from 95,241 in 2020 to 68,599 in 2021 partly due to a new scheme of service developed by county governments which led to the phasing out of teachers who did not meet the required qualification, while that of primary level remained at 100 percent for the period 2017-2021. At secondary school level, the proportion increased from 99.8 percent in 2017 to 100 percent in 2019. There were 66,424 teachers in pre-primary learning centres, out of which 64 percent were in public pre-primary centres while the rest were under private employment. There were 284,566 teachers in primary schools as of 2020. Secondary education had a total of 136,915 teachers, with the public schools accounting for 87.2 percent of the teachers.

The NER in primary education increased slightly from 91.2 percent to 92.4 percent between 2017 and 2018. The Total Rate of Enrollment increased by 1.1 percent in 2021. The proportion of boys (50.9 percent) to girls (49.1 percent) 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 percent to 53.2 percent between 2017 and 2018, representing an increase of 2.1 percent. There were slightly more males (51.2 percent) than females (48.8 percent) enrolled in secondary schools, with the gender parity remaining at 0.95



during the same period. Table 2-8 below highlights progress in implementation of Education sector in various areas since 2017.

Though good progress has been made in the Education Sector, various challenges continue to hinder realization of inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all in the Country. Key among them include: Existence of high burden of school expenses on parents and guardians; disparities in access and participation to education and training; radicalization and incidents of violent extremism among learners; Drug and Substance Abuse (DSA); adverse effects/impact of HIV/AIDS on teachers and other staff in education institutions; inadequate capacity to handle students with special needs; low enrolment in some regions especially marginalized regions, poverty-stricken slum areas and among female students particularly in STEM related disciplines; and cultural norms, teenage pregnancies, early marriage and Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) that affects girl school attendance and completion.

Table 2: Registered KCPE Candidates with Special Needs by Type of Disability and Sex, 2017-2021

Type of Disability	2017			2018			2019			2020			2021*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Blind	47	40	87	60	44	104	76	50	126	77	34	111	85	65	150
Low Vision	296	231	527	319	244	563	325	281	606	359	273	632	344	262	606
Hearing Impairment	381	366	749	418	373	791	415	377	792	392	344	736	397	406	803
Physically Handicapped ¹	425	293	718	590	447	1,037	506	384	890	694	507	1,201	759	536	1,295
Total	1,149	932	2,081	1,387	1,108	2,495	1,322	1,092	2,414	1,522	1,158	2,680	1,585	1,269	2,854

Source: Kenya National Examination Council

*Provisional

¹ Physical handicap only in writing

Table 3: Public Primary School Teachers by Qualification/Category and Sex, 2017– 2021

Qualification/Category	2017			2018			2019			2020			2021*		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Masters and Doctorate Degree	201	328	529	192	307	499	188	293	481	197	294	491	191	298	489
Bachelor Degree	9,043	9,669	18,712	8,730	9,434	18,164	8,576	9,315	17,891	8,627	9,303	17,930	8,351	9,097	17,448
Diploma	16,491	18,164	34,655	13,272	14,461	27,733	11,561	13,043	24,604	24,604	9,821	11,811	21,632	8,207	10,288
18495Certificate	80,873	83,321	164,194	82,670	87,601	170,271	84,293	91,419	175,712	84,469	93,555	178,024	86,732	97,580	184,312
Contract Teachers	...	...	...	56	6	62	66	6	72	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	106,608	111,482	218,090	104,920	111,809	216,729	104,684	114,076	218,760	103,114	114,963	218,077	103,481	117,263	220,744

Table 4: Enrolment in Secondary Schools by Class and Sex, 2017 – 2021 (Number ('000'))

Class	2017			2018			2019			2020			2021*		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Form 1	405.5	396.1	801.5	414.6	411.4	826.0	423.2	438.2	861.4	487.1	494.4	981.5	450.1	462.9	913.0
Form 2	386.4	372.3	758.7	408.7	392.5	801.2	450.8	457.3	908.1	455.9	466.5	922.4	464.9	478.0	942.8
Form 3	356.0	335.7	691.7	369.4	348.5	717.9	389.0	387.9	776.9	434.8	434.1	868.9	454.3	469.9	924.2
Form 4	303.0	275.9	578.9	312.6	285.0	597.6	363.1	350.5	713.6	373.8	373.9	747.7	453.5	458.6	912.0
Total	1,450.8	1,380.0	2,830.8	1,505.3	1,437.4	2,942.7	1,626.1	1,634.0	3,260.0	1,751.5	1,768.9	3,520.4	1,822.7	1,869.3	3,692.0



Table 8: University Enrolment¹ by Sex, 2018/19 – 2021/22

INSTITUTION	2018/19+		2019/20		2020/21		2021/22*	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Public Universities								
University of Nairobi	50,061	20,454	47,222	15,741	42,556	12,932	36,556	11,137
Kenyatta	34,270	30,329	32,592	25,727	38,425	31,227	38,357	31,866
Moi	16,682	15,314	15,228	13,716	15,177	13,428	14,497	12,160
Egerton	8,972	6,320	9,710	7,136	10,340	7,649	10,967	7,982
Jomo Kenyatta (JKUAT)	21,421	16,319	19,554	14,616	21,740	15,004	18,243	13,469
Maseno	9,762	7,455	10,782	8,126	13,064	9,787	13,056	9,715
Masinde Muliro	11,802	8,240	11,261	7,771	10,435	8,220	9,366	6,551
Technical University of Kenya*	9,142	3,447	5,823	2,782	8,695	3,372	6,894	2,937
Technical university of Mombasa	6,430	2,595	6,768	2,515	7,231	2,769	7,316	2,847
Dedan kimathi	4,607	2,063	5,346	2,515	5,418	2,628	5,874	2,956
Chuka	7,505	5,643	7,791	5,526	7,548	5,197	8,935	6,419
Karatina	3,565	2,781	3,471	2,652	3,436	2,657	3,916	2,942
Kisii	8,072	6,188	7,140	4,652	10,157	6,562	10,983	7,454
Meru	3,177	1,620	3,198	1,745	4,866	2,657	5,396	2,829
Multimedia	3,296	1,996	3,110	1,921	3,598	2,122	3,404	2,051
South Eastern University of Kenya	4,767	3,283	4,618	2,981	4,870	3,224	5,367	3,199
Jaramogi Oginga Odinga	5,881	3,433	5,103	2,988	4,266	2,390	5,300	2,947
Laikipia	4,015	3,447	3,152	2,705	4,435	3,632	3,979	3,400
University of Eldoret	7,586	5,945	7,028	5,773	8,070	6,625	5,343	4,564
Kabianga	3,838	3,401	3,720	3,166	3,512	2,970	3,695	2,952
Pwani	3,919	2,894	3,593	2,669	3,943	2,690	5,167	3,743
Maasai Mara	4,363	3,809	4,557	3,981	4,657	3,864	5,788	4,776
Kibabii	4,226	2,020	3,676	2,600	4,898	3,418	4,455	3,036
University of Embu	3,624	2,563	4,028	2,799	4,861	3,266	5,783	3,917
Machakos	4,502	2,978	4,242	2,667	5,667	3,695	5,589	3,690
Murang'a	2,734	1,429	3,724	2,020	4,471	1,830	4,823	1,976
Rongo	2,839	2,154	3,650	2,381	3,509	2,409	3,760	2,674
Kirinyaga	2,004	1,275	2,991	1,620	4,762	2,363	6,493	2,959
Co-operative	1,402	1,466	1,951	1,919	2,355	2,346	2,234	2,499
Taita Taveta	1,979	800	2,108	966	2,263	1,046	2,235	1,178
Garissa	929	372	1,031	530	884	394	253	119
University Constituent Colleges ²	2,142	1,698	3,382	2,384	5,505	4,102	7,877	5,637
SUB - TOTAL ³	259,514	173,731	251,550	161,290	275,614	176,476	271,901	176,581
Private Universities	46,764	39,453	51,494	45,134	50,257	44,353	62,560	51,024
GRAND TOTAL ¹	267,365		359,852		430,598		451,205	

Source: Individual Universities/Commission for University Education

*Provisional

¹ Enrolment excludes Diploma/Certificate students

² Includes Kaimosi, Alupe, Turkana, Tom Mboya, Tharaka-Nithi, Bomet and Koitalel

³ Total excludes enrolment from National Defence University – Kenya

Goal 5: Achieve Gender Equality and Empower all Women and Girls.

Kenya has made progress in developing various legal frameworks to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex. These include; The Constitution of Kenya, 2010, the National Gender and Equality Commission Act 2011, the prohibition of FGM Act 2011, Matrimonial Property Act 2013, Marriage Act 2014 and the Prevention against Domestic Violence Act, 2015, Law of Succession Act, 2021, Basic Education Act, 2013; Employment Act, 2007; Sexual offences Act, 2006; Law of Succession Act, 2012; Health Act, 2017, National Policy on Eradication of FGM, 2019, Policy on Gender and Development, 2019. Several laws including the Sexual Offences Act, 2006, the Children Bill, 2001, Policy on Prevention and Response to Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) are currently under review.

In addition, Kenya has developed several policy frameworks to guide the implementation of gender equality and women and girl's empowerment programmes. They include: Sessional



Paper No. 2 Of 2019 on National Policy on Gender and Development; Sessional Paper No. 3 of 2019 on National Policy for the Eradication of Female Genital Mutilation; the Kenya Vision 2030 which is the government's blue print on the development agenda and its Medium Term Plans (2008-2012, 2013-2017 and 2017-2020); The Kenya Youth Development Policy, 2019; and National Policy for Prevention and Response to Gender Based Violence, 2014

Kenya is also a signatory of key international and regional Conventions and Treaties ratified by Kenya that relate to promotion, enforcement and monitoring equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex. They include :Convention On the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), 1979; Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa Maputo Protocol (2003); African Charter on Human and People's Rights ;International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR, 1976); Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR, 1948);The UN Declaration against Elimination of Violence against Women, 1993; The International Labour Organization's Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No.111) among others.

However, Kenya has yet to legislate on the two-thirds gender principle as provided by the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 Article 27 (8). Gender Based Violence (GBV), in its various manifestations, impacts differently on individuals, their families and the community. Economically, it results in unnecessary costs and imposes an economic burden on the Government in terms of increased spending on health care, social services, civil and criminal justice systems, absenteeism from work, and lost productivity and output.

According to the Kenya Demographic Health Survey of 2014, 47 percent of women aged 15 to 49 years reported having experienced either sexual or physical violence at some point in their lives, with 25.5 percent in the last 12 months. The Report also indicates that around 20 percent of women and 11 percent of men reported having experienced physical violence in the last 12 months, and 2 percent of women and 1.4 percent of men said that this happened often. Figures for domestic and sexual violence are even higher: 41 percent of women and 11 percent of men report having experienced physical or sexual violence from their intimate partner. More than one third of women report having experienced either physical and/or sexual intimate partner or non-partner violence in their lifetime. The average cost of medical-related expenses for survivors and family in Kenya is estimated at KShs. 16,464 (USD 160). A study by the National Gender and Equality Commission in 2016, revealed that the annual economic burden of managing and responding to GBV amounts to an estimated KShs. 46 billion, equivalent to 1.1 percent of Kenya's GDP.

Several measures have also been put in place to address gender based violence, key among them aggressive countrywide campaigns, establishment of Gender Based Violence Recovery Centers (GBVRCs) and gender desks at police stations, development of guidelines and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on SGBV, establishment of helplines such as 1195 and establishment of a one-stop center for handling gender based violence by the National Police Service among others. The situation seems to have worsened during the COVID-19 pandemic,



with data from the National GBV hotline showing that the number of reported cases increased five-fold in 2020 compared to 2019.

Kenya outlawed FGM in 2011, even though the practice has continued to be undertaken. Statistics indicate that the proportion of girls and women aged 15- 49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting was 21 percent in 2014 (KDHS, 2014). However, some communities in Kenya have high FGM prevalence rate especially the Somali with a prevalence of 94 percent, Samburu 86 percent, Kisii 84 percent and Maasai 78 percent. Further, it was shown that the practice is rapidly changing because of government and non-governmental programme interventions and actions. Notable changes are in terms of age at which the cut is done, places where it is done, how it is done, and who is cutting. These emerging trends are troubling owing to the increased secrecy and collusion in the practicing communities to an extent of targeting children at birth and married women. Medicalization of FGM has also been found to be a challenge. The Government has taken steps in the campaign against FGM by enacting laws and establishing the Anti-FGM Board whose mandate includes designing, supervising and coordination of all programmes aimed at the eradication of FGM in the Country.

With regard to representation of women in national parliaments and local governments, Kenya has made remarkable progress even though women's representation in the national assembly and governors/deputy governors is still below the required two-thirds gender constitutional provision. In 2017 women comprised 9.2 percent of the 1,835 elected individuals, a marginal increase from 7.7 percent in 2013. During the 2017 general election, 21.5 percent of elected members of the National Assembly were women, 31.3 percent were Senators, 6.4 percent were Governors, 14.9 percent were Deputy Governors, 33.9 percent were County Executive Committee members and 33.9 percent were members of county assemblies. The proportion of seats held by women at the National Assembly stood at 21.5 percent in 2018 and 2021. The proportion of female governors increased from 4.3 percent in 2019, to 6.4% in 2020 and remained constant in 2021 while that of the deputy governors was 17.4 percent in 2019, and decreased to 16.3 percent in 2020 and remained constant in 2021.

The positions held by women in the County Assemblies reduced from 2,193 in 2019 to 2187 in 2021 then increased to 2197 in 2021. There was no change in the number of clerks at county level. However, the proportion of women speakers at the County Assemblies reduced from 10.6 percent in 2019 to 8.5 percent in 2020. The proportion of County Executive Committee Members (CECMs) declined marginally from 31.8 percent to 31.3 percent between 2019 and 2020. The number of women Governors did not change for the period under review, while the number of women Deputy Governors increased by one in 2020.

The proportion of female Principal Secretaries and diplomatic corps decreased from 36.6 percent to 20 percent and from 26.6 percent to 23.2 percent to 27.84 percent in 2015 and 2021 respectively. In 2020, the proportion of women in key selected positions in the public service such as the Cabinet Secretaries, Principal Secretaries, Heads of Constitutional Commissions and Independent Offices, Regional Commissioners and County Commissioners was at, 33.3 percent, 22.0, 46.7, 14.3 and 14.9 percent, respectively^[1].



In 2021 the proportion of women in Supreme Court Judges and High Court Judges was 42.9 percent and 44.2 percent respectively. In 2020, the proportion of women in the positions of Supreme Court Judges and High Court Judges increased to 33.3 percent and 45.7 percent, respectively from 28.6 percent and 47.1 percent, respectively in 2019.

At the National Government level, participation of women in key appointive decision-making positions in the public sector increased significantly. For example, between 2018 and 2020, women comprised 33.3 percent of the Chief Administrative Secretaries. The proportion of Women appointed as Chief Administrative Secretaries increased from 30.6 percent in 2020 to 32.3 percent in 2021. The percentage of women Assistant County Commissioners increased slightly from 32.1 percent in 2018 to 32.9 percent in 2020 and later increased to 34.7 percent in 2021. Table 9 below presents participation of both Female and Male in various decision making positions for the year 2020 and 2021.

Table 9: Participation in selected Decision-Making Positions in the Public Service, 2020-2021

Decision Making Positions	2020				2021*			
	Female	Male	Total	%Female	Female	Male	Total	%Female
Executive								
National								
Cabinet Secretaries	7	14	21	33.3	7	14	21	33.3
Chief Administrative Secretaries	11	25	36	30.6	10	21	31	32.3
Principal Secretaries	9	32	41	22.0	9	32	41	22.0
Diplomatic Corps ¹	18	38	56	32.1	18	38	56	32.1
CEOs of Constitutional commissions and independent offices	7	8	15	46.7	7	8	15	46.7
Regional Commissioners	1	6	7	14.3	1	6	7	14.3
County Commissioners	7	40	47	14.9	6	41	47	12.8
Deputy County Commissioners	25	248	273	9.2	52	304	356	14.6
Assistant County Commissioners	417	852	1269	32.9	627	1,178	1,805	34.7
Chiefs	399	2,875	3,274	12.2	436	2,870	3,306	13.2
Assistant Chiefs	1,593	6,206	7,799	20.4	1,714	6,335	8,049	21.3
County								
Governors	3	44	47	6.4	3	44	47	6.4
Deputy Governors	7	36	43	16.3	7	36	43	16.3
County Secretaries	5	42	47	10.6	5	42	47	10.6
County Executive committee Members	142	292	434	32.7	145	291	436	33.3
Legislature								
National								
Senators	21	46	67	31.3	22	45	67	32.8
Members of Parliament	75	274	349	21.5	75	274	349	21.5
Speakers	0	2	2	0.0	0	2	2	0.0
Clerks	0	2	2	0.0	0	2	2	0.0
County								
Members of County Assembly	737	1,450	2,187	33.7	739	1,458	2,197	33.6
Speakers	4	43	47	8.5	4	43	47	8.5
Clerks	1	46	47	2.1	1	46	47	2.1
Judiciary								
Supreme Court Judges	2	4	6	33.3	3	4	7	42.9
Court of Appeal Judges	7	12	19	36.8	10	10	20	50.0
High Court Judges	58	69	127	45.7	65	82	147	44.2
Magistrates	252	222	474	53.2	257	226	483	53.2
Kadhis	0	52	52	0.0	0	52	52	0.0

Source: Economic Survey 2022

Globally, women spend at least twice as much time in unpaid domestic work as men, and the disparity is much greater in many developing countries. Because social norms and beliefs assign African women and girls the primary responsibility for care and domestic work, women, on average, spend twice as much time as men on domestic work - child and elderly care,

cooking, cleaning, and fetching water and wood. Recent evidence from Kenya revealed that women on average spent about 5 hours a day on primary care compared to about 1 hour a day reported by men (Oxfam, 2019).

Kenya has made significant progress in ensuring the equal access of women to sexual and reproductive health services and rights. Article 43, of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 3 (1) guarantees each Kenyan citizen the right to access the highest attainable standard of health including reproductive health care. In regard to 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. On a legal framework (including customary law) that guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control, Kenya has the Matrimonial Property Act 2013 and the Marriage Act 2015.

The proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods was estimated at 70.7 percent according to the 2014 KDHS. The Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) also increased from 46 percent to 58 percent. According to 2014 the KDHS, the adolescent birth rate (aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group was 96.3. The data for 10-14 years' age-group is not available.

In regard to systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment, Kenya is in the process of finalizing the Standard Chart of Accounts. Similarly, various affirmative action initiatives exist to empower women. Affirmative Action Programmes include: Women Enterprise Fund, Uwezo Fund, National Government Affirmative Action Fund, Youth Enterprise Development Fund and Access to Government Procurement Opportunities (AGPO). In FY 2017/2018, KShs. 2,166.3 million (WEF), KShs. 445.0 million (*Uwezo* Fund), KShs. 26,794.6 million (AGPO), and KShs.549.2 million (YEDF) were disbursed. In FY 2018/2019, 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. In FY 2019/2020, the funds disbursed were as follows: KShs. 3,503 million (WEF), KShs.250.0 million (*Uwezo* Fund), KShs. 32,739 million (AGPO); and KShs. 600 million (YEDF).

These targeted groups have also undergone entrepreneurship training. The National Government Affirmative Action Fund (NGAAF) has disbursed to counties a total of KShs. 12,097,963,874.25 in the form of grants to vulnerable members of the society since its inception in 2014. The Constitution also 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.



Despite the above milestones in promoting gender equality and empowerment of women and girls, gender inequality remains a key issue of concern. Deep rooted negative social norms, entrenched patriarchal values and gender stereotypes that perpetuate power inequalities and violate women's rights are the root causes of gender inequality in Kenya. Consequently, women continue to be excluded from leadership and decision-making spaces, are vulnerable to Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV), suffer from Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), child marriage and other harmful practices, have limited decision making power on their reproductive health, and record lower completion rates in higher levels of education. An analysis of county-level resource allocation in 2018 shows that 13 counties do not have budget allocations for gender and that most counties allocate less than 5-7 percent of their budget to gender activities. Whereas the budget of the national gender machinery has increased minimally over the past three budget cycles, the share of the gender equality budget has remained at 0.3 percent of the total national budget between 2018 and 2021. This poses a challenge in realization of gender equality in the Country.

Challenges affecting the achieving of gender equality includes: The patriarchal nature of the Kenya society, meaning power and resources are concentrated in the hands of men, coupled with retrogressive cultural and social norms; Minimal enforcement and weak implementation of existing legal and policy frameworks; Low capacity by the women, girls and other vulnerable groups to demand for their constitutional rights; inadequate gender disaggregated data especially on GBV and reproductive health; and inadequate co-ordination and insufficient GBV response and prevention mechanism and harmful socio-cultural practices such as FGM, child marriage and widow inheritance.

Goal 6: Ensure Availability and Sustainable Management of Water and Sanitation for All

The proportion of households using safely managed drinking water services increased from 72.6 percent in 2016 to 73.3 percent in 2019. Subsequently, the proportion of individuals using safely managed drinking water increased from 68.8 percent in 2016 to 72.4 percent 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.

In regard to safely managed sanitation services, the proportion of households with safely managed sanitation services rose from 65.7 percent in 2016 to 68 percent in 2017 and 82.5 percent in 2019. On the other hand, the proportion of individuals with safely managed sanitation services rose from 59.3 percent in 2016 to 81.5 percent in 2019. The increase in services has been achieved through rehabilitation of sewerage schemes in major towns and basic sanitation in rural areas. The sector target is to increase the percentage of the national population with access to improved sanitation from 68 percent in 2017 to 80 percent by 2022.

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 percent in the 2017-2019 period.



The degree of implementation of integrated water resources management has been on track from 43.3 percent in 2016 to 59 percent in 2020, while the level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources has remained constant at 33 percent; the proportion of water bodies with good ambient water quality was at 87 percent by 2020.

The Water and Sanitation Sector continues to experience various challenges in ensuring availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. These include; Pollution and degradation of catchment areas; Slow implementation of Last Mile Water Connectivity Programme leading to trans-county conflicts on water resources; Untreated or inadequately treated municipal sewerage; Inadequate water storage infrastructure and Lengthy land acquisition process for water and sanitation projects. Urbanization and industrialization has exerted enormous pressure on scarce water resources due to increased demand.

Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.

Kenya has made significant strides in realizing the objective of SDG 7 of ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all, especially access to electricity. The percentage of households and individuals with access to electricity improved from 41.5 percent (households) and 33.8 percent (individuals) in 2016 to 69.7 percent households (50.4 on grid and 19.3 on solar) and 49.7 percent (individuals) in 2019. This phenomenal growth was facilitated by high levels of resource mobilization to subsidize connection costs and implementing targeted interventions such as Last Mile Connectivity Programme, electrification of all public primary schools, Rural Electrification Programme and Global Partnership on Output- Based Aid (GPOBA) targeting high density areas in informal settlement.

Despite the remarkable acceleration of electricity access, the use of biomass has continued to be the predominant source of Energy for the majority of Kenyans amounting to 66.8 percent of primary energy supply. The proportion of the population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology was 10.7 percent in 2016. It increased to 25.5 percent households (electricity 0.9 percent, LPG 23.9 percent, Biogas 0.5 percent and Solar 0.2 percent) and 25.1 individuals in 2019 while paraffin 7.8 percent, firewood 55.1 percent and charcoal contributing 11.6 percent. The number of customers connected under the rural electrification programme grew from 1,502.9 thousand in 2019/20 to 1,912.4 thousand in 2020/21, mainly drawn from domestic and small commercial categories. Table 10 below presents the local generation and import of electricity from 2017 to 2021

Table 10: Local generation and import of electricity, 2017-2021

Category	Unit	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Domestic and Small Commercial	GWh	3,528.3	3,665.9	3,780.1	3,829.1	4,088.6
Large and Medium (Commercial and Industrial)		4,199.0	4,336.5	4,441.0	4,281.0	4,728.4
Off-peak ¹		42.2	30.4	...	...	...
Street Lighting		60.1	68.2	63.9	74.5	99.6
Rural Electrification		580.6	601.3	569.0	611.9	648.80
TOTAL DOMESTIC DEMAND		8,410.1	8,702.3	8,854.0	8,796.4	9,565.4
Exports to Uganda & Tanzania		12.3	35.2	16.2	16.52	18.22
Transmission ² and Distribution		1,937.5	2,444.5	2,750.5	2,790.7	2,831.0



Category	Unit	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
TOTAL DEMAND = TOTAL SUPPLY ³		10,130.3	11,182.0	11,620.7	11,603.6	12,414.7
Less imports from Uganda and Ethiopia		229.6	130.3	212.0	136.7	288.0
Local generation		10,130.3	11,051.7	11,408.6	11,466.9	12,126.7

Source: Economic Survey 2022

Local electricity generation increased by 1.6 percent and 9.1 percent 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 percent. In 2021, local generation stood at 12,126.7GWh, a 19.7% increase from 2017. The renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption decreased from 57.7 percent in 2017 to 54.9 percent 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.

The proportion of Renewable Energy in the energy mix increased from 62 percent in 2013 to 75 percent in 2021. Renewable energy currently accounts for about 90 percent of the total energy produced and consumed in the Country making the Country a global leader in renewable power generation. This has a positive impact on the electricity tariffs as dependence on expensive thermal generation sources is minimized. This has been as a result of government investment in geothermal, wind and solar energy. Kenya is now in position 8th globally with regard to geothermal energy utilization countries after implementing projects of 553MW.

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. With regard to renewable energy, renewable energy generating capacity increased from 18.8 to 25.5 watts per capita in 2017 and 2019 respectively.

The Energy Sector continues to face various challenges to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all. These include; Long lead time of developing energy infrastructure projects and high capital investment outlay; Reluctance among the population in switching from conventional to new and more environment-friendly energy sources; Lack of appropriate incentives to attract private investors; Land tenure system with dispersed settlement patterns; 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; Ever increasing costs of compensation for way-leaves and sites for energy projects due to land speculations and Vandalism of energy infrastructure facilities.

Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

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



Proportion of informal employment in total employment rose from 82.20 percent in 2017 to 82.58 percent in 2018 and to 82.96 percent in 2019. The proportion of children aged 5-17 years who are engaged in child labour dropped from 34.5 percent in 2014 to 13.1 percent in 2018.

The Trade Sector contribution to GDP (percent) was 9.2 percent in 2017, 8.7% in 2018, 8.6 percent in 2019, 15.4 percent in 2020 and 8.7 percent in 2021. Wholesale and retail trade created the largest number of jobs in the informal sector raising 8.6 million in 2018 to 9.0 million in 2019, 8.9 million in 2020 and 9.4 million in 2021.

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

Kenya had six commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults in 2017 and remained the same in 2018 and 2019 while the number of Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) per 100,000 declined from 12 in 2017 to 11 in 2018 and 2019. The 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 reduced from 328 to 263 (CBA registered).

The proportion of adults (15 years and above) with an account at a commercial bank or with a mobile-money service provider increased from 73 percent in 2016 to 81 percent 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 the 103.5 percent mark in 2018 from 85.93 percent 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 increased from 64.7 percent in 2016 to 71.6 percent in 2017 and 95.52 percent in 2018.

Despite the above achievements, various challenges exist in promotion of sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth. These include; high costs associated with adopting new/emerging technologies; way leave acquisition by the County governments; vandalism of critical infrastructure; market dominance by big operators; cybercrime and e-waste management.

Goal 9: Build Resilient Infrastructure, Promote Inclusive and Sustainable Industrialization and Foster Innovation

The number of passengers travelling by air decreased by 34.7 percent to 6.6 million in 2021 from a high of 10.1 million in 2017. In the same period, the international passengers by air declined by 55.9% in 2021, to lows of 2.7 million from 6,121.3 thousand registered in 2017. The decline is attributed to COVID-19 pandemic.

The number of newly registered motor vehicles rose by 14.2 per cent from 94,128 units in 2020 to 107,499 units in 2021. Similarly, the number of newly registered motorcycles and three



wheelers went up by 15.4 per cent from 252,601 units in 2020 to 291,553 units in 2021. 2017 or 2016

The value of output in the Transportation and Storage sector is presented in Table 11 below. As depicted in the table, the value has been on increase since 2017 and stood at Ksh 2,293,250 in 2021.

Table 11: Transport and Storage - Value of Output, 2017 – 2021

	Unit	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Road Transport	KSh	1,194,999	1,377,138	1,531,990	1,537,403	1,785,356
Railway Transport	Million	4,601	11,497	14,828	12,553	16,526
Water Transport		45,957	52,750	54,868	54,657	56,923
Air Transport		169,626	202,000	216,376	111,010	134,274
Storage and other Services Incidental to transport		163,550	186,224	211,248	204,133	252,677
Pipeline transport		26,828	30,019	31,879	26,667	28,007
Postal and Courier Services		19,478	21,169	20,982	18,734	19,486
Total		1,625,039	1,880,797	2,082,170	1,965,157	2,293,250

*Provisional

Table 12 presents road passenger and freight traffic output for the period 2017 to 2021. The total value of output grew by KSh 248.0 billion to KSh 1,785.4 billion in 2021. The value of total output of Road freight traffic rose by 30.5 per cent to KSh 794.5 billion while that of passenger traffic went up by 6.7 per cent to KSh 990.9 billion in 2021.

Table 12: Road Transport Output for the period 2017 to 2021

	Unit	2017*	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Passenger Traffic	KSh	727,871	835,109	926,650	928,784	990,852
Freight Traffic+	Million	467,128	542,029	605,340	608,618	794,505
Total Road Traffic Earnings		1,194,999	1,377,138	1,531,990	1,537,403	1,785,356

*Provisional

+ Revised

Table 13 presents the number of newly registered motor vehicles and motor cycles for the period 2017 to 2021. The number of newly registered units rose by 15.1 per cent to 399,052 in 2021 from 346,729 in 2020.

Table 13: New Registration of Road Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles, 2017-2021

Type of Vehicle/Motor Cycle	Unit	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Saloon Cars	Number	11,376	10,504	9,971	7,754	8,170
Station Wagons		55,322	64,179	75,512	57,962	64,350
Panel Vans, Pick-ups, etc.		9,866	11,220	10,189	6,065	5,986
Lorries/Trucks		7,460	6,514	6,518	6,476	7,071
Buses and Coaches		1,072	1,065	1,339	900	893
Mini Buses/Matatu		459	812	1,932	1,084	822
Trailers		1,953	2,083	1,639	2,382	3,187
Wheeled Tractors		2,703	4,040	1,815	2,545	2,818
Other vehicles		860	1,619	3,836	8,960	14,202
Total motor vehicles		91,071	102,036	109,751	94,128	107,499
Motor and Auto Cycles		186,434	188,994	210,103	246,705	285,203
Three Wheelers		5,167	6,259	7,322	5,896	6,350



Type of Vehicle/Motor Cycle	Unit	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Total Motor Cycles		191,601	195,253	217,425	252,601	291,553
Total Units registered		262,672	297,289	327,176	346,729	399,052

Source: National Transport and safety Authority

*provisional

Table 14 highlights Meter Gauge Railway (MGR) traffic for 2017 to 2021. The volume of cargo transported via MGR declined marginally from 652 thousand tonnes in 2020 to 644 thousand tonnes during the period under review. This was mainly due to a decline in import volumes of steel, one of the main commodities transported using the MGR. Despite the drop in cargo haulage, there was a slight increase in revenue from MGR cargo stream from KSh 1,114 million in 2020 to KSh 1,118 million in 2021 partly due to ferrying of high value cargo.

The number of passenger journeys by MGR more than doubled from 1,899 thousand in 2020 to 4,498 in 2021. Consequently, the revenue from MGR passenger service rose significantly from KSh 83 million in 2020 to KSh 234 million in 2021. The upsurge was mainly attributed to easing of COVID-19 containment measures in the country, continued revamping of Nairobi Commuter Rail (NCR) services through the full operationalization of 11 Diesel Multiple Units (DMU) and the introduction of new routes to Limuru and Lukenya. The re-introduction of the Nairobi - Kisumu Safari Train in December 2021 partly contributed to improved revenue in the MGR passenger service.

Table 14: Meter Gauge Railway Traffic, 2017-2021

Freight:	Unit	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Tonnes	000	1,147	645	667	652	644
Tonne-Km	Million	857	314	375	393	343
Revenue	KSh Million	3,001	1,123	963	1,114	1,118
Revenue per tonne-Km	KSh	3.50	3.58	2.57	2.83	3.26
Passenger:						
Journeys	000	2,397	2,824	4,025	1,899	4,498
Passenger-Km	Million	88	130	146	49	112
Revenue	KSh Million	81	132	167	83	234
Revenue per passenger-Km	KSh	0.92	1.02	1.14	1.69	2.09

Source: Kenya Railways Corporation

*Provisional

Table 15 below highlights SGR freight haulage and Passengers journeys which have been on increase since 2017.

Table 15 : Standard Gauge Railway Traffic, 2017-2021

Freight ¹ :	Unit	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Tonnes	000	-	2,899	4,159	4,411	5,407
Tonne-Km	Million	-	1,361	1,959	2,100	2,539
Revenue	KSh Million	-	4,091	13,013	10,460	12,973
Revenue per tonne-Km	KSh		3.01	6.64	4.98	5.11
Passenger:						
Journeys	000	699	1,666	1,599	806	1,993
Passenger-Km	Million	229	786	746	370	921
Revenue	KSh Million	628	1,611	1,717	896	2,201
Revenue per passenger-Km	KSh	2.74	2.05	2.30	2.42	2.39

Source: Kenya Railways Corporation, *Provisional, ¹Revenue on freight is net revenue having deducted customer discounts



Kenya's manufacturing sector recovered in 2021 from the slowdown that was experienced in 2020. This was aided by relaxing of containment measures implemented to curb the spread of the Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) and the re-opening of the economy increased the uptake of manufactured goods. The share of manufacturing sector to GDP, was 7.2 per cent in 2021.

Even though the Country has invested substantially in infrastructure, low-quality road networks raise logistical and transaction costs, limiting market access and the mobility of factors of production. Despite significant improvements in recent years, only 44 percent of the road network is in good or fair condition. Further, uncoordinated growth in Kenya's urban areas, coupled with rapid growth in private motor vehicles, has resulted in numerous urban mobility challenges and pollution levels that in for example Nairobi regularly exceeds WHO limits for air quality. Kenyan cities often lack a holistic approach to street planning resulting in the marginalization of pedestrians and cyclists even though they form an important constituency of street users. The safety and protection issues of PWDs, women and girls and other vulnerable groups are also not adequately taken into consideration in the design of public infrastructure.

Despite these key milestones, there have been challenges in building resilient infrastructure, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization and fostering innovation. These include: high capital investments and costs of industrial production; vandalism of infrastructure facilities; encroachment of land earmarked for public infrastructure development; low levels of value addition that affect manufacturing; inadequate access to financial services for industrial development; dumping of counterfeit and substandard goods; and Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs) within East Africa Community.

Goal 10: Reduce Inequalities Within and among Countries

The labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers stood at 29.1 percent in 2021. According to the 2015/16 Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey, nationally, more than half (55.9 percent) of total expenditure is controlled by the top most quintile (Q5) while the bottom quintile (Q1) controls the least share of 4.1 percent. This national pattern is consistently replicated across the rural, peri-urban and core-urban areas. However, among the core-urban dwellers, more than 90 percent of total household expenditure is controlled by the uppermost two quintiles (Q4 and Q5). Over space across the 47 counties, the distribution of spending by quintiles shows that for all counties that exhibited high poverty rates, the two bottom quintiles control relatively larger shares of expenditures compared to counties depicting relatively lower poverty rates. On the other hand, counties with significant components of the urban population present skewed expenditures in favour of the uppermost quintiles.

Challenges faced in the reduction of inequalities within and among countries, include: High levels of youth unemployment; regional disparities in development and availability of opportunities; 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; and 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.

Goal 11: Make Cities and Human Settlements Inclusive, Safe, Resilient and Sustainable

The proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing stood at 6.9 percent in 2021. The total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage has been increasing and stands at KShs.324.63 million in 2019.

The Government adopted the National Disaster Reduction Strategy and Policy 2010 and National Disaster Preparedness and Response 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.

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 high rate of urbanization and immigration to the urban centers has led to the increase in the proportion of urban population living in slums or informal settlements. This has continued to pose a challenge to the provision of basic services. In addition, planning for the urban centers has not been in tandem with the developments. Kenya experiences a number of natural hazards, the most common being weather related, including floods, droughts, landslides, lightning/thunderstorms, wildfires, and strong winds.

Kenya’s urban population is growing at a rate of 4 percent per year, which puts the growth of its urban populations at par with that of Sub-Saharan Africa at large and considerably above other lower middle-income states (2.7 percent). At current rates, 46 percent of Kenyans will live in urban areas by 2030. Increased urbanization heightens the risks for natural and biological hazards and calls for risk-informed and gender-sensitive urban planning and access to services.

Most towns and cities in Kenya have insufficient and ineffective waste collection and recycling systems. About 30 percent of municipal solid waste remains uncollected while about 20 percent of the municipal solid waste generated is recovered. The rest is disposed off at dumpsites with limited control. Furthermore, most manufacturing processes are linear, taking raw materials from the environment and turning them into new products, which are eventually discarded into the environment. It is estimated that Kenya generates about 22,000 tonnes of waste a day calculated using the average 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 urbanization is increasing by 10 percent, 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 than the amount of waste generated in 2009. Kenya needs to develop a circular economy with efficient recycling of resources, adopting and expanding resource efficient and circular production technologies and measures in manufacturing industries.

Air pollution is a significant threat to Kenya's national development despite the Country having enacted air quality regulations in 2014. The 2020 State of Global Air Report captures air pollution as a significant risk factor for premature deaths in the Country. Most air quality-related premature deaths and chronic infirmities are attributed to indoor air pollution, particularly in Kenya's rural areas and informal urban settlements. In these areas, more than 80 percent of the populations rely on traditional biomass energy and other unclean fuels for cooking and lighting. Kenya's ambient air pollution is most common in the urban areas, driven by rapid urbanization and the transport sector. Average air pollution levels in Nairobi exceed the limits given by the World Health Organization.

Currently, the proportion of the population with convenient access to public transport is low while the average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all is diminishing owing to growth in real estate needs.

Challenges faced towards making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable, include: High population growth rate, rapid urbanization, high cost of financing housing and supportive infrastructure development, and inadequate incentives to spur private sector investments in low cost housing.

Goal 12: Ensure Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns

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. Further, Kenya has been experiencing food loss which has contributed to food insecurity in the Country. The food loss index has been decreasing and stands at 1,446 metric tonnes. Kenya 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.

Kenya has drafted the following policy, legal and institutional frameworks: National E-waste Management Strategy 2020, National Sustainable Waste Management Policy 2021, Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Regulations 2021, National Framework on Green Procurement 2021, Framework to Accelerate Transition to Green Growth and Circular Economy 2021, Guidelines and Standards for Effluent Treatment Plant.

A presidential directive on incorporating Climate Change in Educational Curriculum has been issued and Guidelines for Mainstreaming Waste Management and Climate Change in the Education Curricula were developed in 2020 and capacity building of curriculum developers is ongoing. Kenya has not been able to document the number of companies publishing sustainability reports.



Kenya is party to at-least five MEAs on hazardous waste and has commitments to various agreements on sustainable production and consumption. It is a party to Basel, Bamako, Stockholm, Rotterdam, and Montreal Protocols Conventions. Kenya has built capacity of 22 institutions and have been equipped with Infrastructure to deal with hazardous medical waste between 2016-2021. Challenges faced in achievement of sustainable production and consumption, include: Contaminated waste and materials due to non-sorting of waste at source; illegal waste dumping on road reserves, rivers and undesignated areas; and limited waste collection service especially in informal settlements.

Goal 13: Take Urgent Action to Combat Climate Change and its Impacts

The number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster has remained at one (1) per 100,000 people since 2017.

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 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. Further, the 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.

Kenya has modernized meteorological services up-to 75 percent for enhancing capacity for dissemination of information for disaster preparedness, mitigation and response. Meteorological services have been decentralized to counties or climatic regions. All the 47 County Governments have mainstreamed Disaster Risk Management Planning which is implemented through the CIDPs.

Kenya also updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which outlines Kenya's priority actions to contribute to 32 percent emission reductions relative to the business as usual scenario of 143MtCO₂e in 2030, as well as measures to ensure climate resilient development. Kenya is in process of developing the Third National Communication and First Biennial Update Report. Kenya's National Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system for reporting greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, mitigation and adaptation actions across sectors has been developed.

The economic and social effects of the climate crisis will intensify in the coming decades, affecting agricultural crops, health of livestock and capacity of coastal fisheries, thus lowering aggregate growth and productivity while raising food insecurity and cost of living. Recent modeling for Kenya shows a reduction in GDP growth at approximately 2.3 percent under



current warming conditions (at the upper end of the estimates), doubling to 4.7 percent at 2°C warming. Climate will be a powerful economic binding constraint, particularly in rural areas dependent on climate-sensitive sectors. As one consequence, droughts, floods and other natural disasters are becoming so recurrent as to be almost predictable – particularly in the ASALs counties. The sustainable development challenge there will depend crucially on measures to build resilience and climate adaptation. Climate action and adaptation in Kenya needs to take place in the context of accelerating socioeconomic transformation, ensuring a net zero emission sustainable environment and adapting to irreversible climate crisis effects.

Several challenges have been faced and include: Poverty among population in arid and semi-arid areas hence little capability to adapt; and inadequacy of modern meteorological, climatological and hydrological infrastructure to facilitate the rapid exchange of data and products.

Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the Oceans, Seas and Marine Resources for Sustainable Development

The total fish landed (marine, freshwater and aquaculture) increased by 8.15 percent from 151,275.4 metric tonnes in 2020 to 163,605 metric tonnes in 2021. The value of fish also increased by 15.91 percent from KShs. 26.2 billion in 2020 to KShs. 30.4 billion in 2021. In 2021, fish landed from: fresh water sources rose by 8.5 percent to 136,300, marine fish output increased by 6.2 percent to 27,300 and similarly aquaculture fish output increased to 5 metric tonnes.

The coverage of marine protected areas includes the Marine parks and Marine reserves. This has remained the same at 5 percent since 2017. The total area under coverage is 628 km². The total research budget in the field of marine technology translated to 28.3 percent out of the total Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute budget in 2019/20, 19.44 percent in FY 2020/21 and 9.69 percent in FY 2021/22. The funds were used mainly for seaweed farming, Fisheries Catch Assessment Surveys (CAS) in Coastal Kenya, harnessing the blue economy through research vessels (R.V Mtafiti), and fisheries and environmental research.

It is estimated that Kenya's small-scale marine fisheries employ 12,000 people and supply 95 percent of the Country's total marine catch, generating USD 3.2 million per year. The Country's 200 nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) is believed to have vast fishery resources that are under-exploited. In addition, coastal tourism is estimated to account for 60 percent of the total revenues in the Sector. Integrating sustainability interventions into coastal tourism holds the promise of both protecting the marine and coastal environments and improving livelihoods of coastal communities.

Challenges faced include: Decline in fish stocks; loss of certain fish populations; declining fish stock due to overexploitation; limited fishing technology for semi industrial and industrial fisheries in the deep waters; illegal unreported and unregulated fishing; climate change; low investment in the Sector; poor infrastructure at the landing sites; limited expertise in the Maritime Sector; low aquaculture development; insecurity at sea; piracy; and gear thefts especially in the transboundary waters and marine pollution among others.



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

Forest area as a proportion of total land area increased from 7.28 percent in 2019 to 7.40 percent in 2020 while the proportion of land that is degraded over total land area remained at 11.4 percent by 2020. Between 2018 and 2020 there were 58,581 Ha of new forest gazetted and therefore under long term forest management plans. A total of 6,931Ha of degraded gazette forest sites have been rehabilitated (2,466Ha in 2021 and 4,465 Ha in 2020 - Mt. Kenya, Kilifi, Lamu, Tana River, Kiambu, Meru and Narok).

Biodiversity loss remains a significant environmental challenge in Kenya. The Country's megafauna declined on average by 68 percent between 1977 and 2017, with most of the declines being outside protected areas. Compounding this are recent estimates showing at least 14 percent biodiversity loss due to changes in intact natural habitats between 2000 and 2017. Kenya's wildlife is threatened by habitat conversion, competition from livestock for pasture and water, major infrastructure projects and poaching for bush-meat and of elephants and rhinos for illicit trade.

Kenya has developed guidelines on management and control of invasive species: *Cestrum*, an invasive species in Mau and Mt. Kenya; *Dodder* (*Cuscuta* species); *Ipomoea imbatata* in Mashuru, Kajiado County. In Addition, more than 70,000 planting materials of difficult to propagate tree species have been developed for domestication and conservation purposes.

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, include: Climate change: impact of climate change has increased the frequency and magnitude of extreme weather patterns; inadequate institutional framework for management of trans-boundary resources; pressure on natural resources due to population increase; and invasive and alien species continue to affect ecosystems across the Country.

Proposals to curb these challenges include: Rehabilitate degraded natural forest areas through enrichment planting; enhance protection and conservation of mangroves forests; increase land area forest cover to at-least 10 percent.

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

The number of victims of international homicide per 100,000 increased from 4 in 2019 to 5 in 2020 where the female number remained constant while the male increased from 3 to 4. The percentage of un-sentenced detainees as a proportion of the overall prison population increased from 56.3 percent to 64.7 percent as of 2019. The total number of unconvicted prisoners increased by 11.1 percent from 127,764 in 2017 to 141,948 in 2019. The number of unconvicted male prisoners increased by 10.2 percent from 117,529 in 2017 to 129,552 in 2019 while that of females increased by 21.1 percent from 10,235 in 2017 to 12,396 in 2018. The



overall prison population increased by 5.3 percent from 208,168 persons in 2017 to 219,295 persons in 2019 while the daily average prison population rose by 9.9 percent to 53,765 persons. The total convicted prison population increased by 3.2 percent from 51,690 persons in 2017 to 53,348 persons in 2019 while those remanded increased by 11.0 percent from 127,325 to 141,300 persons during the same period. The number of seized small arms and light weapons that are recovered and surrendered, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments reduced to 236 in 2020 from 988 in 2019; 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 73.1percent as at 2019; the proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority increased from 94.7 percent in 2018 to 96.7 percent in 2020.

On the conflict related deaths per 100,000 population there has been a huge improvement with a reduction from 5 in 2018 to 1 in 2020. The indicator on the existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles improved from 7 in 2018 to 8 in 2019.

Challenges facing the reporting of the SDG 16 indicator include the following: Difficulties in monitoring SDG 16 due to classified nature of some of the indicators such as data related to homicide crimes, non-reporting of numerous cases/incidences especially in the Northern Frontier Counties, and weak enforcement of corruption laws and regulations which has negatively affected the corruption indicator.

Goal 17: Strengthen the Means of Implementation and Revitalize Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Achieving the ambitious targets of the Agenda 2030 requires revitalized and enhanced global partnerships that bring together Governments, Civil Society Organizations, the Private Sector, the United Nations System and other actors, mobilizing all available resources. Meeting implementation targets, including the raising of necessary funds, is key to realizing the Agenda in line with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on financing for Sustainable Development.

Increasing support to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and Small Island developing states, is fundamental to equitable progress for all. Stronger partnerships will contribute to environmental protection and sustainable development by mobilizing resources, sharing knowledge, promoting the creation and transfer of environmentally sound technologies, and building capacity. There is tremendous scope for making the existing financial system more sustainable by integrating the environment dimension.

Growing cooperation among multilateral organizations, donors and the private sector is needed to provide developing countries and beneficiaries with technologies that increase efficiency, the use of natural resources, generate low waste, treat the generated pollution and mitigate climate change.



In Kenya the total government revenue as a proportion of GDP by sources was at 19.9 percent in the year 2019 which is a difference of 0.4 percent increase from the previous year. Proportion of the domestic budget funded by domestic taxes was at 40.4 percent in 2019 which is a decrease from 56.9 from the previous year.

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), Official Development Assistance and South-South cooperation as a proportion of Gross National Income (GNI). The FDI as a proportion of total domestic budget stood at 5.1 percent in 2017 and increased to 5.4 percent in 2018 before decreasing to 5.3 percent in 2019.

The Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services increased significantly from 10.3 percent to 30.2 percent in the year 2019, this has assisted developing countries in attaining debt sustainability which is a good indication of growth. The Internet broadband subscribers per 100 inhabitants in the 2017-2019 data is available and disaggregated for each category by their speed. Proportion of individuals using the Internet in least-developed countries was 16.6 percent in 2016 and rose to 22.6 (Total); 25.1 (Male); 20.1 (Female) in 2019. 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.

Kenya is among the number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics; it has the Statistics Act (2006) that was amended in 2019 to align it with the Constitution of Kenya. The Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) has a strategic plan for the period 2018-2022. The Organization is funded by the Government and development partners. The proportion of government funding out of the total funding increased from 98.5 percent in 2017 to 99.4 percent in 2019.

Kenya is among the countries that have conducted at least one Population and Housing Census in the last 10 years and have achieved 100 percent birth registration and 80 percent death registration. Kenya conducted the last 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 percent in 2017, 2018 and 2019 respectively. During the same period, the death registration was at 41.2, 40.5 and 43 percent in 2017, 2018 and 2019 respectively.

2.4 Impacts of COVID-19 Pandemic on the Goals

The year 2020 was an extraordinary year in the history of Kenya and the world in general because of the COVID-19 Pandemic, which by end of June 2021 had globally taken down about four million lives (3,675 in Kenya), devastated the global economy, and turned upside down all spheres of human life. The first case of the COVID-19 in Kenya was confirmed on March 13, 2020. Since then, the effect and impact of COVID-19 Pandemic cannot be underrated since the pandemic brought about socio-economic challenges that disrupted the economy, straining the consumer wallet and business across the Country. With the pandemic still raging in the economy as well as many other parts of the world, the degree to which SDGs have been knocked further off track is not yet fully known. What is clear, however, is that the pandemic has already had a very significant impact on the economy, thus undermining decades



of development efforts. With notable support from partners, the Government is in sync with its people and has remained steadfast and engaged since 2020 by undertaking and implementing key facilitative and supportive policies and strategies.

A range of restrictions to reduce the spread of the pandemic were put in place, including school closures, restrictions on travel, bans on social gatherings, and limitations on economic activities. On March 25, 2020 a nationwide curfew was enforced together with restricted national and international travel. In April 2020, containment measures were announced in and out of four major counties and a stimulus package was introduced by the Government to improve the health and economic conditions of the people.

As a result of the COVID-19 Pandemic, most households had to implement multiple coping strategies, whereby fewer households relied on savings and more on reducing consumption as the pandemic continues. The impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on business, indicated that 50 percent of businesses experienced high or very negative effects with micro enterprises most impacted with 64 percent reporting high or very high negative effects. Tourism, transport, hospitality and education remained the worst hit sectors. Businesses experienced loss of customers/drop in sales, increased financial challenges, high cost of operation, and inability to pay taxes amid reduced labour productivity.

At the same time, COVID-19 Pandemic has created several opportunities, which include uptake of e-learning, online education, e-governance, and e-commerce. For example, in November 2018, February 2020 and March 2021 the shift by SMEs to mobile money in Kenya was 18 percent, 59 percent, and 62 percent respectively. Other notable opportunities include organizations promoting working remotely hence reduced operational costs; and more people are using home WiFi, as well as using their mobile phones for invoicing. More importantly, youth-owned businesses relied more and still are on digital platforms to reach their customers. Like young people in many parts of the world, Kenyan youth are gravitating toward the gig economy in the face of job shortages among traditional employers. Gig platforms are making the workers more productive, smooth their incomes and obtain better labour and social protections than they might otherwise have access to in the informal economy.

To mitigate the adverse impacts of the COVID-19 Pandemic, the National Government together with County Governments developed certain policies and strategies that include the Economic Stimulus Programme (ESP), Post COVID-19 Economic Recovery Strategy 2020-2022, County COVID-19 Socio-Economic Re-engineering Recovery Strategy 2020/21 to 2022/23, and the 2022/23 Budget Policy Statement. All these measures are aimed at an inclusive, sustainable and resilient recovery from the COVID-19 Pandemic and promote the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development by building an inclusive and effective path for the achievement of the Agenda 2030 of Sustainable Development in the context of the Decade of Action.

Under ESP, the first phase involved enhancing the aggregate demand by removing Pay as You Earn (PAYE) for those earning Ksh 24,000 and less; reducing corporate and personal income



tax rate from 30 percent to 25 percent; reducing the Value Added Tax (VAT) rate from 16 percent to 14 percent. Besides, turnover tax rate was reduced from 3 percent to 1 percent; and the Central Bank of Kenya lending rate was lowered from 8.25 percent to 7.25 percent in March 2020 in order to support economic activities. The second phase of ESP involved rolling out an 8-point ESP of KSh 56.6 billion so as to jump-start economic activities and safeguard livelihoods. In addition, the third ESP targets key productive and service sectors in thirteen strategic areas, including Agriculture, Health, Education, Drought Response, Policy, Infrastructure, Financial Inclusion, Energy, and Environmental Conservation to enable businesses to recover from COVID-19 Pandemic. The specific focus areas were:

- i. Enhancing the role of private sector in financing development;
- ii. Supporting Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs);
- iii. Implementing an Economic Stimulus Programme in all the 47 counties;
- iv. Investment in Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and digital infrastructure;
- v. Increasing the resilience of the economy to global supply chain shocks;
- vi. Supporting the recovery of key economic sectors;
- vii. Strengthening pandemic and disaster risk management systems; and
- viii. Strengthening monitoring and evaluation systems.

The development of Post COVID-19 ERS 2020 to 2022 was a collaborative effort involving extensive consultations and input within and outside the Government and utilizes the institutional framework for coordination and implementation of Government programmes and projects at the National and County levels. Moreover, it prioritizes close coordination and active participation with private sector, development partners, non-governmental actors and communities. Building on the 8-point ESP and the budget for Financial Year 2020/2021, the Post COVID-19 ERS is designed to implement measures to mitigate the adverse socio-economic effects of the Pandemic and reposition the economy on a steady and sustainable growth trajectory. It also provides a road map for transition to the MTP IV and a new development framework in the Kenya Vision 2030. The Strategy places priority and focus on several key areas that address SDGs challenges including:

- i. Enhancing budgetary allocations to strengthen the health care system;
- ii. Facilitating the private sector to enhance its role in the recovery and growth of the economy;
- iii. Facilitating the recovery and growth of key economic sectors such as tourism, and MSMEs, manufacturing and transport which have been hit hard by the Pandemic;
- iv. Ensuring a green and resilient recovery and growth;
- v. Investment in ICT and digital infrastructure to support the delivery of public services and facilitate e-commerce;
- vi. Increasing the resilience of the economy to global supply chain shocks;

- vii. Strengthening the National capacity for disaster preparedness;
- viii. Mainstreaming diaspora financial and human resources;
- ix. Enhancing budgetary resources to the police and security related services to enforce compliance to COVID-19 containment rules and regulations;
- x. Strengthening governance and economic management; and
- xi. Expediting implementation of policy, legal and institutional reforms and strengthening monitoring and evaluation systems to ensure its effective implementation.

The CoG developed the County COVID-19 Social Economic Re-engineering Recovery Strategy 2020/21 to 2022/23 with the spirit of ‘thinking policy together’. The pillars of the Strategy include boosting private sector activity; strengthening ICT capacity; human capital development; policy, legislative, and institutional reforms; strengthening County Government’s preparedness and response to pandemics and disasters; and support to key sectors such as Agriculture, Water and Sanitation, Urban Development and Housing, Transport, Tourism, Health, Education, Social Protection, Gender and Youth.

In the budget for fiscal year 2021/22 under the theme ‘Building Back Better: Strategy for Resilient, Sustainable Economic Recovery and Inclusive Growth’ delivered on June 10, 2021, the Government is committed to the economic recovery in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic which has resulted in increased poverty and vulnerability levels across the Country. The focus of the budget is to strike a balance between stimulating economic recovery and responding to the health challenges caused by the Pandemic.

The Government recognizes that there is an opportunity to leverage on the resources, skills and knowledge of the private sector to accelerate implementation of SDGs, and to recover from the negative effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic. In this Decade of Action and Green Recovery businesses will provide an additional boost in realizing SDGs through innovation, investment, partnerships and collaborations for sustainability and resilience. As a result, the Government acknowledges the benefit of working with the private sector towards its agenda of ‘Building Back Better: Strategy for Resilient, Sustainable Economic Recovery and Inclusive Growth’ as spelt out in the budget for fiscal year 2021/22. During the launch of ‘Accelerating the Private Sector Decade of Action, Delivery and Green Recovery in Kenya’ on June 30, 2021, the private sector affirmed its commitment to the implementation of SDGs and green recovery through the following key actions:

- i. Accelerating transition to a green growth and circular economy pathway;
- ii. Policy coherence for competitiveness and ease of doing business through public private dialogue platforms, legislature, executive and judiciary as well as the County Government;
- iii. Supporting accountability and reporting of Agenda 2030; and
- iv. Strengthening multi-stakeholder partnerships in delivery of investments directed towards sustainable investments in SDGs.

The Government is fully committed to working with the private sector on the resilience, delivery and green recovery for sustainable development. It is important to note that in response to COVID-19, local companies became innovative and 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.

2.5 Leaving No One Behind

The KNBS has listed 29 cohort groups that are likely to be left behind, and include: Persons with Disabilities (PWDs); women with disabilities from marginalized and pastoralist communities; children with disabilities (special needs children); persons with albinism; persons with mental health issues; Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs); indigenous groups and ethnic minorities (Ogiek, Dorobo, El-Molo, Sengwer, Yaaku, Watta, Sanye, Bajuni, Burji); children of stateless persons and migrants aged between 8 and 18, including those who belong to the Nubian, Pemba, Galj'el and Makonde communities; Somali children in Kenya; lesbians, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons; migrant domestic workers; OVCs; slum dwellers/population living in informal settlements in peri-urban and urban areas; asylum seekers and refugees; Persons living with HIV/AIDS; victims of trafficking; victims of child labour; victims of SGBV; victims of FGM; elderly; street children and families; population living in ASALs; children in conflict with the law; the youth; girls; religious minorities; women; and children and adults in institutions of care.

Additionally, the majority of counties experience heightened incidences of violence or tensions during the electoral periods. This is more pronounced in cosmopolitan counties, such as Tana River, Uasin Gishu, Elgeyo Marakwet, Narok and Nairobi and in counties inhabited by the pastoralist communities, where clannism plays a pivotal role in shaping county level politics, such as Marsabit, Samburu and Garissa. Minority groups, communities and clans seem to be locked out of political and decision-making spaces.

Smaller indigenous and minority groups, sub-ethnic groups and clans face discrimination and lack political representation due to their low numbers. The Ogiek, Dorobo, El-Molo, Sengwer, Yaaku, Watta, Sanye, Bajuni, Burji and 'corner groups' in Northern Kenya are often ignored by large communities in governance and political processes. Stateless groups, including those recently recognized and registered as Kenyan citizens (Nubians, Shona, Makonde) have faced legal barriers to access public services. In all counties, there are sections of the population that are at risk of being left behind regardless of their ethnic identity.

Weather-related natural events such as drought, famine, floods and landslides are common in some counties, such as Elgeyo Marakwet, Turkana, Garissa and Marsabit. They force people to move to different areas and thereby contributing to peace and conflict dynamics in those areas.

Women are often not equally represented in political processes, decision-making and the labour force due to stereotypes about their status and capacity. Women also face unequal access to education. In all counties, sub-categories of women (teenage mothers, infertile or childless women, unmarried mothers, widows), members of the LGBTQIA community (lesbians, gays,

bisexual, transgender, queer, intersex and asexual), people with albinism, persons living with HIV and people living with disabilities (PWDs) face everyday exclusion, violence and/or stigma. Members of the LGBTQIA community and commercial sex workers, in particular, face harassment and attacks by members of the public and law enforcement agencies whilst having weak laws and institutions to protect them. Young women are largely excluded from political processes and the labour force. Orphaned and Vulnerable Children (OVC) face multiple barriers, including child labour and sexual exploitation. FGM is highest in most rural areas with poor infrastructure and the least access to basic goods and services. Low levels of education, limited livelihood opportunities, conflict, displacements, and gender inequalities including early and forced marriages have been linked to harmful social and cultural practices contributing to human trafficking.

Using the evidence-based analysis to examine deprivation across five (5) factors, namely: Discrimination, vulnerability to shocks, governance, socioeconomic status, and geography, shows that 10 of the 47 counties are at risk of being left behind furthest. These are: Mandera, Wajir, Garissa, Turkana, West Pokot, Marsabit, Tana River, Isiolo, Kwale, and Kilifi. These counties have faced historical and economic marginalization and have the lowest human development indicators in the Country. Further, Nairobi, Mombasa, Nairobi, Kiambu, Garissa, Nyeri, Tana River, Kilifi, Kwale, and Lamu Counties have higher levels of inequality compared to the national average.

While numerically small groups lack political voice and representation, some large communities are at risk of being left behind due to a lack of access to identity documents or because they are labeled ‘outsiders’ or ‘guests’ in areas where they reside. Access to documentation has been particularly difficult for youth in North Eastern Kenya and Coastal areas. Because of a lack of documentation, access to education and/or employment opportunities is limited, which increases their vulnerability to radicalization. Refugees living outside designated camps, PWDs working in the informal sector and members of hunter-gatherer communities experience discrimination, violence and arbitrary eviction. People living in poverty in North and North Eastern Kenya face a heightened risk of recurrent resource-based conflicts and terrorism. Unemployed youth are at higher risk of human trafficking and recruitment into terrorist networks. Poor youth in urban informal settlements are at risk of political violence and human rights violations. The COVID-19 pandemic has caused severe socio-economic impacts particularly among the poor in urban informal settlements, where people already face inadequate social services and excessive use of force by security agencies. Groups living in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) and regions susceptible to flooding are most vulnerable to shocks and risks related to climate change, including intercommunal conflicts and resource-based conflicts in Northern Kenya (the FCDC counties).

In Kenya, 23 counties have been categorized as being ASAL in nature (9 of them are classified as arid and 14 as semiarid). Further to this, in total, 1,424 areas, spanning 34 counties across Kenya have been identified as marginalized and require special attention. A total of 5.6 million Kenyans are likely to be left behind and call for concerted efforts from all stakeholders. In

comparison, 14 counties are more affected than others, with more than 3 percent of their entire population marginalized.

The cornerstone of government response to addressing the needs of those left behind and the vulnerable is social protection. 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 is 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. Every year, sub-national governments receive not less than 15 percent 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 the National Government to regions being left behind. An Equalization Fund is in place 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 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 prioritizes 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 Principle.

SECTION THREE

RECOVERY AND ACCELERATION STRATEGIES

3.1 Introduction

This Section covers the SDGs recovery and acceleration strategies ranging from strategic goals and strategic priorities. Sector specific interventions have been outlined under each strategic priority in Annex 1.

3.2 Strategic Priorities

In line with the three (3) dimensions of Sustainable Development – social, economic and environmental, this Strategy is focuses on three (3) Strategic Goals with the corresponding strategic priorities for effective recovery and acceleration of SDGs implementation in the Decade of Action. The identified Strategic Goals are as follows:

Strategic Goal 1: Strengthen mechanisms to address disparities that include social inequalities and ensure intergenerational equality of opportunities to uplift populations left behind.

Agenda 2030 encompasses an aspiration to achieve sustainable progress for all and to “leave no one behind”, but systematic exclusion and structural inequalities persist around the World. The inadequate capacity to measure the state of exclusion and monitor trends over time presents a major obstacle to overcoming these issues. The Government will continue investing towards various initiatives aimed at reducing inequalities across all the sectors with a special focus to those that are likely to be left behind.

Key elements include: Scaling up social assistance to vulnerable groups; economic empowerment and financing of youth, women and PWDs; increase productivity in rural areas through climate smart agriculture and improved crops and livestock value chain management; human resource development and optimal health facility for holistic provision of health services; strengthening social health protection and health infrastructure; scaling-up of nutrition interventions; undertaking curriculum reforms for holistic development and to meet labour market demand; establishing/strengthening centres of excellence in skills development for youth; expanding education opportunities in ASALs (and other hardship areas); integration of ICT into schools; strengthening policy, legislative and institutional frameworks for gender equality and women empowerment; strengthening effective participation of women in leadership and decision making through addressing political, economic and social cultural barriers; mainstreaming gender in all programmes, policies and budgets; upgrading of national water quality monitoring stations; expansion of urban and rural water supply; promotion of water harvesting and storage particularly in ASALs; and scaling up of the sewerage/sanitation infrastructure, among others.



Strategic Goal 2: Strengthen and sustain structural economic transformation for inclusive and diversified competitive and resilient economy.

The Strategic Goal is premised on the understanding that improving economic policy frameworks, diversifying the economy and strengthening capacities of institutions, enterprises and individuals will minimize economic exclusion and marginalization of the poor, and make available opportunities for decent and productive employment for target groups. It includes a combination of upstream and downstream interventions, where research and pilots inform planning and policy making and where enhanced institutional capacities contribute to improved implementation of plans and policies on the ground.

Key elements include: Leveraging digitization in provision of services; formalization of employment, skill set development, job security and social protection; decentralization and diversification of tourism promotion to most regions; delocalizing manufacturing in Kenya; promotion of energy efficiency and conservation; promotion of bioenergy and clean cooking solutions; enhancing universal access to electricity; increasing the network coverage in Kenya; economic empowerment and financing for youth, women and PWDs; launching of an eastern Africa regional remittance mechanism for the EAC that is low cost; resource mobilization to support research and development; enhancing preparedness towards natural calamities, pandemics and disasters like COVID-19; and increasing the network coverage to Northern Kenya and ASALs.

Strategic Goal 3: Leverage on policy, legal and institutional framework and developing capacity for the mobilization of green finance for increased investment to address climate change and green growth.

Environment has been identified as a key sector in the realization of the goals of the Vision 2030 and SDGs. The National Government continues to implement initiatives geared towards environmental protection and development of the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP). A moratorium on logging and extraction of timber in public and community forests has been imposed to aid in the restoration and rehabilitation of the critical water catchment and natural forest areas. A focus on green economy has multiplier effects across all the three (3) dimensions of Sustainable Development, growth in employment and income are driven by public and private investment into such economic activities, infrastructure and assets that allow reduced carbon emissions and pollution, enhanced energy and resource efficiency, and prevention of the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Key elements include: Harmonization of policy, legal and regulatory frameworks for spatial planning; fast-tracking finalization of pending bills; enhancing compliance with the Public Finance Management Act (PFM) and Public Procurement and Disposal Oversight Authority (PPDOA); provision of basic social and physical infrastructure to improve the livelihood of the residents of slum and informal settlements; domestication and effective implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs); fast-tracking implementation of Extended Producer Responsibilities (EPR); environmental conservation and management; disaster and



risk management - modernization of meteorological services to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of early warning systems; upgrading of national weather surveillance radar network; implementation of the National Climate Change Action Plan; development and implementation of MPPP to give directions on prevention of marine pollution; strengthening fish production and management; strengthening Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) on land and underwater; creating awareness and enhancing sensitization on unexploited opportunities in the Blue Economy; strengthening partnerships and introduce subsidies/incentives on fisheries input; improving maritime safety and security; integrating the national biodiversity values into national planning and budgeting; strengthening peace and security infrastructure; reducing the risk of inter-community conflict; mainstreaming peace building and conflict management within the development process; strengthening collaboration among the national/county governments, civil society and the private sector; sustainable mapping, creating synergies and collaborative multi-stakeholder engagement framework; policy mapping and coordination of institutions to enhance policy implementation; enhancing civic education and public participation and involvement in the implementation of SDGs; harmonization of various cross-sectoral policies; enforcement of compliance with policies and legal framework; innovating recent ways to capture data; enhancing preparedness towards natural calamities, pandemics and disasters like COVID-19; and having a good economic and political relationship. Table 16 below gives a summary of the Strategic Goals and the corresponding strategic Priorities.

Table 16: Strategic Goals and Priorities

Strategic Goals	Strategic Priorities
Strengthen mechanisms to address disparities that include social inequalities and ensure intergenerational equality of opportunities to uplift populations left behind.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scaling up Social Assistance to vulnerable groups; - Economic empowerment and financing of Youth, Women and PWDs; - Increase productivity in rural areas through Climate Smart Agriculture and Improved Crops and Livestock Value Chain Management; - Human Resource Development and optimal health facility for holistic provision of health services; - Strengthen Social Health Protection and Health Infrastructure; - Scale-up of Nutrition Interventions; - Undertake Curriculum Reforms for holistic development and to meet labour Market demand; - Establish/Strengthen Centres of Excellence in skills development for youth; - Expanding education opportunities in ASALs (and other Hardship Areas); - Integration of ICT into schools; - Strengthen policy, legislative and institutional frameworks for gender equality and women empowerment; - Strengthen effective participation of women in leadership and decision making through addressing political, economic and social cultural barriers; - Mainstream gender in all programmes, policies and budgets; - Upgrading of National Water Quality Monitoring Stations; - Urban and rural water supply development and expansion;

Strategic Goals	Strategic Priorities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water harvesting and storage particularly in ASALs; - Scaling up of the sewerage/sanitation infrastructures; - Strengthening peace and security infrastructure; and - Manage bilateral and multilateral relations.
<p>Strengthen and sustain structural economic transformation for inclusive and diversified competitive and resilient economy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Leverage on digitization in provision of services; - Formalization of employment, skill set Development, job security and Social protection; - Decentralization and diversification of Tourism to all regions; - Delocalizing manufacturing in Kenya; - Promote energy efficiency and conservation; - Promote Bioenergy and Clean Cooking solutions; - Universal access to electricity; - Economic empowerment and financing of youth, Women and PWDs; - Enhancing preparedness towards natural calamities, pandemics and disasters like COVID-19; - Increasing the Network Coverage in Kenya; - Establish a low cost EAC remittance mechanism; - Resource Mobilization to support Research and Development; - Manage Kenya’s foreign policy; - Establish the MSE Fund to provide access to affordable credit to MSEs; - Implementation of Local Content Strategy and promotion of Buy Kenya Build Kenya Strategy; - Enhance the fight against counterfeits in order to protect local manufacturers. - Establish the MSE Fund to provide access to affordable credit to MSEs - Implementation of Local Content Strategy and promotion of Buy Kenya Build Kenya Strategy - Enhance the fight against counterfeits in order to protect local manufacturers - Improving /building an efficient road network
<p>Leverage on policy, legal and institutional framework and developing capacity for the mobilization of green finance for increased investment to address climate change and green growth.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Harmonization of policy, legal and regulatory frameworks for spatial planning; - Enhance compliance with PFM Act and PPDOA; - Provision of basic social and physical infrastructure to improve the livelihood of the residents of slum and informal settlements; - Environmental Conservation and Management; - Sustainable mapping, creating synergies and collaborative multi-stakeholder engagement framework; - Domestication and effective implementation of MEAs and national plans & policies; - Fast-track implementation of Extended Producer Responsibilities (EPR); - Disaster and risk management - modernization of meteorological services to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of early warning systems;

Strategic Goals	Strategic Priorities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Upgrading of National Weather Surveillance Radar Network; - Implementation of National Climate Change Action Plan; - Development and implementation of MPPP; - Strengthen fish production and management; - Strengthening Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) on land and under water; - Creating awareness and enhancing sensitization on unexploited opportunities in the Blue Economy; - Strengthen partnerships and introduce subsidies/incentives on fisheries inputs; - Improve maritime safety and security; - Harmonization of various cross-sectoral policies; - Enhance civic education and public participation and involvement of citizen in the implementation of SDGs; - Enforcement of compliance with policies and legal framework; - Integrate the National Biodiversity values into National Planning and Budgeting; - Fast-track finalization of pending bills; - Human resource development; and - Enhancing preparedness towards natural calamities, pandemics and disasters like COVID-19.

SECTION FOUR

IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

4.1 Introduction

This section covers the Strategy implementation framework. It focuses on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, existing opportunities in acceleration of SDGs implementation in Kenya, and financing and resource mobilization for effective implementation of the Strategy.

4.2 Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

4.2.1 Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and Evaluation is important in the implementation of the SDGs. Data gap is a key challenge in the SDGs process, therefore, there is an urgent need for an increase in both the quantity and quality of data which is disaggregated. This will require strengthening national statistical capacities and geospatial information systems for the collection, analysis, production and dissemination of disaggregated data.

The State Department for Planning through Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate in collaboration with KNBS should continue to take a lead role in alignment of the global indicators and/or development of the SDGs indicators to fit the Country context. The SDGs targets and indicators will continue to be integrated into the appropriate development plans including sector plans and budgets at both national and county levels as well as implementation; monitoring and evaluation frameworks. The SDGs indicators will also be integrated in regular surveys. The indicators will take into consideration what other Governments are doing on the regional and global fronts. Efforts will be made to involve the public in all stages of the indicators review so as to be able to conceptualize them during the Decade of Action in the implementation of SDGs.

The National SDGs Indicator Framework will be aligned with the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES) in the fourth MTP cycle. This will also be aligned with the e-CIMES in the CIDP III cycle at the sub-national level. More systematic, consistent and judicious collection and use of data is critical for measuring progress. The starting point will be putting in place an institutional coordination framework between the relevant stakeholders including the MDAs, Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate and KNBS to strengthen SDGs coordination, tracking and reporting in the Country. This will be facilitated by KNBS undertaking SDGs indicator reviewing exercises that will involve critical stakeholders. The data will also need to be disaggregated in order to support evidence-based planning.

Encouraging the use of the already existing data by the interested stakeholders at both the national and county levels will also be a priority. In the longer term, there will be a need to



strengthen the collection of administrative data in order to enhance data availability on SDGs. This will require strengthening data collection at both the national and county levels through identifying the key challenges of the administrative data and addressing them and therefore close intergovernmental collaboration and capacity building is encouraged.

In order to improve the quality of data, the national research institutions including the universities will be engaged to assist in the process. This will require establishing data collection and analysis in partnership with Kenyan Universities to enhance the technical capacities and scope in SDGs data acquisition.

The State Department for Planning through the SDGs Coordination Directorate in collaboration with other key stakeholders will review the Strategy after 4 years to assess the progress made and ascertain areas for improvement.

4.2.2 Reporting

Reporting is critical in fast tracking of ongoing programs and activities to ensure they contribute to the attainment of the SDGs and targets. Reporting on all the 17 SDGs through regular progress reports including VNRs and VLRs will provide an important opportunity to assess the progress made since the adoption of the SDGs, identify challenges and present the good practices that the Country is proudly willing to share with the international community. The State Department for Planning in collaboration with its key stakeholders will prepare a report after every two years in implementation of the Strategy. The Department will further develop a Communication Strategy to enhance progressive sharing of SDGs information and reports with its key stakeholders including the public as guided by the Cabinet Memorandum of 2016 on Mainstreaming of SDGs.

4.3 Opportunities to Accelerate SDGs Implementation

4.3.1 Partnership and Stakeholder Engagement

The Agenda 2030 recognizes the need for inclusive participation and effective stakeholder engagement for successful implementation of the SDGs. It pledges to place people at the center of dialogue and particularly those often left behind, and seek to do so in ways that are inclusive, collaborative and transformative. The implementation of the SDGs will require effective communication and participatory approaches where the Government and key stakeholders, acting individually and collectively will identify common challenges, set priorities, align policies and actions, and mobilize resources for sustainable development.

Strong partnerships and stakeholder engagement is critical in the successful implementation of the SDGs. A strong collaboration will ensure creation of synergies that are necessary in the implementation of the SDGs. Given the universality of the SDGs, it is critical that all relevant stakeholders are involved in the implementation of the SDGs at the national and county levels in Kenya.



There is an existing Partnership with various stakeholders as espoused in the Multi-stakeholder Engagement Framework. The framework brings together all those with a stake on the Agenda 2030 for a common purpose. It is also geared towards minimized duplication of efforts for greater impact. Below is a highlight of the existing partnership with various stakeholders.

National Government

Government coordination of the implementation, monitoring and reporting on the Agenda 2030 is critical. To enhance this coordination, mapping of all the SDGs against the mandates of the Government Agencies was undertaken in 2017 and was shared with the Ministries that now take the lead in the planning, implementation, tracking and reporting of their respective goals. Lead Ministries and other stakeholders in each goal and target were also identified. The 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 National government will strengthen partnership through the following ways;

- i. Convene multi-stakeholders' forums that will provide strategic guidance, policy advice and capacity development;
- ii. Take the opportunity to adequately mobilize financing for the SDGs; and
- iii. Support dialogues focusing on implementation and structured financing by creating enabling frameworks and guidelines for public participation and effective partnerships.

Council of Governors

Section 19 of the Intergovernmental Relations Act 2012 established the Council of Governors with the mandate to facilitate; Consultations amongst County Governments; Sharing of information on the performance of the Counties in the execution of their functions with the objective of learning and promotion of best practice and where necessary, initiating preventive or corrective action, Considering matters of common interest to Counties; Dispute resolution between Counties; Facilitating capacity building for governors; Receiving reports and monitoring the implementation of inter-county agreements on inter-county projects; Considering matters referred to the Council by a member of the public; and Consideration of reports from intergovernmental forums on issues affecting National and County interests or relating to the performance of Counties.

The CoG has established 18 sectoral committees in line with the devolved functions to support in delivery of its function in areas such as: Education; Agriculture and Cooperatives Development; Gender, Youth, Sports, Culture and Social Services; Human Resource Labour and Social Welfare; Trade and Investment; Tourism and Natural Resources Management; Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs); Health; Finance and Economic Planning; Lands, Urban Development, Housing among others. The Council has mainstreamed SDGs in the Committees work plans and continues to coordinate capacity building for County governments on SDGs implementation and reporting through the VLRs.

The Council of Governors established the SDGs Unit to support County Governments in SDGs mainstreaming, tracking and reporting.



The opportunities for the Council in strengthening the partnership include;

- i. Following the Intergovernmental Relations Act 2012 and the structures created thereof, the Inter-Ministerial Forum will provide critical linkage between the National and County Governments;
- ii. Support Inter-county forums that encourage sharing of experiences, lessons and challenges on SDGs implementation;
- iii. Strengthening local tracking and reporting on SDGs through Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs); and
- iv. Continue supporting the County SDGs Champions in order to steer the SDGs implementation and create awareness.

County Governments

County Governments are responsible for service delivery and thus play a pivotal role in the implementation of the SDGs at the local level. County Governments are catalysts of change and are best-placed to link the global goals with local communities. The SDGs have targets that are directly or indirectly related to the functions of the County Governments as outlined in Schedule IV of the Constitution of Kenya and therefore realization of the SDGs in Kenya will only happen with the localization of the SDGs at county levels

The County Governments appointed SDGs champions to steer the process of SDGs implementation. The champions have coordinated County level capacity building for other County officers and are leading the process of establishment of the County SDGs Coordination Framework (SDGs Unit)

The County governments mainstreamed SDGs in their CIDPs (2018-2022) and in the Annual Development Plans (ADPs). SDGs mainstreaming should be deepened in the CIDPs for 2023-2027. The Counties in collaboration with the National Government are currently strengthening local SDGs coordination mechanism through the establishment of county SDGs coordination frameworks.

The opportunities for the Counties in strengthening partnerships include:

- i. Mainstreaming of SDGs in the 3rd generation CIDPs 2023-2027;
- ii. Strengthening SDGs coordination units;
- iii. Strengthening SDGs Interagency Technical Coordination Committees at the Counties;
- v. Allocate budgets to support SDGs implementation; and
- vi. Undertake Voluntary Local Reviews on SDGs implementation

Parliament

The Kenya Parliamentary Caucus on SDGs and Business was formed in 2017 to promote sustainable development and social-responsive businesses through legislation, resource mobilization, oversight and partnerships. The Caucus will continue to capacity build policy makers, Parliamentary Committees and parliamentary staff from constituencies on SDGs



related topics and advocate for SDGs endorsement and their localization. The Caucus presents an opportunity to:

- i. Introduce, advocate and pass legislations that will enable full implementation of this Strategy;
- ii. Pass bills that support resource mobilization for the Strategy;
- iii. Be a key stakeholder to provide accountability on the resource usage; and
- iv. Provide political good will for the implementation of the Strategy.

United Nations System

United Nations (UN) support to Kenya towards the realization of the national development priorities and the SDGs is outlined in the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF).

Guided by Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support (MAPS), the UN has strategically positioned itself to support localization, 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 and substantive/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.

They present valuable partnerships key for this strategy in that;

- i. They are key advisors in the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) that focuses on the financing of SDGs;
- ii. UN through their agencies provide support especially in regard to experience sharing platforms; and
- iii. They present a huge international platform for governments to interact and come to common grounds.

Civil Society Organizations

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) are critical stakeholders in the SDGs and their linkage will be through their own institutional structure. The Civil Society's engagements on SDGs will be coordinated by SDGs Kenya Forum which is an all-inclusive membership platform providing space for over 350 CSOs. The SDGs Kenya Forum is a Co-Chair to the SDGs Inter Agency Technical Working Committee.

The CSOs contribute directly to the implementation of the SDGs and also carry out policy advocacy and awareness creation to support implementation of the SDGs.

The civil society will continue to provide advocacy and awareness on the SDGs. They provide a wide network that works with communities and this is an area to tap into while implementing



the Strategy. They will provide key checks and balances in the resource allocation and usage. They also will provide a platform for feedback on the Strategy.

Private Sector

Private Sector is a significant contributor to the realization of sustainable development in Kenya. The Private Sector involvement in the SDGs is coordinated by Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA), which is a Co-chair of the IATWC for non-state actors on SDGs. Since Kenya's adoption of the Agenda 2030 in 2016, the private sector has continued to strengthen integration of SDGs in its operations and business models. It has incorporated sustainability reporting as part of its annual reporting and actively participates in the tracking and reporting of progress through the voluntary national reporting process.

The Sector provides the following opportunities for the Strategy;

- i. Collaborations and partnerships for resource mobilization;
- ii. Public-Private Partnerships for project implementation; and
- iii. Strengthening sustainability reporting by Private Sector entities

Academia/Research Institutions

Kenya has a large number of public and private Academic/Research Institutions. Some of these Institutions have been undertaking research programmes linked directly or indirectly to the SDGs, which in some instances are not shared with key stakeholders for implementation.

During the implementation period of this Strategy, The Academic/Research Institutions will;

- i. Continue undertaking research more often on SDGs
- ii. Provide more realistic position through analysis of data that will aid implementation of this Strategy; and
- iii. Provide a platform to inculcate the curriculum with information that will aid implementation of the SDGs

4.3.2 Coordination and Institutional Framework

The successful implementation of the SDGs hinges upon a robust coordination framework with distinct but complementary roles, responsibilities and accountability mechanisms. Consideration of institutions' mandates and relationships that are tasked with coordinating, planning, implementing and monitoring actions towards the SDGs and ensuring a strong institutional framework will be critical. The large scope of the SDGs, with new areas and various cross-cutting issues, will require institutional collaboration, innovation and incentive systems that facilitate action and accountability across sectors as well as across government levels.

The Executive Order no. 1 of May 2020 (revised) accords the State Department *inter alia* the function of Coordinating the Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation of Sustainable



Development Goals (SDGs). To effectively implement SDGs in Kenya, the Department is supported by the Inter-Agency Technical Working Committee (IATWC) set up in 2016 drawing its membership from Government Ministries, Department and Agencies (MDAs), Council of Governors (CoG), Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA), SDGs Kenya Forum, Parliamentary SDGs Caucus, United Nations Country Teams, National Youth Council, and the Academia. The Committee will be strengthened financially and through regular capacity building programs among others, to adequately execute its mandate towards realization of SDGs by 2030.

4.3.3 Technology and Innovation

Technology and Innovation plays a significant role in the achievement of the SDGs targets by improving the efficiency and effectiveness of new and more sustainable ways of development. The creation of new technologies that foster research and stimulate innovation is thus required. This process can be boosted by strengthening knowledge-sharing and collaboration among stakeholders. The Implementation of this Strategy will be driven by ensuring adoption of new technologies across all the sectors.

Opportunities presented by adapting technology and innovation include;

- i. Mapping of existing technology and support for policy formulation and strengthening of technological capabilities and innovation systems;
- ii. Identify areas of synergy and areas of possible cooperation within technology-related work;
- iii. Develop options for a possible online knowledge hub and information-sharing platform; and
- iv. Capacity building in the Public Sector on how to drive investment in science and technology and for designing action plans, roadmaps, and policies under which technology could help address the gaps in the SDGs.

4.3.4 Capacity Development and Knowledge Management

For the successful delivery of the Agenda 2030 in the Decade of Action, there is a need to have both sufficient numbers of technical staff and the appropriate skills that are needed for executing the job. The SDGs Acceleration strategy requires an assessment of the human capital that is available to implement the SDGs. Training and capacity building of staff involved in the delivery of the SDGs needs to continue and the training will incorporate technical skills. It should also target those charged with various roles and responsibilities at national and county level including coordination, planning and budgeting, implementation, statistical capacities, monitoring and evaluation and reporting as well as on management of Official Development Assistance (ODA).

Areas of opportunities include;

- i. Capacity building of MDAs on SDGs;



- ii. Investing in capacity to manage trade-offs such that quick wins can be harnessed and that long-term investments get political support;
- iii. Developing and supporting existing local knowledge, structures and processes;
- iv. Promoting peer to peer learning to promote exchange of knowledge on SDGs between countries; and
- v. Investing in Knowledge Management (KM) through education reforms, methods for continued learning and peer learning and ensure that generated knowledge and innovations from different stakeholders are properly documented, analyzed and widely disseminated for uptake and replication.

4.3.5 Citizen Engagement and Advocacy

The level of awareness and sensitization on the SDGs is crucial in their successful implementation and monitoring of the Strategy in Kenya. There is a need to ensure that the general population understands the essence of the Agenda, the commitments and role of the governments and their own roles and responsibilities for the sustainable development of their communities. This will ensure that all the stakeholders effectively play their part in the acceleration of the SDGs as per the Strategy.

However, the level of knowledge on SDGs is still low and has serious negative implications in the attainment of the Goals. Therefore, pertinent individual and population-level methods of enlightening people about SDGs and how to accelerate the Strategy must be put in place in educational settings by making changes in the curriculum to include SDGs. Further, efforts needed to focus on engaging all stakeholders at the national and county level among government and non-government stakeholders (both in private and the informal sector). This means reaching out to all levels and sectors with information tailored to their specific functions, roles and responsibilities.

In addition, the following opportunities exist;

- i. Creating more forums for community engagements;
- ii. Involving youth, women and PWDs on matters and discussions pertaining to the attainment of this Strategy;
- iii. Translating the Goals into local languages;
- iv. Dedicate more resources towards awareness creation for acceleration of proposals herein; and
- v. Use of social media to communicate the SDGs Agenda

4.4 Financing and Resource Mobilization

Since the adoption of the SDGs, one of the key challenges in the implementation has been inadequate funding. To address this, effort will be made to raise additional resources as well as focusing on innovations and learning and thereby targeting resources more effectively. Kenya will continue making policy reforms to improve the investment climate to attract private investment, returns in the tax system to increase domestic resources, measures to reduce tax



evasion and illicit financial flows. Improvement in the ease of doing business has seen Kenya move from position 61 in 2019 to 56 in 2020 out of 190 economies in the World Bank's 2020 Ease of Doing Business index.

Understanding the scale and types of investments needed to achieve the SDGs is a key foundation upon which the Government can build effective SDGs financing strategies. The Government will make deliberate efforts to secure adequate funding for the SDGs both from traditional and non-traditional sources. This will be done through holding consultations/dialogues on financing sustainable development to exchange insights and best practices on alternative resource mobilization strategies.

In addition, innovative measures will be considered through which additional and prompt financing will be obtained for SDGs programming. This can be achieved by developing and increasing Private Sector financing for the SDGs. The Private Sector provides key opportunities for financing through the Public Private Partnerships (PPP).

Other key considerations Include:

- i. Promoting International Development Cooperation in the realization of the Agenda 2030 and in financing the SDGs; and
- ii. Developing and full implementation of SDGs Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF)

While the Government of Kenya has made significant strides in strengthening public financial systems, including through tax reforms, the lack of an integrated approach for financing the SDGs remains a key challenge. Mobilizing the scale of public and private financial resources necessary to achieve the SDGs will require the implementation of integrated policies and reforms and effective coordination of a diverse range of stakeholders towards common development objectives. The INFF process will help the government address these challenges by providing a holistic framework that extends beyond traditional public sector budgeting to include resources mobilized by all actors, including the Private Sector, Civil Society Organizations and development partners. The INFF process is expected to produce the following results:

- i. Identification of SDGs financing needs, analysis of existing resource flows to create a baseline understanding of the financing gap, and a risk assessment to identify gaps in financing data, national statistical systems and other legal, policy, institutional and capacity-building constraints;
- ii. Strengthening of links and trade-offs between plans, policies, strategies, institutional structures and platforms relevant to SDGs financing for better coherence and coordination; and
- iii. Promotion of a *whole-of-society* approach to financing the SDGs and establishment of SDGs financing dialogue platforms for strengthening accountability, transparency and participation.

These results are expected to strengthen Kenya’s economic governance approach to SDGs financing and support greater coherence across government systems for monitoring public and private finance. The INFF process will support a greater understanding of the impact of financing on sustainable development outcomes, including those related to gender equality, youth, climate change and the environment.



ANNEXES

Annex I: Implementation Matrix

Strategic Goals	Strategic Priorities/Accelerators	Key Interventions	SDGs Targets & indicators Addressed	Implementing agencies Key Agency (bold)	Time Frame	Budget (KShs. Millions)	Source of Funds
Strengthen mechanisms to address disparities that include social inequalities and ensure intergenerational equality of opportunities to uplift populations left behind.	Scaling up social assistance to vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop harmonized targeting methodology in collaboration with KNBS and other Social protection practitioners Enhance single registry IMS as a repository for all Cash Transfers in both National and County governments Decentralizing change management Economic Empowerment through grants to Self Help Groups (SHGs), LPO Financing and tools of Trade Retargeting the Vulnerable Groups to be incorporated in Cash Transfer Programs Resource mobilization Development of a policy on Social Support to Vulnerable Groups both at the National and County levels Targeting the household heads (child headed family) in the cash transfer 	1.1.1 1.2.1 1.2.2 1.3.1 1.4.1 1.4.2	SDSPSCA&SP NCPWD	2022-2030	8,000	GoK Development partners
	Economic empowerment and financing of Youth, Women and PWDs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enhance access of extremely poor households to social and economic inclusion services. Increase budget allocation for special funds targeting women, youths and PWDS. Enforce Access to Government Procurement Opportunities Enhance accessibility audit to ensure public and private infrastructure incorporate concerns of PWDS 	1.1.1 1.2.1 8.5.1 8.6.1	SDSPSCA&SP SDfG WEF YEF NCPWD	2022-2030	3,000	GoK
	Increase productivity in rural areas through Climate smart agriculture and Improved Crops and Livestock value chain Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> County Governments to embrace SMART Agriculture to curb and prevent adverse climatic patterns Promotion of large efficient commercial farming Revitalization of Industrial crops that provide forward and backward linkages Increased agricultural mechanization Increase land under crop production in ADC Mechanization Project 	2.1.1 2.1.2 2.3.2 2.4.1 9.3.1 9.3.2 12.3.1 15.3.1	MoALFC County Governments CSOs	2022-2030	300,000 (Maputo 2002 10 percent / Malabo Declaration)	GoK



Strategic Goals	Strategic Priorities/Accelerators	Key Interventions	SDGs Targets & indicators Addressed	Implementing agencies Key Agency (bold)	Time Frame	Budget (KShs. Millions)	Source of Funds
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support and provide market access for participating smallholder farmers (improve KCEPCRAL) to motivate farmers - Enhance Strategic Food Reserves - Enhance Technical capacity of smallholder farmers on harvest and post-harvest management of grains - Improve-Kenya Cereal Enhancement Programme-(KCEP-CRAL) - Enhance grain drying and storage facilities - Creation of ready market for agricultural products to attract lenders - Increase the number of targeted community members organized into groups in Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project (KCSAP) - Enhance crop & livestock insurance projects meant to mitigate risks and losses - Improve transport network in rural areas - Emphasize the importance of Science, Technology, and Innovation in agriculture - Increase compliance to milk quality and safety requirements (Kenya Dairy Board- KDB) - Increase market accessibility for products by improving post-harvest management of milk through provision of bulk milk cooling and marketing infrastructure (Livestock Value Chain Support Programme –LVCSP) - Investments in sustainable agricultural resources and protection of agricultural supply chains - Promote livestock conservation and breeding farms for indigenous livestock breeds conservation - Promotes breeding research and genetic conservation and GenBank. - Enhance agricultural input subsidies. - Enhance extension services. - Promote irrigation through water harvesting and storage - Provide subsidized farm inputs to farmers - Explore others areas of food production such as aquaculture and blue economy - Strengthen the production of horticulture - Adherence to land use planning - Enhance research in Crops and Livestock Diseases 					



Strategic Goals	Strategic Priorities/Accelerators	Key Interventions	SDGs Targets & indicators Addressed	Implementing agencies Key Agency (bold)	Time Frame	Budget (KShs. Millions)	Source of Funds
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re- modeling of agricultural financing to incentivize both financiers and agricultural value chain actors 					
	Human Resource Development and optimal health facility for holistic provision of health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancing human resources for health and nationwide training, forecasting and quantification of needs for health products and technologies. This is to ensure continuity and provision of quality health care services Expansion and completion of Managed Equipment Services (MES) by focusing on capacity building for human resources, installation of Health ICT infrastructure, Laboratory, Oxygen systems, Oncology and TB resistant facilities Establishment of cancer care management centers in Nakuru, Mombasa, Nyeri and Kisii as well as at KNH and MTRH to improve response to the increasing Non-Communicable Disease (NCD) menace in the Country Establishment of Regional Cold Chains for Drugs Promotive and preventive health Establishment of one mental facility in every block Establishment of cancer care management centers in every block Establishment and capacity enhancement of Blood Transfusion Centres in every Regional Block 	3.C.1	MOH County Governments	2022-2030	450,000 as per 15 percent Abuja Declaration	GoK Development Partners
	Strengthen Social Health Protection and Health Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full operationalization of the essential Health Benefit package by NHIF to cover elderly and persons with severe disabilities, the poor, orphans, and pregnant mothers. Persons with albinism support program for skin cancer screening, provision of sunscreen lotions and skin cancer treatment Advanced NHIF cover for people who require critical care and the vulnerable 	3.8.1 3.8.2	NHIF MOH County Governments	2022-2030	1,000	GoK

Strategic Goals	Strategic Priorities/Accelerators	Key Interventions	SDGs Targets & indicators Addressed	Implementing agencies Key Agency (bold)	Time Frame	Budget (KShs. Millions)	Source of Funds
	Scale-up of Nutrition Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvement of maternal knowledge on child feeding practices including breastfeeding and complementary feeding; Iron Folic Acid Supplementation (IFAS) among pregnant women; - Promotion and monitoring of iodized salt in all the 47 counties; - Treatment and management of malnourished children; - Micronutrient powders supplementation (MNPs); - Promotion of healthy diets and physical activity among children, adolescents and adults; support to the roll out of school feeding programmes; - Provision of cash transfers with a component of nutrition education among vulnerable households in collaboration with the social protection sector and nutrition support to vulnerable households in emergency situations - Actualization and domestication of the Kenya Agri-Nutrition Strategy (2020-2024) - Provide a framework on partnerships on school feeding programme & its sustainability - Adoption of Nutrition Financial Tracking 	2.1.1	MOH County Governments	2022-2030	6,000	GoK Development Partners
	Undertake Curriculum Reforms for holistic development and to meet Labour Market demand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continuous monitoring of curriculum reforms - Employment of teachers - Capacity building of teachers - Additional funds for employment of ECD teachers & VTC instructors - Provide grants for school feeding programmes 	4. C.1 4.3.1 4.1.1	MOE TSC	2022-2030	47,000	GoK
	Establish/Strengthen Centres of Excellence in skills development for youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction and equipping CoEs - Advocacy and sensitization - Trainers for CoEs - Strengthen linkage with industry for the benefit of CoEs - Establishment of Sport, Talent & Innovation Centres 	4.1.1 4.3.1 4.4.1 4.5.1 4.7.1	MOE SDVTT ITI ICT Hubs TVET Institutions	2022-2030	200	GoK Development partners
	Expanding Education Opportunities in ASALs (and other Hardship Areas)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The elimination of systemic and institutional barriers addressing diversity to increase the quality of education - improvement of conditions for teachers - Introduction of mobile schools in ASAL - Develop water points e.g boreholes, dams etc. 	4.5.1	MOE SDSPSCA&SP	2022-2030	1,000	GoK Development Partners

Strategic Goals	Strategic Priorities/Accelerators	Key Interventions	SDGs Targets & indicators Addressed	Implementing agencies Key Agency (bold)	Time Frame	Budget (KShs. Millions)	Source of Funds
	Integration of ICT into schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Setting up digital hubs in schools Enhancing the capacity for offering Radio and Television educational programs; Establishing digital schools Build capacity of secondary school teachers and management on effective use of ICT in teaching, learning, assessment and management; Provide alternative sources of power and increase connectivity of electricity in the reserve areas Build capacity of both secondary, primary and TVET institutions 	4.4.1	MOE MoICTIYA County Governments	2022-2030	500	GoK Development partners.
	Strengthen policy, legislative and institutional frameworks for gender equality and women empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and amend relevant laws to conform to the Constitution and national guidelines and standards on gender; Enact and enforce legislation to comply with the two thirds gender principle; Enact legislation to enhance women participation in economic, social and political spaces in both public and private spheres; Implementation of legislation and standards on gender 	5.1.1	SDfG NGEC County Governments	2022-2030	300	GoK
	Strengthen effective participation of women in leadership and decision making through addressing political, economic and social cultural barriers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enact legislation to give effect to the constitutional principle that not more than two thirds of members of appointive and elective positions shall be of the same gender; Support effective collaboration of state and non-state actors to build the capacity of women to participate and engage in competitive politics, leadership and governance; and, Support and encourage active and meaningful participation of women in political and decision-making processes from the grassroots level Mentorship of boys and girls 	5.5.1 5.5.2	SDfG NGEC County Governments	2022-2030	200	GoK
	Mainstream gender in all programmes, policies and budgets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amend the PFM Act, 2012 to require MCDAs to obtain budgets from National Treasury upon submission of gender equality and inclusion compliance Operationalize gender mainstreaming guidelines for both national and county governments and ensure compliance to the guidelines; Ensure that all policies, programmes and budgets are engendered by incorporating gender mainstreaming requirements in broader government planning and budgeting; 	5.C.1	SDfG TNT&P NGEC County Governments	2022-2030	300	GoK

Strategic Goals	Strategic Priorities/Accelerators	Key Interventions	SDGs Targets & indicators Addressed	Implementing agencies Key Agency (bold)	Time Frame	Budget (KShs. Millions)	Source of Funds
	Upgrading of national Water Quality Monitoring Stations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation and development of Sub catchment management plans in river basins and trans boundary river basins Management and protection of groundwater sources by utilizing isotope techniques and conventional methods Domestication of the National Water Master Plan to Counties Additional funding for water and sanitation both at the National and County Government 	6.1.1 6.3.1 6.2.1 6.5.1 6.5.2	MWSI County Governments	2022-2030	175,000	GoK
	Urban and Rural water supply development and expansion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expansion/ improvement of water supplies in major urban areas Rehabilitation and expansion of rural/community water supply schemes. Drilling and equipping strategic boreholes across the Counties and also informal settlements. Accelerating Last Mile Water Connectivity targeting new water connections for the completed projects. Add service providers as implementing agencies e.g RUWAs 	6.1.1	MWSI County Governments	2022-2030	2,500	GoK
	Water harvesting and storage particularly in ASALs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of new and fast tracking ongoing multipurpose and medium sized dams and water harvesting structures. Promotion of roof water harvesting in government institutions Increase allocation to ASALs counties and service providers on water supply schemes. 	6.1.1 6.4.1, 6.4.2	MWSI County Governments	2022-2030	300,000	GoK DP
	Scaling up of the Sewerage/Sanitation infrastructures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of sewerage schemes in major towns and basic sanitation in informal and rural areas. Undertake Last Mile Sewerage Connectivity for households for completed projects Up-scaling Basic Sanitation for the Urban Poor (UBSUP) Programme Developing new waste treatment plants Develop and increase Ventilated Improved Pit latrine coverage Construction of eco-toilets along the highways and market centres 	6.2.1 6.3.1	MWSI County Governments	2022-2030	140,000	GoK DP
	Strengthening Peace and security infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance police presence at the local level Strengthen the existing resource sharing committees. Strengthen Community Policing Programme Policy and institutional reforms Enhancing Budgetary allocations to the police and Independent Security Government Bodies (EACC, KNCHR) - Combat radicalization and violent extremism 	16.1.4 16.1.2 16.8.1 16.5.1	SDICS KNBS Nyumba Kumi MoFA Parliament MoICNG Judiciary	2022-2030	500	GoK/Donor



Strategic Goals	Strategic Priorities/Accelerators	Key Interventions	SDGs Targets & indicators Addressed	Implementing agencies Key Agency (bold)	Time Frame	Budget (KShs. Millions)	Source of Funds
	Reducing the risk of inter-community conflict.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing the County early warning and early response mechanisms Establishing of Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution (CPMR) initiatives Enhancing investment in peace dividend projects Establishment of Policing Authority in 5 counties that border neighboring countries (i.e., Turkana, West Pokot, Mandera, Wajir and Garissa) 	16.1.1 16.1.2 16.1.3 16.1.2 16.1.2 16.1.4	NIS NDMU ODPP IFBC CPA Parliament County Governments	2022-2030	500	GoK
	Mainstreaming peace building and conflict management within the development process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrating conflict prevention and management activities in the Counties and national planning process Fast-tracking the implementation of Kenya National Action Plan (KNAP) on UNSCR 1325 on Women, Peace and Security Alternative dispute resolution /punishments/ diversions for petty offenses- Ensuring that the law (Huduma Bill) has adequately covered compulsory birth registration for all under 5 children within the Kenya borders by sex, age and race and without discrimination; Ensuring that the government provides for birth registry at the lowest level of administration. Enhance witness protection and whistleblower mechanism Increase civic education and literacy programs 	16.1.3 16.1.2 16.2.3 16.3.2 16.9.1 16.5.1 16.10.2	SDICS NCIC NGEC ORC Judiciary RoBD ODPP EACC County Governments	2022-2030	500	GoK
	Strengthen collaboration among the national/county governments, civil society and the private sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support non- government actors to enhance access to early warning information on insecurity Conduct continuous intra and inter County peace dialogues 	16.1.2 16.1.1	MICNG NIS NCIC	2022-2030	50	GoK
	Manage Bilateral and Multilateral relations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project, promote and protect Kenya's interest and image globally. Champion of Kenya Diaspora issues, Management of joint commission with other countries. Promote Kenya Hub for Multilateral Diplomacy 	5.5.1 5.5.2	MoFA	2022 - 2030	1,300	GoK
Strengthen and sustain structural economic transformation for inclusive and	Leverage on digitization in provision of services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the use of ICT in provision of government services at national and county level, Advocacy and awareness creation to the public on the available ICT platforms providing government services at national and county levels.. 	9.C.1 17.6.1 17.8.1	MoICTIYA Huduma Centres County Governments	2022-2030	500	GoK



Strategic Goals	Strategic Priorities/Accelerators	Key Interventions	SDGs Targets & indicators Addressed	Implementing agencies Key Agency (bold)	Time Frame	Budget (KShs. Millions)	Source of Funds
diversified competitive and resilient economy.	Formalization of Employment, Skill set Development, job security and Social protection.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flexible Labour Regulatory Framework Enhancing Social Security Protection as well as job protection through savings with focus on informal economy Support capacity building in technical skills development aligned to market needs, with particular focus to counties and provide digital skills training to MSMEs to enable them interact with their customers beyond physical market Enhance Job placement portal to increase access to employment for PWDs from 1.3 percent to 5 percent for socio-economic participation. Establishment of a framework for internship and mentorship at the county level. 	8.3.1 8.5.2 8.6.1 8.7.1 8.8.2 10.4.1 10.3.1	SDL MoITED MoICTIYA TVET Institutions MoFA MoEACRD NCPWD COTU County Government	2022-2030	600	GoK
	Decentralization and Diversification of Tourism Promotion to most regions.	Put in place policies to decentralize investments on Tourism and Wildlife promotion, and infrastructure to Counties with existing comparative advantage	8.9.1	MoTW MoFA MoEACRD SDI County Governments	2022-2030	450	GoK
	Delocalizing Manufacturing in Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen and build local value chains standards and linkages with the export and international market Reviewing cost of doing business, financing and market access Providing incentives and subsidizing agricultural inputs to encourage production. Provide a PPP framework at the county level 	9.2.1 9.2.2	MoITED KRA MoDASALs REB TNT&P County Government Private Sector	2022-2030	1,200	GoK

Strategic Goals	Strategic Priorities/Accelerators	Key Interventions	SDGs Targets & indicators Addressed	Implementing agencies Key Agency (bold)	Time Frame	Budget (KShs. Millions)	Source of Funds
	Promote Energy Efficiency and Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increasing the Adoption of Energy Efficiency Programs in different sectors of the economy. - Development, Popularization and Implementation of Minimum Energy Performance Standards for different sectors of the economy - Establish Testing Laboratories. - Improving the Energy Efficiency of Lighting in Existing Public Buildings - Promotion of New Green Public Buildings - Promotion of use of Efficient off grid Energy Solutions - Develop Fuel Economy Standards and Labeling for vehicles - Promoting PPP through provision of incentives for green energy investment. - Increase adoption and uptake of E-Mobility - Reduce fuel consumption through better vehicle movement management. - Enhance public modes of transport. - Creation of a Utility Based Energy Service Company (ESCO) Model. - Improve System Efficiency (reduce system losses) and Improve Generation Efficiency - Enhance Grid Stability, including Ancillary Services and Adoption of Modern Energy Storage for System Stabilization - Enhance policy, regulatory and institutional frameworks for effective delivery and coordination of energy efficiency and conservation strategy. - Capacity building in energy efficiency and conservation. - Increasing financing opportunities for energy efficiency and conservation. - Enhancing gender mainstreaming in energy efficiency and conservation activities - Scale up the cooperation and linkages between MOE, academia, industry organization on energy efficiency and conservation - Enhance market transformation of efficient cooling systems 	7.2.1 7(b)1 7.3.1	Ministry of Energy REREC KPLC KETRACO EPRA KenGen GDC NuPEA Households County Government	2022-2030	2,500	GoK



Strategic Goals	Strategic Priorities/Accelerators	Key Interventions	SDGs Targets & indicators Addressed	Implementing agencies Key Agency (bold)	Time Frame	Budget (KShs. Millions)	Source of Funds
	Promote Bioenergy and Clean cooking solutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhance policy, regulatory and institutional frameworks for effective delivery and coordination of bioenergy programmes. - Comprehensive mapping of the Country's bioenergy resources with potential for development - Enhance sustainable bioenergy feedstock production in urban, peri-urban and rural spaces. - Evaluate the viability of reviving bioethanol blending with gasoline for transport sector consumption - Strengthen bioenergy research capacity to better inform policy and support sector development - Transition to clean cooking fuels and technologies - Mobilizing financial resources for local bioenergy development - Strengthen the cooperation between the health and energy sectors for clean cooking - Promote awareness and communication - Support and facilitate private sector involvement in bioenergy development - Establish a Monitoring Evaluation and knowledge management platform - Gender Mainstreaming in Bioenergy - Mainstream climate change in energy development 	7.1.2	Ministry of Energy REREC KPLC KETRACO EPRA KenGen GDC NuPEA Households County Governments	2022-2030	1,200	GoK
	Universal Access to electricity	Update the Kenya National Electrification strategy (KNES) to include modalities such as grid densification and intensification, grid expansion, and the deployment of mini-grids and stand-alone energy services or solar home systems in order to achieve the goal of universal access by 2026.	7.1.1 7.1.2	KPLC REREC Private sector	2022-2030	3,500	GoK
	Increasing the Network Coverage in Kenya	Further Deployment of 4G Transceivers to boost the area coverage of those in the 3G/4G to 96.5 percent up from 96.3 percent	9(c)1	CAK MoICTIYA KEPSA Telkom Kenya	2022-2030	500	GoK

Strategic Goals	Strategic Priorities/Accelerators	Key Interventions	SDGs Targets & indicators Addressed	Implementing agencies Key Agency (bold)	Time Frame	Budget (KShs. Millions)	Source of Funds
	Economic empowerment and Financing for youth, women and persons with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fast track implementation of KYDP - Institutionalize youth mainstreaming by finalizing and implementing the youth mainstreaming policy - Develop a Youth Development Index - Increase youth mentorship - Increase and fund youth innovations - Enhanced advocacy and awareness creation interventions on Information and opportunities to the marginalized segments of society - Upscaling existing funds for empowering women and PWDs. - Increase youth mentorship and internship. - Affirmative financial action for youth, women and PWDs. - Risk Sharing to allow for more financial inclusion. 	10.2.1 8.3.1 8.5.2 8.6.1	SDYA YEDF NYC County Governments Private Sector	2022-2030	4,000	GoK
	Resource Mobilization to support Research and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inclusion of Research into Development Expenditures - Establishment of Technological start-ups Fund/Framework - Advocacy and Awareness on importance of R&D 	10.6.1, 10C(1) 9.5.1 9.5.2 9C(1)	TNT&P MoE County Governments	2022-2030	2,500	GoK
	Manage Kenya's Foreign Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lobby for Kenyan candidature in international governance systems. - Coordinate regional peace initiatives. - Coordinate matters relating to IGAD and Association for Regional Cooperation (ARC). - Manage Kenya's Missions and embassies abroad. 	4.C.1 4.3.1 4.1.1 8.3.1 8.5.2 8.61	MoFA	2022-2030	950	GoK
	Support Capacity building in technical skills development aligned to market needs, with particular focus to counties and provide digital skills training to MSMEs to enable them interact with their customers beyond physical market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Skills Enhancement Programme for Industrialization - Reviewing cost of doing business, financing and market access - Establish Testing Laboratories to enhance industrial research, technology and innovation. - Promotion of use of Efficient off-Grid Energy Solutions; Green Manufacturing Programme - Transition to clean cooking fuels and technologies 	7.1.2 7.3.1 9.2.1 9.2.2 9.3.1 9.3.2 9.5.1	SDIn County Governments	2022-2030	4,500	GoK

Strategic Goals	Strategic Priorities/Accelerators	Key Interventions	SDGs Targets & indicators Addressed	Implementing agencies Key Agency (bold)	Time Frame	Budget (KShs. Millions)	Source of Funds
	Establishment of a National Trade Capacity Development Institute to professionalize trade development activities in the Country and improve SMEs competitiveness through training and to promote sustainable growth of SMEs and entrepreneurs in Kenya.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harmonization of county levies, tariffs, fees and cess to promote sustainable trade in the country Establish the MSE Fund to provide access to affordable credit to MSEs Implementation of Local Content Strategy and promotion of Buy Kenya Build Kenya Strategy Enhance the fight against counterfeits in order to protect local manufacturers 	8.2.1 10.3.1	SDTED TNT&P	2022-2030	3,500	GoK
Leverage on policy, legal and institutional framework and developing capacity for the mobilization of green finance for increased investment to address climate change and green growth	Harmonization of policy, legal and regulatory frameworks for spatial planning. Fast-track finalization of pending bills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fast track development of county integrated spatial plans. Enactment of the Housing Bill 2022. Finalize the Slum Upgrading and Prevention Bill 2020. Domestication of relevant bills at county level 	11.1.1	SDHUD MDAs County Governments Private Sector	2022-2030	450	GoK
	Enhance compliance with PFM Act and PPDOA	Enforce compliance with PFM Act and PPDOA at both levels of government.	11.1.1	The National Treasury County Governments	2022-2030	1,500	GoK
	Provision of basic social and physical infrastructure to improve the livelihood of the residents of slum and informal settlements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of National Land Bank Regularization of land tenure Improvement of connectivity of motorized and non-motorized transport networks Expansion of sewerage trunk-lines Installation of high mast floodlights Oversee establishment of informal settlements database that captures socio-economic dynamics. Support the National and County Governments to develop long-term strategies, aimed at improving living conditions in informal settlements in Kenya by 2025. Enact and Enforce laws and policies that curb destruction of critical infrastructure which sabotage economic growth and development 	11.1.1	SDHUD County Governments Parliament MoTIHUDPW	2022-2030	24,220	GoK, Development Partners


Strategic Goals	Strategic Priorities/Accelerators	Key Interventions	SDGs Targets & indicators Addressed	Implementing agencies Key Agency (bold)	Time Frame	Budget (KShs. Millions)	Source of Funds
	Domestication and effective implementation of MEAs and national plans & policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Map relevant MEAs and national plans and policies Coordinate and follow up the implementation of MEAs, resolution and decision with County governments and other stakeholders Monitoring the implementation of selected MEAs Public awareness and education on selected MEAs. 	12.1.1 12.4.1	MEF MEAs NEMA County Governments	2022-2030	2,080	GoK
	Disaster and risk management -modernization of meteorological services to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of early warning systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Automation of data collection networks and monitoring of weather, upgrading of data processing, analysis and forecasting systems, improvement of data exchange and telecommunication systems, enhancement of data management and archival systems, Enhancement of capacity for dissemination of information for disaster preparedness, mitigation and response; Downscale and domesticate Meteorological information and products to communities in the Counties (PSP). 	13.1.1 13.1.2 13.1.3	MEF KMD	2022-2024	7,287	GoK, partners
	Upgrading of National weather surveillance radar network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operationalization of existing radar infrastructure and associated systems and Remodeling works and access control system (Server room) 	13.1.1 13.1.2 13.1.3	MEF KMD	2022-2024	2,924	GoK
	Implementation of National Climate Change Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NCCAP 2022-2027 Implementation, activities Monitoring, Reporting and Verification; Capacities of MDAs and Counties to support NCCAP implementation built; Domestication of the NCCAP at county level; and Enabling environment for carbon trading established. 	13.2.1	MEF CCD County Governments	2022-2024	1,010	GoK
	Development and implementation of MPPP to give directions on prevention of marine pollution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop Marine Pollution and Prevention Policy (MPPP). Effective implementation of MPPP. 	14.1.1	SDSM KMA County Governments	2022-2030	2,000	GoK, Partners


Strategic Goals	Strategic Priorities/Accelerators	Key Interventions	SDGs Targets & indicators Addressed	Implementing agencies Key Agency (bold)	Time Frame	Budget (KShs. Millions)	Source of Funds
	Strengthen fish production and management. Strengthening Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) on land and underwater.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collecting and analyzing samples of fish, fish feed and fish habitats to guide interventions - Establishing fish quality control laboratories. - Development and management of Fishing Ports and their infrastructure - Developing National Fish Genebanks. - Organize and support Beach Management Units (BMUs) into viable commercial entities. - Setting up of value addition cottage industries.in the counties - Put in place legal and regulatory frameworks 	14.2.1 14.4.1	SDF A&BE County Governments	2022- 2030	500	GoK Development partners
	Creating awareness and enhancing sensitization on unexploited opportunities in blue economy Strengthen partnerships and introduce subsidies/incentives on fisheries input Improve maritime safety and security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promoting local deep-sea fishing companies through joint ventures, reflagging of foreign fishing vessels and chartered fishing vessels. - Increase funding towards research and development in sustainable fisheries and aquaculture. - Develop Maritime Security Strategy - Promote blue economy in the inland water bodies 	14.A.1 14.C	SDF County Governments	2022- 2030	1,200	GoK Development partners
	Environmental conservation and Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehabilitate degraded natural forest areas through enrichment planting - Rehabilitation of hills and water catchment and riparian areas - To enhance protection and conservation of mangroves forests - To increase land area forest cover to at-least 10 percent - Provide civic education and sensitization on the need to plant trees at household levels. - Afforestation at household levels - Enforcement of regulation and laws regulating forests 	14.C 15.1.1 15.1.2 15.2.1 15.3.1 13.1.1 13.2.2	SDSM KFS County Governments	2022- 2030	3,600	GoK
		Establishment National Weather Surveillance Radar Network	13.1.1 13.1.2 13.1.3	MEF KMD	2023- 2030	300	GoK Development partners


Strategic Goals	Strategic Priorities/Accelerators	Key Interventions	SDGs Targets & indicators Addressed	Implementing agencies Key Agency (bold)	Time Frame	Budget (KShs. Millions)	Source of Funds
	Integrate the National Biodiversity values into National Planning and Budgeting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and implement sector specific biodiversity targets with action plans for key productive and infrastructure ministries (within context for revision of the National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan – NBSAP) Develop national biodiversity financing plan Integrate biodiversity into the Climate Change Action Plan 	14.7.1	MoALFS	2022-2030	500	GoK
	Strengthen the multi-sectoral agencies to enforce the relevant laws on marine and inland waters pollution.	To harmonize the existing legal frameworks on marine pollution	14.1	SDSM, KMA SDFA&BE NEMA	2023-2030	20	GoK
	Strengthening Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) Effectively regulate harvesting and end marine overexploitation or overfishing Deter illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, Intensify fish inspection and quality assurance, value addition and marketing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen fisheries co-management Review and implement fisheries related legal instruments Establish Fish quality control laboratories. Development and management of Fishing Ports and their infrastructure Developing National Fish GeneBanks. Organize and support Beach Management Units (BMUs) into viable commercial entities. 	14.2 14.4 14.8 14.9 14.10 2.1 2.2	SDFA&BE CGs	2022-2030	5,000	GoK, Partners
	Creating awareness and enhance sensitization on unexploited opportunities Strengthen partnerships and introduce subsidies/incentives on fisheries inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting local deep-sea fishing companies through joint ventures, reflagging of foreign fishing vessels and chartered fishing vessels. Increase funding towards research and development in sustainable fisheries and aquaculture. 	14.7 14.8 14.9 14.10	SDFA&BE CGs	Long-term	100	GoK, Partners
	Improve maritime safety and security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop Maritime Security Strategy Enhance the capacity of the Kenya Coast Guard Service 	14.3	SDSM SDFA&BE CGs	2023 - 2027	20	GoK


Strategic Goals	Strategic Priorities/Accelerators	Key Interventions	SDGs Targets & indicators Addressed	Implementing agencies Key Agency (bold)	Time Frame	Budget (KShs. Millions)	Source of Funds
	Sustainable mapping, creating synergies and collaborative multi-stakeholder engagement framework.	Fully operationalize multi-stakeholder engagement framework.	17.16.1	TNT&P MoFA Development Partners CGs	2022-2030	1,000	GoK Development Partners KEPSA CSOs Academia
	Policy mapping and coordination of institutions to enhance policy implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy mapping - Establish a central coordinating unit to harmonize various policies 	17.14 .1 16.7.2	TNT&P Judiciary Parliament CSO CoG	2022-2030	300	GoK
	Enhance civic education and public participation and involvement in the implementation of SDGs. Enforcement of compliance with policies and legal framework.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formulation of a law to help harmonize public participation. - Setting up a SDGs dedicated media program to be aired on a television station to enhance public participation and awareness. - Partnering with Communities to finance and support locally led initiatives on SDGS implementation. 	17.6.1 17.6.2 17.17.1	TNT&P MCK	2022-2030	1,200	GoK
	Enhancing preparedness towards natural calamities, pandemics and disasters like COVID-19.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Setting up a fund that will help preparedness-mitigation-response and recovery to ensure proper disaster management. - Subsidize products that are dependent on other countries like Ukraine and Russian in order to ensure uninterrupted production 	13.1.1	TNT&P County governments, Development Partners	2022-2030	2,000	GoK
	Having a good economic and political relationship.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Setting up a round table discussion with the President on the SDGs once a year. - Setting up of sustainable capacity building programs 	17.13.1 17.15.1	TNT&P Parliament	2022-2030	100	GoK


Annex 2: SDGs Targets and Indicators


Goal	Targets	Indicators
 <p>End poverty in all its forms everywhere</p>	1.1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	1.1.1: Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)
	1.2: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.2.1: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age 1.2.2: Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
	1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	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, newborns, work injury victims, and the poor and the vulnerable
	1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	1.4.1: Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services 1.4.2: Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure
	1.5: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	1.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population 1.5.2: Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) 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 1.5.4: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies
	1.a: Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	1.a.1: Total official development assistance grants from all donors that focus on poverty reduction as a share of the recipient country's gross national income 1.a.2: Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)
	1.b: Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions	1.b.1: Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups

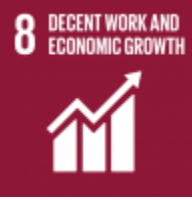
Goal	Targets	Indicators
 <p>End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</p>	<p>2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round</p>	<p>2.1.1: Prevalence of undernourishment 2.1.2: Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)</p>
	<p>2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons</p>	<p>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 2.2.2: Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight) 2.2.3: Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)</p>
	<p>2.3: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment</p>	<p>2.3.1: Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size 2.3.2: Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status</p>
	<p>2.4: By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality</p>	<p>2.4.1: Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agricultural practices</p>
	<p>2.5: By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed</p>	<p>2.5.1: Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities 2.5.2: Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction</p>
	<p>2.a: Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries</p>	<p>2.a.1: The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures 2.a.2: Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector</p>
	<p>2.b: Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with</p>	<p>2.b.1: Agricultural export subsidies</p>


Goal	Targets	Indicators
	3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	3.9.1: Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution 3.9.2: Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services) 3.9.3: Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning
	3.a: Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	3.a.1: Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older
	3.b: Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all	3.b.1: Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme 3.b.2: Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors 3.b.3: Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis
	3.c: Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	3.c.1: Health worker density and distribution
	3.d: Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks	3.d.1: International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness 3.d.2: Percentage of bloodstream infections due to selected antimicrobial-resistant organisms
 <p>Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</p>	4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	4.1.1: Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex 4.1.2: Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)
	4.2: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	4.2.1: Proportion of children aged 24-59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex 4.2.2: Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex
	4.3: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	4.3.1: Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex
	4.4: By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	4.4.1: Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill


Goal	Targets	Indicators
	4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	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
	4.6: By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	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
	4.7: By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development	4.7.1: Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment
	4.a: Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	4.a.1: Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service
	4.b: By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries	4.b.1: Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study
	4.c: By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	4.c.1: Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level
 <p data-bbox="91 1305 414 1369">Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</p>	5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	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
	5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	5.2.1: 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 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
	5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	5.3.1: Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18


Goal	Targets	Indicators
		5.3.2: Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age
	5.4: Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	5.4.1: Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location
	5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	5.5.1: Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments 5.5.2: Proportion of women in managerial positions
	5.6: Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	5.6.1: Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care 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 health care, information and education
	5.a: Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	5.a.1: (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure 5.a.2: Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control
	5.b: Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	5.b.1: Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex
	5.c: Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	5.c.1: Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment
 <p data-bbox="91 1270 504 1398">Ensure access to water and sanitation for all</p>	6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
	6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	6.2.1: Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water
	6.3: By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	6.3.1: Proportion of wastewater safely treated 6.3.2: Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality


Goal	Targets	Indicators
	6.4: By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	6.4.1: Change in water-use efficiency over time 6.4.2: Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources
	6.5: By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.1: Degree of integrated water resources management 6.5.2: Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation
	6.6: By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	6.6.1: Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time
	6.a: By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	6.a.1: Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan
	6.b: Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	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
 <p data-bbox="91 726 293 774">7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY</p> <p data-bbox="91 917 504 981">Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</p>	7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.1: Proportion of population with access to electricity 7.1.2: Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology
	7.2: By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	7.2.1: Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption
	7.3: By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	7.3.1: Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP
	7.a: By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology	7.a.1: International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems
	7.b: By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support	7.b.1: Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)
	8.1: Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	8.1.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita



Goal	Targets	Indicators
 <p>Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</p>	8.2: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labor-intensive sectors	8.2.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person
	8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	8.3.1: Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex
	8.4: Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and Endeavor to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead	8.4.1: Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP 8.4.2: Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP
	8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	8.5.1: Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities 8.5.2: Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
	8.6: By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	8.6.1: Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training
	8.7: Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	8.7.1: Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age
	8.8: Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	8.8.1: Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status 8.8.2: Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status
	8.9: By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	8.9.1: Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate
	8.10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	8.10.1: (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults 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
	8.a: Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries	8.a.1: Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements


Goal	Targets	Indicators
	8.b: By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	8.b.1: Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy
 <p>Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</p>	9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.	9.1.1: Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road 9.1.2: Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport
	9.2: Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	9.2.1: Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita 9.2.2: Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment
	9.3: Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	9.3.1: Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added 9.3.2: Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit
	9.4: By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities	9.4.1: CO2 emission per unit of value added
	9.5: Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending	9.5.1: Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP 9.5.2: Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants
	9.a: Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	9.a.1: Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure
	9.b: Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities	9.b.1: Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added
	9.c: Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	9.c.1: Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology
	10.1: By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	10.1.1: Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population


Goal	Targets	Indicators
 <p data-bbox="91 359 504 1214">Reduce inequality within and among countries</p>	10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	10.2.1: Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, disaggregated by age, sex and persons with disabilities
	10.3: Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	10.3.1: Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law
	10.4: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	10.4.1: Labour share of GDP 10.4.2: Redistributive impact of fiscal policy
	10.5: Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations	10.5.1: Financial Soundness Indicators
	10.6: Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions	10.6.1: Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations
	10.7: Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	10.7.1: Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination 10.7.2: Number of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people 10.7.3: Number of people who died or disappeared in the process of migration towards an international destination 10.7.4: Proportion of the population who are refugees, by country of origin
	10.a: Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements	10.a.1: Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff
	10.b: Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes	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)
	10.c: By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent	10.c.1: Remittance costs as a percentage of the amount remitted
	11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11.1.1: Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
	11.2: By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of	11.2.1: Proportion of the population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities


Goal	Targets	Indicators
 <p data-bbox="91 359 504 1305">Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</p>	those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	
	11.3: By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	11.3.1: Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate 11.3.2: Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically
	11.4: Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	11.4.1: Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional, and local/municipal)
	11.5: By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the economic losses relative to gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	11.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population 11.5.2: Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters
	11.6: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	11.6.1: Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities 11.6.2: Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)
	11.7: By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	11.7.1: Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities 11.7.2: Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months
	11.a: Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	11.a.1: Number of countries that have national urban policies or regional development plans that (a) respond to population dynamics; (b) ensure balanced territorial development; and (c) increase local fiscal space
	11.b: By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	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 11.b.2: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies
11.c: Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	11.c.1: Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials	
	12.1: Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries	12.1.1: Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production

Goal	Targets	Indicators
 <p data-bbox="91 359 504 1342">Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</p>	12.2: By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	12.2.1: Material footprint, material footprint per capita and material footprint per GDP 12.2.2: Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP
	12.3: By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	12.3.1: (a) Food loss index and (b) food waste index
	12.4: By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	12.4.1: Number of Parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement 12.4.2: (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment
	12.5: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	12.5.1: National recycling rate, tons of material recycled
	12.6: Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	12.6.1: Number of companies publishing sustainability reports
	12.7: Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	12.7.1: Degree of sustainable public procurement policies and action plan implementation
	12.8: By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	12.8.1: Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment
	12.a: Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	12.a.1: Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)
	12.b: Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	12.b.1: Implementation of standard accounting tools to monitor the economic and environmental aspects of tourism sustainability
12.c: Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account their specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities	12.c.1: Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption)	
	13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

Goal	Targets	Indicators
 <p data-bbox="91 359 504 933">Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</p>		<p data-bbox="1249 156 2098 247">13.1.2: Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030</p> <p data-bbox="1249 247 2098 339">13.1.3: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</p>
	<p data-bbox="504 339 1249 467">13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning</p>	<p data-bbox="1249 339 2098 430">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</p> <p data-bbox="1249 430 2098 467">13.2.2: Total greenhouse gas emissions per year</p>
	<p data-bbox="504 467 1249 595">13.3: Improve education, awareness- raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning</p>	<p data-bbox="1249 467 2098 595">13.3.1: Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment</p>
	<p data-bbox="504 595 1249 810">13.a: Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate fund through its capitalization as soon as possible</p>	<p data-bbox="1249 595 2098 810">13.a.1: Amounts provided and mobilized in United States dollars per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the \$100 billion commitment through to 2025</p>
	<p data-bbox="504 810 1249 933">13.b: Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities</p>	<p data-bbox="1249 810 2098 933">13.b.1: Number of least developed countries and small island developing States with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, strategies as reported in adaptation communications and national communications</p>
 <p data-bbox="91 1136 504 1398">Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</p>	<p data-bbox="504 933 1249 1029">14.1: By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution</p>	<p data-bbox="1249 933 2098 1029">14.1.1: (a) Index of coastal eutrophication; and (b) plastic debris density</p>
	<p data-bbox="504 1029 1249 1157">14.2: By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans</p>	<p data-bbox="1249 1029 2098 1157">14.2.1: Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas</p>
	<p data-bbox="504 1157 1249 1220">14.3: Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels</p>	<p data-bbox="1249 1157 2098 1220">14.3.1: Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations</p>
	<p data-bbox="504 1220 1249 1398">14.4: By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science- based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics</p>	<p data-bbox="1249 1220 2098 1398">14.4.1: Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels</p>

Goal	Targets	Indicators
	14.5: By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	14.5.1: Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas
	14.6: By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation	14.6.1: Degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing
	14.7: By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	14.7.1: Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries
	14.a: Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries	14.a.1: Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology
	14.b: Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets.	14.b.1: Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/ policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries
	14.c: Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of “The future we want”	14.c.1: Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources
 <p>Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and</p>	15.1: By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	15.1.1: Forest area as a proportion of total land area 15.1.2: Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type
	15.2: By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	15.2.1: Progress towards sustainable forest management
	15.3: By 2020, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land- degradation-neutral world	15.3.1: Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area

Goal	Targets	Indicators
halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	15.4: By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development	15.4.1: Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity 15.4.2: Mountain Green Cover Index
	15.5: Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity, and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	15.5.1: Red List Index
	15.6: Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed	15.6.1: Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits
	15.7: Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	15.7.1: Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked
	15.8: By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species	15.8.1: Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species
	15.9: By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	15.9.1: (a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets; and (b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting
	15.a: Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	15.a.1: (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments
	15.b: Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation	15.b.1: (a) Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; and (b) revenue generated and finance mobilized from biodiversity-relevant economic instruments
15.c: Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities	15.c.1: Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked	
	16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.1: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age 16.1.2: Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause 16.1.3: Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months 16.1.4: Proportion of people that feel safe walking alone around the area they live

Goal	Targets	Indicators
		<p>personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months</p> <p>16.10.2: Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information</p>
	<p>16.a: Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime</p>	<p>16.a.1: Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles</p>
	<p>16.b: Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development</p>	<p>16.b.1: Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law</p>
 <p>Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</p>	<p>17.1: Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection</p>	<p>17.1.1: Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source</p> <p>17.1.2: Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes</p>
	<p>17.2: Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI to developing countries, and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries</p>	<p>17.2.1: Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)</p>
	<p>17.3: Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources</p>	<p>17.3.1: Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget</p> <p>17.3.2: Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP</p>
	<p>17.4: Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress</p>	<p>17.4.1: Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services</p>
	<p>17.5: Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries</p>	<p>17.5.1: Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries</p>
	<p>17.6: Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism</p>	<p>17.6.1: Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed</p>

Goal	Targets	Indicators
	17.7: Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed	17.7.1: Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies
	17.8: Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	17.8.1: Proportion of individuals using the Internet
	17.9: Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	17.9.1: Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries
	17.10: Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda	17.10.1: Worldwide weighted tariff-average
	17.11: Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020	17.11.1: Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports
	17.12: Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access	17.12.1: Weighted average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States
	17.13: Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence	17.13.1: Macroeconomic Dashboard
	17.14: Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	17.14.1: Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development
	17.15: Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development	17.15.1: Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation
	17.16: Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries	17.16.1: Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals

Goal	Targets	Indicators
	17.17: Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resources strategies of partnerships	17.17.1: Amount in United States dollars committed to public-private partnerships for infrastructure
	17.18: By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	17.18.1: Statistical capacity indicator for Sustainable Development Goal monitoring 17.18.2: Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics 17.18.3: Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding
	17.19: By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries	17.19.1: Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries 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

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STATE DEPARTMENT FOR PLANNING**

SDGS RECOVERY AND ACCELERATION STRATEGY (2022 - 2030)

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