



Highlights of the Kenya VNR 2020

Presented by:

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Outline of the Presentation

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Background.../1

- ❑ Agenda 2030 **adopted in 2015** - took effect in **January 2016**;
- ❑ Kenya is commitment to **Sustainable Development** - its future depends a holistic implementation of social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development;
- ❑ SDGs represents a global response to global challenges - Kenya considers it **nationally relevant and capable of having a transformative** impact on the quality of life of all Kenyans;
- ❑ Official launch in 2016, development of a roadmap to guide transitioning from MDGs and the SDGs

Background.../2

- ❑ SDGs implementation started with an analysis of the extent to which the SDGs converge with Kenya's own development objectives as set out in the Kenya Vision 2030 - The 17 Goals are aligned to the KV2030;
- ❑ **68% of Agenda 2030** is addressed by existing policies and strategies;
- ❑ **Various Stakeholders** – Government (both levels), non-state actors, Development Partners, Private Sector, Academia have committed to the implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

SDGs Reporting.../1

- ❑ Member states committed to a robust follow up and review process that is government led
- ❑ Member states agreed “**conduct regular and inclusive reviews of progress at the national and sub-national levels which are country-led and country-driven;**
- ❑ Kenya prepares comprehensive SDGs progress reports after every two years – VNRs prepared when need arises
- ❑ Kenya prepared her first SDGs progress report in 2017 - first VNR and presented at the 2017 High Level Political Forum;
- ❑ The second VNR prepared in 2020 - Virtual Presentation during the 2020 HLPF

SDGs Reporting.../2

□ The report;

- ✓ Followed the **UN Secretary General's** common reporting guidelines;
- ✓ Was highly **consultative** involving various stakeholders;
- ✓ Assessed the **progress** made since the 2017 VNR;
- ✓ Assessed the progress made in creating an **enabling environment**;
- ✓ Assessment of the progress made in the **implementation of the SDGs**;
- ✓ Identified **challenges and gaps** in the implementation as well as strategies;

SDGs Reporting.../3

- ❑ Section I - Background
- ❑ Section II - Methodology that was used to prepare the report
- ❑ Section III - Enabling environment (actions that ensure ownership of the SDGs, incorporation of the SDGs into our planning frameworks, and the institutional framework for domestication of the SDGs).
- ❑ Section IV – Initiatives/interventions in place targeting the poor and vulnerable.
- ❑ Section V - The progress in the implementation of the SDGs
- ❑ Section VI - Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms
- ❑ Section VII - Key challenges
- ❑ Section VIII – Next Steps.

Methodology.../1

- ❑ Preparation was spearheaded by the State Department for Planning;
- ❑ Due to the large number of stakeholders involved, the entry point was the umbrella bodies for the various stakeholders for ease of ownership and follow-up;
- ❑ **Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA), SDGs Kenya Forum, the Council of Governors (CoG), and UNDP.**

Methodology.../2

- ❑ A drafting team comprising of these key stakeholders, consolidated the inputs from various stakeholders to produce a first draft.
- ❑ The report benefited both internal and external reviews

Policy and Enabling Environment.../1

Mainstreaming SDGs

- ❑ The government continues to recognize need to enhance awareness and build capacity within both levels of government and other stakeholders.
- ❑ Capacity building of planning and budgeting officers across MCDAs.
- ❑ Mapping of stakeholders against the 17 Goals (with a lead Agency).
- ❑ Mainstreaming the SDGs into policy, planning, budgeting as well as monitoring and evaluation systems and processes (at both levels).
- ❑ Preparation of the stakeholder engagement framework.

Policy and Enabling Environment.../2

Institutional Framework

- ❑ The Inter Agency Technical Working Group was established in early 2016 comprising of Contact officers from Key Government
- ❑ SDGs Liaison Office (SLO at the Council of Governors) - County governments have established SDG units.
- ❑ KEPSA - brings together the private sector.
- ❑ The SDGs Kenya Forum – brings together CSOs
- ❑ Representative from the NYC
- ❑ Parliamentary Caucus on Business and SDGs
- ❑ UNDP

Status of the Goals.../1

- Out of the 232 indicators, Kenya is reporting on 136 SDGs indicators
- Tier I and II
- Baseline Data (2009-2014)

For Each Goal

- Status of Indicators and Trends Analysis (from 2016 to 2019)
- Interventions/strategies that support the Goal (Both levels of government, Private Sector, CSOs, etc)
- Challenges, Lessons Learnt and Emerging Issues

Goal 1

Indicator	Unit	2017	2018	2019
1.2.1: Population living below the poverty line	%	46.6 (2006) 36.1 (2016)	36.1 (2016)	36.1 (2016)
Population living below the poverty line in -Rural areas	%	40.1 (2016)	40.1 (2016)	40.1 (2016)
Population living below the poverty line by Gender	%	Female 36.2 Male 36.0 (2016)	Female 36.2 Male 36.0 (2016)	Female 36.2 Male 36.0 (2016)
Population living below the poverty line by age group		0-17 years (41.5) 18-35 years (29.1) 36-59 years (32.5) 60-69 years (36.2) 70 years and above (39.1) (2016)	0-17 years (41.5) 18-35 years (29.1) 36-59 years (32.5) 60-69 years (36.2) 70 years and above (39.1) (2016)	0-17 years (41.5) 18-35 years (29.1) 36-59 years (32.5) 60-69 years (36.2) 70 years and above (39.1) (2016)
1.a.2: Proportion of total government spending on essential services				
Education	%	16	14.5	14.3
Health	%	2.4	3.2	6.2
Social Protection	%	3.8	4.5	4.4
Overall	%	22.2	22.2	24.9

Goal 2

Indicator	Unit	2017	2018	2019
2.1.1: Prevalence of undernourishment from 2016-2018	%	24.2 (2016) 30 (2017)	30	30
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in 2016	%	56.5		
Prevalence of severe food insecurity in 2016	%	19.1		
2.a.1: The Agriculture Orientation Index (AOI) (Agriculture share of government expenditure)	Index	0.05 (2017)	0.05	0.05
2.c.1: Food Price Anomalies	%	13.4	1.37	6.43

Goal 3.../1

Indicator	Unit	2017	2018	2019
3.1.1: Maternal mortality ratio	Deaths per 100,000 live births	362 (2014)	362(2014)	362(2014)
The number of pregnant women who attended at least one ANC visit	Percent	44.3 (2011)		66.6
The number of pregnant women who attended at least four ANC visit	Percent	33.7 (2011)		50.4
3.1.2: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Percent	61.8 (2014)	70.2	
The number of registered births	Number	923,487	1,135,378	
Skilled deliveries at health facilities	Percent	62.1	60.1	64.4
3.3.1: Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population by sex, age and key populations	New infections per '000 population	1.4 (2016) 1.3 (2017)	1.4	
3.3.2: Tuberculosis incidence per 1,000 population	Number per 100,000 population	181		

Goal 3.../2

Indicator	Unit	2017	2018	2019
The TB treatment success rate (TSR)	Per cent	81 (2016) 82.8 (2017)	82.5	
3.3.3: Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	New infections per '000 population	87	80	99
3.4.2: Suicide mortality rate per 1,000,000 population	Number per 100,000 population	9 persons	2 persons	
3.6.1: Death rate due to road traffic injuries per 100,000 population	Deaths per 100,000 population	6	7	8
3.c.1: Health workers density and distribution per 100,000 population	Number per 100,000 population	23 (Doctors); 170 (Nurses) 3 (Dentists); 7 (Pharmacists)	24 (Doctors); 182 (Nurses) 3 (Dentists); 7 (Pharmacists)	25 (Doctors); 198 (Nurses) 3 (Dentists); 8 (Pharmacists)
No of health workers	Number (public and private)	-	-	24 doctors/100,000 and 260/ 100,000; WHO recommended minimum staffing level of 36 doctors and 356 nurses/100,000

Goal 4

Indicator	Unit	2017	2018	2019
4.1.2: Completion rate in primary education	%	84	84.2	85.4
Completion rate in secondary education	%			65.4
4.2.2: Participation rate in organized learning	%	76.9	77.2	
4.3.1: Participation of youth and adults in formal education and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex (Technical and Vocational Educational Training (TVET) Enrolment)	Number	275,139 (Total) 154,581 (Male) 120,558(Female)	363,884 (Total) 205,142 (Male) 158,712(Female)	487,701 (Total) 276,906 (Male) 210,795 (Female)
Adult education	Number	206,224 (Total) 63,588 (Male) 142,636(Female)	212,441 (Total) 65,642 (Male) 146,799(Female)	209,082 (Total) 65,497 (Male) 143,585 (Female)
4.5.1: Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated	Ratio	0.96 (Preprimary) 0.97 (Primary) 0.95 (Secondary) 0.78 (Tertiary), 0.70 (University)	0.96 (Pre-primary) 0.97 (Primary) 0.96 (Secondary) 0.77 (Tertiary) 0.70 (University)	0.96 (Pre-primary) 0.97 (Primary) 1.00 (Secondary) 0.76 (Tertiary) 0.68 (University)
4.c.1: Proportion of teachers in: pre-primary;	%	90.4	91.5	100
Primary	%	100	100	100
Lower and Upper secondary; who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training	%	99.8	100	100
Net enrollment rates (NER) in primary education	%	91.2	92.4	
Participation rate in secondary education	%	51.1	53.2	

Goal 5

Indicator	Unit	2017	2018	2019
5.5.1: Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments	%	21.5 (National Assembly); 31.3 (Senators); 6.4 (Governors); 14.9 (Deputy Governors), 33.9 (CECMs) 33.9 (MCAs)	21.8 (National Assembly); 31.3 (Senators); 6.4 (Governors); 14.9 (Deputy Governors), 31.9 (CECMs) 34.2 (MCAs)	21.8 (National Assembly) 31.3 (Senators) 4.3 (Governors) 17.4 (Deputy Governors) 31.6 (CECMs) 33.6 (MCAs)
5.5.2: Proportion of women in managerial positions (The proportion of female principal secretaries and diplomatic corps)	%	36.6 PSs 26.6 Diplomatic Corps		20 PSs 23.2 Diplomatic Corps
5.b.1: Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex (Population aged 3 years and above)	%	44.4 Total 45.4 Male 43.2 Female (2016) latest available data		47.3 Total 47.6 Male 47 Female

Goal 6

Indicator	Unit	2017	2018	2019
6.1.1: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	%	72.6 (Households) 68.8 (Individuals) (2016)		73.3 (Households) 72.4 (Individuals)
6.2.1: Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services	%	65.7 (Households) 59.3 (individuals) 68 (2017)		82.5 (Households) 81.5 (Individuals)
The proportion of individuals with safely managed sanitation services	%	59.3 (2016)		81.5
6.b.1: The proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management	%	100	100	100

Goal 7

Indicators	Unit	2017	2018	2019
7.1.1: Proportion of population with access to electricity	%	41.5 (Households) 33.8(Individuals) (2016)	46.0 (Households)	50.4(Households) 49.7(Individuals)
Increase in Local Electricity Generation	%	1.6 (10,130.9)	9.1 (11,051.7)	3.2 (11,408.7)
7.1.2: Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	%	14.6 (Households) 10.7 (Individuals) (2016)	19.8 (Households)	25.4 (Households) 25.1 (individuals)
7.2.1: Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	%	52.8	57.7	54.9
7.b.1: Installed renewable energy generating capacity in developing countries (Kenya)	Watts per capita	18.8	26.1	25.5

Goal 8

Indicators	Unit	2017	2018	2019
8.1.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	%	2.4	4.0	2.7
The country's economic growth rate	%	5.9	6.3	5.4
8.2.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	%	-1.0	1.3	0.4
8.3.1: Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sex	%	82.20	82.58	82.96
8.9.1: a) Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP	%	0.7	0.8	0.7
b) Tourism direct GDP in growth rate	%	14.3	16.6	10.3
International visitors' arrival	Number	1,666,000	2,027,000	3,499,500
8.10.1: Number of commercial bank branches and automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults	Number per 100,000 Adults	6 branches 12 ATMs	6 branches 11 ATMs	6 branches 11 ATMs
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	%	73 (2016)	81	
Mobile penetration	%	85.93	103.5	114.70
Internet penetration	%	71.6	95.52	113.52

Goal 9

Indicators	Unit	2017	2018	2019
9.1.1: Proportion of rural population who live within 2 Km of an all-season road	Per cent	61.4(2016) 69.0 (2017)	69.0	69.0
9.1.2: Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport	000 Passenger	3,096 (Railway) 10,118.2 (Air)	4,490 (Railway) 11,721.7 (Air)	5,655 (Railway) 12,079.3 (Air)
Cargo Transport	000 tonnes	Rail-1,147 Air-290.8 Water- 30,245	Rail - 3,544 Air - 358.7 Water- 30,923	Rail - 4,821 Air - 374.7 Water- 34,440
Newly registered motor vehicles	Number	282,687	297,289	3 27,176
9.2.1: Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP	Per cent	8.1	7.7	7.5
Per capita value added	Ksh./Person	14,518,500	14,851,400	15,433,000
9.2.2: Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	Per cent	12.31	12.16	12.07
9.5.1: Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP	Per cent	0.0009 (2016)	0.0007	
9.5.2: Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants	Per million inhabitants	31 (2016)	28	
9.c.1: Proportion of population covered by a mobile network by technology	Per cent	95(2G) 85(3G) 25(4G)	95(2G) 86(3G) 35(4G)	96(2G) 93(3G) 57(4G)

Goal 10

Indicators	Unit	2017	2018	2019
10.4.1: Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers	%	29.1	29.2	29.1
10.7.4: The proportion of the population who are refugees	%	1.04	0.99	1.03
10.b.1: Total resource flows for development	Kshs. billions	27.6	47.4	41.8

Goal 11

Indicators	Unit	2017	2018	2019
11.1.1: Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	%	7(2015)		7.9
11.4.1: Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage	Ksh. /person	284.77	310.92	324.63
11.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	Number/ 100,000	1	1	1
11.6.1: Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities	%	53.65	57.4	
11.b.2: Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies	%	100	100	100

Goal 12

Indicators	Unit	2017	2018	2019
12.3.1: Global food loss index	Metric Tonnes	1744	1531	1446
12.4.2: Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment	Tonnes	22,000 Daily		8.6 million Annually

Goal 13

Indicators	Unit	2017	2018	2019
13.1.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	Number per 100,000	1	1	1
13.1.3 Proportion of local (County) governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national risk reduction strategies	Per cent	100	100	100

Goal 14

Indicators	Unit	2017	2018	2019
14.4.1: Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels Fish landed from freshwater bodies and marine is used as a proxy	Tonnes	135,100	146,687	146,543
Total value of fish	Kshs. Million	22, 957	25, 555	23, 700
14.5.1: Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas (The total area under coverage is 628 km ²).	Per cent	0.8	0.8	0.8
14.a.1: Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology	Per cent	-	-	28.3 of KEFRI budget

Goal 15

Indicator	Unit	2017	2018	2019
15.1.1: Forest area as a proportion of total land area	%	7.28	7.28	7.28
15.3.1: Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	%	11.4	11.4	11.4

Goal 16

Indicator	Unit	2017	2018	2019
16.1.1: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age. Homicide crime as a proxy	Number/100,000	4	3	4
16.3.2: Unsensenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	%	61.4	62.5	64.7
The number of convicted prisoners by gender	Number	117,529 Male 10,235 Female		129,552 Males 12,396 Females
The number of vulnerable persons accessing legal aid	Number	15,000	20,000	60,000
16.4.2: Proportion of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments. The figure is for fire arms recovered and surrendered	Number	186	185	988
16.5.1: Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months	Per cent	62.2	73.1	
16.9.1: Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	Per cent	923,487 (number)	51.2 (male) 48.8 (female)	89.3
16.a.1: Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	Number	7	7	8

Goal 17

Indicator	Unit	2017	2018	2019
17.1.1: Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source	%	19	19.6	19.9
17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	%	45.1	42.2	40.4
17.3.1: Foreign Direct investment (FDI) as a proportion of total domestic budget	%	5.1	5.4	5.3
17.3.2: Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	%	2.49	3.09	2.97
17.4.1: Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services	%	9.9	20	30.2
17.8.1: Proportion of individuals using the Internet	%	16.6 (2016)		22.6 (Total) 25.1 (Male) 20.1 (Female)

Challenges

- ❑ Inadequate resources: SDGs require additional and targeted funding to implement various programmes
- ❑ Frequency of conducting surveys: Building capacity of the national statistical office to collect quality, timely and reliable which that can be disaggregated
- ❑ Disaggregating data at lower levels is a challenge because it requires a bigger sample which has cost implication

Conclusion and Next Step

- ❑ SDGs – Acceleration Framework: Kenya will develop an action plan to address the identified gaps and challenges in order to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs and raising awareness.
- ❑ Fast track provision of data on population cohorts likely to be left behind for planning purposes
- ❑ The Government will continue to engage a broad array of stakeholders to address the challenges identified in this report, learn from best practices/lessons, and consolidate achievements as the country moves towards the realisation of the SDGs and Kenya Vision 2030.
- ❑ Overall, the attainment of the SDGs will greatly depend on maximising synergies and minimising trade-offs. Efforts will be made to support both vertical and horizontal interactions to promote policy development and implementation.
- ❑ Targeted awareness campaign programmes need to be enhanced through the use of different platforms.
- ❑ The Government will continue to strengthen its partnership with the research community to develop a research agenda that will help in accelerating the achievement of the SDGs in the decade of action. Effort will be made to coordinate SDGs related research.

Asante Sana

