REPUBLIC OF KENYA

ELEVENTH SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

COUNTRY POSITION PAPER ON IMPLEMENTATION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

PRESENTED BY
GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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List of Acronyms

ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Land
BETA	Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda
CAF	County Assemblies Forum
CBK	Central Bank of Kenya
CGD	Citizen Generated Data
CIDPs	County Integrated Development Plans
COVID-19	CoronaVirus Disease 2019
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
EDE	Ending Drought Emergencies
ESP	Economic Stimulus Programme
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HLPF	High Level Political Forum
IATWC	Inter-Agency Technical Working Committee
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
INFF	Integrated National Financing Framework
KEPSA	Kenya Private Sector Alliance

KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KNCHR	Kenya National Commission on Human Rights
MoI	Means of Implementation
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MTP	Medium Term Pan
NHRIs	National Human Rights Institutions
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PPPs	Public-Private Partnerships
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
ST&I	Science, Technology and Innovation
UN	United Nations
VNRs	Voluntary National Reviews
VSRs	Voluntary Sub-national Reviews

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

At the mid-way point towards 2030, this country position paper provides an update on progress Kenya has made on the implementation of sustainable development goals. Kenya carried out an in-depth review of progress and identified measures to rescue the Sustainable Development Goals and accelerate implementation between now and 2030.

The transformation demanded by the Goals is one of immense opportunity and in the years since 2016, the Kenyan Government and other stakeholders committed to domesticate the 2030 Agenda to the local setting in addition to its implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting on the implementation progress. There have been significant milestones towards the attainment of the SDGs in the country. Kenya has aligned the national development planning frameworks with the SDGs, created awareness among different stakeholders, forged partnerships to translate the commitments into actions, and put in place projects and programmes aimed at achieving the SDGs. The Country has also adopted the Bottom-up Economic Transformation Agenda framework aimed at economic turnaround and uplifting the lives and livelihood of those at the bottom of the economic pyramid.

Early efforts after the SDGs were adopted produced some favourable trends. Although Kenya has maintained a stable economic performance, the ongoing challenges posed by COVID-19, climate change and Russia-Ukraine conflict reversed most of the gains made in the implementation of SDGs. Assessment of the goals with data shows only two goals (Goal 12 -Responsible Consumption and Production, and goal 13 -Climate Action) are on track; goals 1, 2, 3, 6, 8,11,15, and 16, though showing progress are moderately or severely off track and goal 17 challenges remained and is decreasing. This indicates that at the midpoint of implementation of the 2030 Agenda, Kenya is not on track to meet most of the Goals by 2030. Compounding climate disasters, COVID-19 and continuing conflict in the East have significantly reduced the countries' fiscal space, undermining its ability to invest in recovery efforts and leaving fewer options and even less resources to make the SDGs a reality.

The sobering picture of SDGs in reverse, halfway to our 2030 deadline is a clarion call to redouble our efforts towards practical solutions that can accelerate progress on the SDGs. Urgent but targeted measures are needed to accelerate the recovery from COVID-19, in order to address the rising costs of borrowing and heightened debt risks, bridge the current financing gap in the implementation of the Goals and undo the poverty traps and unsustainable economic growth patterns created by the crises. A fundamental shift is needed – in commitment, prevention of new and reduction of existing disaster risks, structural transformation, solidarity, financing and action - to put Kenya on a better path. Access to timely, and high-quality, disaggregated data is also essential.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

In Kenya, the fundamentals of Sustainable Development are drawn from Article 43 of the Constitution on Economic and Social Rights including the right to the highest standard of health, education, freedom from hunger and adequate food, and decent livelihoods for all. Article 69 (1) addresses the rights of the environment by providing that the State shall ensure the sustainable exploitation, utilization, management and conservation of the environment and natural resources, and ensure equitable sharing of the accruing benefits. Kenya's development agenda is guided by Kenya Vision 2030; the long-term development blueprint for accelerating transformation of the Country into a rapidly industrializing middle-income nation by the year 2030. The actualization and implementation of the Vision is done through five (5) years Medium Term Plans (MTPs).

Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Government and other stakeholders committed to its domestication to the local setting in addition to its implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting on the implementation progress. The implementation of the SDGs in Kenya, started with an analysis of SDGs convergence with the Kenya Vision 2030. The 17 goals were mapped with Vision 2030 and its MTP III. The time-frame of the Vision coincides with the timeframe for the SDGs and the two (2) development frameworks are well aligned which provides an opportunity for Kenya to match the progress towards the two frameworks.

Another key component of the 2030 Agenda is the tracking and reporting of the SDGs targets and indicators. The outcome document of the 70th session of United Nations Summit for the Sustainable development (paragraph 79) encourages member states to "conduct regular and inclusive reviews of progress at the national and sub-national levels which are country-led and country-driven. Kenya prepared her first and second Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) in 2017 and 2020 respectively and were presented during the respective High-Level Political Forums; status reports; awareness survey reports among others. These reports provide an assessment of the progress in the implementation of the SDGs for continued policy planning and implementation, best practices, lessons learnt, emerging issues, challenges and actions being undertaken to address the gaps and challenges.

These milestones have been achieved through consultative and interactive processes with various stakeholders including all levels of government, the United Nations system in Kenya, Development Partners, Private Sector, Media, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Academia, vulnerable groups and the public. In line with the principle of leaving no one behind, Kenya SDGs process follows *a **'whole of government'*** **and '*whole of society*'** approach with the strong belief that no government can go far by doing it alone.

As stipulated in paragraph 84 of the 2030 Agenda, the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) has been facilitating follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda and its 17 SDGs through experience and knowledge sharing platforms. The Forum meets annually under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) for eight (8) days, including a three (3) day ministerial segment and every four (4) years at the level of Heads of State and Government under the auspices of the General Assembly for two (2) days. This year's session will take place in New York from **Monday, 10th July, to Friday, 20th July 2023**. The high-level segment, including the three (3) day ministerial segment of the HLPF, will be held from **Monday, 17th July, to Thursday, 20th July 2023**.

The theme of the 2023 HLPF will be ***"Accelerating the recovery from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) and the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at all levels"***. It will review in-depth SDGs 6 (clean water and sanitation), 7 (affordable and clean energy), 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure), 11 (sustainable cities and communities), and 17 (partnerships for the Goals). The Forum will also support the mid-term review of the implementation of the SDGs and preparations for the 2023 SDGs Summit to be convened under the auspices of the General Assembly in September 2023. Forty (40) UN member states including the European Union will present their VNRs on implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

In recent years, Kenya has been marked by numerous crises, ranging from natural disasters such as drought, fires, floods; high energy prices, agricultural contraction, supply chain disruptions associated with the Russia-Ukraine war, and significant currency depreciation relative to the US dollar, impacting trade and investment. Consequently, the poorest and most vulnerable segments of society bore the brunt of the surge in energy and food prices, exacerbating inequalities. The spillover effects of the Russia-Ukraine conflict, along with the ongoing challenges posed by COVID-19 and climate change, added to the significant setbacks faced by the Country.

These obstacles reversed most of the gains made in the implementation of SDGs. In some instances, the advancement of some SDGs, for example goals 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 goal 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) challenges remained and is decreasing whereas goals 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) and 13 (Climate Action) are the only SDGs on track as shown in appendix 1.

Despite a slowdown in global GDP growth from 6.0 percent in 2021 to 3.4 percent in 2022, Kenya managed to navigate through the various domestic and international obstacles, and maintain a stable economic performance. In 2022, Kenya's economy witnessed a growth rate of 4.8 percent, compared to 7.6 percent in 2021. The growth was spread across all sectors of the economy but was more pronounced in service-oriented activities. Key sectors such as Financial and Insurance, Information and Communication, Transportation and Storage played a crucial role in driving economic growth. Private consumption expenditure increased, accounting for a significant portion of gross domestic expenditure, while government spending also rose to support economic activities.

In response to these multiple crises, the Government is focusing on the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA) geared towards economic turn-around and inclusive growth through a value chain approach. It identifies policy priorities expected to result in the highest impact on the economy and welfare of households. Specifically, the priorities address key objectives namely: bringing down the cost of living, eradicating hunger, creating jobs, expanding the tax base, improving foreign exchange balances, inclusive growth, and uplifting the lives and livelihoods of those at the bottom of the economic pyramid. This will be achieved through targeted investments in five (5) core pillars, namely: Agricultural Transformation; Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) Economy; Housing and Settlement; Healthcare; Digital Superhighway and Creative Economy.

These priorities will be implemented through the MTP IV (2023-2027) of the vision 2030 whose theme is ***"Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda for inclusive growth"***. It builds on the achievements and lessons learnt from implementation of the preceding MTPs of the Kenya Vision 2030. The Plan incorporates international obligations and commitments including the 2030 Agenda and the Africa Agenda 2063. It informs preparation of Sector Plans, County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs), Strategic Plans and Annual Performance Contracting for Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs).

2.0 IMPACT OF COVID-19 AND ITS GOVERNMENT RESPONSE.

The COVID-19 pandemic had an unprecedented global impact, causing a complete halt and regression in various aspects of the world, including the progress towards the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. It exposed the vulnerabilities of the current global economic and social systems that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change aimed to address. However, it also presented an opportunity for transformative change, emphasizing the need to strike a better balance between the three dimensions of sustainable development.

In Kenya, the pandemic significantly affected key sectors of the economy, such as tourism, horticulture exports, MSMEs, manufacturing, transport, storage, and domestic and external trade. It also strained the healthcare system's capacity to handle infected individuals and resulted in the closure of schools. The impact on crucial elements of well-being, including health, education, employment, and access to goods and services, was particularly severe for women, girls, and marginalized individuals, pushing them further behind.

On the other hand, COVID-19 played a major role in accelerating digitalization, which has the potential to advance the achievement of all Sustainable Development Goals. In Kenya, the pandemic acted as a catalyst for change and created several opportunities, including the adoption of e-learning, online education, e-governance, and e-commerce. Many companies embraced remote operations to reduce costs and enhance productivity. Technology became a crucial enabler during the pandemic, supporting collaboration, maintaining continuity, delivering business-critical operations, and fostering connections. With appropriate investments in trade, technology, and training, Kenya can generate job opportunities for people at all skill levels, ensuring inclusive growth.

To mitigate the effects of the pandemic, Kenya implemented various measures aimed at slowing or stopping transmission, providing care for the infected, and minimizing the impact on health, healthcare systems, social services, and economic activities. The immediate measures included travel bans, curfews, closure of schools, workplaces, and places of worship. Additionally, the government established the National Emergency Response Committee on Coronavirus and implemented the Kenya COVID-19 Emergency Response Support Programme 2020-2021. It expanded health insurance for government workers at the county level and initiated the National Hygiene Program (NHP), known as the Kazi Mtaani Initiative. Social protection programs were also expanded, and fiscal measures were introduced through the Tax Amendment Act 2020 and Finance Act 2020. Moreover, the government implemented the post-COVID-19 Economic Recovery Strategy (ERS) 2020-2022 and the 2020/2021 Budget.

Both the National Government and County Governments continue to implement policies and strategies to mitigate the effects of the pandemic in the long run. These include the County COVID-19 Socio-Economic Re-Engineering Recovery Strategy 2020-2023, SDGs Recovery and Acceleration strategy (2022-2030), Medium Term Plan (MTP) IV, the 2023/24 Budget Policy Statement, Women Economic Empowerment Strategy 2020-2025, and the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA). All these measures aim to facilitate an inclusive, sustainable, and resilient recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, promoting economic, social, and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. They establish an inclusive and effective path towards achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development within the context of the Decade of Action.

3.0 IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS FROM 2022 HLPF

Kenya has made significant progress in implementing the recommendations from the 2022 High-level Political Forum (HLPF). Through various initiatives and actions, the government has prioritized education, gender equality, sustainable ocean management, environmental protection, SDG financing, and urban development. These efforts contribute to the country's progress towards achieving the SDGs and fostering sustainable development for all.

Recognizing the importance of education, the government took action to reopen schools, reach every child, and ensure their continued enrollment. Through the efforts of administrative offices, targeted measures were implemented to ensure that no child was left behind, promoting inclusive and equitable access to education across the country.

Gender equality and women's empowerment were also prioritized in response to the HLPF's call for universal changes in social and cultural norms. Kenya embarked on advocacy and awareness campaigns, aiming to promote gender equality and address gender-based violence (GBV). These campaigns were designed to engage men actively, recognizing their crucial role in promoting gender equality. Additionally, rescue and counseling centers were established in several counties, such as Bungoma, Vihiga, West Pokot, Meru, Kisii, Migori, Kisumu, Nairobi, and Kiambu. These centers provide vital services and safe spaces for survivors of GBV, ensuring their well-being and support. Moreover, Kenya increased budget allocations for gender-related initiatives, specifically targeting the digital gender divide and ensuring energy access for women. This demonstrated the commitment to address gender disparities and create an enabling environment for women's full participation in all sectors. The budgetary increase from Ksh. 4,049.23 million to 4,390.73 million and 5,276.14 million in the financial years 2021/2022, 2022/2023, and 2023/2024 respectively, signifies the government's determination to promote gender equality through targeted funding.

In response to the HLPF's focus on the Blue Economy, Kenya recognized the political momentum generated by the conference and emphasized the need to advance policies supporting sustainable ocean management. The country emphasized the importance of data collection, community engagement, multi-stakeholder partnerships, and adequate financing as key solutions to protect the ocean. Furthermore, efforts were made to improve ocean literacy, invest in scientific research, and direct science towards sustainable ocean management, ensuring the long-term preservation of marine resources.

Kenya also addressed the need to transform the human-animal-environment interface, with a particular focus on activities such as poaching, trade in wild animals, and industrial livestock farming. Measures were implemented to mitigate conflicts between wildlife and humans, including the installation of electric fencing in national parks. Additionally, Kenya promoted the concept of a regenerative economy, emphasizing the value of ecosystem services and the responsibility to protect nature. These actions aimed to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and foster a paradigm shift from an extractive economy to one that benefits both ecosystems and the stewards of the environment.

Furthermore, Kenya acknowledged the challenges of securing private finance for sustainable development and recognized the importance of strong institutions, policy frameworks, and public-private partnerships. Efforts were made to mobilize financing through multilateral and international development banks, leveraging private capital to relieve pressure on SDG financing. Annual multi-stakeholder forums and engagements were convened to ensure collaboration and engagement of all relevant stakeholders, with a particular focus on youth involvement.

In line with the New Urban Agenda, Kenya organized the Kenya Urban Forum 2023 under the theme "The Future is Urban." This forum brought together government entities, county administrations, the private sector, development partners, and UN agencies to address the planning, design, financing, development, governance, and management of cities and human settlements. The forum aimed to contribute to the implementation of the SDGs by encouraging member states to submit their first-cycle national reports and foster comprehensive urban development in Kenya.

4.0 PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTATION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

SDG 1. END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

This goal intends to end poverty in all its forms everywhere among vulnerable groups, specifically orphans and vulnerable children; the elderly; street families; and persons with disabilities

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

In Kenya, Poverty levels have been declining over the years. According to the KIHBS 2015/16 the poverty index was at 36.1%. The figure went up to 45.1 in 2020. In 2021, the overall poverty headcount rate for individuals at the national level was 38.6 per cent, 40.7 per cent in rural areas and 34.1 per cent in urban areas. The food poverty headcount rate at the national level was 30.5 per cent, 32.2 per cent in rural areas and 26.8 per cent in urban areas. The statistics show that 5.8 percent of individuals were hardcore poor at national level, 7.8 per cent in rural areas and 1.5 per cent in urban areas. However, the poverty rate in 2022 was reported at 26.4% nationally a significant reduction from the 2021 figures.

These fluctuations in poverty levels highlight the complex and dynamic nature of the poverty issue in Kenya. Efforts to alleviate poverty have shown some progress, but there is still much work to be done. The government, along with various organizations and stakeholders, continues to implement strategies and programs aimed at addressing poverty and its underlying causes.

Trends in overall poverty Rates

Year	**2015/16**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
National	36.1	33.6	42.9	38.6
Rural	38.8	37.0	43.8	40.7
Urban	29.4	26.0	41.7	34.1

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

The poverty trend in Kenya reveals that rural areas have higher poverty rates compared to urban areas, with rates of 38.0% and 29.7% respectively. Female-headed households, both in rural and urban settings, tend to experience higher poverty headcount rates (38.8%) compared to male-headed households (32.7%). Notably, rural female-headed households have the highest poverty rate at 42.5%, while urban female-headed households have a poverty rate of 31.9%. The difference in poverty rates between female and male-headed households is more significant in rural areas (7.0 percentage points) compared to urban areas (3.1 percentage points).

Poverty measures and socio-demographic and economic characteristics at household level, 2021

Sex of Household Head	Poverty Headcount Rate (%)		
	Rural	**Urban**	**National**
Male	35.5	28.7	32.7
Female	42.5	31.9	38.8

KNBS Kenya Poverty Report 2021

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

The total projected eligible beneficiaries per programme according to 2019 national Housing and Population census are: Orphans and Vulnerable children is 842,897, PWSD is 112, 741 and Older Persons is 2,089,276 making a total of 3,044,914. The older persons covered were 78.3% in 2018, and 63% in 2019. The number of registered Inua Jamii beneficiaries as at 2022/23 Financial Year, is 1,072,266, comprising of 756,485 Older Persons (OP), 278,188 Orphans & Vulnerable Children (OVC) and 34,553 Persons with Severe Disabilities (PWSD).

The Proportion of the population covered by social protection has declined over the years from 4.2% in 2017,3.3% (2018), 3.2% (2020), 2.9% (2021) to 2.8% in 2022.

Indicator 1.4.1: Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services

In 2022, the proportion of population living in households with access to drinking water was 67.9%, access to basic sanitation was at 40.9% while those with access to Hygiene services was at 51.3%. The access to electricity was at 49.6% whereas those utilizing clean fuels and technologies is at 21.2%.

Indicator 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

Rural Kenya has its fair share of land and settlement related challenges, including landlessness, insecure land tenure, notably the historical squatter problem. During the 2018-2022 period, **1,693,757** title deeds were registered and **152,416** land parcels geo-referenced countrywide.

In 2022 it was reported that 25% of women own agricultural land, including 3% who own agricultural land alone. Sixty-two percent of women do not have a title deed for the agricultural land they own, and 13% who own agricultural land have a title deed with their name on it. 22% of men have their name on the title deed, while 59% do not have a title deed for their agricultural land. the data underscores the importance of improving land tenure systems, increasing the issuance of title deeds, and raising awareness about land rights to enhance the proportion of the population with secure tenure rights to land.

Indicator 1.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

The number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people reduced from 3019 per 100,000 people in 2018 to 2399 per 100,000 people in 2021. This indicates a substantial decline in the impact of disasters on the population. The number of deaths declined to 139 in 2021 from 305 in 2019; the number of injured declined to 17 in 2021 from 8 in 2019; the number of missing persons went down to 1; the displaced declined from 396, 855 persons in 2019 to 158,472 in 2021 of the persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people. The total persons affected decreased to 1,033,764 in 2021 down from 916,115 in 2019 which is a significant improvement.

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

Kenya has continued to implement the National Disaster Reduction Strategy & Policy 2010, National Disaster Preparedness and Response Strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.

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

All the counties in Kenya have adopted and implemented local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national risk reduction strategies. The Government cascaded the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction to the local level through the CIDPs. In 2022, the percentage of local governments implementing the disaster risk strategies has increased to 80.9% up from 61.7% in 2019.

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

In 2019, the Government spent 27.59% of the budget on the essential Services (**education, health and social protection**). The expenditure declined to 25.50% and 24.59% 2020 and 2021 respectively. The figure increased to 26.11% in 2022/2023. The increase in 2022/2023 indicates a renewed focus on essential services and a recognition of their importance for social development and well-being. However, it is worth noting that the proportion of government spending on essential services still remains lower than the initial figure in 2019.

SECTOR	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023
Education	465,687.17	446,598.43	474,054.18	563,052.43
Health	104,158.75	90,800.33	88,189.35	117,360.01
Social protection	146,412.71	159,172.37	172,838.05	197,765.33
Total Budget for Essential Services	716,258.63	696,571.13	735,081.58	878,177.77
Annual Budget	**2,595,755.80**	**2,731,663.75**	**2,989,647.48**	**3,362,917.02**
% of total	**27.59**	**25.50**	**24.59**	**26.11**

KNBS Economic Survey 2022

(a) Challenges

i. Persistent and discriminatory social and cultural norms that perpetuate harmful practices which limit girls and women opportunities for personal and economic development;
ii. Rise in the number of dysfunctional families and parental child neglect in society leading to an increase in the number of street families, neglected older persons, and PWDs in need of care; and
iii. Drug, alcohol and substance abuse among the youth affecting their active participation in socio-economic activities
iv. Financial Constraints- the budgetary allocation is low for social protection is low thus optimal coverage cannot be achieved.
v. Climate Change is Posing More Vulnerabilities – floods, prolonged drought are great threats to the vulnerable population
vi. High Population growth.
vii. Landlessness, Insecure Land tenure

(b) Lessons learnt

i. Expanding Social Protection is a way toward inclusive growth and reduced inequality
ii. Digitization of land transactions and processes has enhanced public access to land information and improved ease of doing business

(c) Key Interventions

i. National Government Affirmative Action Fund; Youth Enterprise Development Fund; National Safety Net (*Inua Jamii*).
ii. Digitization of land records and Processes
iii. Processing and Registration of title deeds country wide
iv. Implementation of National Spatial Plan (NSP) and National Land Use Policy (NLUP)
v. Settlement of Landless

(d) Key Next Steps

i. Enroll and upscale the Inua Jamii payroll numbers to 1,528,629. This will entail retargeting of an additional 176,644 OP, 224,812 CT-OVC and 57,947 PWSD beneficiaries.
ii. The 23 Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) counties integrated and implemented the Ending Drought Emergency (EDE) Strategy in their respective CIDPs and Annual Development Plans.
iii. Prevention of and Response to Gender Based Violence;
iv. National Government Affirmative Action Fund; Youth Enterprise Development Fund; National Safety Net (*Inua Jamii*).
v. Full implementation of The Children Act, 2022:
vi. Community Mobilization, Development and Empowerment
vii. Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in National Development:

SDG 2: END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE.

This Goal aims to end hunger and ensure access by all people; end all forms of malnutrition; double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers; ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices; and, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species by 2030.

Indicator 2.1.1: Prevalence of undernourishment

Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population) in Kenya was reported at 30.5 % in 2021, a decline from 34.4% from 2020. The share contribution is higher among the rural population at

32.2% in 2021 and 35.1% 2020 whereas the urban share was at 33.0% and 26.8% in 2020 and 2021 respectively.

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

The prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population in the country rose to 26.1% in 2020 up from 24.9% in 2019. This indicates a rise in the proportion of people who do not have reliable access to sufficient and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs. The average number of moderately or severely food insecure people in Kenya for the period 2019 to 2021 stood at 37.4 million people

Indicator 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

Nationwide, stunting of children under the age of five has been on a decline trend from 21.5% in 2018 to 19.4% in 2020. In 2022, the Stunting for under 2 was reported at 17.6% nationally. Out of the total, Male are 19.6% whereas females contribute 15.6%. The rural areas are leading with 20.3% while the urban areas are at 12.1%.

Indicator 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)

In 2020, 11% of children were underweight, with 4% experiencing wasting. In 2022, the average natitional weight for height average was at 4.9% with male contributing 5.4% and female at 4.3%. The rural areas have a higher average at 5.3% and the urban average at 4.0%. The proportion of those with overweight was at 3.2% with those in rural areas being 2.8% and urban 4.0%, female was higher at 3.6% and male at 2.9%.

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

The agriculture orientation index for Government expenditure dropped from 0.10 in 2020 to 0.09 in 2021 and increased to 0.11 in 2022. The index has remained stagnant ranging from 0.09 to 0.1 since 2017 to 2021.

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

The food indicator price anomalies registered mixed changes over the last 5 years in consideration. In 2017 it was 13.4%, 2018 at 1.4%, 2019 at 6.4%. The anomalies went up to 9.5 % in 2020 then to 8.6% in 2021 and increased to 13.5% in 2022.

(a) Challenges

i. Inadequate funding
ii. High cost of inputs for livestock production
iii. High Prevalence of Livestock diseases and pests
iv. Inadequate markets, market information and infrastructure
v. Adverse Effects of Climate Change**.**

(b) The lessons learnt

i. There is a need to strengthen the food supply chain in the wake of global threats (COVID 19) to enhance the resilience of key actors and reduce disruptions;
ii. Develop long term strategies and preparedness to address transboundary pests and diseases threatening food security.
iii. There is need for continuous efforts to enhance linkages and build stronger collaboration with all the stakeholders in order to ensure sustainable food security and efficient service delivery
iv. There is weak monitoring and evaluation which hampers effective and efficient utilization of resources for timely achievement of the desired results, data and information sharing. There is a need to strengthen M&E and data sharing amongst stakeholders.
v. The over dependence on export market for agriculture produce affected the sector during the reporting period and there is need to develop the local industry to minimize dependence in export market for the growth of the sector

(c) Key Interventions

i. Livestock Value Chain Support Programme (LVCSP)
ii. Revamped Kenya Meat Commission under the Economic Stimulus Programme to undertake livestock offtake and promote livestock marketing.
iii. Established a Livestock Export Zone (LEZ)/Quarantine Station in Bachuma, Taita Taveta.
iv. Construction of seven (7) multipurpose dams; 296 dams and water pans; improved coordination of food security assessments; modernization of drought Early Warning Bulletins and Advisories; and cash transfer scale-up.
v. Established a Goat Artificial Insemination Semen Production Centre at Ndomba in Kirinyaga County.
vi. Supported the 15 Livestock Conservation Farms and installed three liquid nitrogen plants in Sotik, Kabete and Kirinyaga to facilitate semen distribution.
vii. Supported the Kenya Veterinary Vaccines Production Institute (KEVEVAPI) to attain GMP standards.
viii. Developed Livestock Bill and the complementary Regulations on Livestock Breeding, Animal Feeds, Livestock Product and Marketing.
ix. Suppressed tsetse populations and incidences of sleeping sickness in endemic areas

x. Promoted the leather value chain development through the establishment of the Kenya Leather Industrial Park and leather common manufacturing facility (CMF) at Kariokor development.

(d) Key Next Steps

i. Raise productivity of key value chains that include leather, cotton, dairy, tea, rice, edible oils, blue economy, minerals including forestry, and building materials.
ii. National Integrated Early warning systems; Hunger and Safety Programme; National Drought Emergency Fund and Integrated Knowledge Management System for Drought.
iii. Build Resilience in Food and Nutrition Security in the Horn of Africa (BREFONS) through placing 700 hectares under irrigation, drilling boreholes, constructing water pans, livestock market and establishing commercial pasture fields.
iv. Strengthening Agricultural Mechanization
v. Agricultural Insurance
vi. Subsidized farm inputs in order to increase production
vii. Establishment of food processing hubs and five (5) pilot mechanization hubs; pest and disease management; agricultural insurance; and crop research and development.

SDG 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

This goal aims to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all, at all ages. Health and well-being are important at every stage of one's life, starting from the beginning. This goal addresses all major health priorities: reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health; communicable and non-communicable diseases; universal health coverage; and access for all to safe, effective, quality and affordable medicines and vaccines

Indicator 3.1.1: Maternal Mortality Ratio (Per 100,000 live births)

Facility based maternal mortality rate per 100,000 deliveries was 362 across 2019 to 2021.The figure dropped to 355 in 2022.

Indicator 3.1.2: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

The proportion of women delivering under a skilled provider has improved from 59.6 percent in 2016 to 73 percent in 2020 to 89 percent in 2021 and a slight increase to 89.3% in 2022.The proportion in rural areas is 43.8% while the urban areas proportion is higher at 64.4%. The teenage pregnancies attended was at 50.8% with older women over 35 years was at 49.6%

Indicator 3.2.1: Under-five mortality rate

The under-five mortality rate was 41 per 1,000 live births in 2022, an increase from 38 reported in 2021. The mortality rate was also 39 in 2020,40 in 2019, 41 in 2018, and 42 in 2017 per 1,000 live births. This was a notable decline from 52 per 1,000 lives in 2014. Progress towards reduction in under five mortalities should be accelerated to achieve both national and global targets.

Indicator 3.22: Neo-natal mortality rate

The neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births have stagnated between 22 and 20 from the year 2017. Neonatal deaths account for 66% of infant deaths and 51% of under-5 deaths. In 2022, The rural and urban proportion is at 22% and 21% respectively with male being higher at 24% and female at 19%.

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

The HIV incidence rate in Kenya was 1.4 persons per 1000 uninfected populations in 2016. This decreased to 1.3 persons in 2017 before increasing again to 1.4 persons (1.3 males and 1.5 females) in 2018. This translates to about 140 new infections per 1000 uninfected population or 36,000 new cases of HIV infection per year. The incidence was higher among women (1.5) than men (1.3). New HIV infections increased from 32,025 to 34,540 persons translating to a 7.9 percent increase against a target of 5 percent in 2021. This is a deviation from the last ten-year trend that showed a decline in new infections.

Indicator 3.3.2: Tuberculosis incidence per 1,000 population

There has been improvement in TB incidence from 2.59 per 1,000 population in 2020 to 1.4 per 1,000 population in 2021.

Indicator 3.3.3: Malaria incidence per 1,000 population

The outbreak of malaria declined in several malaria prone areas, with the case prevalence rate for malaria in the country reducing from 96 in 2019 to 85 in 2020. The cases rose to 86 in 2021 and increased to 93 cases per 1,000 populations in 2022.

Indicator 3.3.4: Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population

Tuberculosis incidence per 1,000 populations was 181 in 2017. The TB treatment success rate (TSR) has fluctuated between 85.6 percent in 2013 to a high of 89 per cent in 2014 and 82.5 per cent in 2018. Between 2016 and 2018, TB TSR consistently remained below the recommended rate of 85 per cent. The rates declined from 0.9% in 2015 to 0.4% in 2020.The TB treatment success rate (TSR) has fluctuated between 85.6 per cent in 2013 to a high of 89 per cent in 2014 and 82.5 per cent in 2018. Between 2016 and 2018, TB TSR consistently remained below the recommended rate of 85 per cent

Indicator 3.4.2: Suicide mortality rate

The suicide mortality rate per 100,000 has been increasing from 2017 that recorded 5.6 per 100, 000, 2018 recorded 6 per 100,000 while 2019 recorded 6.1 per 100,000. The number has since stagnated at 11 per 100,000 from 2019.

Indicator 3.6.1: Death rate due to road traffic injuries

The deaths due to road accident injuries were 6.8 in 2018.The number increased to 7.5 in 2019 and 8.2 in 2020. In 2021 the fatalities were 9.2 and rose to 9.3 in 2022.

Indicator 3.7.1: Proportion of women of reproductive age (15-49) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods

The contraceptive prevalence rate for modern methods for married women increased from 49 per cent (2020) to 57 per cent in 2021 and then to 74.7% in 2022. The rural areas are at 74% while urban areas are at 75.7%. Current data reveal implants are the most popular method (36%-All WRA), followed by injectable (32.5%-All WRA) and condoms (7.3%).

Indicator 3.7.2: Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1000 women in that age group

As of 2022, the total number of adolescent births was recorded at 73 per 100,000. Among women aged 15-19, 15% have experienced a pregnancy at some point in their lives, with 12% having had a live birth, 1% reporting a pregnancy loss, and 3% currently being pregnant. These percentages provide insights into the prevalence of adolescent pregnancies and births by different background characteristics.

Indicator 3.a.1: Age -standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older

The prevalence rate of age standardized tobacco use was 11.5 in 2018 & 2019 while in 2020 there was a reduction of 0.4 to reach the rate of 11.1. The prevalence in 2022 was at 9.0 nationally, that is 2.0 in females with males recording highest at 16.0.

Indicator 3.b.1: Proportion of target population covered by all vaccines included in the national programme

In 2022, the proportion of children under one fully vaccinated with all their life saving routine infant vaccines was 89.2% in 2022 up from 84% in 2021 which was an improvement from 2018 and 2017 that had 81.6% and 68.4% respectively. The coverage in measles was at 66.8% whereas PCV was at 91.2%

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

The doctors' density was 27 per 100,000 population in the year 2021 and declined to 19 in 2022. This was an increase from 17 and 18 in 2018 and 2019 respectively. Similarly, for the nurses density, there was an increase from 225 per 100,000 population in 2020 to 253 per 100,000 population in the year 2021 and to 259 per 100,000 population in the year 2022. The dentists average at 2 while pharmacists were 7 per 100,000 population.

(a) Challenges

- i Drought persistence has led to increased cases of malnutrition as well as increase in water related diseases such as cholera, trachoma and vector borne diseases.
- ii Donor transition- donor financial support to strategic disease programs has been steadily and rapidly reducing.
- iii Persistent socio-cultural barriers, myths and misconceptions regarding family planning and reproductive health issues.
- iv Re-emergence of other diseases such as bird flu, dengue fever, and chikungunya
- v Increased incidences of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) such as hypertension, heart disease, diabetes and cancer
- vi COVID-19 pandemic.

(b) Lesson learnt

- i Adaption of new health technologies & innovations and improving the existing health infrastructure will make Kenya a medical tourism hub.
- ii There is a need to harmonize all the health-related regulations and legislations in the sector with other existing laws.
- iii Increasing the health sector's budgetary allocation will accelerate access to health services so as to attain Universal Health Coverage (UHC)
- iv Strengthening of multilateral, multi-sectoral and partnerships approaches on health and nutrition service delivery to respond to emergencies, disasters and pandemics and ensure disease surveillance mechanisms are enhanced

(d) Key Interventions

- i All individuals with suspected malaria cases are tested and those confirmed as having malaria receive the recommended antimalarial treatment and all the children under age 5 years with fever should seek advice or treatment within 24 hours.
- ii The use and distribution of Insecticides Treated Nets (ITNs) to citizens in the malaria prone areas
- iii Digitization of health services, harmonization, and integration of information systems to ensure efficiency in service delivery and portability of patient data;

(c) Key Next steps

i. Focusing on the primary health care services to bring healthcare services closer to citizens and strengthen referral systems for efficient and responsive service delivery;
ii. Addressing the Human Resource for Health (HRH) inadequacies to strengthen capacity to support provision and access of high-quality health services.
iii. Addressing the supply chain inefficiencies to improve access to essential affordable health commodities to all health facilities.
iv. Equip health facilities and upgrade health infrastructure at all levels to improve on access to healthcare services;
v. Invest in local manufacturing of essential and specialized health products and technologies.
vi. Health Commodity Security
vii. Integrated Health Management Information System (IHMIS)

SDG 4: ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

This goal aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. The goal aims in reducing disparities and inequities in education, both in terms of access and quality for all, and most especially the vulnerable populations, including poor children, children living in rural areas and persons with disabilities.

Indicator 4.1.1: Proportion of children and young people achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics

The proportion of children and young people achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading and mathematics in 2018 was 52.7 percent. In reading, at the end of primary school percent of students able to read was 52.7, 51.5, 52.8, 53.2 and 53.1 percent in 2018, 2019,2020,2021 and 2022 respectively and at the end of lower secondary reading was 39.9 percent in 2018. In mathematics nationally it was 67 percent in 2018 and increased to 76.1 percent in 2019.

Indicator 4.1.2: Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)

The completion rate for primary education experienced a gradual increase from 82.6% in 2015 to 84.4% in 2018. Subsequently, it rose to 85.4% in 2019 and further improved to 94.6% in 2020. However, there was a decline to 85.8% in 2021, followed by a slight increase to 87.8% in 2022.

In contrast, secondary education witnessed more significant improvements compared to primary education. The Gross Intake Rate for lower secondary education increased by 6.1 percentage points, from 68% in 2015 to 74.1% in 2018. Additionally, the completion rate for lower secondary education showed an increase of over 7 percentage points, rising from 51.7% in 2015 to 58.9% in 2018.

Indicator 4.2.1: Proportion of children aged 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex

As of 2022, the overall proportion stood at 78.0%. Specifically, girls had a higher proportion at 79.8%, while boys had a slightly lower proportion at 76.4%. These figures provide insights into the developmental progress of children in terms of their health, learning abilities, and psychosocial well-being, with a slight variation observed between boys and girls.

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

From 2019 to 2022, the participation rate showed a significant increase, rising from 73.8% to 87.9%. Specifically, in pre-primary school education 1 and 2, the participation rate of children aged 3-5 years increased by 0.8%, with the number of enrolled children growing from 2,845.3 thousand in 2021 to 2,867.9 thousand in 2022.

In terms of gender distribution, the enrollment of girls also experienced an increase, rising from 1,423.0 thousand in 2021 to 1,443.9 thousand in 2022. Similarly, the enrollment of boys saw a slight rise, going from 1,422.2 thousand in 2021 to 1,423.9 thousand in 2022. These figures demonstrate the growing participation and enrollment rates in organized learning for children, with both girls and boys benefiting from increased access to pre-primary education before the official entry age of primary school.

Indicator 4.3.1: Participation rate of youth (15-24) and adults (25-64) in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex

In regards to Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET), the total enrollment in both public and private institutions witnessed a growth of 11.7 percent, rising from 503.8 thousand in 2021 to 562.5 thousand in 2022. Notably, female students experienced a significant increase of 20.4 percent, reaching 207.2 thousand, while male students saw a more modest rise of 5.5 percent, totaling 241.7 thousand in 2022. These figures demonstrate the expanding participation of individuals in TVET programs, with a notable increase in female enrollment compared to males.

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

Early education and primary education maintained a gender parity index of 0.96 and 0.97 in 2017 and 2018 respectively. Gender parity index reduced for both tertiary and university education. In this regard, Kenya has not achieved gender parity (GPI between 0.97 and 1.03) in tertiary and university education. The gender parity index for early education and primary education indicate a slight disparity in favor of males. However, it is important to note that the reduced GPI for tertiary and university education is due to disparities in transition from secondary education. Therefore, further efforts are required to achieve gender parity in these higher levels of education in Kenya.

See table below on GPI at different levels.

Category	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
ECDE						
Parity Index	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.97	1.0	1.01
Primary						
Parity Index	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.96	0.96	0.97
Secondary						
Parity Index	0.95	0.96	1.00	1.01	1.03	1.04
TVET						
Parity Index	0.78	0.77	0.76	0.75	0.75	0.89
University						
Parity Index	0.70	0.70	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.74

Indicator 4.a.1: Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service

In 2020, primary schools with internet for pedagogical purposes were 25.7 percent and computers for pedagogical purposes was 77.4 percent. For secondary schools with computers for pedagogical purposes were 72.4 percent.

Indicator 4.c.1: Proportion of teachers qualified in basic education by education level

The proportion of teachers qualified in basic education in pre-primary, primary and secondary was 100 per cent in 2019, 2020 and 2021

(a) Challenges

i. Insufficient digital content on Competency Based Curriculum, which inhibits implementation of CBC as designed.
ii. Retrogressive cultural practices such as Female Genital Mutilation, early marriages and child pregnancy affecting the attendance of female students in educational institutions; and
iii. Insecurity, calamities and natural disasters such as floods and drought resulting in displacement of learners and destruction of school infrastructure.
iv. weak linkages between training and industry
v. Radicalization and violent extremism and drug and substance abuse.

(b) Lessons Learnt

i. Public mind set change, training of curriculum implementers and assessment at various levels of education is crucial for the success of the CBC
ii. Integration of PWDs in normal schools reduces stigmatization and enhances access to education.
iii. Multi sectoral approach to resource mobilization.

(c) Key Interventions

i. Mainstreaming ECDE into basic education
ii. provision of social support to vulnerable children as well as those with special needs.
iii. Competency Based Curriculum and Competency Based Education and Trainings
iv. Enhance awareness on retrogressive cultural practices that hampers access to quality education.
v. Expansion and equipment of TVETs and linkages between skills development and industrial requirements to ensure students move into gainful employment after training.
vi. 100 percent transition rate in both primary and secondary education to enhance access to quality education.

(d) Key Next Steps

i. Improve day secondary school capacity to guarantee access to quality education and reduce and reduce cost of education
ii. Employ more teachers in order to bridge the teacher shortage gap
iii. Education reforms based on the recommendations of the presidential working party on Education Reforms (PWPER) to ensure seamless and 100 per cent transition from the 8-4-4 to the 2-6-3-3-3 system of education
iv. Universal Primary and Secondary Education by expanding Infrastructure, and recruiting teachers to ensure access to quality education.
v. Inclusion of learners who may be excluded or marginalized in education and training.
vi. Youth Skilling, Employment and Wealth creation by training of 40000 youth annually in paramilitary, national service, technical and vocational skills.

SDG 5: GENDER EQUALITY

The Government of Kenya (GOK) acknowledges the importance of gender equality in development. It has a progressive constitution that promotes gender equality and women's empowerment through the expanded bill of rights. A number of policies have been developed for gender mainstreaming. Tremendous progress has been made towards achieving gender equality in Kenya.

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

In the case of Kenya, there are several legal frameworks in place to address these issues. These frameworks encompass laws, policies, and regulations that seek to ensure gender equality and protect individuals from discrimination based on their sex. These measures are designed to create a fair and inclusive society by promoting equal rights, opportunities, and access to resources for all individuals, regardless of their gender.

Indicator 5.2.1 Proportion of women of age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15

The percentage of women and girls aged 15 - 49 years who experienced physical violence in the last 12 months was 16 percent in 2022. Thirteen percent (13%) of women and girls experienced sexual violence at some point in their lives, and 7 percent reported that they had experienced sexual violence in the last 12 months. 13 percent of currently married women, and 27 percent of formerly married women have experienced violence by an intimate partner.

Indicator 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

3 percent of women aged 15 – 49 years who have never been married and never had an intimate partner report sexual violence, as compared with 12 percent of never married women who ever had an intimate partner in 2022. The proportion nationally was at 0.6% in 2022.

Indicator 5.3.1: Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18

The proportion of women married before age 15 was at 2.2% while those married before age of 18 were 12.5%.

Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were in a union before age 15 were 4.4 percent in 2015 and below age 18 were 22.9 percent.

Indicator 5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age

In 2022, there has been a significant reduction in the prevalence of FGM/C. The harmful practice decreased from 21% in 2014 to 15% in 2022. This positive change indicates progress in efforts to combat FGM/C and protect the rights and well-being of girls and women. However, it is crucial to continue working towards complete eradication of this practice and ensure the safety and health of all individuals.

Kenya's FGM Prevalence by Age (KDHS, 2022)	
15 - 19	9.1%
20 - 24	9.9%
25 - 29	13.2%
30 - 34	16.1%
35 - 39	18.7%
40 - 44	23.8%
45 - 49	23.1%

Indicator 5.4.1: Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location

In Kenya, the first-ever longitudinal Time Use Survey was conducted in 2022, and data analysis is currently underway.

Preliminary statistics from the survey indicate a significant disparity in the allocation of unpaid work between men and women. Kenyan women spend approximately 4-5 hours per day on unpaid domestic and care work, while men spend only about 1 hour. This means that women spend 4.6 times more time than men on these tasks, highlighting a gender unequal distribution of unpaid work. When considering all forms of work, including paid and unpaid, Kenyan women work for 7-8 hours per day, which is relatively high compared to African standards. On the other hand, men work for 6-7 hours per day. This results in a gender gap of 1.16, meaning that women work 1.16 times more time than men. While this gender gap is higher than the global average (1.11), it is lower than the sub-Saharan Africa average (1.18).

The households with children aged less than 6 years are particularly affected by this unequal distribution of unpaid work. In these households, women spend the longest time, around 5-6 hours per day, on unpaid work. Additionally, these households have the shortest duration of unpaid work and the longest duration of paid work performed by men. Furthermore, households with a size of 7 or more and households with children aged 6-13 also exhibit a similar pattern above the average. These findings emphasize the need for addressing gender disparities in unpaid work and promoting a more equitable distribution of responsibilities within households.

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

Following the 2022 general election in Kenya, there was a slight increase in women's representation compared to previous terms. This increase can be attributed to sensitization campaigns that aimed to promote women's involvement in political leadership and decision-making positions. However, it's important to note that the target for gender parity was not fully met.

In the 13th Kenyan Parliament, out of the 349 positions, 81 seats (representing 23.3%) are held by women. At the local government level, out of the 47 County Governors, 7 (15%) are women, while out of the 47 County Deputy Governors, 8 (17%) are women. In terms of Senators, 21 out of 67 (31.3%) are women. Additionally, in the Members of County Assemblies (MCAs), 718 out of 2166 (33%) seats are held by women.

Indicator 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.

The total number of women who make their own decision in regards to reproductive health was at 64.8 in 2022 with 59.4% in rural and 73.2% in urban. 76 percent of currently married women and 89 percent of sexually active unmarried women have a demand for family planning in 2022. 14 percent of currently married women and 19 percent of sexually active unmarried women have an unmet need for family planning.

Indicator 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

a) In 2022, 25% of women aged 15-49 years own agricultural land, with 3% owning land solely in their name. Among men aged 15-49, 24% own agricultural land individually, while 7% own land jointly with others. It is important to note that 62% of women who own agricultural land do not possess a title deed for the land they own. However, 13% of women who own agricultural land have a title deed with their name on it.

b) Concerning non-agricultural land ownership in 2022, only 7% of women own such land. Among them, 1% own land exclusively, while 5% own land jointly with their husband and/or someone else. Among women who own non-agricultural land, 31% have their name on the title deed, while 44% report that the land they own does not possess a title deed.

These findings illustrate the gender disparities in land ownership and tenure rights. While a significant proportion of women own agricultural land, many lack formal documentation, such as title deeds, which can provide secure rights and protection. Similarly, women's ownership of non-agricultural land is comparatively lower, and a considerable portion of such land lacks proper title deeds. Efforts should be made to address these gaps, ensuring equitable access to land ownership and secure tenure rights for both men and women.

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

In Kenya, the data for 2019 indicates that 47.3% of individuals aged 3 years and above owned a mobile phone. Among them, 47.3% were males, and 47.0% were females. This shows a slight increase compared to 2016 when the ownership of mobile phones stood at 44.4%. In 2016, 45.4% of males and 43.2% of females owned mobile phones. These figures highlight that mobile phone ownership is relatively balanced between genders in Kenya, with a slight increase in overall ownership between 2016 and 2019.

(a) Challenges

i. **Unpaid care work:** Unpaid care work, predominantly performed by women, often goes unrecognized and undervalued.
ii. **Access to education and healthcare:** Disparities in education and healthcare continue to affect women and girls, particularly in marginalized communities.
iii. **Women's political representation:** Despite progress, women continue to be underrepresented in political leadership roles globally.
iv. **Economic empowerment:** Women face persistent challenges in accessing economic opportunities, including gender wage gaps, limited access to credit and resources, and occupational segregation.
v. **Gender stereotypes and social norms** hinder progress towards gender equality.

(b) Key interventions

i. The government has developed a curriculum to train women in political leadership. 19 women have been trained in political leadership and 18 TOTs and Streamlining the election financing act to create a level playing field for women.

ii. Implement policies that promote the equal sharing of caregiving responsibilities between men and women, such as parental leave policies and flexible working arrangements
iii. Provide support systems and services, such as affordable and accessible childcare facilities, to reduce the burden of unpaid care work on women.
iv. Ensure the availability of quality education for girls, including promoting STEM education and providing scholarships or incentives to encourage girls' enrollment and retention in schools.
v. Improve access to comprehensive healthcare services, including sexual and reproductive health services, by investing in healthcare infrastructure, training healthcare providers, and reducing cost barriers.
vi. Provide capacity-building programs and leadership training for women to enhance their skills and confidence in political decision-making processes.
vii. Promote equal opportunities for women in the workforce, including addressing gender wage gaps and eliminating discriminatory practices.
viii. Support grassroots movements, NGOs, and community organizations working to address gender stereotypes and promote gender equality at the local level.
ix. Community-led campaigns to fight FGM and multi-agency approaches in curbing FGM cases

(c) Key Next Steps

i. Policy and legal reforms**:** Governments will review and update existing policies and laws to align with the principles of gender equality and women's empowerment.
ii. Engage men as allies: Encourage men to actively participate in promoting gender equality by challenging harmful gender norms and stereotypes, advocating for women's rights, and fostering supportive environments in their personal and professional lives.
iii. Reintroducing the two thirds gender bill to parliament factoring in the stakeholder’s views who did not pass the bill previously.
iv. Ensure 100 percent enforcement of the spousal consent provisions in land transactions to cushion women and children from dispossession of family land.
v. Increase funding for Anti-Female Genital Mutilation Board and Fully implement the Anti FGM Law

SDG 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

The goal aims at ensuring universal access to safe and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all by the year 2030 which is essential for unlocking economic growth and providing significant leverage investment on other SDGs. The goal goes beyond drinking water, sanitation and hygiene to address the quality and sustainability of water resources.

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

In 2019, approximately 62.9 percent of the national population had access to safely managed drinking water services. This percentage remained unchanged in 2020 but witnessed an increase to 65.5 percent in 2021. By the year 2022, the proportion further rose to 67.9 percent.

For the urban population, the availability of clean and safe water was 60 percent in 2019, which then increased to 72.2 percent in 2020, 74 percent in 2021, and significantly improved to 90.6 percent in 2022.

As for the rural population, the percentage of individuals with access to clean and safe water was 50.2 percent in 2019, followed by a slight increase to 55.6 percent in 2020. By 2021, it further improved to 61.5 percent but slightly declined to 56.3 percent in 2022.

Indicator 6.2.1: Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water

a) Safely managed sanitation services

The proportion of the population with access to basic sanitation services increased from 70 per cent in 2018 /2019 to 90 per cent in 2021/2022 against targets of 71 per cent and 81.5 per cent respectively, with urban sewerage coverage increasing from 26 per cent to 32 per cent over the same period. In 2022, the proportion of individuals increased to 40.9% with urban being 47.3% and rural 37.7%.

b) A hand-washing facility with soap and water

The proportion of the population with handwashing facilities on premises increased from **19.4%** in 2016 to 26.8% in 2020 and increased to 51.3% in 2022. The urban areas were higher at 67.6% and rural areas at 43%.

Indicator 6.3.1: Proportion of wastewater safely treated

In 2016, the proportion of wastewater that was safely treated was recorded at 53%. This indicates that over half of the wastewater generated underwent appropriate treatment processes to ensure its safe disposal or reuse.

Looking specifically at domestic water, the percentage of safely treated wastewater increased from 9.4% in 2020 to 11% in 2022. This signifies a slight improvement in the treatment of domestic wastewater, highlighting efforts to enhance the safe handling and management of this type of wastewater.

These figures indicate progress in the treatment of wastewater to minimize environmental pollution and health risks. However, there is still room for improvement in ensuring that a higher proportion of wastewater undergoes safe treatment, both for domestic water and other sources.

Indicator 6.4.1: Change in water-use efficiency over time

The water-use efficiency, which measures the effectiveness of water utilization, has consistently remained at 11% over the years, indicating a consistent level of efficiency in water consumption. However, in 2022, there was an improvement as the water-use efficiency increased to 15%. This signifies progress in optimizing water usage, potentially through better conservation practices, technologies, or policies that resulted in a higher percentage of water being effectively utilized.

Indicator 6.5.1: Degree of integrated water resources management

The degree of implementation of integrated water resource management was at 43.3 percent in 2016 and increased to 59.0 percent in 2020.

Indicator 6.5.2: Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation

The proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation was 26.0% in 2016, 27.0% in 2017, and 26.0% in 2020. This indicator measures the extent to which countries sharing a common water basin have established effective cooperative frameworks for managing water resources. While there have been slight fluctuations over the years, the overall proportion of transboundary basin areas with operational water cooperation arrangements has remained relatively stable.

Indicator 6.a.1: Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan

The amount of water and sanitation related official development assistance, that is part of the Government coordinated spending plan, was Kshs. 32,880.3 Mn in 2016. (To Update the figures from the NIF)

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

The proportion of local administrative units (47 County governments) with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management has remained the same at 100 percent in the 2017-2022 period.

(a) Challenges

i. Climate change: Kenya is vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, which includes changes in rainfall patterns, increased droughts and flooding
ii. Weak Enforcement of existing regulations for effective water resource management.
iii. Environmental degradation and illegal encroachment of water catchment areas
iv. Low household connection to completed water and sewerage projects
v. High energy cost of water production impeding affordability of water.
vi. Low Investment in the water sector that is not matching the rapid population growth.
vii. Shared water resources conflicts are hindering development of water & sewerage infrastructure

(b) Key Interventions

i. Construction of mega dams across the country to increase availability for water supply and food security
ii. Undertook groundwater exploration as alternative water source in water stressed counties in the country
iii. Connecting schools and Health facilities with clean, safe and reliable water supply.
iv. Developed water services in the under-served poor urban areas and informal settlements
v. Enhanced regulatory frameworks that govern management of shared water resources used to minimize conflicts.
vi. Up-scaled Basic Sanitation for the Urban Poor (UBSUP) to deliver on inclusive and equitable services to Leave No One Behind.

(c) Key next steps

i. Climate change Financing for climate change mitigation and adaptation
ii. Reduce pollution by capacity building 40 waste service providers on composting and material recovery from waste and promoting waste segregation at source
iii. Twake River Upstream clean up pollution control and catchment management to restore degraded catchment and riparian areas.
iv. Implement the Sustainable Waste management Act 2022 and Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Regulations 202 by promoting circular economy waste separation sites/infrastructure
v. Water towers Rehabilitation and conservation
vi. Adoption of a multi-sectoral inter-agency approach on implementation of river protection and pollution management.
vii. Strengthen IWRM through engagement and collaboration of stakeholders under the framework of Water Resource Users Associations (WRUAs)

viii. Last mile connectivity: undertaking key projects and programmes that will connect 200,000 people to water and 350,000 to sewerage systems annually throughout the country.

SDG 7: AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

This goal targets to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all. This is aimed at ensuring that the energy produced and consumed is safe and secure and does not have negative effects on climate and environment Consequently, SDG 7 guides the energy transition. This transition is a policy-driven process involving a systematic shift from fossil-based energy production and consumption systems to zero-carbon, renewable, sustainable, efficient, secure, and reliable energy systems.

Indicator 7.1.1: Proportion of population with access to electricity (Grid and Solar Systems)

The proportion of households with access to electricity through the grid increased from 49.5% in 2020 to 54% in 2021. Similarly, the proportion of individuals with access to grid electricity also saw an increase from 42% in 2020 to 47.1% in 2021 and further to 49.6% in 2022. Furthermore, the proportion of households with access to both grid and solar electricity was 72.5% in 2020, which then increased to 77.7% in 2021. However, there was a slight decrease to 75% in 2022.

These figures demonstrate an overall positive trend in the proportion of households and individuals gaining access to electricity, both through the grid and solar systems. The increases indicate efforts to expand electricity infrastructure and provide reliable power sources to more households.

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

In 2020, the proportion of households with primary reliance on clean fuels stood at 23.1%. This figure then increased to 27.2% in 2021. Similarly, the proportion of individuals relying primarily on clean fuels saw an increase from 17.0% in 2020 to 20.3% in 2021 and further to 21.1% in 2022.

The increase in the proportion of households and individuals relying on clean fuels indicates a growing adoption of renewable energy sources and cleaner technologies, which have a lower environmental impact and contribute to reducing pollution and greenhouse gas emissions.

Indicator 7.2.1: Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption mix

In 2020, the renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption accounted for 46.1%. Over the following years, this share experienced a positive trend, increasing to 48.2% in 2021 and further rising to 56% in 2022.

These demonstrate a notable advancement in incorporating renewable energy sources into the overall energy consumption mix. The upward trajectory of the renewable energy share signifies progress in diversifying the energy portfolio and reducing reliance on conventional fossil fuel-based sources.

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

The modern energy intensity, which measures the amount of primary energy consumed per unit of GDP, was 0.000034 in both 2020 and 2021. However, it experienced a decline and decreased to 0.000020 in the subsequent year.

The decrease in energy intensity from 2021 to the following year signifies progress in decoupling economic growth from energy consumption. It demonstrates a positive trend towards achieving greater energy efficiency and reducing the environmental impact associated with energy production and consumption.

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

Kenya's installed renewable energy generating capacity has shown significant growth over the years. In 2020, the country had an installed capacity of 43.0 watts per capita, which increased to 46.8 watts per capita in 2021. Subsequently, it further rose to 52.1 watts per capita in 2022.

Moreover, Kenya has witnessed a substantial increase in its installed generation capacity, measured in megawatts (MW). The capacity grew from 2,351 MW in 2018 to 2,819 MW in 2019, followed by a slight decrease to 2,788 MW in 2020. However, the capacity rebounded and reached 2,990 MW in 2021, and then further increased to 3,322 MW in 2022. These figures highlight Kenya's commendable progress in expanding its renewable energy infrastructure and capacity.

(a) Challenges

i. System Power Losses (Technical and commercial losses)
ii. High cost of extending energy infrastructure to remote areas.
iii. Inadequate financial resources hence the need for funding partnerships to enhance investment in energy.
iv. COVID-19 pandemic affected the implementation of programmes and projects.
v. International conflicts causing disruption in international markets such as in oil and gas supply chains, leading to increase in oil and gas prices.
vi. Complexity in land and right of way acquisition.

(b) Lessons learnt

i. There is a need for wide stakeholder consultations and analysis before adoption and implementation of projects, policies, and global commitments and obligations.

ii. There is a need to introduce an ancillary services market to optimize integration of Variable Renewable Energy (VRE) in the power system.
iii. There is a need to be adaptive to the geopolitical, social, technological, environmental and economic changes.
iv. There is a need to continuously review risk management strategy.

(c) Key Interventions

i. The number of people connected to electricity increased from 6.94million in 2018 to 9.01million in 2022 through the last mile connectivity and Global Partnership on Output-Based Aid (GPOBA).
ii. Kenya has implemented programmes such as the Kenya Off-grid Solar Access Project (KOSAP) which has accelerated off-grid connectivity using mini-grids and standalone solar systems.
iii. Installed 1,661.6Km of high voltage transmission lines and 5 high voltage substations to improve connectivity and power reliability.
iv. Investment in power generation infrastructure especially from renewable sources such as geothermal, wind and solar has resulted in an increase in the installed power generation capacity from 2351MW in 2018 to 3,322MW in 2022. This has also enabled the country to make a major contribution towards the global net zero emissions goal and the national targets as contained in the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC).
v. Refurbishment and upgrade of distribution system; automation of power system; Implementation of Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system, live line maintenance and Advanced Distribution Management System (ADMS) have resulted in improved power reliability.
vi. Public lighting project to facilitate a 24-hour economy, improve security and market the country as the preferred investment and tourism destination.

(d) Key Next steps

i. Adoption of new technologies such as E-mobility, hydrogen development and energy storage.
ii. Accelerating access to electricity and clean cooking solutions.
iii. Optimizing integration of Variable Renewable Energy (VRE) in the power system.
iv. Enhancing exploration and exploitation of undeveloped and non-commercialized energy and petroleum reserves as well as green energy minerals such as lithium, copper, cobalt and graphite.
v. Enhance security of energy infrastructure to minimize vandalism and any other threat.
vi. Developing strategies on the growing and unmet demand for energy and petroleum products and services.

SDG 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

SDG 8 aims to promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

Indicator 8.1.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

The annual growth rate of real GDP per capita experienced a notable recovery after facing a decline of -2.8 percent in 2020, primarily due to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. However, the following year, in 2021, the growth rate rebounded significantly and reached 5.6 percent. Subsequently, there was a slight decrease, and the growth rate dropped to 3 percent in 2022.

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

The annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person experienced a decline, dropping from 3.9 percent in 2020 to 2.2 percent in 2021. Furthermore, it decreased further to 0.4 percent in 2022.

The drop in the growth rate from 2020 to 2021 reflects a deceleration in the pace of economic growth per employed person. It suggests that productivity gains or improvements in output per worker have decreased during that period. The subsequent decrease in the growth rate in 2022 indicates a further reduction in the rate of productivity growth.

Indicator 8.3.1: Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector

The proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector dropped from 83.4 percent in 2020 to 83.3 percent in 2021 then increased to 83.4 percent in 2022.

Indicator 8.5.2: Unemployment rate, by sex

The overall unemployment rate decreased from 7.2 percent in 2020 to 5.6 percent in 2021 before increasing to 5.8 percent in 2022. The unemployment rate for females dropped from 7.2 percent in 2020 then dropped to 6.9 percent in 2021 before increasing to 7.2 percent in 2022 while the rate for the male counterparts dropped from 5.5 percent in 2020 to 3.6 percent in 2021 before increasing to 4.5 percent in 2022.

Indicator 8.6.1: Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training

The proportion of youth (aged 15-24) not in education, employment or training dropped from 30.1 percent in 2020 to 28.8 percent in 2021 and further to 21.1 percent in 2022.

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

The proportion of female children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labor dropped from 11.7 percent in 2020 to 2.9 percent in 2021 and further to 2.6 percent in 2022 while the proportion of the male counterparts dropped from 16.2 percent in 2020 to 4.8 percent in 2021 and further to 3.6 percent in 2022. The number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labor dropped from 2,276,800 in 2020 to 640,500 in 2021 and further to 517,400 in 2022.

Indicator 8.8.2: Level of national compliance of labor rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation

The number of national compliances of labor rights, specifically related to freedom of association and collective bargaining, based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, experienced fluctuations over the years. In 2020, the number of compliances stood at 172, but it decreased to 166 in 2021. However, there was a significant increase, and the number rose to 315 in 2022.

The decrease in the number of national compliances in 2021 suggests a potential decline in the level of adherence to labor rights compared to the previous year. However, the substantial increase in 2022 indicates a notable improvement in compliance, surpassing the level observed in 2020.

Indicator 8.9.1: (a)Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and (b)Tourism direct GDP in growth rate

The tourism sector's direct contribution to the economy, measured as a proportion of the total GDP, exhibited changes over the years. In 2020, the tourism sector faced significant challenges due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, and its direct contribution to GDP was 0.7 percent. However, there was a positive recovery in 2021, with the proportion increasing to 1.0 percent, which remained the same in 2022.

Additionally, the indicator assesses the growth rate of tourism direct GDP, providing insights into the rate of expansion or contraction within the sector. In 2020, the tourism direct GDP experienced a severe decline, with a negative growth rate of -47.7 percent. However, in 2021, there was a remarkable positive recovery, with the growth rate soaring to 52.6 percent, indicating a significant rebound from the pandemic's adverse effects. The growth rate decreased to 26.2 percent in 2022, suggesting a moderate pace of expansion but still maintaining positive growth.

Indicator 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

The number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults remained stable between 2020 and 2021, with a consistent count of 6 bank branches. However, in 2022, there was a decrease, and the number dropped to 5.1 bank branches per 100,000 adults. This decline indicates a potential reduction in the availability of physical bank branches, which are essential for individuals to access various banking services, such as deposits, withdrawals, and face-to-face assistance.

The number of ATMs per 100,000 adults experienced some fluctuations over the years. In 2020, there were 10 ATMs per 100,000 adults, and this figure increased slightly to 11 ATMs in 2021, indicating a broader accessibility to self-service banking options. However, in 2022, the number dropped to 8 ATMs per 100,000 adults, possibly implying a decrease in the availability of ATMs for cash withdrawals and other automated banking transactions.

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

Between 2019 and 2021, there was a decline in the proportion of adults with an account, dropping from 75.5 percent to 71.8 percent. This decrease might suggest challenges or barriers faced by individuals in accessing or maintaining accounts with banks or other financial institutions. However, in 2022, there was a significant increase, with the proportion rising to 83.7 percent. This upward trend indicates an improvement in financial inclusion, with a larger share of adults having access to formal financial services.

The increase in account ownership in 2022 can be attributed to the growth in mobile cellular penetration. The number of mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants rose from 131.8 in 2021 to 133.3 in 2022, surpassing the country's population. This implies that there are more mobile cellular subscriptions than the total population, indicating widespread access to mobile phones and related services. The availability of mobile-money-service providers, which enable financial transactions through mobile devices, likely contributed to the increase in account ownership, as individuals can access financial services conveniently through their mobile phones.

(a) Challenges

i. Constant cyber threats and attacks
ii. High cost of communication services
iii. Misinformation, disinformation and fake news
iv. Digital divide between rural and urban areas
v. Slow adoption of technological changes/advancement

(b) Lessons learnt

i. Reduction of cost of communication services will accelerate uptake of ICT enabled services.
ii. Harmonization and scale up of programs addressing vulnerability of youth not in employment, education and training will fast track realization of the demographic dividend.

(c) Key interventions

i. The Government of Kenya continues to provide free Wi-Fi facility at various access points to enable the use of internet services to aid users and consumers.
ii. The Government of Kenya has digitized 2,800 government services out of a targeted 5,000 services.
iii. The Government of Kenya has rolled out skills development programs to enhance digital literacy skills and set up youth empowerment centers and tech hubs in various counties.
iv. Invest in orange/creative economy and talent-preneurship.

(d) Key next steps

i. Monetizing talents through establishment of the Talanta Hela flagship plan that seeks to monetize talents in sports and the creatives.
ii. Strengthen institutional capacities of government agencies in charge of promoting the creative economy.
iii. Implementation of National Youth Towards Advancement Project (NYOTA)aimed at building up on Kenya Youth Employment and Opportunities Project (KYEOP) by expanding its scope to cover all 47 counties from the previous 17 counties covered under KYEOP.

GOAL 9: INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The aim of Goal 9 is to build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation. This is a key enabler for other sectors and further contributes to creating more wealth and employment thus boosting economic growth. Toward realization of this goal, the transport sector which comprises five (5) sub-sectors in Kenya: Road transport; Rail transport; Maritime; Air transport; and Pipeline transport focuses on provision of affordable, efficient, reliable, safe and sustainable seamless transport system for socioeconomic development.

Indicator 9.1.1: Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road

From 2017 to 2019, the proportion of people living within 2 kilometers of an all-season road was 69 percent. This means that nearly seven out of every ten individuals in rural areas had the convenience of living in close proximity to a road that remains usable throughout the year, regardless of weather conditions.

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

In terms of passenger volumes, the number of air passengers in 2019 was 12,011, but it significantly declined to 4,450 in 2020 due to travel restrictions imposed during the COVID-19 pandemic. However, there was a slight recovery observed in 2021, with 6,703 passengers, and further growth to 10,239 passengers in 2022. Rail transport witnessed an increase in passenger volumes, with 2,705 thousand passengers in 2020, followed by a substantial rise to 6,491 thousand passengers in 2021. However, there was a slight decline to 5,822 thousand passengers in 2022.

When it comes to freight volumes, rail transport played a significant role. The volume of cargo transported by rail was 5,063 thousand units in 2020, which increased to 6,051 thousand units in 2021 and further to 6,877 thousand units in 2022. Air transport accounted for a relatively smaller portion of cargo volume, with 322 thousand units in 2020, 376 thousand units in 2021, and 375 thousand units in 2022. Water transport, on the other hand, had higher cargo volumes, with 34,116 thousand units in 2020, 34,605 thousand units in 2021, and a slight decline to 33,939 thousand units in 2022. Road transport remained the dominant mode for cargo movement, with 608,618 thousand units in 2020, a significant increase to 894,624 thousand units in 2021, and further growth to 963,064 thousand units in 2022.

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

The manufacturing value added, which measures the contribution of the manufacturing sector to the GDP, exhibited a declining trend from 7.6 percent in 2020 to 7.4 percent in 2021. However, there was a subsequent increase observed, reaching 7.8 percent in 2022. This suggests a fluctuation in the relative significance of the manufacturing sector within the overall economy.

Indicator 9.2.2: Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment

Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment stood at 11.6 percent in 2020 and 2021 before increasing to 11.7 percent in 2022.

Indicator 9.3.2: Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit

The Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit to the total banking sector loan portfolio increased from 19.2 percent in 2017 to 20.9 percent in 2020.

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

Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP stood at 0.01 percent in 2019 before increasing to 0.02 for both 2021 and 2022.

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

Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants stood at 100 in 2014 and 520 in 2019.

Indicator 9.b.1: Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added

Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added increased from 15.1 percent in 2020 to 15.2 percent in 2021 and 19.6 percent in 2022.

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

In the specified period from 2020 to 2022, the coverage of 2G technology remained consistently high, with 96 percent of the population having access to a 2G mobile network. This indicates widespread availability of basic mobile communication services.

Furthermore, the coverage of 3G technology showed a steady increase, from 94 percent in 2020 to 95 percent in 2021, and further to 98 percent in 2022. This growth suggests an improvement in the availability of more advanced mobile network services, enabling faster data transfer and enhanced communication capabilities for a larger portion of the population.

Additionally, the coverage of 4G technology experienced significant growth during the same period. It increased from 77 percent in 2020 to 94 percent in 2021, and further to 97 percent in 2022. This signifies the expanding deployment of high-speed mobile networks, providing improved connectivity and supporting a range of data-intensive applications for a larger proportion of the population.

(a) Challenges

i. High cost of doing business
ii. Inadequate infrastructure
iii. Changing product standards and customer preferences
iv. Low awareness on industrial property rights and weak protection of indigenous knowledge
v. Vandalism of national critical infrastructure
vi. Inadequate investment in maritime transport infrastructure
vii. Geo-Political alignments affect investments and trade flows.

(b) Lessons learnt

i. Enhancing Network security will reduce cybercrime
ii. New and emerging technologies provide opportunities as well as threats to the existing ICT environment.

(c) Key interventions

i. The Kenyan Government has established high tech innovation hubs and support centers.
ii. The Kenyan Government has established a framework to improve the ease of doing business for investors particularly for the MSMEs.
iii. One Stop Investment Center has been established.
iv. Operationalization of the National Investment Council chaired.
v. Additional Export Processing and Special Economic Zones (EPZs and SEZs) have been gazetted.

(d) Key next steps

i. Leveraging on county regional blocs to promote single business licensing regimes for counties.
ii. Driving legislative and regulatory reform on the Business and Investment Climate Transformation.
iii. Roll-out of aggressive Invest Kenya campaign locally and globally.
iv. Promoting Counties as investment destinations.
v. Strengthening Bilateral and Multilateral Partnerships and collaborations across the different sectors of the economy.
vi. Train, build and strengthen ICT and mass media skills development.
vii. Digitalization of Government services.
viii. Finalization and commissioning the Kenya Industrial Leather Park for the use by the private investors to promote the leather industry.
ix. Adopt Green Manufacturing and Circular Economy

SDG 10: REDUCED INEQUALITIES

Anchored on the principle of leaving no one behind, this goal aims at reducing inequalities in income as well as those based on age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status within a country. The Goal also addresses inequalities among countries, including those related to representation, migration and development assistance.

Indicator 10.1.1: Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 percent of the population and the total population

The growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita for the total population stood at 9.3 percent in 2021 while that of the bottom 40 percent of the population stood at 5 percent for the same period.

Indicator 10.2.1: Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

The proportion of people living below 50 percent of median income stood at 15.2 percent in 2019 before dropping to 14.6 percent in 2020 and 11.6 percent in 2021. The proportion of females living below 50 percent of median income dropped 19.9 percent in 2019 to 14.4 percent in 2020 to 11.4 percent in 2021 while that of the male counterparts dropped from 19.6 percent in 2019 to 14.3 percent in 2020 to 10.8 percent in 2021.

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

The labor share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers stood at 28.5 percent in 2020 before dropping to 27.9 percent in 2021 and further to 27.1 percent in 2022.

Indicator 10.5.1: Financial Soundness Indicators (a)Capital to assets (b) Capital to risk-weighted assets (c) Nonperforming loans net of provisions to capital (d) Nonperforming loans to total gross loans (e) Liquid assets to short-term liabilities (f) Net open position in foreign exchange to capital

FSI Table

Financial Soundness Indicators (FSI)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
a) Capital to assets	18.2	16.9	14.7	17.2	16.8	16.7	16.7	16.0
b) Capital to risk-weighted assets	12.4	17.8	27.1	21.2	21.3	21.6	18.4	
c) Nonperforming loans to total gross loans	6.0	8.6	9.9	12.0	12.0	14.1	13.1	13.9
d) Nonperforming loans net of provisions to capital	4.0	3.8	3.2	3.4	3.3	2.1	3.3	3.7
f) Net open position in foreign exchange to capital	18.2	16.9	14.7	17.2	16.8	16.7	16.7	16.0

Based on the figures in the table: -

a) Capital to assets: The proportion of capital to assets has remained relatively stable over the years, ranging from 11.5% to 13.2%. This indicates that financial institutions in Kenya have maintained a reasonable level of capital to absorb potential losses and manage financial risks.

b) Capital to risk-weighted assets: The capital adequacy ratio in relation to risk-weighted assets has shown consistency, ranging from 14.7% to 18.2%. This suggests that financial institutions in Kenya have maintained an adequate level of capital to support their risk exposures.

c) Nonperforming loans: The indicator for nonperforming loans net of provisions to capital has fluctuated, indicating some volatility in the quality of loan portfolios. However, it is worth noting that there has been a general improvement from 2017 to 2022, with the ratio decreasing from 27.1% to 18.4%.

d) Nonperforming loans to total gross loans: The ratio of nonperforming loans to total gross loans has also varied, indicating some credit risk within the loan portfolios of financial institutions. The figures range from 6.0% to 14.1%, with a slight increase observed from 2020 to 2022.

e) Net open position in foreign exchange to capital: The net open position in foreign exchange relative to capital has shown some variation, ranging from -1.0 to 6.7. This indicates that financial institutions in Kenya have been exposed to foreign exchange risks, with some fluctuations observed over the years.

While there have been fluctuations in certain indicators, the financial landscape in Kenya appears to demonstrate a reasonable level of stability and resilience.

Indicator 10.6.1: Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations (a) Membership (b) Voting rights

Kenya's membership and voting rights in international organizations has remained at 54.5 percent for the period 2020 to 2022. Kenya is a member of six international institutions and has a voting right in six organizations.

Indicator 10.7.2: Number of countries with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people

Kenya has immigration policies in place. Immigration management in Kenya is currently governed by an Act of Parliament-Kenya Citizenship and Immigration Act, 2011 and Kenya Citizens and Foreign Nationals Management Service Act, 2011. This is also supported by the refugee Act of 2021. The Acts are responsible for orderly and safe migration into the country.

Indicator 10.7.3: Number of migrants killed while attempting to cross maritime, land and air borders

There were no migrants killed while attempting to cross maritime, land and air borders between 2020 and 2021.

Indicator 10.7.4: Proportion of the population who are refugees, by country of origin

The proportion of the population who are refugees, by country of origin, increased from 1.03 percent in 2020 to 1.09 percent in 2021 before dropping to 1.14 in 2022.

Country of Origin	*Proportion of refugees per country of residence (2020*	*Proportion of refugees per country of residence (2021)*	*No of refugees per country of residence (2022)*
Somalia	0.56	0.58	288655
South Sudan	0.25	0.27	135352
DR Congo	0.09	0.10	48284
Ethiopia	0.06	0.06	30367
Burundi	0.03	0.04	19153
Sudan	0.02	0.02	9979
Uganda	0.01	0.01	3086
Eritrea	0.0039	0.0044	2201
Rwanda	0.0038	0.0040	1989
Other	0.0019	0.0020	1002
Total Proportions	**1.03**	**1.09**	**1.135**

Indicator 10.a.1: Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff

The proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff increased from 37.4 percent in 2020 to 37.8 percent in 2021 to 39.7 percent in 2022.

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

Total resource flows for development increased from Kshs. 19.8 billion in 2020 to Ksh.31.3 billion in 2021 before dropping to Ksh. 31.0 billion in 2022.

Indicator 10.c.1: Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted

Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted increase from 8.4 percent in 2020 to 9.1 percent in 2021 before dropping to 8 percent in 2022.

(a) Challenges

i. Inadequate resources to host refugees.
ii. Insecurity incidents being linked to the presence of refugees.
iii. Human trafficking and Smuggling.
iv. Over-exploitation of vegetation and underground water leading to environmental degradation.
v. Porous borders that are unmanned and voluntary repatriated persons returning to their host country.
vi. Donor fatigue and global economic shocks.
vii. Shrinking resettlement space.
viii. Slow adoption of technological changes in migration management.

(b) Lessons learnt

There is a need to continue establishing good relationships with the host communities through sensitization of host communities. There is also a need to help the host communities with basic development programs.

(c) Key interventions

i. Developed an Immigration Policy by the Cabinet to take care of modern migration issues.
ii. Installation of Information Management Systems at all border control points that include Facial Recognition System, Advanced Passenger Information system, E-Gates and E-Visa.
iii. Reinforcement of security officers at the border points to curb proliferation of illicit Arms.
iv. Equipping the National Forensic Laboratory.
v. Construction of National Police Service Hospital.

(d) Key next steps

i. Modernizing Immigration Directorate through digitization of records and automation of the services.
ii. Preparation of a Refugee Marshal Plan and establishing a refugee management system for better management of refugees in the Country.
iii. Voluntary Repatriation.
iv. Socio-economic empowerment for refugees.

SDG 11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

The aim of SDG Goal 11 is to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Rapid urbanization has resulted in increased pressure on the environment and a higher demand for basic services, infrastructure, jobs, land, and affordable housing particularly for the growing population living in informal settlements. Cities are particularly vulnerable to climate change and natural disasters impacts due to their high concentration of people, infrastructure, housing and economic activities. Therefore, building urban resilience is crucial to avoid human, social and economic losses while improving the sustainability of urbanization processes is needed to protect the environment and mitigate disaster risk and climate change.

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

The proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing stood at 50% percent in 2021 compared to 54.7 percent in 2010. The high rate of urbanization and immigration to the urban centers continue to pose a challenge to the provision of basic services.

Indicator 11.4.1: The total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage.

Public Expenditure on Recreation, Culture and Religion per capita was 306.6 in 2019, 299.0 in 2020 and 136.8 in 2021 and 339.7 in 2022

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

The number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people reduced from 255 per 100,000 people in 2018/2019 to 45 per 100,000 people in 2021/2022

Indicator 11.6.1: Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities

a) Nairobi City- The proportion was 79.2 in 2019 and 76.7 in 2021 and 74.3 in 2022

b) Mombasa City- The proportion was 46.1 in 2019 and 56.5 in 2021 and 65.0, in 2022

c) Kisumu City- The proportion was 30.0 in 2019 and 30.0 also in 2021 and 30.0 in 2022

Indicator 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

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

Indicator 11.b.2: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national risk reduction strategies

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

(a) Challenges

i. Rapid urbanization
ii. Linear model of waste management creates dump sites that spill into personal property
iii. Limited supply of housing units majorly attributed to high cost of housing finance and building materials
iv. High cost of land in urban areas
v. Lengthy land acquisition process
vi. Insufficient land for slum upgrading
vii. Illegal sale of land in the settlement schemes
viii. Inadequate water storage infrastructure.
ix. Release of untreated or inadequately treated municipal sewerage.

(b) Lessons Learnt

i. Need to embrace new and emerging technologies
ii. Strengthen partnerships with stakeholders with a view to increase financing for slum upgrading and informal settlement programmes.
iii. Collaborative framework between the National and County Governments is essential.

(c) Key Interventions

i. Affordable Housing Program (AHP) targeting 200000 houses annually
ii. Construction of social housing units for those living in the slums and informal settlements
iii. Employer Assisted Housing to provide housing loan facilities to civil servants for development and purchase of residential houses
iv. The Second Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Program (KISIP)
v. Implementation of the Kenya Urban Support Programme

vi. Implementation of climate change action targeting local community led initiatives (Financing Locally Led Climate Action (FLOCCA)

(d) Key Next steps

i. Exploration of locally available building materials (granite, fluorspar, and iron ore and gypsum)
ii. Operationalization of the National Housing Development Fund
iii. Construction of sporting and arts facilities in the devolved units.
iv. Monetizing sports and art activities (Talanta Hera Programme)
v. Establishment and operationalization of Nairobi River commission for Rehabilitation, protection, restoration, beautification and sustainable development of the riverine basin within Nairobi City County.
vi. Strengthen Kenya Mortgage Refinance Company to enhance affordability of mortgages; and
vii. Enhance advocacy and awareness creation on population and development issues.

SDG 12: RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

The goal focuses on promoting responsible and efficient use of resources, reducing waste generation, and minimizing the environmental impact of consumption and production processes. It recognizes that unsustainable consumption and production patterns are major drivers of environmental degradation, climate change, and resource depletion.

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

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

Indicator 12.3.1: Global food loss index

Kenya has been experiencing food loss which has contributed to food insecurity in the country. The food loss index has been increasing from 91.6 to 97.8 to 101.3 to 104.4 and 105.3 in 2017,2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 respectively and reduced to 98.6 in the year 2022.

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

Kenya is a signatory to 4 multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEA).

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

It is estimated that Kenya generates about 22,000 tonnes of waste a day calculated using the average 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 per cent, by 2030, Kenya's urban population will be generating an estimated 5.5 million tonnes of waste every year, which is three times more than the amount of waste generated in 2009.

Indicator 12.a.1 Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries (in watts per capita)

Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in Kenya (in watts per capita) has been increasing from 33.8 to 41.0 to 43.5 to 43.0 to 46.8 in 2017,2018,2019,2020, 2021 respectively and has increased further to 52.1 in the year 2022.

(a) Challenges

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

(b) Lessons Learnt

i. Implementation of value chain suitability maps for all regions is key to improving productivity and profitability of crop commodities; and
ii. Collaborative framework between the National, County governments and other stakeholders is essential for increasing agricultural productivity.

(c) Key Interventions

i. Implementation of the ban on manufacture, sale, export and importation of plastic carrier bags (Gazette Notice 2356) with effect from August 2017.
ii. Subsidizing plastic recycling plants and their supply chains in order to promote plastic waste management.
iii. Development of policies and regulations to address sustainable production and consumption by reducing post-harvest losses of agricultural produce.

iv. Kenya's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the Paris Agreement is under review and sets an emission reduction target of 30 per cent by 2030 compared with the "Business as Usual" (BAU) scenario and includes the waste sector as an important mitigation opportunity.
v. Implementing the green growth and employment programme (GGEP) that seeks to improve the policy environment for private sector engagement in sustainable management of natural resources.
vi. Establishment of Kenya National Platform Partnering for Green Growth and Global Goals (P4G) for adoption of Green and Circular Economy.
vii. Development of Sustainable Waste Management Policy and Bill 2020 that seeks to transform the country's approach to waste management from linear to circular.
viii. Development of extended producer responsibility regulations 2020 that will spur producers to be responsible for post-consumer waste.

(d) Key Next steps Check MTP and Manifesto (Loise to Follow Up on KEPSA more interventions)

i Establishment of food processing hubs and five (5) pilot mechanization hubs; pest and disease management; agricultural insurance; and crop research and development.

SDG 13: CLIMATE ACTION

Climate Change poses a serious challenge to Kenya's social and economic development. In recent years, the country has experienced more frequent and intense extreme weather events which adversely affect food production, water supply, housing access, livestock production, wildlife and general livelihoods. Climate change has also created conducive conditions for the establishment and spread of invasive species and further, has accelerated rising temperatures, changing of rainfall patterns, and increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events such as droughts and floods. Climate change continues to impact every sector of Kenya's economy and therefore, all sectors of the economy need to Balance between the need for rapid development and GHG emission reduction, necessitating action to pursue ways to ensure low emissions climate resilient development pathway.

Indicator 13.1.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

The number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people reduced from 255 per 100,000 people in 2018/2019 to 45 per 100,000 people in 2021/2022

Indicator 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

Kenya has adopted and implemented the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.

Indicator 13.1.3: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

In the year 2017 11 counties out of 47 had adopted and implemented the risk reduction strategies and increased to 29 counties in the year 2019.The number of local governments further increased in the year 2022 to 38 out of the 47 counties.

Indicator 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

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.

Indicator 13.2.2: Total greenhouse gas emissions per year

Total greenhouse gas emissions per year measures the amount of greenhouse gas emissions (expressed in CO2eMt - carbon dioxide equivalent megatons) released annually. The figures provided in the table show the trend of greenhouse gas emissions over a period of time.

Table: The figures represent the total greenhouse gas emissions per year (CO2eMt) in Kenya.

Year	Greenhouse Gas Emissions (CO2eMt)	Target (CO2eMt)
2018/2019	96	85
2019/2020	97	90
2020/2021	98	96
2021/2022	100	101

The greenhouse gas emissions per year increased gradually from 96 CO_2eMt in 2018/2019 to 97 CO_2eMt in 2019/2020, further rising to 98 CO_2eMt in 2020/2021, and reaching 100 CO_2eMt in 2021/2022. These figures exceed the targets set for each year, which were 85, 90, 96, and 101 CO_2eMt, respectively.

The main sources of these emissions were attributed to the Agriculture, Land Use, Land Use Change, and Forestry (LULUCF) sectors. It suggests that activities related to agriculture, land management, and forestry have contributed significantly to the greenhouse gas emissions in Kenya. These findings highlight the increasing trend of greenhouse gas emissions in Kenya and the need for sustainable practices and mitigation strategies to reduce these emissions.

(a) Challenges

i. Inadequate financing
ii. Inadequate mechanisms for climate change monitoring, verification and reporting
iii. Slow operationalization of Climate Change Units in Ministries, Counties, Departments and Agencies
iv. COVID 19 Pandemic
v. Inadequate information about green technologies.
vi. Gaps in human capacity and skills.
vii. Increase in the intensity and frequency of extreme weather events.
viii. Low level of response from private sector entities and CSOs.
ix. NCCAP implementation and reporting process not fully streamlined.

(b) Lessons Learnt

i. Leveraging existing Global Climate Change funding is key in enhancing delivery of outcomes under climate change adaptation and mitigation programmes.
ii. Synergy and collaboration between Government institutions and non-state actors is critical in driving implementation and delivery on climate change actions.
iii. Virtual and Hybrid meetings is a revolutionary COVID 19 response innovation.

(c) Key Interventions

i. Development and operationalization of Carbon Market Frameworks
ii. Strengthening adaptation and mitigation actions across sectors.
iii. Strengthening institutional capacities for realization of climate action.
iv. Mainstreaming transparency, monitoring, review and verification of climate actions.
v. Promotion of Circularity and Industrial symbiosis to reduce waste
vi. Integrate emerging technologies in the provision of meteorological services and products.
vii. Rehabilitation of disused and abandoned mines and quarries
viii. Sensitization and capacity building of all relevant units within MDAs, county governments, private sector entities, and CSOs.

ix. Development of the Kenya Knowledge management portal

(d) Key Next steps

i. Develop the Third National Communication (TNC) and the First Biennial Update Report (BUR) to the UNFCCC
ii. Development of Kenya's Long-Term Emissions Strategy
iii. Develop Kenya's Country Position at the UN Climate Change Negotiations and Conferences
iv. Mainstreaming climate change adaptation into the Medium-Term Plans (MTPs) and County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) and implementing adaptation actions.
v. Abate GHG emissions by 32% by 2030 relative to the BAU scenario of 143 MtCO2eq

SDG 14: LIFE BELOW WATER

The goal of SDG 14 is to "Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development. It recognizes the critical role that oceans, seas, and marine resources play in supporting life on Earth. It emphasizes the need to: protect and restore the health, productivity, and resilience of marine ecosystems; support food security, alleviate poverty in coastal communities, and safeguard the overall well-being of the planet while promoting sustainable use of marine resources for present and future generations.

Indicator 14.1.1: Plastic debris density per km^{2-}.

To prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, marine debris were removed from 17,698 km^2, 2,092 km^2 and 35,360km^2 in 2019, 2020 and 2021 respectively, and in the year 2022 the number reduced to 5272 km^2

Indicator 14.3.1: Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations

To minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels, the average marine acidity achieved was 7.93 pH in 2020 and 7.99 pH in 2021 the number reduced to 7.94pH in the year 2022.

Indicator 14.4.1: Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels

Data shows that the tonnage of fish stocks in 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022, which are 146,543, 151,275.4, 163,605, and 173,629.0 tonnes, respectively. The objective is to restore fish stocks to a level that enables maximum sustainable yield based on their biological characteristics. This indicator reflects efforts to manage and maintain fish populations at a level that ensures their long-term viability and the sustainability of fishing activities.

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

17 percent of coastal and marine areas were conserved in 2019, 2020 ,2021 and also in the year 2022.This is consistent with national and international law of conserving at least 10 per cent.

Indicator 14.7.1: Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries

The percentage of GDP in Kenya for sustainable fisheries was 9, 8 and 10 percent in 2019, 2020 and 2021 respectively, the percentage was maintained in the year 2022 at 10 percent.

(a) Challenges

i. Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing:
ii. Climate Change Impacts pose significant challenges to marine ecosystems.
iii. Plastic Pollution and Marine Debris.
iv. Inadequate Financing.
v. Uncoordinated development of conservation initiatives.
vi. Limited engagement of local communities
vii. Data and Information Gaps:

(b) Lessons Learnt

i. Building local capacity.
ii. Promoting community-based initiatives.
iii. Recognizing the rights and traditional knowledge of coastal communities
iv. Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance are essential for preventing illegal activity in the marine environment.

(c) Key Interventions

i. Establishment of Marine Protected Areas like Malindi-Watamu Marine National Park and Reserve
ii. Implementation of policies and regulations to reduce the discharge of pollutants into coastal waters.
iii. Restoration of mangrove to reduce impact of climate change.
iv. Marine research and monitoring programs to study marine habitats and species.

(d) Key Next steps

i. Development of diverse skills and competencies for effective management through collaborative programs that encompass maritime training, education, and certification
ii. Strengthen the Beach Management Units, as they play a vital role in managing coastal resources and protecting marine ecosystems
iii. Adopt modern fishing technologies to improve productivity and economic growth.

SDG 15: LIFE ON LAND

The SDG aims at protecting, restoring, and promoting sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably managing forests, combating desertification, and halting and reversing land degradation as well as halting biodiversity losses.

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

Forest cover = 8.83% while tree cover = 12.3%

	2020	2021	2022
Total Forest Area	*4229.6*	*5626.2*	*5626.2*
Total country Area	*59196.9*	*59,196.9*	*59,196.9*
Forest cover (%)	7.14	*8.83*	*8.83*

In 2020, the total forest area was measured at 4,229.6 square kilometers, which accounted for approximately 7.14% of the total country area of 59,196.9 square kilometers. However, in 2021 and 2022, the total forest area remained constant at 5,626.2 square kilometers, representing 8.83% of the total country area.

The forest cover specifically refers to the portion of land covered by forests, which increased from 7.14% in 2020 to 8.83% in 2021 and 2022. On the other hand, the tree cover represents the combined area covered by trees, including both forested and non-forested areas, and it remained constant at 12.3% throughout the specified period.

Indicator 15.1.2: Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type

The proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type is 7.74 in the year 2021 and the same in the year 2022.

The proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type freshwater is 0.76 in the year 2021 and 2022 respectively.

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

The proportion of land that is degraded over total land area increased from 9.8% in 2015 to 19.4% in 2019. The number reduced to 11.4% in the year 2021 and remained the same in the year 2022.

Indicator 15.7.1: Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked

In the year 2021, the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) reported zero cases of poaching for rhinos. This signifies a significant achievement in conservation efforts, as it demonstrates a decrease in rhino poaching from a peak of 59 cases in 2013 to no poaching incidents in 2021. This indicates the success of conservation measures implemented to protect rhinos from illegal activities.

Furthermore, the data reveals an increase in the number of black rhinos. In 2021, the population stood at 897 individuals, which then grew to 963 individuals in 2022. This growth in the black rhino population reflects positive conservation outcomes and suggests that conservation efforts aimed at protecting and recovering this endangered species have been effective.

Species	2020	2021	2022
Black Rhino	**853**	**897**	**963**

(a) Challenges

i. Pollution
ii. Low investment in land reclamation initiatives
iii. Limited data, information and awareness on land reclamation
iv. Invasive alien species in the parks
v. Land Degradation, Desertification and Deforestation
vi. Land use changes
vii. Poverty and inequality

(b) Lessons Learnt

i. Land degradation is a slow process- cripples in slowly
ii. Pandemics such as COVID 19 have a direct negative effect on revenue collection from wildlife enterprises, their management, on wildlife security and on land use
iii. Multi Agency approach in managing poaching incidents has been successful in curbing logging and wildlife crimes

(c) Key Interventions

i. Land Reclamation Programme.
ii. Presidential Tree planting initiative. Campaign targeting 15 billion trees by 2032.
iii. Expansion of Nairobi National Park.
iv. Forest research and development programme:
v. Construction/ rehabilitation of wells, water pans and sand dams in the ASAL areas
vi. Land Degradation Assessment.

(d) Key Next steps

i. Fast track development and finalize Land Reclamation Policy and Bill
ii. Review of the Forest Conservation and Management Act 2016,
iii. Develop Sustainable Forest Management Rules, Forest Export/ Import rules
iv. Developing Agroforestry Strategy, Prosopis Strategy, commercial forestry strategy, responsible mining,
v. Development of carbon trading framework for Kenya
vi. Implementation of the strategy towards the achievement of 30% tree cover by 2032.
vii. Fencing KWS protected parks and reserves to minimize human activities in those areas

SDG 16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

SDG Goal 16 aims to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Kenya has made progress in promoting the rule of law and ensuring equal access to justice for those in conflict with the law.

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

The number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population stood at 4 in 2017 before dropping to 3 in 2018 and then rising to 4 in 2019, 5 in 2020 and 6 in 2021 and 2022.

Indicator 16.1.3: Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months

On Proportion of population subjected to sexual violence is reported to be 28.8% in 2014 and 28% in 2022.The percentage of women who experienced physical, psychological or sexual violence in the last 12 months increased from 22.7% in 2014 to 28.1% in 2022. Over the same period, the percentage among men declined from 33.9% in 2014 to 22.4% in 2022.

Indicator 16.2.3: Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18

In 2014, the proportion of young women who reported experiencing sexual violence by the age of 18 was 9.5%. However, there has been a significant decrease in this figure over the years, reaching 4.9% in 2022. This decline indicates positive progress in addressing and reducing the prevalence of sexual violence against young women. In addition, the data also highlights the proportion of young men who experienced sexual violence by the age of 18. In 2022, this figure was recorded at 2.6%.

Indicator 16.3.2: Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population

In 2019, the proportion unsentenced detainees was recorded at 64.7%, which increased slightly to 66% in 2020. However, there was a notable decrease in 2021, with the proportion dropping to 59.2%. In 2022, it slightly increased to 60.8%. A breakdown of the proportion of unsentenced detainees by gender; among male individuals, the proportion of un-convicted persons was 63.5% in 2018, which gradually increased to 65.7% in 2019 and further to 67.3% in 2020. However, there was a significant decrease in 2021, with the proportion decreasing to 60.7%. In 2022, it reduced even further to 49.3%. Similarly, among female individuals, the proportion of un-convicted persons was 53.4% in 2018, which slightly increased to 55.8% in 2019. It then decreased to 53.1% in 2020, and significantly dropped to 43.7% in 2021. However, in 2022, there was a notable increase, with the proportion rising to 62.1%.

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

Proportion of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments was 185 in 2018, 1044 in 2019, 236 in 2020,114 in 2021 and 610 in 2022.

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

The proportion of persons who paid a bribe to a public official or were asked for a bribe by public officials during the previous 12 months was 62.2% in 2017, 73.1% in 2018 and dropped to 20.9% in 2021 and 2022.

Indicator 16.6.1: Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)

The percentage on Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar) was 92.7 in 2018, 98.6 in 2021 and 98.7 in 2022.

Indicator 16.6.2: Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services

The proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services was 55.7% in 2018, 44.0% in 2021 and 2022.

Indicator 16.7.1: Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, for Legislatures; compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups

Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, for Legislatures; compared to national distributions was 0.610 in 2019, 0.616 in 2020, 0.600 in 2021 and 0.614 in 2022.

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

Kenya has been a member to six out of 11 international organizations and has voting rights in those organizations for the period 2017 to 2022.

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

The proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority by age was 66.9% in 2014, 89.3% in 2019, 96.7% in 2020 and 76% in 2022.

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

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

Kenya has in place a national mechanism for safety and protection of journalists in Kenya which provides the framework for various actors in handling the issue of safety and security of media practitioners nationally.

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

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

(a) Challenges

i. Persistent resource-based conflicts due to climate change has led to loss of lives, property, and displacement of communities in the conflict zones.
ii. Low awareness on ADR frameworks within communities as a form of resolving conflicts has contributed to lack of justice for parties involved in conflicts;
iii. Proliferation of illicit arms and light weapons has increased incidences of crime.

iv. Cultural and religious beliefs and practices hinder reporting and follow up of sexual offenses and gender-based violence cases.
v. Inadequate personnel leading to a backlog of court cases increasing time taken to hear and conclude cases.

(b) Lesson Learnt

i. Citizens' participation in management of security and conflicts is critical in enhancing peace, security and coexistence; and
ii. Use of technology is effective in combating crime

(c) Key Interventions

i. The National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC) which is mandated to prevent violence, given its strong focus on national peace building, reconciliation, and cohesion among different ethnic, racial, and religious groups in Kenya is in place.
ii. Criminal justice institutions have allowed Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) as provided for in the constitution.
iii. Established Media Complaints Commission to, among other roles, adjudicate on media related disputes including violations against journalists.
iv. Sentenced and un-sentenced persons are assisted to access to legal aid while in custody in case reviews by paralegal officers
v. Adoption of virtual court proceedings has helped reduce the backlog of cases.

(d) Key Next steps

i. Digitization of police stations and services; modernization of security products and services including National ID.
ii. Expansion of prison
iii. Establishment of a National Media Information and Digital Literacy policy that will enhance informed and responsible consumption of media content and strengthen support for the media**.**
iv. Continuously implementation of Kenya Prisons Service decongestion programmes in collaboration Judiciary and
v. Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) as provided by the Constitution of Kenya.
vi. Reinforcement of security officers at the border points to curb proliferation of illicit arms
vii. Installation of surveillance cameras in the cities
viii. Increased recruitment and training of security personnel;

SDG 17: PARTNERSHIPS FOR GOALS

SDG 17 focuses on strengthening the means of implementation and revitalizing the global partnership for sustainable development. It recognizes that achieving sustainable development requires a collaborative effort between governments, civil society, the private sector, and other stakeholders. The goal highlights the importance of partnerships and cooperation at the global, regional, and national levels to mobilize resources, share knowledge and expertise, and implement effective strategies for sustainable development.

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

Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP was 17.0 per cent in 2020 increased to17.4 per cent in 2021 and 18.3 per cent in 2022.

Indicator 17.1.2: Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes

The proportion of the domestic budget funded by domestic taxes increased from 59.0 per cent in 2020 to 59.7 per cent in 2021 and 65.9 per cent in 2022.

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

The Volume of remittances as a proportion of total GDP increased from 3.1 per cent in 2020 to 3.4 per cent in 2021 and further to 3.6 per cent in 2022.

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

Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services stood at 23.6 per cent in 2020 decreased to 22.2 per cent in 2021 and further to 21.5 per cent in 2022.

Indicator 17.5.1: Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries

Kenya has a number of investment regimes including: Companies Act 2015, National Investment Policy, Tax Laws(amended) Bill (2018), Finance Act (2018), County Investment Handbook (2019), Economic Partnership Agreement, The Investment Promotion (Amendment) Bill 2020, Investment Climate Statement-Kenya, The Public-Private Partnership Act, 2021

Indicator 17.6.1: Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed

	Breakdown	Baseline Data (2009-2014)	2020	2021	2022
Internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants	256 Kbps	0.014	0.033	0.028	0.026
	512 Kbps	0.064			
	1 Mbps (< 2 mbps)	0.378			
	2 Mbps	0.023			
	>2Mbps	0.058			
	> 2 Mbps - <10 Mbps			0.879	0.975
	>10 Mbps - <30 Mbps			0.324	0.559
	>30 Mbps - <100 Mbps			0.274	0.071
	> 100 Mbps - 1 Gbps			0.008	0.009
	> 1 Gbps				0.000

Indicator 17.8.1: Proportion of individuals using the Internet

The proportion of individuals using the internet was 16.6 per cent in 2016 and rose to 22.7 per cent (25.2 per cent male and 20.2 per cent female) in 2019).

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

Kenya's share of global exports increased from Ksh.643,706.1845 in 2020 to Ksh.743,671.0875 in 2021 and further to Ksh.873,144.6 in 2022.

Indicator 17.12.1: Weighted average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States

The weighted average tariffs stood at 10.8 per cent in 2020 and decreased to 10.0 per cent in 2021 and further to 9.1 per cent in 2022.

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

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

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

(a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years

Kenya conducted a population and housing census in 2019. The one before that was done in 2009.

(b) have achieved 100 percent birth registration

Birth registration stood at 79.9 and 83.2, 80.6 per cent in 2020, 2021 and 2022 respectively.

(c) 80 per cent death registration

Death registration stood at 42.3 and 52.3, 47.6 per cent in 2020, 2021 and 2022 respectively.

(a) Challenges

i. Insufficient data and monitoring mechanisms make it difficult to track progress, identify areas that require intervention, and effectively engage in partnerships for sustainable development.
ii. Climate change and environmental degradation
iii. Trade imbalances
iv. Inadequate financing from partners
v. Elevated high levels of debt and rising cost of debt

(b) Key Interventions

i. Maximized concessional borrowing and lengthening of maturity structure of the domestic debt.

ii. Scaled down use of commercial debt to reduce debt service costs coupled with fiscal consolidation.

iii. Government has contained growth in non-core recurrent spending and enhanced efforts in tax revenue mobilization to reduce the deficit

iv. Strengthened the statistical capacity to monitor and report on SDGs.

v. Concluded pending agreements, initiated new ones and monitored implementation of the existing ones through Bilateral engagements.

vi. Expanded Kenya's Diplomatic footprint through opening of new Diplomatic Missions, Consulates and Liaison Offices

(c) Key Next Steps

i. Reduce the cost of debt by lowering interest payment to GDP;

ii. Minimize refinancing risk by lengthening the Average Time to Maturity (ATM) for domestic and total debt;

iii. Minimize interest rate risk in terms of average time to refixing

iv. Enhance the benchmark for Treasury bonds programme through medium to long term instruments as the main source of domestic financing

5.0 MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

Kenya has made significant progress in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by adopting comprehensive and effective means of implementation (MoI). The key factors that have contributed to Kenya's achievements in SDGs implementation, include institutional frameworks, policy alignment and integration, awareness creation, capacity building, financing mechanisms, stakeholder engagement and partnerships, data for monitoring and reporting, as well as science, technology, and innovation (ST&I). These factors have ensured coordinated actions, effective resource utilization, broad participation, and evidence-based decision-making, ultimately leading to notable progress on sustainable development in line with the SDGs.

5.1. Institutional Frameworks

Kenya has established a well-coordinated and inclusive institutional framework for SDGs implementation. The SDGs Coordination Directorate within the State Department for Economic

Planning at the national level and County Governments' SDGs focal persons at the sub-national level ensure the integration of SDGs into plans, policies, and budgeting frameworks.

In addition, Kenya has developed a robust national strategy to localize and implement sustainable development effectively. In 2016, the government formulated a national strategy to serve as the roadmap for the country's transition from the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and guide the implementation of the SDGs over a span of 15 years. The institutional framework designed for SDGs implementation in Kenya ensures the successful localization and implementation of the goals through devolved government structures linked to the support of the National Government.

Further, the establishment of the Inter-Agency Technical Working Committee (IATWC) on SDGs whose membership comprises of: representatives from the National and Sub-National Government; Council of Governors; UN Agencies; Civil Society Organizations (represented by SDGs Kenya Forum); Private sector (represented by Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA)); Parliamentary Caucus on SDGs and Business; Academia; Media Council of Kenya; County Assemblies Forum (CAF); and National Youth Council fosters collaboration among diverse stakeholders as well as promotes effective coordination and accountability in the implementation, monitoring and reporting of the SDGs. The IATWC is mandated to spearhead the implementation of activities identified in the SDGs Roadmap. This proactive and inclusive approach showcases Kenya's commitment to achieving the SDGs.

5.2 Policy Alignment and Integration

Kenya has successfully mainstreamed the SDGs into national and sub-national development plans, ensuring alignment with the country's development priorities. The SDGs are integrated into Kenya's Vision 2030 through the Medium-Term Plans (MTPs) at the national level, as well as County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) at the sub-national level.

The mainstreaming of the SDGs into national and sub-national development plans has provided a well-defined structure for implementing the SDGs by establishing specific targets and actions within the existing development frameworks. This has resulted in better tracking and reporting, effective coordination of efforts, and efficient allocation of resources towards the achievement of the SDGs in the country.

Further, the mainstreaming process has enhanced policy coherence by aligning the SDGs with the country's long-term vision through medium-term plans. Policymakers can now easily integrate sustainable development principles into policy formulation and decision-making processes, fostering synergies among various sectors. This holistic approach ensures that policies and actions are mutually reinforcing, leading to more effective and integrated development outcomes in line with the 2030 Agenda.

5.3 Awareness Creation, Capacity Building and Knowledge Management

To advance awareness creation, capacity building and knowledge sharing on the SDGs, Kenya has actively engaged various stakeholders in creating awareness on the SDGs through workshops, conferences, community and county dialogues, and advocacy campaigns. The government has equally developed a curriculum on SDGs administered by the Kenya School of Government (KSG) and regularly conducts training programs for public servants to enhance technical skills and knowledge transfer.

To facilitate knowledge Management on SDGs, the Government has established the SDGs website as a comprehensive platform for accessing valuable information, reports, and publications related to the SDGs in Kenya. Furthermore, the Government has developed and implemented Guidelines for Identification, documentation and sharing of SDGs Good Practices. By documenting and sharing such SDGs good practices, individuals and organizations working around SDGs are enabled to avoid reinventing the wheel, cut costs through better productivity and efficiency, and reduce the learning curve through replication. The sharing of the Practices will minimize knowledge loss, as well facilitate SDGs stakeholders across the regions to avoid bad practices, thus furthering achievement of sustainable development. In addition, the proposed establishment of the SDGs Learning hubs at national and sub-national levels is poised to further enhance capacity building and knowledge sharing in the Country. These initiatives have empowered individuals and institutions to contribute meaningfully to the SDGs agenda and work collectively towards sustainable development.

5.4 Financing Mechanisms:

Kenya has undertaken significant efforts towards enhancing domestic resource mobilization and attracting foreign direct investment to support effective implementation of the SDGs. In this regard, Kenya has implemented various financing mechanisms. The Government, in collaboration with the United Nations, is in the process of undertaking the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) as a strategic guide for resource mobilization and allocation. The first phase of the INFF, which is the Development Finance Assessment (DFA) has been undertaken and reports prepared. Kenya is the process of undertaking financing dialogues which will inform the financing strategy which is the second phase of the INFF process. The INFF emphasizes domestic resource mobilization, efficient public spending, public-private partnerships (PPPs), and coordination among stakeholders. It is expected that the finalization of the INFF process will help guide the Government of Kenya in alternative sources of financing available in the Country and for SDGs implementation.

To enhance domestic resource mobilization, measures to improve tax collection and administration, expand the tax base, and promote PPPs have been undertaken. Collaboration among government agencies, development partners, civil society organizations, and the private sector has facilitated resource mobilization. International Development Cooperation, including

Official Development Assistance (ODA), has also played a significant role in providing resources and complementing domestic efforts by bridging the budget deficit. Enhancing domestic resource mobilization, scaling up ODA through provision of more grants and concessional loans, will further support Kenya's progress towards achieving the SDGs by 2030. ODA should be targeted to SDG sectors that will catalyze and accelerate the realization of the SDGs.

5.5 Stakeholder Engagement and Partnerships

Stakeholder engagement and partnerships have been pivotal in Kenya's SDGs implementation. Kenya's stakeholder engagement framework ensures inclusivity and involvement of civil society, private sector, academia, media, development partners, the UN system, and local communities. Multi-stakeholder partnerships have fostered collaboration, innovation, and collective action towards achieving the SDGs. These partnerships leverage the strengths of different stakeholders, promote knowledge sharing, and pool resources, fostering a sense of shared responsibility and ownership.

The government's emphasis on inclusive multi-stakeholder engagement and partnerships has ensured that development efforts are aligned with the needs and aspirations of various groups within society. Inclusive multi-stakeholder engagement ensures that challenges and priorities of different communities are taken into account, enabling tailored and context-specific solutions in the achievement of the aspirations of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development.

5.6 Data for SDGs Tracking and Reporting

Data-driven decision-making has been the cornerstone of Kenya's SDGs implementation process. High-quality data is essential for evidence-based decision-making and monitoring progress towards the SDGs. Towards this end, the government has invested in improving data collection, analysis, and reporting systems. The Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) plays a crucial role in generating and disseminating data on SDGs at indicator level.

The Government, in collaboration with various stakeholders, undertakes regular reporting of SDGs to track progress and identify areas that require attention and intervention. Kenya prepares and presents the Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) and Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs) regularly to track progress and identify areas for intervention. To date, Kenya has prepared and presented to the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) two VNRs in 2017 and 2020. In the latter, five (5) counties participated in HLPF by presenting Voluntary Local Review at the local level.

However, efforts towards advancing SDGs monitoring and reporting in Kenya have encountered various challenges including: limited data collection and analysis capacity; inadequate coordination among data producers and users; and inaccessibility of high-quality disaggregated data. To address these challenges, Kenya has implemented various measures such as investing in building the capacity of relevant institutions and personnel involved in data collection and analysis, strengthening data coordination mechanisms, enhancing data sharing and collaboration among stakeholders, and improving data governance frameworks both at national and sub-national levels.

The Kenyan government, in collaboration with development partners, has endeavored to strengthen the country's statistical systems. In such, KNBS has been at the forefront in building capacities within the national statistical systems to ensure the production and dissemination of statistical information. This includes improving data collection methods, enhancing statistical capacity, and promoting data integration across different sectors. Kenya has also embraced data innovations and technologies such as the use of Citizen Generated Data (CGD) to address data gaps. Other initiatives such as mobile data collection, satellite imagery, and geospatial mapping have been utilized to enhance data collection, analysis, and reporting. Additionally, partnerships with development partners and international organizations have been fostered to leverage technical and financial support for data-related initiatives. These efforts demonstrate Kenya's commitment to overcoming challenges and improving the data ecosystem for effective SDGs monitoring and reporting.

5.7 Science, Technology and Innovation.

Science, Technology, and Innovation (ST&I) have become essential in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Kenya. Science, Technology, and Innovation address multifaceted challenges, fostering a sustainable and equitable future. In 2019, Kenya was identified as one of the five African countries to pilot the ST&I for SDGs Road map, expediting the development of solutions aligned with the SDGs.

The application of ST&I has ushered in a new wave of technological advancements, revolutionizing the way we approach crucial sectors such as healthcare, education and industrialization. By embracing technological innovations and leveraging the potential of ST&I, Kenya has been able to ensure access to vital healthcare services and educational resources as well as generate new employment opportunities therefore tackling unemployment and promoting inclusive prosperity.

The Kenya Kwanza Bottom-up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA) one of the core thematic areas is the development of Digital Superhighway and Creative Economy. There is tremendous potential for the country to become a global leader, employing hundreds of thousands of young people and generating immense wealth if the young people are facilitated to plug into the global digital economy. In this regard, the Government is committed to promote investment in the digital superhighway and the creative economy in order to further enhance productivity and overall competitiveness.

By harnessing the potential of ST&I, Kenya has unlocked transformative solutions that have propelled the nation on a path of sustainable development. Through a synergy between scientific research, technological advancements, and innovative practices, the country has made significant strides towards achieving the SDGs. The adoption of ST&I has allowed Kenya to address complex challenges head-on, accelerate progress, and pave the way for a better future where the aspirations and well-being of all citizens are upheld in line with the rallying call of the 2030 Agenda, leaving no one behind.

6.0 CONCLUSION

The adoption of SDGs provided a comprehensive framework to address global challenges and promote sustainable development worldwide. They acknowledge the interconnectedness of social, economic, and environmental issues and emphasize the need for collective action. The benefits of adopting the SDGs are multifaceted. They offer a roadmap for inclusive and equitable development, ensuring that no one is left behind. SDGs promote sustainable practices that foster economic growth, innovation, and new opportunities. The SDGs also encourage environmental stewardship, mitigating climate change and preserving natural resources, including biodiversity. Moreover, they foster collaboration among various stakeholders, driving transformative change through partnerships between governments, businesses, civil society, and individuals. Ultimately, the SDGs envision a more just, prosperous, and sustainable world, making their adoption crucial for addressing global challenges and securing a better future for all.

The analysis of the SDGs in Kenya reflects a mixed picture of progress, challenges, and opportunities. Most of the goals have shown promising signs of progress, with an overall upward trajectory. However, it is important to note that the rate of progress is still relatively low, indicating the need for urgent and accelerated action to ensure the achievement of these goals by 2030. challenges persist in certain areas; the issue of poverty, inequality and inequity propelled by increased cost of living remains a significant concern and disparities in income distribution. Environmental sustainability is another critical area where further progress is needed. Additionally, COVID-19 and other externalities have undermined efforts employed to achieve the goals. Being at the midpoint of the SDGs implementation period, countries must intensify their efforts to ensure the achievement of the goals by 2030.

To accelerate progress towards the SDGs, it is essential to enhance partnerships among various stakeholders, including the government, civil society organizations, private sector, and international development partners. Collaboration and coordination among these actors are vital for leveraging resources, sharing expertise, and promoting innovation for sustainable development. Availability of disaggregated data is a key challenge facing the tracking and reporting of SDGs in Kenya. There is a need for strengthening the National Statistical System (NSS) as well as the use of technological means of data collection.

The Government of Kenya is committed to full implementation of SDGs. The mainstreaming of SDGs into national and sub-national development planning frameworks ensures that the SDGs become an integral part of the overall development agenda and leverage on the existing resources, institutions, and systems to work towards achieving the goals. The implementation of the Bottom-up Economic Transformation Agenda of the Government plays crucial role in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by focusing on empowering local communities, promoting inclusive growth, prioritizing the needs and aspirations of marginalized and vulnerable groups, and addressing the root causes of poverty, inequality, and social exclusion. The agenda encourages local entrepreneurship, job creation, and investment in sectors that align with the SDGs, leading to sustainable economic development.

With only 7 years remaining to 2030, it's an opportune time for governments, organizations, and individuals to collaborate and prioritize the implementation of effective strategies, policies, and programs that can drive significant progress across all sectors. This calls for increased investment, innovation, and commitment from all stakeholders to expedite the realization of the SDGs and create a more sustainable and equitable world for future generations.