

Third Voluntary National Review on the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals

“Reinforcing the 2030 Agenda and Eradicating Poverty in Times of Multiple Crises: The Effective Delivery of Sustainable, Resilient and Innovative Solution”





REPUBLIC OF KENYA

THE NATIONAL TREASURY AND ECONOMIC PLANNING
STATE DEPARTMENT FOR ECONOMIC PLANNING

Third Voluntary National Review on the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals



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*“Reinforcing the 2030 Agenda and Eradicating Poverty in Times of Multiple Crises:
The Effective Delivery of Sustainable, Resilient and Innovative Solution”*

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AAAA	Addis Ababa Action Agenda	CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
ADMS	Advanced Distribution Management System	CIG	Common Interest Group
AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area	CO ₂ eMt	Carbon Emissions Equivalent
AfDB	African Development Bank	CoG	Council of Governors
AI	Artificial Intelligence	CPPMDs	Central Planning and Project Monitoring Departments
AOI	Agriculture Orientation Index	CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
API	Advance Passenger Information	DTFs	Decentralized Treatment Facilities
ASALs	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands	EAC	East African Community
ATMs	Automated Teller Machines	ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
BCOCC	Border Control and Operations Coordination Committee	EFA	Education For All
BCRUP	Building Climate Resilience for the Urban Poor	EGH	Elder of the Order of the Golden Heart
BETA	Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda	EIA	Environment Impact Assessment
BKKB	Buy Kenya Build Kenya	EU-Kenya	European Union-Kenya
BMU	Beach Management Unit	EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement
BPfA	Beijing Platform for Action	FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
CBA	Competency Based Assessment	FIES	Food Insecurity Experience Scale
CBC	Competency Based Curriculum	GBV	Gender Based Violence
CBET	Competency Based Education and Training	GDP	Gross Domestic Product
CBTE	Competency Based Teacher Education	GESIP	Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women	GIC	Green Innovations Challenge
CGD	Citizen Generated Data	HDI	Human Development Index
CHP	Community Health Promoters	HLPF	High Level Political Forum
		HRH	Human Resource for Health
		IATC	Inter-Agency Technical Committee
		IATWC	Inter-Agency Technical Working Committee

IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	KSDS	Kenya Strategy for Development of Statistics
ICT	Information and Communications Technology	KYEOP	Kenya Youth Employment and Opportunities Project
IFC	International Finance Corporation	LCR	Land Consumption Rate
IHMIS	Integrated Health Management Information System	LMIC	Lower Middle-Income Country
ILO	International Labour Organization	MCA	Member of County Assembly
IMF	International Monetary Fund	MCK	Media Council of Kenya
INFF	Integrated National Financing Framework	MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
IOM	International Organization for Migration	MDG	Millennium Development Goal
IWRM	Integrated Water Resource Management	MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
KAIST	Kenya Advanced Institute of Science and Technology	MLND	Maize Lethal Necrosis Disease
KAM	Kenya Association of Manufacturers	MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise
KCSAP	Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project	MT	Metric Tonne
KDHS	Kenya Demographic and Health Survey	MTP	Medium-Term Plan
KEMSA	Kenya Medical Supplies Agency	MTRS	Medium Term Revenue Strategy
KEPSA	Kenya Private Sector Alliance	NAWASIP	National Water and Sanitation Investment Plan
KeSCoP	Kenya Statistical Code of Practice	NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
KeSQAF	Kenya Statistical Quality Assurance Framework	NCD	Non-communicable Disease
KISIP	Kenya Informal Settlement Improvement Project	NCIP	Northern Corridor Integration Project
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
KNLS	Kenya National Library Services	NDMA	National Drought Management Authority
		NEMIS	National Education Management Information System
		NHIF	National Hospital Insurance Fund
		NIF	National SDGs Indicator Framework

NSS	National Statistical System	UMIC	Upper Middle-Income Country
NTBs	Non-Tariff Barriers		
NYOTA	National Youth Opportunity Towards Advancement Project	UN	United Nations
		UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
ODA	Official Development Assistance	UNCCD	United Nations Convention on Combating Desertification
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children	UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
PADV	Protection Against Domestic Violence	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
PARIS21	Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
PCNs	Primary Health Care Networks	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
PGR	Population Growth Rate	UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
PNR	Passenger Name Record		
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
PPP	Public Private Partnership		
PSIP	Public Service Internships Programme	UNRCO	United Nations Resident Coordinator Office
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities	UNV	United Nations Volunteers
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative	UoN	University of Nairobi
		UPCDW	Unpaid Care and Domestic Work
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition	UPE	Universal Primary Education
SCMPs	Sub-Catchment Management Plans	USD	United States Dollar
		VLR	Voluntary Local Review
SDEP	State Department for Economic Planning	VNR	Voluntary National Review
		VRE	Variable Renewable Energy
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal	WEF	World Economic Forum
		WFP	World Food Programme
SHIF	Social Health Insurance Fund	WHO	World Health Organization
SPP	Sustainable Public Procurement	WRUAs	Water Resource Users Associations
STI	Science Technology and Innovation	WTO	World Trade Organization
TVET	Technical Vocational Education and Training	YEDF	Youth Enterprise Development Fund

FOREWORD

It is with great pleasure that I present the 2024 Voluntary National Review (VNR) report for Kenya. This is Kenya's third review, demonstrating the Government's commitment to implementing the Agenda 2030 and the collective efforts and unwavering dedication to building a better future for all Kenyans. The first and second VNRs were conducted in 2017 and 2020, respectively.

The 2024 Voluntary National Review was conducted in an open and inclusive manner with participation from a wide range of stakeholders from both state and non-state actors at the national and sub-national level.

The 2024 VNR report presents the progress made in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) since the last VNR of 2020, along with the challenges encountered in implementation of SDGs, lessons learned and the strategic priorities aimed at accelerating the implementation of the SDGs. The report further focuses on assessment of the institutional and policy environment for implementing the SDGs and the crosscutting theme of '*Leaving No One Behind*'.

Kenya registered mixed results across the 17 SDGs, with some indicators registering progress while others stagnated or reversed. Performance on overall poverty, maternal mortality, under-five mortality and neonatal mortality improved. There is general improvement in access to healthcare services, basic services (water and sanitation, hygiene, and electricity), and school enrolment and completion rate with gender parity attained at all levels. Overall poverty among the rural population, and under-nourishment and general food insecurity worsened.

Kenya faces a number of challenges in the implementation and tracking of SDGs. Global shocks such as the COVID-19 pandemic, geopolitical conflicts and climate change effects have disrupted and slowed down economic activities, thus impeding successful implementation of the SDGs. Limited awareness and low comprehension of the SDGs has constrained implementation, while data gaps remain a key challenge in tracking progress of the SDGs.

Despite these challenges, Kenya continues to demonstrate commitment to inclusivity and equity through comprehensive policy frameworks and legislative measures, particularly the strengthening of formal social protection programmes in different sectors to address disparities and ensure no one is left behind. Kenya is committed to



strengthening the SDGs' institutional frameworks at the national and sub-national level, while mobilizing the requisite partnerships and resources to support and accelerate the implementation of the SDGs. Furthermore, improving the data ecosystem and ensuring timely and reliable disaggregated data is paramount for evidence-based SDGs monitoring and reporting. Capacity building is equally important to address SDGs knowledge gaps, institutional coordination and data management.

The findings and recommendations outlined in this report demonstrate the need to intensify our efforts as Kenya continues to chart its course towards a more prosperous, inclusive, and sustainable future. Bearing in mind that the current progress remains weak and insufficient to achieve any of the goals by 2030, I call upon all stakeholders to upscale the successful strategies, realign the policies and build synergies to fast-track implementation of development projects and programmes that have high impact on the SDGs.

I applaud the State Department for Economic Planning (SDEP) led by the Principal Secretary, Mr James Muhati, for spearheading the process, the Inter-Agency Technical Committee (IATC) and development partners who participated and prepared the report. I invite all stakeholders to engage actively with the findings and recommendations presented in this report and join hands in the collective efforts to accelerate progress towards the realization of SDGs in Kenya. Let us seize this moment as an opportunity to reaffirm the commitment to sustainable development and propel the nation towards a future of shared prosperity and well-being for all.



Prof. Njuguna Ndung'u, EGH
Cabinet Secretary
The National Treasury and Economic Planning

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The 2024 Voluntary National Review of implementation of the SDGs provides Kenya with the opportunity to take stock and assess progress and challenges in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the associated 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). As a follow up and review mechanism, and coming at just past halfway to 2030, this review enabled the country to self-assess and evaluate the progress towards achieving the SDGs by 2030. The review has positioned the country to respond to the challenges that confront us in implementing the SDGs from an evidence-based perspective. The recommendations and interventions identified in the review will fundamentally inform future decisions in designing programs to address the SDGs.



The preparation of this report has been a collaborative effort involving extensive consultations and input within and outside Government. The process commenced with the State Department for Economic Planning (SDEP) reconstituting the Inter-Agency Technical Committee (IATC) comprising of Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs), the Council of Governors (CoG), the UN Resident Coordinator Office (UNRCO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Parliamentary Caucus on SDGs and Business, SDGs Kenya Forum, Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA), Kenya Association of Manufacturers (KAM), Media Council of Kenya (MCK), National Youth Council (NYC) and The University of Nairobi (UoN).

Other key stakeholders involved in the development of the 2024 VNR included UN-Women, World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Volunteers Programme (UNV), and Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARiS21).

The IATC members held the first workshop in March 2024 to develop a Zero Draft VNR report, which was subjected to stakeholders’ validation in May and was finalized in June 2024. In addition, the IATC supported county governments to prepare their Voluntary Local Review (VLR) Report commencing with training of the County SDGs Champions in December 2023 and subsequently holding two workshops to develop the VLRs.

Out of the 47 counties, 17 have prepared their respective VLRs. These are: Kakamega, Vihiga, Elgeyo Marakwet, Bungoma, Kajiado, Narok, Taita Taveta, Homa Bay, West Pokot, Mombasa, Nyeri, Embu, Makueni, Baringo, Kilifi, Busia and Wajir. The 17 VLR reports have been annexed to the 2024 VNR report.

The Civil Society Organizations, who are also represented in the IATC through SDGs Kenya Forum, prepared a parallel VNR report, which is annexed to the 2024 VNR report.

It has been a journey of dedication and commitment to produce this report. In this regard, I wish to thank all the key actors that helped put together the report. Special thanks go to members of the IATC under the leadership of the International Frameworks Coordination Division, State Department for Economic Planning, for their commitment and excellent work in preparation of this report. We also wish to extend our sincere appreciation to the Principal Secretaries for providing guidance in the preparation of sector-specific input for the report.

We acknowledge the contribution of the County Governments coordinated by the CoG who provided useful information from counties, which enriched the document. We appreciate the contribution from the United Nation Resident Coordinator Office and various UN Agencies for technically and financially supporting the development of this VNR. To individuals and organizations, who in their diverse ways, made a contribution to this process but are not mentioned by name, we say thank you and look forward to your continued collaboration.

Lastly, I would like to recognize the Cabinet Secretary, The National Treasury and Economic Planning, Prof. Njuguna Ndung'u, for steadfast leadership and overall guidance in the development of the 2024 VNR.



James Muhati, CBS

Principal Secretary
State Department for Economic Planning

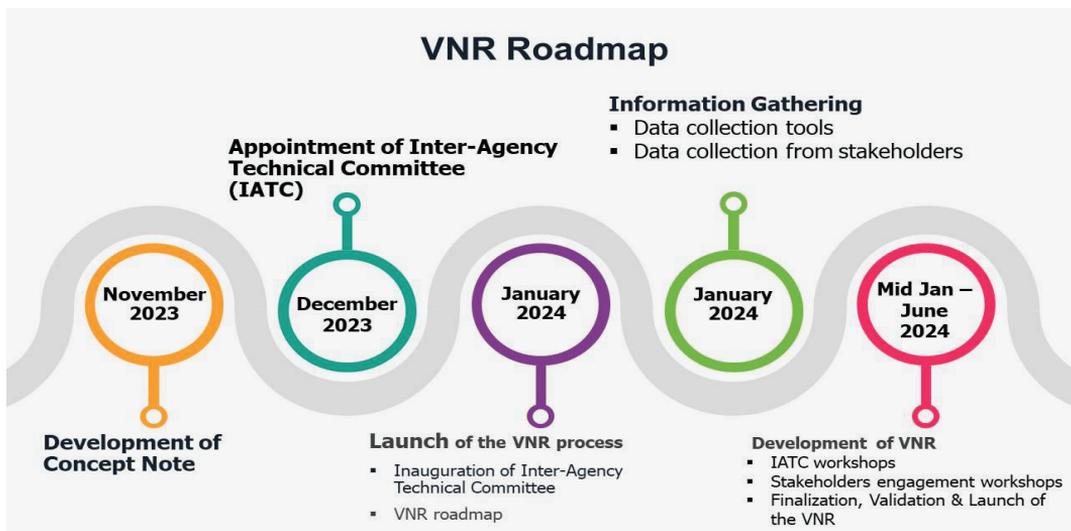
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Kenya 2024 Voluntary National Review (VNR) report presents the progress made in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) since the last VNR of 2020, along with the challenges encountered in implementation of SDGs and strategic priorities aimed at accelerating the implementation of SDGs. Kenya conducted its First and Second VNR in 2017 and 2020, respectively. The outlined next steps for enhanced SDGs implementation align with the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA), which focuses on economic turnaround and inclusive growth. BETA emphasizes investments in five core strategic pillars: Agriculture; Healthcare; Housing and Settlement; Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Economy; and the Digital Superhighway and Creative Economy.

Methodology for Preparation of the 2024 VNR

The preparation of the VNR commenced with the review of the National SDGs Indicator Framework (NIF) in 2023, leveraging on the availability of expanded geospatial, administrative and Citizen Generated Data (CGD), alongside surveys conducted during the review period. The VNR preparation process involved an inclusive, participatory, transparent, and comprehensive review at both national and sub-national levels, engaging all key stakeholders. The stakeholders include: The Public; Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs); Council of Governors (CoG); County Governments; Parliament; the UN Agencies; Private Sector; Civil Society Organizations (CSOs); Media; Research Institutions and Academia, among others. The preparation of the 2024 VNR aligns with Article 74 of the 2030 Agenda that calls for an open, inclusive, participatory, and transparent process in development of the VNR report.

The figure below summarizes the key steps undertaken in the development of the VNR report



SDGs Implementation Progress

Kenya has registered mixed results across the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with some SDGs progressing better than others. The progress reported is based on the 168 indicators in the National SDGs Indicator Framework 2024, which is an increase from 128 indicators in 2016. The 168 indicators constitute 68 per cent of the Global indicators (248).

The report indicates that out of the 168 indicators, 60 per cent of the indicators (101) registered positive progress, 12 per cent stalled/stagnated (20), 17 per cent are regressing (28), with progress on 11 per cent of the indicators (19) not discernible due to lack of comparable data.

In terms of specific goals, Kenya has made positive progress on all the goals, with some goals progressing better than others. The goals that have registered significant positive progress include SDG3 (Good Health and Well-being), 4 (Quality Education), 5 (Gender Equality), 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 15 (Life on Land) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). SDG 1 (No Poverty), 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), and 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) are progressing at a slow pace while SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities), 2 (Zero Hunger) and 14 (Life Below Water) are the least progressing.

Despite the progress registered, the current pace remains weak and insufficient to achieve any of the goals by 2030. It will, therefore, require the country to redouble efforts to accelerate progress on the goals to increase the chances of achieving the goals by 2030. Specific interventions have been proposed for implementation to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs by 2030.

Good Practices

The country has implemented programmes and projects that enhance the achievement of the SDGs and can be replicated as good practices. Key among them are: Cash Transfer Programme to cushion the vulnerable groups; Kenya National Fertilizer Subsidy Programme to improve food security; Human Resource for Health focusing on primary healthcare through recruitment of community health promoters; the school meals programme to improve education outcomes; and the Financial Inclusion Fund to reach the unserved and underserved citizens at the bottom of the pyramid.

In addition, Kenya has prepared Voluntary Local Review (VLR) reports for 17 out of 47 counties. The VLR reports highlight the uniqueness of individual counties and provide specific interventions that are relevant to the county. The preparation of VLRS is a demonstration of commitment to the implementation of the SDGs by the county governments. The VLRS are attached to this report in Annex II. Moving forward, Kenya intends to have all the counties undertake their VLRS as one of the ways to cultivate interest and focus to accelerate implementation of the SDGs in the country.

Challenges and Lessons Learnt

The impact of climate change, COVID-19 pandemic, geo-economic realignment and geopolitical conflicts have significantly reduced Kenya's 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 global financial landscape continues to impede the country's ability to bridge the current financial gap in the implementation of the Goals.

Multi-stakeholder partnership for sustainable development is an innovative approach to mobilize resources, technology, and knowledge transfer for implementing the 2030 Agenda and accelerate transformative change. Improving the data ecosystem and ensuring timely and reliable disaggregated data is paramount for evidence-based SDGs' monitoring and reporting. Capacity building is essential to address SDGs knowledge gaps, institutional coordination and data management. CGD has proved to be an important complementary source of data for SDG indicators where official data is lacking. Despite the improvements, there is still lack of data on many of the SDG indicators, making it difficult to track progress towards the goals.

Government Response to the Integrated and Indivisible Nature of the SDGs

To accelerate implementation of SDGs, the Government is implementing the BETA priorities with the objectives of: bringing down the cost of living; eradicating hunger; creating jobs; expanding the tax base; improving foreign exchange balances and inclusive growth. These are to be implemented through the five (5) MTP IV sectors, namely: Finance and Production; Infrastructure; Social; Environment and Natural Resources; and Governance and Public Administration.

Leaving No One Behind

Kenya's approach to leaving no one behind is anchored in the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and other policy frameworks that include: Kenya National Social Protection Policy 2019, National Policy on Gender and Development 2019, National Policy for Prevention and Response to Gender Based Violence (GBV) 2014, National Policy for Eradication of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) 2019, Persons with Disabilities Amendment Bill of 2023, National Guidelines for School Re-Entry in Early Learning and Basic Education 2020, Physical Education and Sports Policy of 2012, among others.

The Government has undertaken various initiatives to respond to the Principle of Leaving No One Behind. These include: establishment of Social Health Insurance Fund (SHIF); establishment of mobile schools; provision of school feeding programmes; provision of cash transfers to the elderly, persons with disabilities (PWDs) and the orphans and vulnerable children (OVC); provision of credit facilities to women, youth and PWDs; upgrading of informal settlements; development of a framework for Unpaid Care and Domestic Work (UPCDW); and provision of cash transfers to households in arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs).

Areas of Required Support

The following areas require attention and support to facilitate acceleration of achievement of SDGs.

- **Financing to accelerate implementation of SDGs:** Developing and implementing Integrated National Financing Framework strategy and strengthening of partnerships and collaborations with diverse players in SDGs accelerated implementation.
- **Data collection and analysis for tracking and reporting on SDGs:** Strengthening collaboration between stakeholders in generation, analysis and dissemination of data.
- **Capacity development on SDGs:** Capacity build the National and County Government officers to mainstream SDGs in policies, plans and budgeting process.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

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

The 2030 Agenda was adopted when Kenya was already implementing its long-term economic blueprint for accelerating transformation of the country into a newly industrializing middle-income nation by the year 2030. The Kenya Vision 2030, comprising three (3) pillars: Economic, Social and Political, is anchored on foundations for social economic transformation and provides the framework for the integration of the three (3) dimensions of sustainable development.

Despite the 2030 Agenda being a global development framework, Kenya views it as an opportunity to address and mitigate adverse development challenges. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is aligned to the national development plans, the Kenya Vision 2030. The Vision is implemented through successive five-year Medium Term Plans (MTPs) at the national level and County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) at the sub-national level (47 County Governments). The time frame of the Vision coincides with that of the SDGs, thus presenting an opportunity for integrating the SDGs into the country's priorities towards achievement of the national development agenda.

Kenya has adopted a human rights-based approach to development. The fundamentals of sustainable development are drawn from Article 43 of the Constitution of Kenya on Economic and Social Rights, including the right to the highest standard of health, education, freedom from hunger and adequate food, and decent livelihoods. Article 69 (1) addresses the rights of the environment by providing that the State shall ensure the sustainable exploitation, utilization, management and conservation of the environment and natural resources, and ensure equitable sharing of the accruing benefits.

Kenya has made good progress towards the attainment of the SDGs, including: strengthening of institutional frameworks and stakeholder engagement; awareness creation through various platforms and community dialogue at the local level; capacity building; tracking and reporting; development of SDGs Recovery and Acceleration Strategy (2022-2030); and SDGs roadmap to accelerate SDGs implementation beyond the midpoint.

Multiple crises, ranging from supply chain disruptions associated with geopolitical conflicts; climate change; currency volatility impacting trade and investment; COVID-19

pandemic; high energy and food prices; and agricultural contraction contributed to the significant setbacks faced by the country and reversed some of the gains made. Therefore, renewed commitment and redesigning of strategies to address the SDGs, with emphasis on the urgency and inclusion of those likely to be left behind, is needed. Through the implementation of Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA), Kenya aims to turn around economic transformation to achieve inclusive growth through a value chain approach.

1.2 Highlights of the 2017 VNR

In 2017, Kenya volunteered to participate in the High-Level Political Forum and presented its first Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) to share Kenya's experience in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) two years after the adoption in 2015. The overall objective of the review was to assess the progress made in the implementation of the SDGs for purposes of continued policy planning and implementation. The specific objectives were to: share experiences in the transition from the MDGs to SDGs; review progress and status on SDGs implementation; and highlight progress and initiatives related to eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity to ensure no one is left behind.

The key milestone reported in the VNR was the development of the SDGs road map covering seven broad areas that guided the transition process from MDGs to SDGs. The roadmap identified 7 key thematic areas that would position the country in a trajectory to achieve the SDGs by 2030. The seven areas were: (1) mapping of stakeholders and establishing partnerships; (2) advocacy and sensitization; (3) domestication/localization; (4) mainstreaming and accelerating implementation; (4) resource mobilization; (5) tracking and reporting; (6) and capacity building.

Some of the challenges identified in the implementation of the SDGs included: inadequate disaggregated data; inadequate financing for SDGs; and low awareness on the Agenda 2030. The report further made recommendations for continuous capacity building and awareness creation on SDGs, development of SDGs multi-stakeholder engagement framework and building capacity of the National Bureau of Statistics to produce quality data for SDGs tracking and reporting.

1.3 Implementation of Recommendations from the 2020 VNR

According to Kenya's 2020 VNR, the country made progress on the SDGs that address people, planet, and prosperity. Some of the areas with notable progress include poverty reduction, health, education, gender equality, provision of clean water and sanitation, electricity, combating climate change, and ensuring sustainable cities. The report indicated that despite the progress, Kenya continued to register mixed results towards the achievement of the SDGs across the 47 counties, with a number of targets still lagging behind. These included poverty levels, inequality, malaria incidences, unemployment and some gender-related indicators. This highlighted the need for more effort in addressing the gaps in the areas lagging behind.

The report highlighted some of the key implementation challenges, which included: low level of awareness on SDGs at both levels of Government; data gaps; inadequate resources; limited capacity; weak institutional framework to implement the SDGs at all levels; COVID-19 pandemic restrictions; and the reclassification of the country as a lower middle-income country in 2014, limiting access to concessional loans.

To address these challenges, the country: developed SDGs Recovery and Acceleration Strategy (2022-2030); developed SDGs website to enhance dissemination of SDGs information; conducted capacity building at all levels on SDGs; convened community dialogues for Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and county governments; conducted data gap analysis; initiated and implemented various statistical programmes and projects; convened SDGs Annual Multi-Stakeholders Conferences; developed SDGs good practices guidelines and SDGs awards guidelines; documented SDGs good practices; held annual SDGs awards; mainstreamed SDGs in all the development frameworks at both national and county government; reconstituted the IATWC on SDGs to include academia, research institutions, parliament and private sector umbrella bodies; and launched the Accelerating the Private Sector Decade of Action, Delivery and Recovery through SDGs in Kenya, which aimed at enhancing active involvement of the private sector and State-owned enterprises in all stages of SDGs implementation.

2.0 METHODOLOGY FOR PREPARATION OF THE VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW

This chapter provides a comprehensive guide covering the roadmap for the VNR preparation, the stakeholders involved, data collection and analysis, management and validation.

2.1 The 2024 VNR Preparatory Process

Kenya initiated the preparation of the third VNR in November 2023 through the development of a concept note and a detailed roadmap shown in Figure 2.1. The State Department for Economic Planning (SDEP), which spearheads the process, reconstituted an Inter-Agency Technical Committee (IATC) comprising of Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs), the Council of Governors (CoG), the UN Resident Coordinator Office (UNRCO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Parliamentary Caucus on SDGs and Business, SDGs Kenya Forum, Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA), Kenya Association of Manufacturers (KAM), Media Council of Kenya (MCK), and The University of Nairobi (UoN). Other stakeholders involved in the development of the 2024 VNR included UN-Women, World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Volunteers Programme (UNV), and Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARiS21).

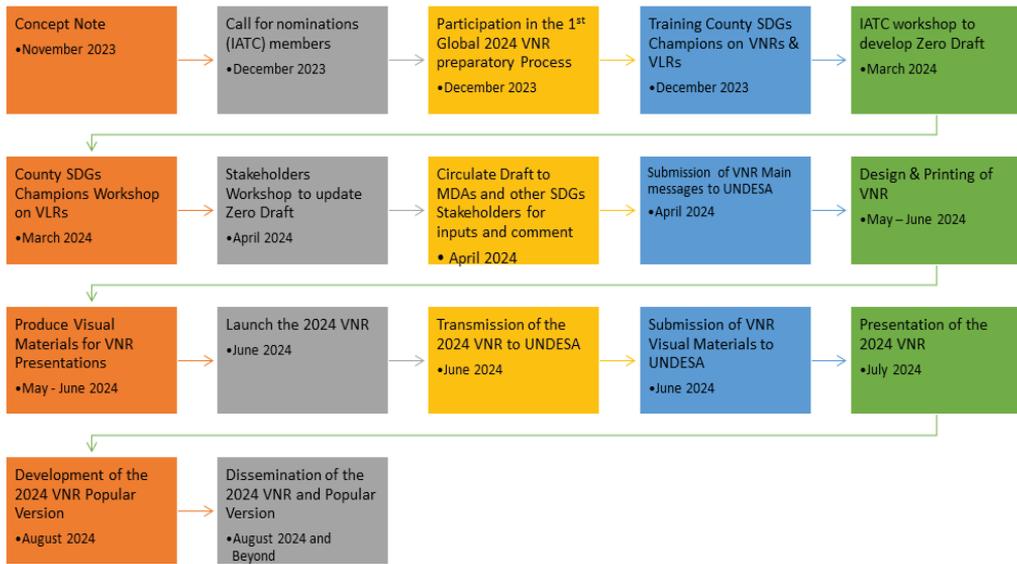
The IATC members held the first workshop in March 2024 to develop a Zero Draft VNR report, which was later finalized in May 2024. The main messages of the 2024 VNR were submitted to UNDESA in line with the guidelines in the VNR Handbook 2024.

In addition, County Governments were requested by CoG to express interest in the preparation of their respective Voluntary Local Review (VLR) reports. Out of the 47 counties, 17 have prepared their respective VLRs. These are: Kakamega, Vihiga, Elgeyo Marakwet, Bungoma, Kajiado, Narok, Taita Taveta, Homa Bay, West Pokot, Mombasa, Nyeri, Embu, Makueni, Baringo, Kilifi, Busia and Wajir.

The IATC supported county governments in preparing their VLRs, starting with training of the County SDGs’ Champions in December 2023, and subsequently held two workshops in development of the VLRs. The VLR reports have been annexed to the 2024 VNR report.

The CSOs, who are also represented in the IATC through SDG Kenya Forum, prepared a parallel VNR report. This report is also annexed to the 2024 VNR report.

Figure 2.1: 2024 VNR Roadmap



2.2 Data Collection, Management and Validation

The data collection process for the 2024 VNR report was guided by a thorough review of various documents, including the country’s long-term development blueprint, the Kenya Vision 2030, the Fourth Medium Term Plan (MTP IV 2023-2027), various policy documents, existing legal frameworks, sectoral strategies, and regional development initiatives.

To ensure the process is inclusive, consultations were conducted with SDG stakeholders through respective umbrella bodies and SDG focal points in various MDAs to gather sector-specific data and information, challenges and key interventions. The main data sources were surveys, censuses and administrative. Additionally, data from alternative sources such as Citizen Generated and geospatial data was validated and used to update some SDG indicators where official sources were not available.

A review and update of the NIF and the validation of the VNR were conducted to ensure the data provided was up to date, relevant, accurate and disaggregated where possible. The process was spearheaded by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) to ensure integrity and credibility of the data used in the VNR report.



His Excellency the President, Dr William Ruto, receives copies of the Fourth Medium Term Plan from the Cabinet Secretary, National Treasury and Economic Planning, Prof. Njuguna Ndung'u during the launch

3.0 POLICY AND ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

Successful implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the associated 17 goals requires supportive policies and an enabling environment. Since the adoption of the SDGs in 2016, Kenya has continued to pursue an integrated approach that brings on board key actors in the implementation of the SDGs. This section details some of the policy options and initiatives that Kenya has deployed towards implementation of the SDGs, which include: ownership of SDGs; integration of SDGs in national frameworks; integration of economic, social and environmental dimensions; leaving no one behind; institutional mechanisms; and system issues and transformative actions.

3.1 Ensuring Ownership of the Sustainable Development goals

This section outlines the strategies used to ensure ownership of SDGs, which include: communication and awareness creation; domestication and localization of SDGs; and multi-stakeholder partnerships.

3.1.1 Communication and Awareness Creation

Kenya has continued to undertake awareness creation on SDGs, both at national and sub-national levels. Localized communication programmes have been tailored to enhance awareness and ownership of SDGs. The country has embraced the use of local languages, cultures, and customs to increase engagement and understanding of the SDGs by all stakeholders. The Government has ensured knowledge management on SDGs through SDGs website hosted at the State Department for Economic Planning, and Maarifa Centre for sub-national governments. Similarly, the country has been raising awareness and promoting ownership of SDGs through development dialogue, professional and expert engagements and people's dialogue.



2024

#FormNiDialogue

3.1.2 Domestication and Localization

The Government has integrated the SDGs into policies, plans and budgeting processes at national and sub-national levels. In addition, to translate the SDGs into actionable strategies and to ensure an inclusive participatory process at the sub-national and community level, the government and other stakeholders have used the local authority forums, civil society forums, and community dialogue. By localizing the goals, Kenya aims to harness the collective efforts of all stakeholders to realize sustainable development outcomes that improve the well-being of its citizens and promote inclusive and resilient development across the country under the whole of society approach.



3.1.3 Multi-stakeholder Partnerships

In Kenya, the implementation of SDGs has adopted a multi-stakeholder approach guided by a framework developed in 2020, which guides how the different stakeholders engage. The Government has established an Inter-Agency Technical Working Committee that is Chaired by the State Department for Economic Planning and co-chaired by SDGs Kenya Forum and KEPSA, representing the civil society and private sector, respectively. Other members of the committee comprises of: MDAs; Council of Governors representing sub-national government; United Nations Country teams; Parliamentary Caucus on SDGs and Business representing the Parliament; Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA) representing private sector; SDGs Kenya Forum representing the civil society; University of Nairobi representing the academia; Media Council of Kenya Representing the media; National Youth Council representing youth organizations; National Council for Persons with Disabilities representing PWDs; and National Gender and Equality Commission to represent the special interest groups, which include women, youth, Persons With Disabilities (PWDs), children, the older members of society, minorities and marginalized groups. Besides enhanced coordination and coherence in SDG

implementation, partnerships have further ensured and sustained inclusivity, transparency and innovation in the implementation of the agenda. Through this Committee, the Government convenes an SDGs multi stakeholder conference annually.



Trophy awarded to winners of the 2022 Annual SDGs Awards

3.2 Integration of the Sustainable Development Goals in National Development Frameworks

The adoption of the SDGs in Kenya started with development of the roadmap for effective transition from Millenium Development Goals (MDGs). Since then, the country has been mainstreaming SDGs into policies, planning and budgeting frameworks. The key development frameworks that have integrated the SDGs include the Third and Fourth Medium Term Plans of the Kenya Vision 2030 at the national level; and Second and Third generation County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) at sub-national level. The Fourth Medium Term Plan (MTP IV) is clustered under five (5) sectors: Finance and Production; Infrastructure; Social; Environment and Natural Resources; and Governance and Public Administration, all of which have integrated SDGs. The inter-linkage is presented in Figure 3.1.

Figure 3.1: Interlinkage between the MTP IV Sector and the SDGs

Finance & Production	1 NO POVERTY	2 ZERO HUNGER	5 GENDER EQUALITY	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS		
Infrastructure	1 NO POVERTY	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
Social	1 NO POVERTY	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	4 QUALITY EDUCATION	5 GENDER EQUALITY	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
Environment & Natural Resources	1 NO POVERTY	2 ZERO HUNGER	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	13 CLIMATE ACTION	14 LIFE BELOW WATER	15 LIFE ON LAND	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	
Governance & Public Administration	1 NO POVERTY	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	4 QUALITY EDUCATION	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS		

3.3 Integration of Economic, Social and Environmental Dimensions

The country’s development approach prioritizes inclusive policies and programmes, focusing on the well-being and rights of all citizens, especially vulnerable groups such as women, children, and persons with disabilities. Some of the initiatives include social safety nets, healthcare reforms, and education interventions to enhance social equity, living standards, and social cohesion. The country emphasizes sustainable growth by investing in infrastructure, entrepreneurship, and job creation, alongside strategies for industrialization, financial access, and agricultural productivity to reduce poverty.

Environmental sustainability is central to Kenya’s development agenda, with initiatives aimed at conserving natural resources, combating climate change, and promoting eco-friendly practices. Policies and programmes targeting renewable energy, biodiversity conservation, and sustainable land management aim to protect ecosystems, enhance resilience, and promote climate resilience. Through the enforcement of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), the country aims at leveraging on the interlinkages between the SDGs to advance its holistic approach addressing poverty, inequality, environmental degradation, and social exclusion for synergistic impact. Kenya has submitted National Determined Contributions (NDCs) twice, in 2016 and 2020, and intends to submit her third NDC in 2025. The NDC implementation is done through National Climate Change Action Plans, which are reviewed every five years.

3.4 Leaving No One Behind

Kenya has identified groups at risk of being left behind, including persons with disabilities, rural communities, ethnic minorities, street children and families, women and girls, youth, population living in ASALs, and mobile populations. To improve their livelihoods and ensure inclusive development, the government is implementing various programmes and projects. These include: Inua Jamii and Hunger Safety Net Programmes; Equalization Fund; Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF); National Youth Opportunities Towards Advancement Project (NYOTA); Women Enterprise Fund

(WEF); and Social Health Insurance Fund (SHIF). Moreover, the Government has established various institutions to advocate for the rights of women, persons with disabilities, youth, ethnic and other minorities, and marginalized communities. These institutions include Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR), National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC), among others.

3.5 Institutional Mechanisms

Implementation of the SDGs in Kenya is a multifaceted effort involving state and non-state actors. The State Department for Economic Planning coordinates the implementation, monitoring and evaluation, reporting and communication of the Sustainable Development Goals. To further strengthen coordination, the government has mandated the Central Planning and Project Monitoring Departments (CPPMD) in Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs) at the national level to coordinate implementation, monitoring and evaluation, reporting and communication of SDGs.

At the sub-national level, county governments have established SDGs' units and/or appointed the champions. These designated units/individuals serve as key points of contact for coordinating implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of SDGs at local levels.

To ensure the comprehensive involvement of all stakeholders in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, the government has established an Inter-Agency Technical Working Committee on SDGs (IATWC).

3.6 Systemic Issues and Transformative Actions

In the last decade, Kenya transitioned to Lower Middle-Income Country (LMIC) and it further aspires to attain Upper Middle-Income Country (UMIC) status by 2030. Unlike the impressive graduation, the levels of social inequalities have risen, with about 37.5 per cent of Kenya's population categorized as multi-dimensionally poor. The Human Development Index (HDI) for Kenya was 60.1 per cent in 2022. The situation was worsened by the effects of climate change, which have affected the poor disproportionately and their livelihoods. This has sometimes led to resource-based conflicts between communities and regions. A new emerging issue brought to the fore during COVID-19 is the inadequacy of public digital infrastructure to ensure that all people in Kenya have equal access to public goods and services. Unfortunately, the capability of government to respond is constrained by inadequate resource mobilization worsened by high indebtedness. Likewise, the country's balance of trade has been unfavourable, with high levels of imports against exports, which has caused a strain on the domestic currency and affecting the economy's ability to create jobs especially for the youth and women due to a falling manufacturing base. Kenya's devolved system has strengthened delivery of basic services and decentralized downwards to the grassroots level. However, there still exists uneven development outcomes across the country.

Kenya is implementing a number of policy initiatives to reduce socio inequalities in the country. These include: Free Primary and Day Secondary Education; the elimination

of user fees for maternity services; Women Enterprise Fund; National Government Affirmative Action Funds; Youth Enterprise Development Fund; Equalization Fund, and social protection programmes for vulnerable persons and communities. Domestic and international trade is viewed as a catalyst to attain most targets of the SDGs. In this regard, development of value chains has enabled the rise in incomes along the various segments of society. The country's commitment to enhancing trade facilitation measures has been evident through investments in streamlining customs procedures and upgrading trade-related infrastructure, and expanding market access, as outlined in Kenya's economic transformation Agenda. Kenya's active participation in regional trade agreements, notably the East African Community (EAC) and the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), is also expected to expand trade opportunities for people and businesses and reignite the growth of manufacturing, which has fallen by more than one third in the last decade. Among the ways to reverse unemployment, the National Employment Authority (NEA) was created to coordinate various initiatives aimed at stimulating job growth, particularly targeting youth and women. Through the Digital Superhighway and Creative Economy pillar, which is one of the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA) pillars, expansion of digital infrastructure will support employment creation especially for the youth and promote inclusive growth in the country.

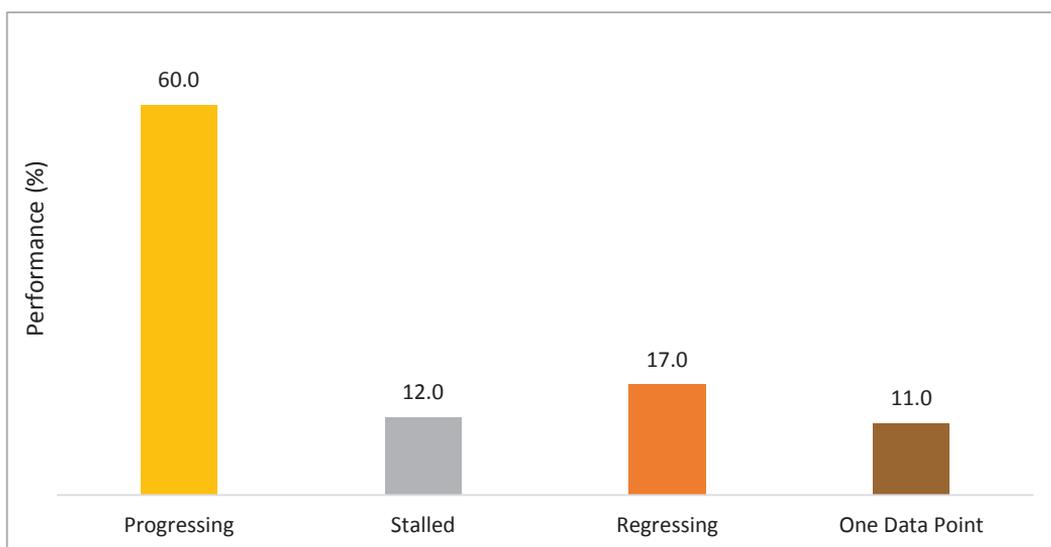
The Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA) centralizes domestic resource mobilization in financing development. Presently, Kenya, has not been meeting its revenue collection targets and expectations of middle-income nations. The country has planned to increase its collections by one eighth (12.5%) to enable it adequately meet its obligations. Of priority is the enhancement of tax compliance through digitization using the iTax platform, and the newly introduced electronic tax invoice management system (eTIMS). Similarly, the country has taken proactive steps to broaden its tax base, ensuring a more diversified and resilient revenue stream. By revising tax policies to encompass previously untaxed sectors and individuals, the government will try to reduce dependency on a few sectors, thereby enhancing financial stability. Again, the country has intensified its crackdown on illicit financial flows. Through strengthened cross-border cooperation and robust anti-money laundering measures, the government has worked to promote transparency and accountability in financial transactions. There is renewed focus on integrating informal businesses into the formal sector to support decent work and economic growth. Gradual and sustained formalization of the economy remains the only pathway to increasing reliable development finance.

4.0 PROGRESS MADE IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GOALS AND TARGETS

Kenya has registered mixed results across the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with some indicators showing positive progress while others are either stagnating or regressing. The progress reported is based on the 168 indicators in the National SDGs Indicator Framework 2024, which is an increase from 128 indicators in 2016. The 168 indicators constitute 68 per cent of the Global indicators (248).

The report indicates that out of the 168 indicators, 60 per cent of the indicators (101) registered positive progress, 12 per cent stalled/stagnated (20), 17 per cent are regressing (28), with progress on 11 per cent of the indicators (19) not discernible due to lack of comparable data given that they only have one data point. Figure 4.1 shows the overall outlook of the 168 SDGs indicators being tracked.

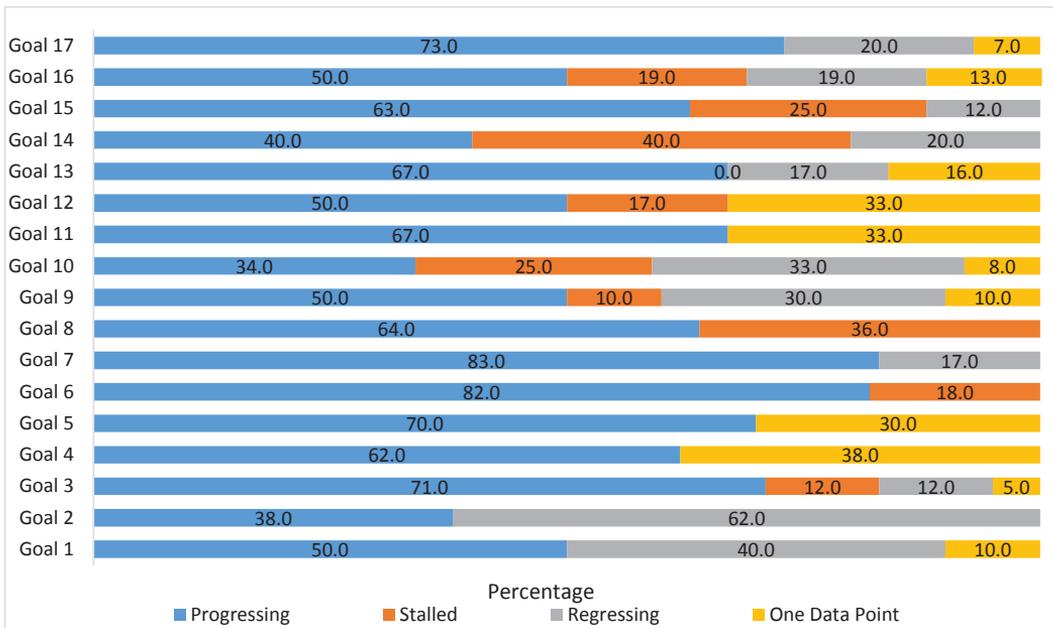
Figure 4.1: Overall SDGs Indicator Outlook



In terms of specific goals, Kenya has made positive progress on all the goals, with some goals registering significant progress. The goals that have exhibited significant positive progress include SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), 4 (Quality Education), 5 (Gender Equality), 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), 13 (Climate Action), 15 (Life on Land) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). SDG 1 (No Poverty), 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) and 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) are progressing at a slow pace while SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), 10 (Reduced Inequalities within and Among Countries), and 14

(Life Below Water) are the least progressing. Figure 4.2 shows the trend analysis in terms of percentage of indicators per goal that are progressing, stalled, regressed and with one data point.

Figure 4.2: SDGs Indicators Analysis (2015-2023)



Despite the progress registered, the current pace remains weak and insufficient to achieve any of the goals by 2030. It will therefore require the country to redouble efforts to accelerate progress on the goals to increase the chances of achieving the goals by 2030. Specific interventions have been proposed for implementation to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs by 2030.

4.1 Progress of the Goals



Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Target 1.1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day

Indicator 1.1.1: Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)

According to World Bank, the proportion of the population living below the international poverty line of less than US\$ 2.5 per day increased from 29.3 per cent in 2016 to 35.0 per cent in 2022. In rural areas, the proportion increased from 37.2 per cent in 2016 to 46.0 per cent in 2022, while those in urban areas increased from 9.6 per cent to 11.6 per cent over a similar period.

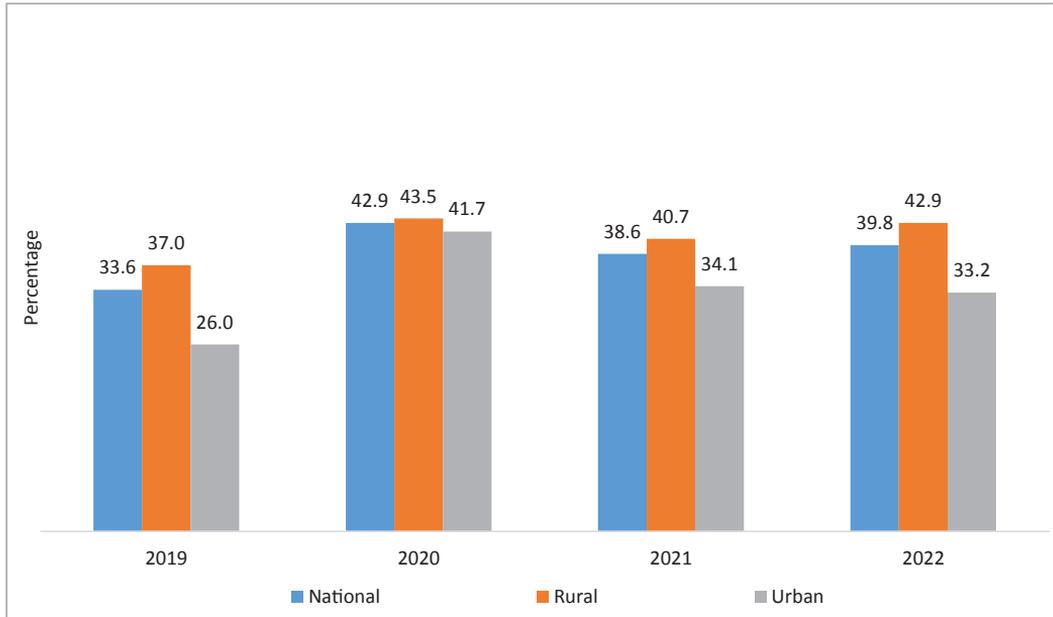
Target 1.2: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

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

The poverty rate in Kenya exhibited a fluctuating trend over the review period. In 2019, the national poverty rate was 33.6 per cent, followed by a surge to 42.9 per cent in 2020, before dropping to 38.6 per cent in 2021. However, the poverty rate increased slightly to 39.8 per cent in 2022.

Poverty was more widespread in rural areas, with a rate of 42.9 per cent compared to 33.2 per cent in urban areas in 2022. This discrepancy highlights the economic disparities between rural and urban regions. The significant spike in poverty rates in 2020 is attributed to the adverse effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, which disproportionately impacted vulnerable communities. Poverty rates were slightly higher among males, with 40.3 per cent, compared to females, at 39.3 per cent in 2022 as presented in Figure 4.3

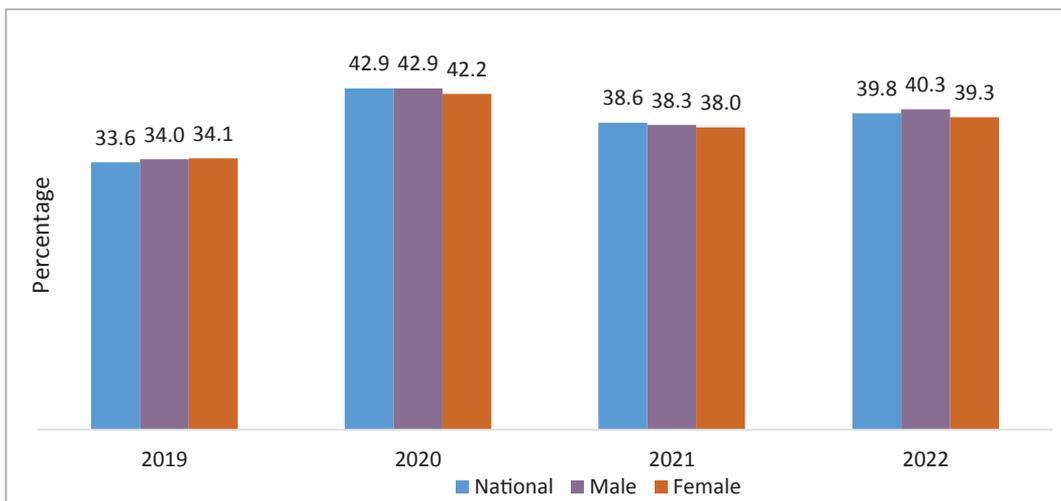
Figure 4.3: Overall Poverty Rates, 2019-2022



Source: KNBS (2022), Kenya Poverty Report

In 2022, male households faced higher poverty headcount rates (40.3%) than female households (39.3%). Rural female households suffer the most, with a poverty rate of 42.5 per cent, while urban female households experience a poverty rate of 31.9 per cent. The gap in poverty rates between female and male households is more pronounced in rural regions (7.0 percentage points) compared to urban areas (3.1 percentage points) as shown in Figure 4.4.

Figure 4.4: Overall Poverty by Sex and Residence



Source: KNBS (2022), Kenya Poverty Report

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

In 2019, the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in multi-dimensional poverty was 50.8 per cent nationally, with 61.9 per cent and 25.8 per cent being in rural and urban areas, respectively. In addition, the proportion of children aged 0-17 years and deprived in three or more poverty dimensions was 47.7 per cent in 2019, with 56.7 per cent in rural and 22.1 per cent in urban areas.

Target 1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable

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

The older persons covered by social protection were 63 per cent in 2019, 57.3 per cent in 2020, 56.4 per cent in 2021 and 55.9 per cent in 2022. The proportion of persons with severe disabilities covered by social protection remained constant at 0.3 per cent from 2019 to 2022. The proportion of orphans and vulnerable children (OVCs) covered by social protection was 3.3 per cent, 3.2 per cent, 2.9 per cent, and 2.8 per cent in 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022, respectively.

Target 1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance

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

In 2022, 67.9 per cent of the population lived in households with access to drinking water, 40.9 per cent had access to basic sanitation, and 51.3 per cent had access to hygiene services. Additionally, 49.6 per cent of the population had access to electricity, with 21.2 per cent using clean fuels and technologies.

Indicator 1.4.2: Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land (a) with legally recognized documentation

In 2022, 7.3 per cent of women across the country owned land with secure rights, as demonstrated by possession of a legal document bearing their name, which confirms their ownership. 8.4 per cent of women residing in rural areas had legally recognized land documents compared to 5.1 per cent in urban areas.

Target 1.5: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters

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 2,759 per 100,000 people in 2019 to 2,399 per 100,000 people in 2021. This indicates a 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 82 in 2019; the number of missing persons went down to 1 in 2021 from 17 in 2019; the displaced persons per 100,000 people declined from 396,855 persons in 2019 to 158,472 in 2021. The total persons affected increased from 916,115 in 2019 to 1,033,764 in 2021.

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

The Government is implementing the National Disaster Risk Management Policy, 2017 and 26 sub-national governments have enacted Disaster Risk Management Acts. In addition, the country has established institutions to coordinate disaster management efforts; i.e. National Disaster Management Unit at the national level, and Disaster Management Directorates in 32 sub-national governments.

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

The proportion of local governments that have adopted and implemented risk reduction strategies increased from 61.7 per cent (29) in 2019 to 80.9 per cent (38) in 2022 out of 47.

Target 1.a: Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions

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

In 2020, the Government allocated 27.6 per cent of its budget to essential services, namely education, health, and social protection. This proportion decreased to 25.5 per cent in 2021 and further to 24.6 per cent in 2022. However, in 2023 the proportion increased to 26.7 per cent.

Summary of interventions in Goal 1

No	Intervention	Objectives and Achievements
1.	The <i>Inua Jamii</i> Consolidated Cash transfer programme	<p>The objective of <i>Inua Jamii</i> is to uplift the lives of the poor and vulnerable through regular and reliable bi-monthly cash transfers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed and decentralized the Consolidated Cash Transfer Programme MIS (CCTPMIS) to ensure efficient and effective management of the programme. • The <i>Inua Jamii</i> Cash Transfer switched from bank payment to mobile money transfers (M-Pesa) to improve efficiency and accessibility.
2.	Processing and Registration of Title Deeds	The project aims at fast-tracking ascertainment of rights and interest on land to eradicate land-related conflicts. The Government issued 1,233,706 title deeds between 2020/21 and 2022/23.
3.	Settlement of the Landless	The programme entails guaranteeing security of tenure, land rights and improved livelihood of squatters through acquisition of land, planning, demarcation and survey and issuance of title deeds to squatters. A total of 24,112 landless households were settled during the period between 2020 to 2023.

Good Practices

Social protection programme (*Inua Jamii*) through cash transfer: The programme aims to increase the enrolment, attendance and transition of OVCs in basic education, reduce the rates of mortality and morbidity in children aged five years and under, promote household food consumption and food security; encourage civil registration of children and caregivers; and improve household knowledge and appropriate case management for individuals with special needs through coordination with other service providers.



Government officer registering a new beneficiary of the Inua Jamii Programme

Emerging Issues

Vulnerability of the local economy to external economic, environmental, and health shocks, and geo-political tensions exacerbates poverty in Kenya.

Challenges

- (i) Inadequate financial resources and capacity to address increased demand for social protection among vulnerable groups
- (ii) The high cost of living, particularly in urban areas, which contributes to poverty by making essential goods and services inaccessible to low-income households
- (iii) Inadequate land ownership guarantee resulting to increased land disputes
- (iv) High levels of unemployment and under-employment
- (v) Adverse effects of climate change

Lessons Learnt

- (i) Digitization of Government services such as land transactions and processes, and mobile money payment service (M-Pesa), enhances efficiency and accessibility in service delivery
- (ii) Decentralization of services and modernization of land offices is key in improving access to land services

Next steps

- (i) Up-scaling of *Inua Jamii* programme from 1.04 million to 2.5 million beneficiaries by 2027
- (ii) Fast-track approval of key policies and Bills in Cabinet and Parliament (National Policy on Community Development 2019, National Social Protection Policy 2022, The National Policy on Family Promotion and Protection 2022, Social Assistance Fund 2019, Persons with Disabilities Bill 2022, National Social Protection Bill, National Land Policy 2009 (Sessional Paper No. 3 of 2009), and National Volunteerism Bill 2019).
- (iii) Implement the Ending Drought Emergency Common Programme Framework.

02

ZERO HUNGER



Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Target 2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

Indicator 2.1.1: Prevalence of undernourishment

The proportion of undernourished individuals, with the prevalence, dropped from 34.4 per cent in 2020 to 30.5 per cent in 2021. This decline was more pronounced among rural residents, with 32.2 per cent affected in 2021 compared to 35.1 per cent in 2020. Urban areas witnessed a decreasing trend from 33.0 per cent in 2020 to 26.8 per cent in 2021. However, the prevalence rate increased to 31.7 per cent with rural and urban areas at 33.2 per cent and 28.6 per cent, respectively, in 2022.

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 within the populace of the nation increased from 60.3 per cent in 2020 to 62.4 per cent in 2022. Also, incidences of severe food insecurity increased from 17.0 per cent in 2020 to 30.5 per cent in 2022. In 2022, the population living in rural areas experienced high (63.4%) to moderate or severe food insecurity compared to urban areas (52.2%).

Target 2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons

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

The prevalence of stunting among children under five years decreased from 19.4 per cent in 2020 to 17.6 per cent in 2022. The prevalence was higher among male children at 19.6 per cent compared to 15.6 percent for female children. Notably, rural regions exhibited a higher prevalence at 20.3 per cent, in contrast to 12.1 per cent in urban areas.

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 2022, 4.9 per cent of children experienced wasting, with boys being higher at 5.4 per cent compared to 4.3 per cent for girls. Similarly, 3.2 per cent of children were overweight, with girls being higher at 3.6 per cent compared to 2.9 per cent for boys. The average for wasting in rural areas (5.3%) was higher than urban areas (4.0%). The proportion of overweight children was 2.8 per cent in rural areas and 4.0 per cent in urban areas.

Target 2.5: By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed

Indicator 2.5.1: Number of (a) plant genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities

The number of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities increased from 50,323 in 2016 to 51,405 in 2019.

Target 2.a: Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries

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

The Agriculture Orientation Index (AOI) for Government expenditure dropped from 0.10 in 2020 to 0.09 in 2021 and consequently increased to 0.11 and 0.15 in 2022 and 2023, respectively.

Indicator 2.a.2: Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector

Total official flows to the agriculture sector exhibited a notable decline from KSh. 59.4 billion in 2020 to KSh. 28.7 billion in 2021, followed by a slight decrease to KSh. 27.4 billion in 2022.

Target 2.c: Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility

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

Food price anomalies indices fluctuated over the review period. In 2019, it stood at 0.35. Subsequently, price anomalies declined to 0.18 in 2020, and slightly decreased

to 0.12 in 2021. In 2022, the price anomalies index was abnormally high at 2.34, mostly contributed by high price anomalies in rice and maize. However, in 2023, the price anomalies declined to negative 0.19. Millet and sorghum experienced more consistent declines, except for a brief recovery in millet in 2021 and sorghum in 2023. Wheat prices steadily rose until a significant drop in 2023.

Summary of interventions in Goal 2

No.	Intervention	Objectives and Achievements
1.	Kenya National Fertilizer Subsidy Programme (NFSP)	The programme supports farmers to access subsidized fertilizer across the country through the e-voucher system. Provided 19,136 MT, 248,704 MT and 127,200 MT of assorted fertilizer in 2021, 2022 and 2023, respectively
2.	Crop insurance	The programme aims to reduce the vulnerability of farmers and other value chain actors. Provided insurance cover to 500,000 farmers in 2020/21, 450,000 farmers in 2021/22 and 200,000 farmers in 2022/23 across 41 counties
3.	Strengthening agricultural mechanization	Programme aims to improve and modernize agricultural operations by increasing the power inputs to farming activities with a view to increasing production and value addition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 22 appropriate technologies were developed • Six (6) agro-processing incubation centres established • Three (3) agricultural mechanization hubs established
4.	Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project (KCSAP)	Project aimed at increasing agricultural productivity and enhancing resilience coping mechanisms to climate change risks in the targeted smallholder farming and pastoral communities in Kenya <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefited approximately 522,000 households of smallholder farmers, agro-pastoralists, and pastoralists directly by trainings and adoption of new technologies • Supported 340,000 households from the county-level and public-private partnership investments • Benefited over 600 micro-small-and-medium enterprises

No.	Intervention	Objectives and Achievements
5.	Food Security and Crop Diversification Project	Programme aims to increase production of key food, industrial and horticultural commodities. Supported technology transfer and crop diversification through provision of 900MT of rice seed, 9,000MT of seed potato, 450MT of sunflower seeds, 53MT of canola seeds, 800MT of cotton seed and 2.6 million assorted seedlings and planting materials to diversify food production base
6.	Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP)	The programme provides unconditional government cash transfer through the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) in eight (8) poorest arid counties (Marsabit, Turkana, Wajir, Mandera, Garissa, Isiolo, Samburu and Tana River). Supported 123,107 households from the 8 ASAL counties through the regular cash transfers of KSh. 2,700 per month during the review period



Deputy President, H.E. Hon. Rigathi Gachagua, E.G.H, flagging off a consignment of subsidized fertilizer

Good Practices

Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project (KCSAP): The project entails up-scaling climate smart agricultural practices; strengthening climate-smart agricultural research and seed systems; supporting agro-weather, market, and advisory services; project coordination and management; and contingency emergency response. The results of the project included: Adoption rates of climate-smart agricultural practices among participating farmers; Increased crop yields and income levels; Improved food security indicators and soil health; Water management and conservation; Reductions in

greenhouse gas emissions; and knowledge transfer among farmers and extension workers.



Farmers receiving farm inputs and equipment

Emerging Issues

- (i) The lift of the ban on Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO) poses a threat to the indigenous genetic material.
- (ii) Emergence of crop diseases and pests such as maize *lethal necrosis* disease (MLND) affect food production.

Challenges

- (i) Effects of climate change leading to increased frequency of pests and diseases (such as Desert Locust, African and Fall Army worms, Maize Lethal Necrosis Virus), droughts and floods impacting negatively on the food security situation.
- (ii) Low uptake of agricultural technologies and diminishing soil fertility.
- (iii) High population growth rates exerting pressure onto the limited arable land, leading to land fragmentation into uneconomical farming units.
- (iv) Impact of conflict between Russia and Ukraine, high costs of crude oil and volatility of exchange rate affected agricultural exports and imports, leading to high cost of farm inputs.
- (v) Difficulties in enrolling for insurance cover under the National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF) by the undocumented migrants.

Lessons Learnt

- (i) The implementation of value chain suitability maps for all regions is key to improving productivity and profitability of crop commodities; and
- (ii) Financing development through a cost sharing model with project beneficiaries improves the rate of adoption, ownership and sustainability.

Next Steps

- (i) Raise productivity of priority value chains that include leather, cotton, dairy, tea, rice, edible oils, blue economy, minerals including forestry, and building materials.
- (ii) Access to water for small scale irrigation for crop production and domestic use to be enhanced through development of new irrigation schemes covering 24,700 hectares.
- (iii) Crop post-harvest losses management to be achieved through procurement and distribution of 30,000 litres of insecticides and fungicides while 6,000 packages of assorted small equipment on post-harvest management to be availed to farmers across the country.
- (iv) Fast-track the implementation of Kenya Post-Harvest Management Strategy, outlining the strategies and strategic enablers for enhanced safe and sustainable post-harvest management of food towards food loss and waste reduction.
- (v) Food and crop diversification to be achieved through provision of 900 MT of rice seed, 9,000 MT of seed potato, 450 MT of sunflower seeds, 53 MT of canola seeds, 800 MT of cotton seed and 2.6 million assorted seedlings and planting materials.

03GOOD HEALTH
& WELL-BEING

Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all age

Target 3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

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

Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 live births dropped from 362 in 2014 to 355 in 2019.

Indicator 3.1.2: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

The proportion of births attended by skilled personnel increased from 70.2 per cent in 2016 to 89.2 per cent in 2022. The proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel increased remarkably (38%) in rural areas from 61.1 per cent in 2016 to 84.8 per cent in 2022.

Target 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births

Indicator 3.2.1: Under-five mortality rate

The under-five mortality rate improved from 52 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2019 to 41 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2022. Progress towards reduction of under-five mortality should be accelerated to achieve both national and global targets. During the same period, under-five mortality was the same for rural and urban areas at 41 deaths per 1,000 live births. However, the mortality rate was higher among boys (45 deaths per 1,000 live births) compared to girls (38 deaths per 1,000 live births).

Indicator 3.2.2: Neonatal mortality rate

The neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births slightly declined from 22 per 1000 live births in 2014 to 21 per 1000 live births in 2022. Neonatal deaths accounted for about half (51.2%) of under-5 deaths in 2022. The rural mortality rate was 22 per 1000 live births while urban rate 21 per 1000 live births. In addition, neonatal mortality rate among boys was high at 24 per 1000 live births compared to girls at 19 per 1000 live births.

Target 3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases

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

The number of new HIV infections was 1.4 per 1000 uninfected persons in 2018. There was no significant difference between females (1.5 per 1000 uninfected persons) and males (1.3 per 1000 uninfected persons).

Indicator 3.3.2: Tuberculosis incidence per 1,000 population

The tuberculosis incidence was 348 per 100,000 populations in 2016. The tuberculosis case finding improved from 86,741 in 2021 to 98,975 in 2022 while tuberculosis patients who completed treatment increased from 76 per cent in 2020/21 to 86 per cent in 2022/23.

Indicator 3.3.3: Malaria incidence per 1,000 population

The malaria incidence increased from 87.3 per 1,000 population in 2020 to 104.4 per 1,000 population in 2023.

Indicator 3.3.4: Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population

The Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population stagnated at 8 per 100,000 population for the years 2018 to 2021.

Target 3.4: By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being

Indicator 3.4.2: Suicide mortality rate

The number of suicide cases increased from 6.8 per 100,000 population in 2020 to 8.2 per 100,000 population in 2023.

Target 3.6: By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

Indicator 3.6.1: Death rate due to road traffic injuries

The deaths due to road accident injuries rose from 8.2 per 100,000 population in 2020 to 9.3 per 100,000 population in 2022.

Target 3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

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 women of reproductive age

increased from 49 per cent (2020) to 57 per cent in 2021 and then to 74.7 per cent in 2022. The rural areas are at 74 per cent while urban areas are at 75.7 per cent.

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

The adolescent birth for women aged 15-19 improved from 96 births per 1000 women in 2014 to 73 births per 1000 women in 2022. Births for adolescent girls aged 10-14 remained at 2 per 1000 women in that age group.

Target 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

Indicator 3.8.2: Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income:

- **Health expenditure more than 10 per cent:** The proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income declined from 8.6 per cent in 2016 to 8.0 per cent in 2018.
- **Health expenditure more than 25 per cent:** The proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income slightly increased from 4.8 per cent in 2016 to 4.9 per cent in 2018.

Target 3.a: Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate

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 declined from 11.1 per cent in 2020 to 9.0 per in 2022. The prevalence rate for females was 2.0 per cent compared to 16.0 per cent for males.

Target 3.b: Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all

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

In 2022, the coverage of DPT containing vaccine (3rd dose) was 89.2 per cent compared to 81.6 per cent in 201; coverage of measles containing vaccine (2nd dose) was 66.8

per cent; coverage of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (last dose in schedule) was 91.2 per cent; and coverage of all 8 basic vaccines was 80.1 per cent.

Indicator 3.b.2: Total net Official Development Assistance to medical research and basic health sectors

The total net Official Development Assistance (ODA) to medical research and basic health sectors reduced from KSh. 23,683.45 million in 2020 to KSh. 21,459 in 2023.

Target 3.c: Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States

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

The health worker density for doctors, dentists, pharmacists and pharmaceutical technologists have remained at the same level at 19, 2, 3 and 14 per 100,000 of population, respectively, in 2020 to 2023. However, the nurses' density increased from 81 to 125 per 100, 000 of population over the same period.

Summary of interventions in Goal 3

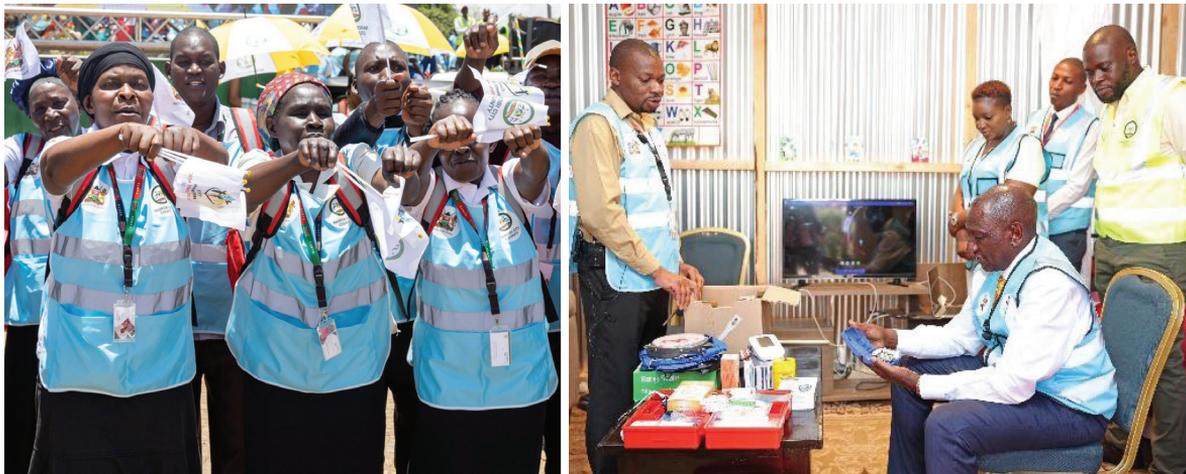
No	Interventions	Objectives and Achievements
1.	The establishment and operationalization of Primary Health Care Networks (PCN)	<p>The goal of PCN to increase efficiency and effectiveness of health care services for patients</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established 20 primary health care networks (PCNs) A total of fully functional 7,476 community health units (CHUs) with close to 80,000 Community Health Promoters (CHPs) offering services at the household level. Increased referrals from the community level to the facilities were 7 times more than the target in 2022/23
2.	Digitization of health facilities and services	<p>Programme involves integration of all existing health systems in the Ministry of Health (Human Resources, KEMSA, county and national referral hospitals, regulatory bodies and community-based health systems) using the Fast Health Interoperability Resource Standard; operationalization of electronic health records to standardize data for patients. This aims at enhancing efficiency in health service delivery</p>

No	Interventions	Objectives and Achievements
4.	Local manufacturing of health products and technologies	The objective is to continue producing a minimum of 50 per cent of health products and technologies listed in the Kenya Essential Medicines List locally by 2026. Kenya has achieved a significant milestone with the production of 132 Health Products Technologies (HPTs) within the country by October 2023
5.	Expansion of health facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of cancer centres at Kisii Level 5 hospital • Establishment of regional cancer centres in Nakuru, Mombasa and Garissa
6.	<i>Linda Mama</i> programme	The programme is a healthcare initiative aimed at providing affordable and accessible maternal and newborn health care services to pregnant women and infants. It seeks to reduce maternal and infant mortality rates. Registered 3,452,226 beneficiaries between the 2019/20 and 2021/22
7.	Operationalization of Toto Smart Book Club at <i>Bonden</i> Sub-county Maternity Hospital in Nakuru County	Kenya National Library Services (KNLS) in partnership with County Government of Nakuru established one health information resource centre with a total of 300 titles and 15 community/health information promoters offering services to couples/ pregnant mothers access information materials on nutrition, exercise, self-care, and nurturing an early reading culture from conception. A total of 100 mothers have benefited from the programme since its inception



Good Practices

Establishment of Community Health Promoters (CHPs): The programme has impacted the healthcare system positively through a wider coverage and reach in the community and the integrated community health services directly to households, marking a significant advancement in localized healthcare delivery.



H.E., President William Ruto during the unveiling of the Community Health Promoter kits

The CHPs were trained in offering various services in the community, including cancer screening, prevention of injuries and basic first aid, prevention of NCDs, among others. This is important as it leans more towards prevention rather than cure.

Emerging Issues

- (i) Use of technology in healthcare, including the use of health information technology, telemedicine, and digital health tools, presents opportunities to improve healthcare delivery, access, and outcomes.
- (ii) Increasing prevalence of mental health disorders, exacerbated by factors such as stress, isolation, and trauma requires greater attention and resources for prevention and treatment.
- (iii) Emergence of infectious diseases such as COVID-19, antimicrobial resistance, and other health threats require coordinated international efforts to safeguard public health.

Challenges

- (i) Drought persistence has led to increased cases of malnutrition and increase in water borne diseases such as cholera, trachoma and vector borne diseases.
- (ii) Persistent socio-cultural barriers, myths and misconceptions regarding family planning and reproductive health issues.

- (iii) Inadequate human resources for health at the national and county levels.
- (iv) Inadequate funding leading to unpredictable/uneven supply of essential health commodities

Lessons Learnt

- (i) Engaging in research and innovation activities ensures that there is a continuous transfer of knowledge, skills, and solutions in the fields of health science and technology fields.
- (ii) Digital transformation in the health sector is important for efficient and effective service delivery.
- (iii) Community engagement is critical in realization of health outcomes.
- (iv) There is need to develop resilience in supply chain through investment in production capacities and efficient distribution mechanisms.
- (v) Improved collaboration and coordination between government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector for better health outcomes is fundamental.

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) Full roll out of an Integrated Health Management Information System (IHMS).

04**QUALITY
EDUCATION**

Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Target 4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

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 for grades 2/3 increased from 52.7 per cent in 2018 to 78.4 per cent in 2023. At the end of primary school, the percentage of students who achieved the minimum proficiency in reading was 52.8 per cent in 2020, and this decreased to 25.5 per cent in 2023.

Nationally, the proportion of children and young people achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in mathematics for grades 2/3 was 76.1 per cent in 2019 and this increased to 88.6 per cent in 2023. A comparison of proficiency between girls and boys is almost equal at 89.4 per cent and 87.6 per cent, respectively, in 2023.

The proportion of children and young people achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in mathematics at the end of primary education was 54.9 per cent in 2020, 49.6 in 2021, 47.5 in 2022 and 36.9 in 2023. However, there was no significant difference in reading proficiency between boys and girls at 36.0 per cent and 37.9 per cent, respectively, in 2023.

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

Completion rate is a percentage of a cohort of children or young people aged 3-5 years above the intended age for the last grade of each level of education who have completed that grade. It is a measure of delay in the completion of a level of education. The completion rate was 17.5 per cent in 2019 at the end of primary education, with rural areas having a high of 18 per cent over 16.1 per cent in urban areas.

Completion rate at the end of secondary school in 2019 was 31.3 per cent. Delay in the completion of secondary level education was higher in urban areas (42.0%) compared to rural areas (25.1%). There were no significant differences in completion rates between boys and girls in both primary and secondary schools.

Target 4.2: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education

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 national proportion stood at 78.0 per cent. Specifically, girls had a higher proportion at 79.8 per cent, while boys had a lower proportion at 76.4 per cent. 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

The participation rate showed a significant increase from 73.8 per cent in 2019 to 87.9 per cent in 2022. The participation rate for girls rose from 73.8 per cent in 2019 to 88.8 per cent in 2022 while that of boys followed closely by increasing from 73.9 per cent in 2019 to 86.9 per cent 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.

Target 4.3: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

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

Enrolment from 250,700 in 2020 to 562,500 in 2023. The upsurge demonstrates the expanding participation of individuals in TVET programmes, with a notable increase in female enrolment compared to males.

Target 4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations

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

Pre-primary education achieved a gender parity of 1.00 in 2021 and increased to 1.01 in both years 2022 and 2023. In primary education, the gender parity index fluctuated between 0.96 and 0.97 between 2020 and 2023. At the secondary level, the gender parity index increased from 1.01 in 2020 to 1.04 in 2022 and dropped to 1.03 in 2023, implying there were more girls than boys enrolled in secondary schools. Gender parity index for both TVET and university education remained stagnant in 2020 and 2021, with TVET having 0.75 and university having 0.68. The TVET's parity Index rose to 0.89 in

2022 and dropped to 0.84 in 2023, while that for university education increased to 0.76 in 2023.

Target 4.a: Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all

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

The proportion of primary schools with access to electricity was 87.4 per cent in 2023 compared to 97 per cent in 2020. Primary schools with Internet for pedagogical purposes increased from 39.1 per cent in 2020 to 42.9 per cent in 2022.

Target 4.c: By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States

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 has been 100 per cent since 2019.

Summary of interventions in Goal 4

No	Intervention	Objectives and Achievements
1.	School Meals Programme	<p>The programme aims to support the Government’s effort towards attainment of Universal Primary Education (UPE) and Education for All (EFA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase enrolment, prevented drop-out and stabilized attendance in the targeted pre-primary and primary schools • Positively impacted 1.6 million, 1.84million, 2.26 million, and 2.5 million learners in 2020, 2021, 2022, and 2023, respectively
2.	Edu Afya	<p>Programme’s objective was to offer comprehensive medical insurance coverage for all students in public secondary schools registered with the National Education Management Information System (NEMIS). Its main aim was to reduce absenteeism in secondary schools due to medical issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since its inception, 3.02 million in 2020, 3.29 million in 2021, 3.58 million in 2022, and 3.69 million in 2023 public secondary school students benefited

No	Intervention	Objectives and Achievements
3.	Low-cost Boarding Schools' Grants (top-up capitation for schools in ASALs)	The programme provides top-up grants to learners in ASALs to cater for boarding and other facilities for the learners. Benefited 83,146, 84,786, 121,374, and 141,739 learners in 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023, respectively
4.	Differentiated Unit Cost Model for Universities	The model funds universities based on the number of government-sponsored students enrolled both in public and private universities to support the 100 per cent transition policy. Benefited 284,691, 315,122, 402,832, 445,832 learners in 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023, respectively
5.	Library Digitization Programme	The main goal of the programme is to ensure seamless access to vast array of digital resources. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4,730 digital resources uploaded on the platform • 10,000 rare materials have been digitized



State Department for Basic Education Principal Secretary, Dr Richard Belio Kipsang, serving a learner lunch at a formal event to launch the school meals programme

Good Practice

School Meals Programme: This programme aimed to support the Government's effort towards attainment of Universal Primary Education (UPE) and Education for All (EFA).

Learners in targeted areas are provided with hot day meals and nutritious porridge blend to help retain them in schools. Scaling up this intervention is currently ongoing in urban pockets experiencing low retention rates due to poverty, and ultimately nationwide through counties.

Emerging Issues

- (i) Rapid changes and advancement in technology is posing a threat of cyber security given the automation of education systems and digitization of learning materials
- (ii) Learner interaction with the social media

Challenges

- (i) Radicalization and insecurity in the institutions are key aspects that impact on the delivery of quality education across board.
- (ii) Inadequate infrastructure in schools: The 100 per cent transition policy has enhanced access, hence constraining the existing facilities while curriculum reforms necessitate infrastructure expansion to accommodate diverse learning areas. Infrastructure in Teacher Training Colleges (TTCs) needs rehabilitation to meet the requirement for Competency Based Teacher Education (CBTE).

Lessons Learnt

- (i) Embracing technology in curriculum development and delivery at all levels of education is important in enhancing the quality of education.
- (ii) Adaptation of pedagogy to changing curriculum needs of the Competency Based Curriculum (CBC), Competency Based Assessment (CBA), and Competency Based Education and Training (CBET) is key towards implementation of CBC.

Next steps

- (i) Investment in initiatives such as free primary education, school feeding programmes, and skills training opportunities.
- (ii) Ensuring inclusive and quality education for all, regardless of gender, ethnicity, disability, or socio-economic status by improving teachers' training, enhancing infrastructure and resources in schools, and promoting inclusive teaching methodologies.
- (iii) Improving access to educational resources by providing targeted support to vulnerable students to reduce inequalities and promote social inclusion.

05

GENDER
EQUALITY



Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Target 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

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

Kenya has the following legal frameworks: Constitution of Kenya; Sexual Offences Act (2006); Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act (2011); Protection Against Domestic Violence Act (2015) and PADV Rules (2020); Children Act (2022); Witness Protection Act (2012); Victim Protection Act (2014); Counter Trafficking in Persons Act (2010); and Disability Act (2003). In addition, there exists policy frameworks that include: National Policy on Gender and Development (2019); National Policy on Prevention and Response to Gender Based Violence (2014); and National Policy for the Eradication of Female Genital Mutilation (2019).

Target 5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

Indicator 5.2.1: Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age

The proportion of women aged 15-49 years who experienced any form of physical, sexual and/or psychological intimate partner violence in the previous 12 months reduced from 32.7 per cent in 2014 to 28.1 per cent in 2022. Prevalence of physical violence declined from 22.6 per cent in 2014 to 16.0 per cent in 2022 while sexual violence declined from 9.8 per cent in 2014 to 7.1 per cent in 2022.

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

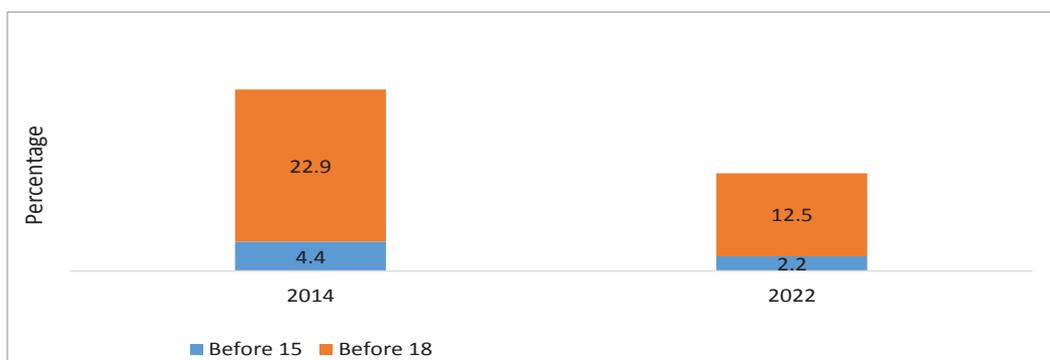
The prevalence of sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months decreased from 14.6 per cent in 2014 to 0.6 per cent in 2022. The proportion was high (0.8%) among women of age 15-24 years and low (0.3%) among women aged 30-39 years. There was no significance difference of sexual violence between women living in urban (0.5%) and rural (0.6%) areas.

Target 5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation

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 aged 20-24 who were married or in a union before age 15 declined from 4.4 per cent in 2014 to 2.2 per cent in 2022, while the proportion of those who were married or in union before age 18 dropped from 22.9 per cent in 2014 to 12.5 per cent in 2022. Figure 4.5 illustrates the proportion of women aged 20-24 who were married or in a union before age 15 and 18.

Figure 4.5: Proportion of Women Aged 20-24 Married or in a Union before Age 15 and 18



Source: KNBS (2022), Kenya Demographic and Health Survey -KDHS

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

The prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting decreased from 21.0 per cent in 2014 to 14.8 per cent in 2022 (Figure 4.6a and b). This reduction indicates progress in efforts to combat FGM/C and protect the rights and well-being of girls and women.

Figure 4.6a: Prevalence of FGM

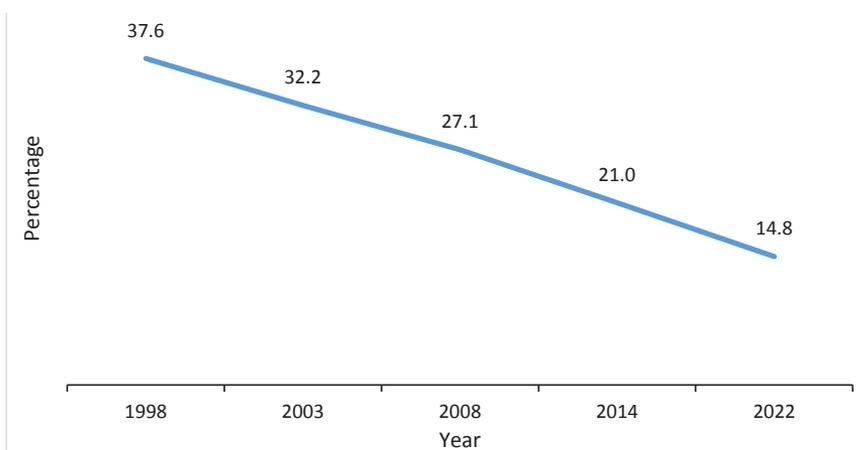
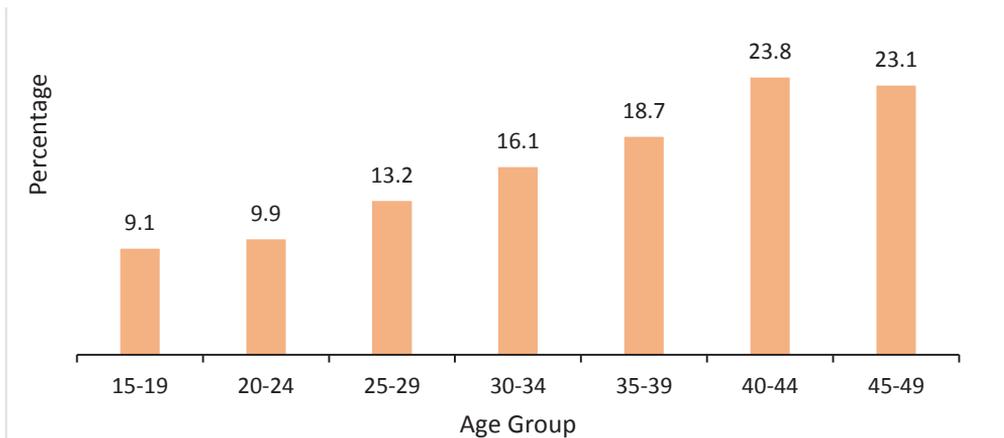


Figure 4.6b: Prevalence of FGM by Age Group (2022)



Source: KNBS (2022), Kenya Demographic and Health Survey -KDHS

Target 5.4: Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

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

In 2021, women spent 18.7 per cent (4 hours 30 minutes) of their time on unpaid care and domestic work while men spent 3.6 per cent (54 minutes). For both sexes, the proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work is slightly higher in urban areas compared to rural areas.

Target 5.5: Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

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

In the 13th Kenyan Parliament, out of the 349 positions, 82 seats (representing 23.5%) are held by women. At the local government level, out of the 47 County Governors, 7 (14.9%) are women, while out of the 47 County Deputy Governors, 8 (17.0%) are women. In terms of Senators, 21 out of 67 (31.3%) are Women. Additionally, Women Members of County Assemblies (MCAs) are 718 (33.1%) out of 2,166.

Indicator 5.5.2: Proportion of women in managerial positions

a) Senior and Middle Level Management

In 2014, the proportion of women in managerial positions at the national level was 22.2 per cent, 19.4 per cent in the public sector, and 22.6 per cent in the private sector.

Target 5.6: Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences

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 proportion of married women who made their own informed decision doubled from 32.4 per cent in 2014 to 64.8 per cent in 2022. The proportion is higher for those in urban areas (37.0% in 2014; 73.2% in 2022) compared to those in rural areas (29.5% in 2014; 59.4% in 2022). The proportion also increases with education level from 30.9 per cent for those with no education to 81.1 per cent for those with more than secondary education. Further, the proportion increases with the wealth quintile, from 45.6 per cent for women in the lowest quintile to 77.5 per cent for those in the highest quintile.

Target 5.a: Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws

Indicator 5.a.1: (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex

The proportion of women with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land was 25.4 per cent in 2022. The proportion was high for women in rural areas (33.4%) than women in urban areas (10.0%).

Target 5.b: Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women

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

The proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone increased from 44.4 per cent in 2016 to 47.0 per cent in 2019. There was no significant difference on mobile phone ownership between male and female. However, more individuals from urban areas owned a mobile phone than in rural areas.

Summary of interventions in Goal 5

No	Intervention	Objectives and Achievements
1.	Sanitary Towels Programme	The main objective of the programme is to provide sanitary towels to schoolgirls to enhance their retention in school and promote menstrual hygiene. In 2023/24, a total of 2,293,251 sanitary towels were issued to 23,492 girls

No	Intervention	Objectives and Achievements
2.	Making Every Woman and Girl Count Programme	The initiative aims to produce gender data and statistics as tools for developing evidence-based decisions on policies, programmes and projects to achieve gender equality and women economic empowerment. Developed: 2021 Kenya Time Use Report; Analytical Report on Gender Dimensions; SDGs Factsheets; and Women Empowerment in Kenya Report (2020)
3.	Prevention and Response to Gender Based Violence	The project aims to reduce prevalence of GBV. Established Gender Based Violence Recovery Centres in 6 Level 5 hospitals in Vihiga, Meru, Nairobi, Kisii, Taita Taveta and Mombasa counties
4.	National Government Affirmative Action Fund (NGAAF)	<p>The project aims to address the plight of vulnerable groups by reducing poverty and inequality through enhanced access to financial facilities for socio-economic empowerment among women, youth, persons with disabilities, needy children and elderly persons in the country</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disbursed Ksh. 315.1 million, 414.4 million, and 290.9 million in grants for social economic empowerment in the 2020/21, 2021/22, and 2022/23 financial years, respectively • Disbursed Ksh. 236 million, 380 million, and 218.2 million in grants for value addition initiative in the 2020/21, 2021/22, and 2022/23 financial years, respectively • Disbursed Ksh. 328.8 million, 384.4 million, and 364.4 million in grants for bursaries and scholarships for vulnerable students in the 2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23 financial years, respectively
5.	Women Enterprise Fund (WEF)	WEF offers accessible and affordable financial and innovative business support services to Kenyan women. WEF disbursed loans to a tune of Ksh. 3.428 billion, 3.064 billion and 1.795 billion in the 2020/21, 2021/22, and 2022/23 financial years, respectively

No	Intervention	Objectives and Achievements
6.	Eradication of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)	The programme aims at eradicating FGM in the country through awareness campaigns and strengthening accountability and coordination mechanisms. Undertook community-led campaigns to fight FGM and multi-agency approaches in curbing FGM cases

Good Practices

Women Enterprise Fund

The Women Enterprise Fund provides accessible and affordable credit to support women start and/or expand business. It also offers capacity building to women entrepreneurs, market support and linkages. Since its establishment in 2007, US\$ 150 million have been disbursed to women entrepreneurs, enabling them to start and grow their businesses; 2 million women trained on entrepreneurship skills; and registered 257 Women-Owned SACCOs to support women’s economic independence and financial inclusion. The Fund transformed its lending model to digital, making loans available on Mobile USSD and Mobile APPs. The jump in access to finance catalyzed by this change is enormous, with disbursements growing to US\$ 6.5 million per month.



Left: The Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Gender and Affirmative Action, Hon. Aisha Jumwa, EGH, and Kwale County Governor H.E. Fatuma Achani, give a dummy cheque to Msambweni women Groups. Right: Kapyemit Konunet Women Group from Turbo Selling their products during the 7th Series of the Innovation Pipeline Symposium at Eka Hotel, Eldoret.

Emerging Issues

Limited access to sexual and reproductive health services, including family planning, maternal healthcare, and comprehensive sexuality education.

Challenges

- (i) Insufficient financial resources to support programmes on advancing gender equality and women empowerment.
- (ii) Existence of social cultural norms that perpetuate practices such as FGM, forced marriage and child marriage hindering women and girls from engaging in economic empowerment activities.
- (iii) Under-representation of women in political leadership and decision-making roles, both at national and at the sub-national levels.

Lessons Learnt

- (i) A holistic approach, strategic partnerships and active engagements with stakeholders is essential for effective implementation and coordination of gender programmes.
- (ii) Male engagement and inclusion in gender programmes is key in transforming social norms for gender equality and women empowerment.
- (iii) Gender responsive budgeting is an important strategy in ensuring gender programmes are well funded.
- (iv) Promoting women's leadership and participation in decision-making at all levels of governance fosters more inclusive and responsive policies and institutions.

Next Steps

- (i) Strengthen gender policy and legal frameworks.
- (ii) Strengthen the capacity of all stakeholders on elimination of GBV, FGM and other gender-related issues.
- (iii) Accelerate the implementation of the Generation Equality Forum commitments towards elimination of GBV and FGM by 2026.
- (iv) Enhance cooperation and strategic partnerships.

06CLEAN WATER
AND SANITATION**Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all**

Target 6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

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

The proportion of the population using at least basic drinking water increased from 52.4 per cent in 2016 to 67.9 per cent in 2022. A higher percentage of the urban population (90.6%) reported to use at least basic drinking water services in 2022 compared to the rural population (56.3%). Although there was an increase in the population using at least basic drinking water in rural areas from 2016 to 2022, the increase was slow at 7.7 percentage points compared to urban areas, which rose by 30.6 percentage points.

Target 6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

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

The proportion of the population using safe basic sanitation services improved from 30.5 per cent in 2016 to 40.9 per cent in 2022. The highest proportion of the population was in urban areas (47.3%), with rural areas at 37.7 per cent in 2022. The proportion of individuals using a hand-washing facility with soap and water increased notably from 30.5 per cent in 2016 to 40.9 per cent in 2022. Urban areas had the highest percentage of people who wash hand with soap and water at 47.3 per cent, while those residing in rural areas were 37.7 per cent.

Target 6.3: By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

Indicator 6.3.1: Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated

The proportion of domestic wastewater flows from households that are safely treated increased from 9.4 per cent in 2020 to 11.4 per cent in 2022. Half (50.0%) of the wastewater was transferred through sewers to a wastewater treatment plant while 39.1 per cent were from septic tanks. This indicates a modest enhancement in

domestic wastewater treatment, through initiatives such as the development of urban sewer systems, off-site and on-site wastewater treatment plants, and Decentralized Treatment Facilities (DTFs), aimed at improving the safe handling and control of domestic wastewater.

Indicator 6.3.2: Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality

Kenya improved its ambient water quality of its water bodies from 35.5 per cent in 2017 to 86.5 per cent in 2020. At the same time, water quality for rivers and ground water bodies increased from 30.5 per cent and 42.2 per cent in 2017 to 90.4 per cent and 90.3 per cent in 2020, respectively.

Target 6.4: By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity

Indicator 6.4.1: Change in water-use efficiency over time

Water-use efficiency is a measure of value added from the use of water by the people in various sectors of the economy. The change in water use efficiency improved from 14.9 US\$/M³ in 2020 to 16.2 US\$/M³ in 2021.

Indicator 6.4.2: Level of water stress: Freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources

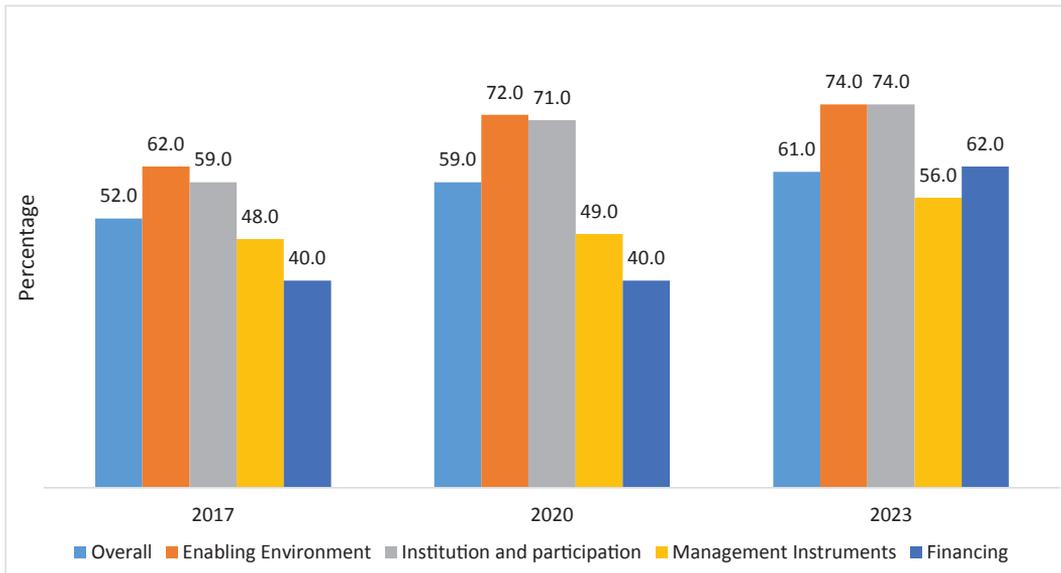
The level of water stress was 26.5 per cent in 2014, which increased to 33.2 per cent in 2017 and has remained at that level up to 2021.

Target 6.5: By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate

Indicator 6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)

The overall degree of implementation of integrated water resources management was 52.6 per cent in 2017 to 59.0 per cent in 2020 and 62.0 per cent in 2023 as shown in Figure 4.7. The increase in 2023 was mainly attributed to increase in financing and improvement of management instruments. Creating of an enabling environment and institutional participation remained at the same level.

Figure 4.7: Degree of Integrated Water Resources Management Implementation



Source: MoWSI (2023), Water Sector Report

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

The proportion of transboundary basin areas with an operational arrangement for water cooperation has remained at 26.8 per cent from 2017 to 2020. Kenya shares about 54 per cent of its surface and groundwater resources with neighbouring countries. These shared water resources need to be sustainably managed and developed in an equitable manner. To achieve this, the Government together with its riparian states has developed cooperative framework agreements, regional policies and Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) among others.

Target 6.6: By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

Indicator 6.6.1: Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time

From 2020 to 2022, the extent of water-related ecosystems showed notable growth. The permanent water area of lakes and rivers increased from 7,801.5 km² to 7,913.9 km², with a percentage change rising from 10.0 per cent to 13.9 per cent. Similarly, the seasonal water area expanded from 617.3 km² to 777.5 km², with a percentage change escalating from 21.3 per cent to 52.7 per cent. The percentage of permanent water area remained constant at 0.014 per cent while the seasonal water area percentage grew from 0.0011 per cent to 0.0014 per cent. These trends highlight a consistent increase in both permanent and seasonal water areas over the period.

Target 6.a: By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies

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 funds received from Official Development Assistance (ODA) for the water sector increased from US\$ 206.9 million in 2020 to US\$ 247.1 million in 2021.

Target 6.b: Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management

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 increased from 60 per cent in 2018 to 62.3 per cent in 2020.

Summary of interventions in Goal 6

No	Intervention	Objectives and Achievements
1.	Water harvesting and storage	<p>The programme aims to increase water harvesting and storage capacity through construction of large, medium and small dams and water pans to enhance mitigation of effects/ impacts of climate change and improve food security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed the following dams: Yamo, Forole peace, Kases, Naku’etum, Ura 4 Earth, Thiba, Kianjuri Earth, Thangatha Concrete lined Earth dam and Karemenu with an approximately 50 million cubic meters storage capacity Constructed 581 small dams and water pans for domestic and irrigation use

No	Intervention	Objectives and Achievements
2.	Provision of Water and Sanitation to Underserved and Unserved Areas	<p>The objective of the programme is to ensure adequate access to water and sanitation services through financing of rural and urban water and sanitation projects in low-income areas and ASALs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Benefited 0.9 million with water services and 569,467 people with sanitation services
3.	National and Transboundary Water Resources Management	<p>The programme aims to ensure sustainable development, management of water resources and promotion of cooperation in the management of inter-basin, inter-county and transboundary water resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed 71 Sub-catchment management Plans (SCMPs); implemented 178 SCMPs; rehabilitated 180 monitoring stations and upgraded 77 water monitoring stations to telemetry. Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) is strengthened through engagement and collaboration of stakeholders under the framework of Water Resource Users Associations (WRUAs) with the County Governments in managing transboundary waters Signing and implementation of cooperative frameworks between Kenya and other riparian states is on-going



Good Practices

Independent water supply projects in the Nairobi informal settlements: The project provided free access to adequate and reliable water services, particularly targeting 1.2 million people in vulnerable communities within the wider metropolitan area, including the counties of Nairobi, Kiambu, Muranga, Machakos and Kajiado.

The project involved drilling and equipping boreholes, constructing elevated steel tanks, and establishing community water kiosks and distribution networks, ultimately adding 8 million litres of water per day. The project realized increased water usage, revenue generation for the Water Service Providers, decreased waterborne diseases, and improved household incomes. During the review period, a total of 153 boreholes were drilled and equipped, serving approximately 1.6 million residents in informal and rural settlements.



Residents fetching water at Kiandutu slums in Thika Town

Emerging Issues

- (i) Climate financing to mainstream environment and climate change mitigation and adaptation; and

- (ii) Water purification through desalination due to advancement of water purification technology.

Challenges

- (i) Climate change and associated extreme weather events threaten the sustainable development of water resources.
- (ii) Rapid population growth strains water resources, leading to escalating water and food scarcity.
- (iii) The low sewerage coverage poses a major threat to water quality and public health, largely due to inadequate effluent treatment.
- (iv) Water-related conflicts particularly in water-scarce regions of Kenya.
- (vi) High energy cost of water production impeding affordability of water.

Lessons Learnt

- (i) Investment plan and alternative models of financing are key in the development and management of water and sanitation infrastructure.
- (ii) Capacity building of WSPs, WRUAs, and Community Water Management Committees is critical in ensuring sustainable management of the water resources and projects.

Next Steps

- (i) Prioritize climate-smart water and sanitation projects to address climate related challenges.
- (ii) Implementation of National Water and Sanitation Investment Plan (NAWASIP) through the K-WASH Programme in collaboration with the counties.
- (iii) Implementation of the water 10,000 programme that covers all the 290 constituencies in the country, targeting 5,000,000 households and create approximately 700,000 jobs directly or indirectly in all sectors of the economy.
- (iv) Ensure compliance with regulatory frameworks that govern management of shared water resources to minimize conflicts.
- (v) Increase water harvesting and storage capacity through construction of large multi-purpose dams through PPP to increase storage capacity.

07AFFORDABLE
AND CLEAN ENERGY

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

Target 7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

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 per cent in 2020 to 54 per cent in 2021. Similarly, the proportion of individuals with access to grid electricity increased from 42 per cent in 2020 to 47.1 per cent in 2021 and further to 49.6 per cent in 2022. Furthermore, the proportion of households with access to electricity, both on-grid and off-grid, increased from 69.8 per cent in 2019 to 72.5 per cent in 2020 and 75 per cent in 2022 and 2023. This progress was realized due to the last mile connectivity, Kenya Off-grid Solar Access (KOSAP) and rural electrification projects.

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

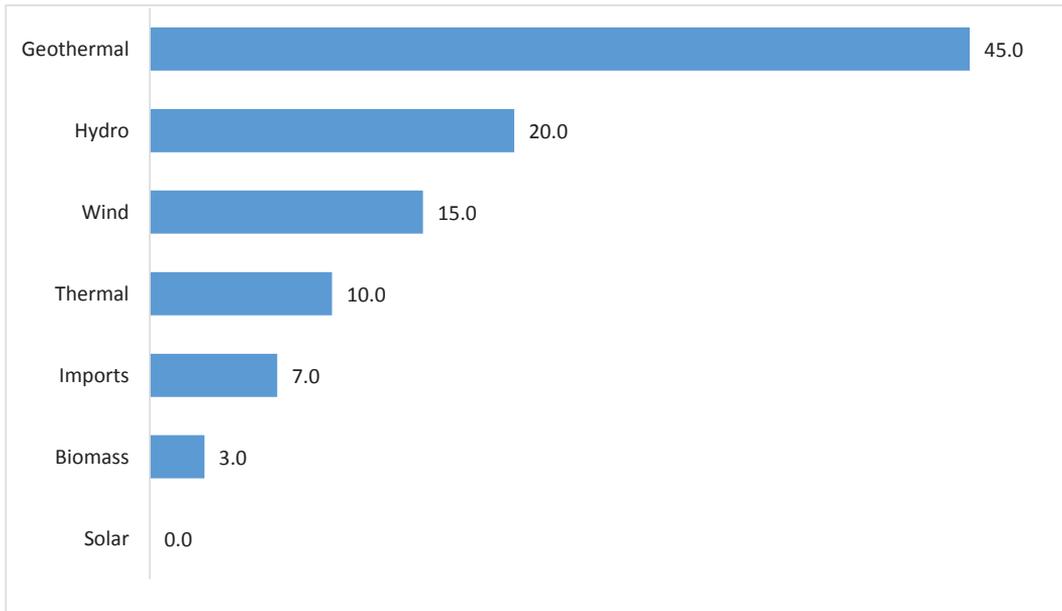
The proportion of households with primary reliance on clean fuels increased from 25.4 per cent in 2019 to 27.2 per cent in 2022. The increase is attributed to the growing adoption of renewable energy sources and cleaner technologies.

Target 7.2: By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

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

The renewable energy share in total energy consumption increased from 46.1 per cent in 2020 to 53.6 per cent in 2023. Total energy generated (consumed) in 2023 was 13,424GWh, out of which 12,118GWh (93%) was from renewable sources, namely geothermal, hydro, solar and wind. Figure 4.8 shows the percent contribution of individual technology in energy generation mix (consumption).

Figure 4.8: Energy Generation Mix (Consumption) per Technology as at December 2023



Source: KPLC monthly statistics

Target 7.3: By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

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

The modern energy intensity measures the amount of primary energy consumed per unit of GDP. The intensity increased from 0.000018 in 2019 to 0.000034 in 2021. However, it decreased to 0.000020 in 2022 and further to 0.000015 in 2023 demonstrating a positive trend towards achieving greater energy efficiency and reducing the environmental impact associated with energy production and consumption.

Target 7.a: By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology

Indicator 7.a.1: International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems

The international financial flows in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production was KSh. 2,330, KSh. 1,348, KSh. 380 and KSh. 2,700 million in 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021, respectively. In 2022, the support doubled to KSh. 5,400 million.

Target 7.b: By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support

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

Kenya’s installed renewable energy generating increased from 43.0 watts per capita in 2020 to 52.1 watts per capita in 2022. However, it reduced to 51.1 watts per capita in 2023. Out of the 3,244MW installed generation capacity in 2023, about 81 per cent came from renewable sources mainly hydro, geothermal, wind and solar.

Summary of interventions in Goal 7

No	Intervention	Objectives and Achievements
1.	Last Mile Connectivity Project	The project aims to increase the number of people connected to electricity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connected 435,045 new customers in 2023
2.	Investment in power generation especially from renewable sources	Net installed power generation capacity increased from 2,333MW in 2016 to 3,244MW in 2023
3.	Improvement of power reliability	Refurbished and upgraded distribution system; automated power system; Implemented Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system, live line maintenance and Advanced Distribution Management System (ADMS)
4.	Public lighting project to facilitate a 24-hour economy	Installed 197,243 lanterns, which led an improved security and increased time for doing business

Good Practices

- (i) Improved energy generation mix to include geothermal, hydro, wind, solar and thermal, which mitigate adverse impacts of climate change.
- (ii) Carried out energy efficiency audits and awareness creation to the people on ways of conserving energy resulting in a decrease in energy wastage.

Emerging Issues

- (i) Penetration of Variable Renewable Energy (VRE) in the power system brings about operational challenges.
- (ii) Electric motorization (e-Mobility) requires supportive infrastructure.
- (iii) Green hydrogen production is a significant development in the transition towards a more sustainable and low-carbon energy system.

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) Complexities in land and right of way acquisition.
- (v) Inadequate recycling facilities for electric and electronic waste generated.

Lessons Learnt

- (i) Wider stakeholder consultations and analysis is essential before adoption and implementation of projects, policies, global commitments and obligations.
- (ii) Need to be adaptive to the geopolitical, social, technological, environmental and economic changes.
- (iii) Continuous review of risk management strategy is vital.

Next Steps

- (i) Adoption of new technologies such as e-mobility, hydrogen development and energy storage.
- (ii) Enhancing exploration and exploitation of undeveloped and non-commercialized energy and petroleum reserves, and green energy minerals such as lithium, copper, cobalt and graphite.
- (iii) Enhancing security of energy infrastructure to minimize vandalism and any other threat.
- (iv) Developing strategies on the growing and unmet demand for energy and petroleum products and services.

08DECENT WORK
AND ECONOMIC
GROWTH

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

Target 8.1: Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries

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 per cent in 2020, primarily due to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2021, the growth rate rebounded significantly to 5.6 per cent. However, growth rate declined to 3.0 per cent in 2022 but increased to 3.7 per cent in 2023.

Target 8.2: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors

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

The annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person stood at 3.9 per cent in 2020, dropping to 2.2 percent in 2021 and ultimately 0.4 per cent in 2022. The decline was attributed to reduction in productivity gains per worker due to deceleration of economic performance. However, in 2023, the annual growth rate of real GDP increased to 1.1 per cent.

Target 8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro- small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services

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

The proportion of informal employment in total employment by sector dropped from 83.4 per cent in 2020 to 83.3 per cent in 2021. However, the proportion increased from 83.4 per cent in 2022 to 85.0 per cent in 2023.

Target 8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

Indicator 8.5.2: Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

The overall unemployment rate decreased from 7.2 per cent in 2020 to 5.6 per cent in 2021 before increasing to 5.8 per cent in 2022. The unemployment rate for females dropped from 7.2 per cent in 2020 to 6.9 per cent in 2021. However, it increased to 7.2 per cent in 2022 while that of males dropped from 5.5 per cent in 2020 to 4.5 per cent in 2022.

Target 8.6: By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

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

The proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training nationally has declined from 21.6 per cent in 2020 to 19.9 per cent in 2022. The proportion for female and male, rural and urban have recorded mixed performance. 26.3 per cent of females was reported in 2020, which decreased to 24.9 per cent in 2022. The male counterparts recorded a 16.8 per cent in 2020, dropping to 14.8 per cent in 2022.

Target 8.7: Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms

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

The proportion of female children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour dropped from 11.7 per cent in 2020 to 2.6 per cent in 2022 while that of male children dropped from 16.2 per cent in 2020 to 3.6 per cent in 2022. The number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour dropped from 2,276,800 in 2020 to 517,400 in 2022.

Target 8.8: Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment

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

Kenya has ratified 52 International Labour Organization (ILO) conventions, such as the Workmen's Compensation (Accidents) Convention (No. 17), the Migration for

Employment Convention (Revised) (No. 97) and the Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention (No. 143). After a brief lull occasioned by the COVID-19 pandemic, the number of registered CBAs rose from 315 in 2022 to 334 in 2023, with many more in force.

Target 8.9: By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

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

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 per cent. However, there was a positive recovery in 2021, with the proportion increasing to 1.1 per cent and 1.3 per cent in 2022 and 2023, respectively. The sector experienced a severe decline, with a negative growth rate of -47.7 per cent in 2020. However, in 2021, there was a remarkable positive recovery, with the growth rate soaring to 52.6 per cent. The growth rate decreased to 26.8 per cent in 2022, suggesting a moderate pace of expansion but still maintaining positive growth. However, in 2023, the growth rate increased to 33.6 per cent.

Target 8.10: Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all

Indicator 8.10.1: Number of commercial bank branches and 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 has experienced some fluctuation over the years. In 2020, there were 10 ATMs per 100,000 adults, and this figure increased slightly to 11 ATMs per 100,000 adults 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, which remained the same in 2023.

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 per cent to 71.8 per cent. 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 per cent. This upward trend indicates an improvement

in financial inclusion, with a larger share of adults having access to formal financial services.

Mobile money penetration rate increased from 64.2 per cent in 2019/20 to 75.1 per cent in 2022/2023. Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants increased from 143.0 in 2020 to 143.1 in 2022, implying that most people had more than one mobile cellular subscription, indicating widespread access to mobile phones and related services. The availability of mobile-money-service providers, which enables financial transactions through mobile devices, likely contributed to the increase in account ownership, as individuals can access financial services conveniently through their mobile phones. The number of active mobile money subscriptions increased from 66.6 million in 2020 to 84.1 in 2022, indicating an increase in mobile money transfer services.

Target 8.a: Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries

Indicator 8.a.1: Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements

Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements stood at KSh. 1,938 million in 2020, reducing to KSh. 715 million in 2021. However, there were improvements in 2022 and 2023 from KSh. 1302.1 million to KSh. 1819.5 million, respectively.

Summary of interventions in Goal 8

No	Intervention	Objectives and Achievements
1.	Free public WIFI	<p>The project aims at providing free Wi-Fi hotspots in public spaces, especially markets, public parks and stadiums, innovation hubs, Huduma centres and bus stops across towns nationwide</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installed 1,210 public WIFIs in 2023
2.	Digital hubs	<p>The project aims to enhance access to free Internet services for online employment opportunities and revenue generation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established and connected 247 digital hubs with the Internet • Trained 390,968 youths on digital skills 12,087 • Provided Virtual Desktop Infrastructure (VDIs) to 112 TVETS and higher learning institutions

No	Intervention	Objectives and Achievements
3.	Labour migration	<p>The programme fosters economic growth and employment creation by placing 100,000 Kenyans in jobs abroad</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signed bilateral agreements with destination countries
4.	Promotion of trade, movement of goods and people	<p>Programme's objective is to remove Non-Tariff Barriers within the partner states to elevate the prospects for Kenyan goods and services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expanded EAC consumer market from 301.8 to 312.0, with the admission of the Federal Republic of Somalia to the EAC in 2023 • Kenya's export to the region grew from KSh. 147,198.6 million in 2018 to KSh. 246,311.8 million in 2023

Good Practices

Public Service Internships Programme (PSIP): The programme aims to provide internship opportunities to young graduates within the public service, allowing them to gain practical work experience, develop professional skills, and enhance their employability. It also aims at addressing high rates of youth unemployment by offering valuable training and exposure to the workings of government departments and agencies. The programme has provided internship placements to over 15,000 young graduates since its inception.

Youth Enterprise Development Fund: The fund was established to empower young entrepreneurs by providing financial and non-financial support, offering loans, grants, and business development services, including training and mentorship. Additionally, the fund enable youth to establish and expand their enterprises, thereby promoting youth employment, economic empowerment, and poverty reduction.

Ajira Digital Programme: Aims to upscale the realization of digital skills countrywide through establishment of Ajira Youth empowerment centres in every constituency to facilitate training and mentoring of youth to access online jobs. A total of 390,968 youths have been trained on digital skills.

The Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs) Monitoring Mechanism: This mechanism was developed to facilitate the process of identifying, reporting and monitoring the elimination of current and future NTBs within the EAC partner States, so as to consolidate the economic integration process under the EAC Customs Union. The online NTBs has enabled traders to timely report trade barriers for speedy resolution by the EAC NTBs National and Regional monitoring committees.

Emerging Issues

- (i) Rapid technological advancement leading to a need for diversification of investment in ICT infrastructure and systems.
- (ii) New and existing NTBs continue to be detrimental to the EAC integration agenda.
- (iii) There is a growing demand for green jobs and sustainable industries that minimize environmental impact and contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- (iv) Growing recognition of the importance of ethical and responsible business practices, including corporate social responsibility, fair labour standards, and environmental sustainability.
- (v) Global challenges such as pandemics, economic recessions, and climate-related disasters can have profound effects on employment and livelihoods.
- (vi) Encouraging youth employment and entrepreneurship through education, skills development, and access to finance can unlock the potential of young people.

Challenges

- (i) Economic shocks, financial crises, and geopolitical tensions have undermined efforts to achieve sustained economic growth and decent work.
- (ii) Rapid technological advancements, including automation and artificial intelligence, have led to job displacement and skills mismatches.
- (iii) The adverse effects of climate change, such as extreme weather events and environmental degradation, have posed significant challenges to sustainable economic growth and employment.
- (iv) Cyber threats and attacks.
- (v) Digital connectivity divide.
- (vi) Long-standing, recurring and new NTBs continued to be detrimental to the free flow of trade.

Lessons Learnt

- (i) The establishment of the online NTB monitoring system is critical in enabling traders to timely report trade barriers for speedy resolution.
- (ii) Targeted youth employment programmes require comprehensive support beyond just financial assistance.
- (iii) Effective skills development programmes need to align with industry needs and market demand.
- (iv) Formalization of the informal sector requires a conducive regulatory environment and support for entrepreneurship.

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 by development of the Creative Economy Bill, Youth Development Bill and review of the National Youth Council Act.
- (iii) Implementation of National Youth Opportunities 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.
- (iv) On-boarding 2 million Green Army with the Climate Action and Mitigation Fund.
- (v) Digital literacy skills programmes in partnership with Huawei (Mobile Caravan) and *Chandaria* (Digital skilling programme) and increasing Internet connectivity in public places.
- (vi) Spur regional agribusiness by linking the Kenya Commodity Exchange with that of the Northern Corridor Integration Project (NCIP) partner States in order to facilitate intra-trade in EAC through warehouse receipt systems.
- (vii) Enhanced skills development and training: Strengthen partnerships with industries and private sector stakeholders to ensure that TVET programmes are aligned with current and future workforce demands, particularly in high-growth sectors such as technology, healthcare, and manufacturing.
- (viii) Promotion of formal employment and decent work by implementing policies and incentives to encourage formalization of informal sector activities, including simplified business registration processes, access to finance, and business support services.



Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Target 9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all

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

The proportion of people living within 2 km distance from an all-season road increased from 61.4 per cent in 2016 to 78.6 per cent in 2019.

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

The passenger volume on rail transport was 5,624, 2,705, 6,491, 5,822 and 6,183 for 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023, respectively. On passenger volumes, the number of air passengers in 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022 and 2023 was 12,011, 4,450, 6,703, 10,239 and 12,206, respectively. The significant decline in 2020 was due to travel restrictions imposed during the COVID-19 pandemic. Table 1 provides more details on passenger and freight details for other modes of transport.

Table 4.1: Details on Passengers and Freight for other Modes of Transport

Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport (000')	Mode of Transport	Unit of Measurement		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
	a) Railway	Passenger	National	4,490	5,624	2,705	6,491	5,822
		tonnes	National	3,544	4,826	5,063	6,051	6,877
	b) Air	Passenger	National	11,722	12,011	4,450	6,703	10,239
		tonnes	National	359	375	322	376	375
	c) Water	000 Passenger	National	3,025	3,165	1,924	930	4,731
		000 tonnes	National	30,934	34,458	34,162	34,605	33,939
	d) Road	Million KSh. Passenger	National	835,109	926,650	928,784	993,304	1,263,157
		Million KSh. Freight	National	542,029	605,340	608,618	896,624	963,064

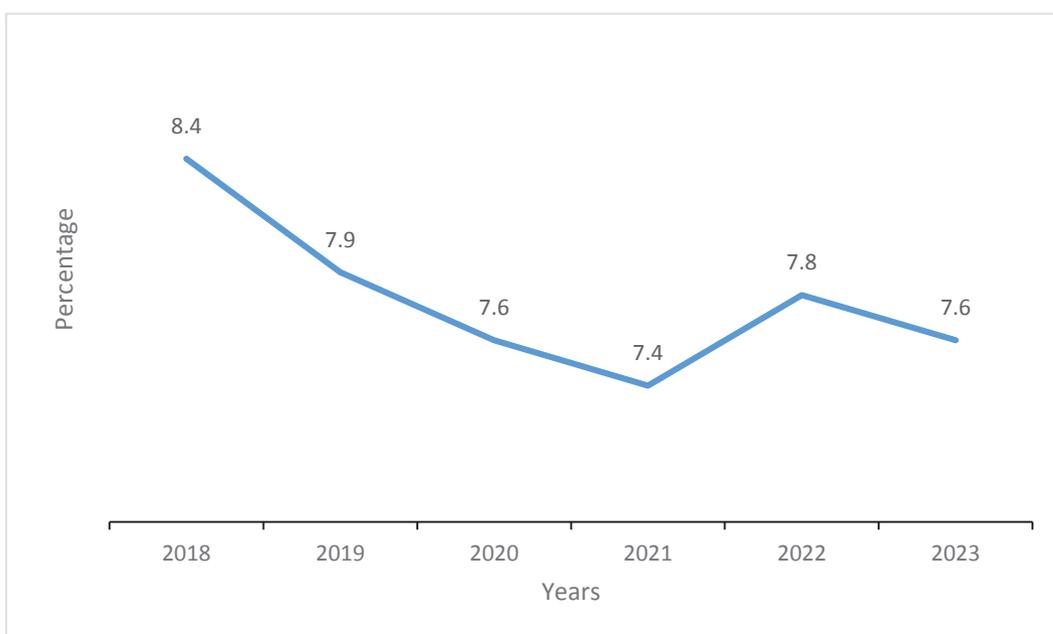
Source: KNBS (2023), Economic Survey

Target 9.2: Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries

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

The sector's contribution declined from 7.9 per cent in 2019 to 7.6 per cent in 2020 and again to 7.4 per cent in 2021. There was a mild increase to 7.8 per cent in 2022, followed by another decline to 7.6 per cent in 2023. The performance remains below the target of 15 per cent set out in the Kenya Vision 2030. This is presented in Figure 4.9. The manufacturing value added per capita was 17,001, 17,820, 16,687, 20,678 and 22,308 in 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023, respectively.

Figure 4.9: Manufacturing Sector Contribution to GDP



Source: KNBS Economic Survey (2024)

Indicator 9.2.2: Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment

Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment was at 12.1 per cent in 2019, 11.6 in 2020 and 2021 and 11.7 per cent in 2022 and 11.5 per cent in 2023.

Target 9.3: Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets

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

The credit advanced by industrial financial institutions and commercial banks rose to

KSh. 529.6 billion in 2022 from KSh. 465.4 billion in 2021. The proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit to the total banking sector loan portfolio increased from 19.2 per cent in 2017 to 20.9 per cent in 2020.

Target 9.5: Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending

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

Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP has declined from 0.37 in 2019 to 0.31 per cent in 2020 and further to 0.22 per cent in 2021. The expenditure further reduced to 0.17 per cent in 2022, before rising to 0.21 per cent in 2023.

Target 9.a: Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States

Indicator 9.a.1: Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure

Total official international support (Official Development Assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure increased from 151,994 million in 2019 to KSh. 173,341 million in 2020 then dropped to KSh. 143,136 million in 2021. In 2022, the support dropped to KSh. 134,109 million, however, this increased to KSh. 139,045 million in 2023.

Target 9.b: Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities

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 as been on the increase since 2019. In 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023 the proportion stood at 13.4, 15.1, 15.2, 19.4 and 23.7 per cent respectively.

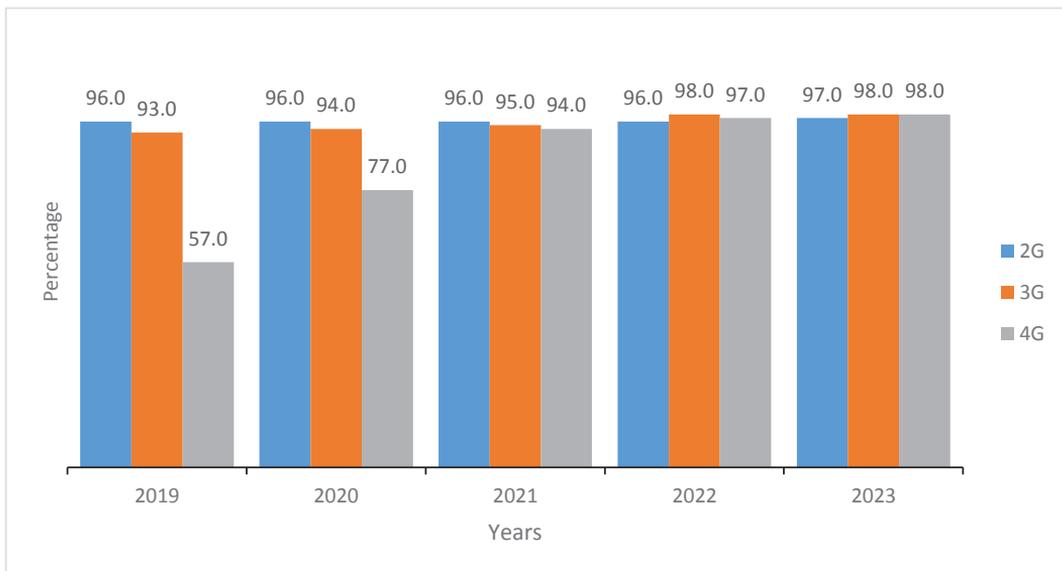
Target 9.c: Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020

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

The proportion of population covered by a mobile network has remained at 96 per cent (2G) in 2020 through to 2022, increasing marginally to 97 per cent in June 2023. 3G coverage increased from 94 per cent in 2020 to 95 per cent in 2021, and to 98 per cent in 2022 and 2023. 4G coverage increased from 77 per cent in 2020 to 94 per cent in

2021 and to 98 per cent in 2022 through to 2023. This is presented in the Figure 4.10.

Figure 4.10: Proportion of Population Covered by a Mobile Network



Source: KNBS Economic Survey (2024)

Summary of key Intervention in Goal 9

No	Key Intervention	Objective and achievements
1.	Digital Superhighway	<p>The programme involves rolling out of universal broadband country wide by implementing 100,000 km of Fibre Optic cable (52,000km by the government and 48,000km by the private sector) in the medium term.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,210 public Wi-Fi's have been installed • 15,805 citizen facing services have been digitized
2.	Konza Technopolis	<p>The project objective is to promote digital economy through expansion of National Digital infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 72 clients onboarded at Konza Data Centre • Construction of Phase 1 horizontal infrastructure

No	Key Intervention	Objective and achievements
3.	Kenya Industry and Entrepreneurship Project (KIEP)	<p>The project aims to increase innovation and productivity in select private sector firms in Kenya by strengthening the private sector (including startups, SMEs, incubators, accelerators, technology bootcamp providers, etc) through financial grants and technical assistance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of 250 Startups to scale up operations & investment pitching, • Provision of 6 Incubators

Emerging issues

- (i) Climate change adaptation and mitigation
- (ii) Rapid technological advancement

Challenges

- (i) High cost of acquisition of land for infrastructure development
- (ii) Vandalism of infrastructure assets
- (iii) Digital connectivity divide between urban and rural areas
- (iv) Unreliable and high cost of energy for industrial enterprises

Lessons Learnt

- (i) Compliance with international and national trade standards is critical in increasing Kenya's export and its competitiveness in the global markets.
- (ii) Public participation in project management is critical in infrastructure development and sustainability
- (iii) New and emerging technologies provide opportunities as well as threats to the existing ICT environment

Next Steps

- (i) Promote Buy Kenya Build Kenya (BKBK) to support local Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and local companies/manufacturers.
- (ii) Enhance access to affordable financing and credit facilities for micro, small and medium industries.

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



Goal 10: Reduce inequalities within and among countries

Target 10.1: By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

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

The growth rates of household expenditure of total population contracted by 1.54 per cent from 2.00 per cent in 2020 to 0.49 in 2022, while that of the bottom 40 per cent increased by 0.41 over the same period.

Target 10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status

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

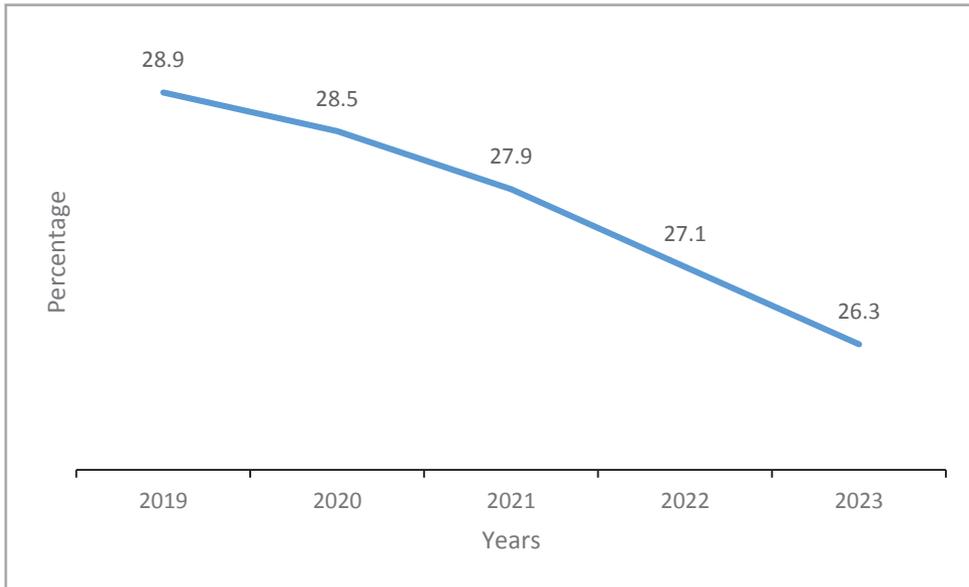
The proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income stood at 14.6 per cent in 2020 before dropping to 11.6 per cent in 2021. However, it grew by 12.3 per cent in 2022. The proportion of females living below 50 per cent of median income dropped from 14.4 per cent in 2020 to 11.4 per cent in 2021, but rose to 12.0 per cent in 2022, while that of male counterparts dropped from 14.3 per cent in 2020 to 10.8 per cent in 2021 and grew to 12.3 per cent in 2022.

Target 10.4: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

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

In 2019, the labour share of GDP, which includes wages and social protection transfers declined by 2.6 per cent from 28.9 per cent to 26.3 per cent in 2023.

Figure 4.11: Labour Share of GDP



Source: KNBS, Economic Survey (2024)

Indicator 10.4.2: Redistributive impact of fiscal policy

The change in Gini index, pre-fiscal Gini index, post-fiscal Gini index was 9.3 per cent, 45.0 per cent, and 35.7 per cent, respectively, in 2016.

Target 10.5: Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations

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

The proportion of capital to assets has slightly declined over the years from 12.8 per cent in 2019 to 10.4 per cent in 2023. Similarly, the capital adequacy ratio in relation to risk-weighted assets has increased over the same period from 16.8 per cent in 2019 to 18.3 per cent in 2023. Performance of other sub-indicators is as detailed in Table 2.

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

Table 4.2: Performance of Financial Soundness Indicators

		2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Financial Soundness Indicators	Per cent	12.8	12.3	12.1	12.0	10.4
a) Capital to assets						
b) Capital to risk-weighted assets	Per cent	16.8	16.7	16.7	19.0	18.3
c) Non-performing loans net of provisions to capital	Per cent	21.3	21.6	18.4	23.9	25.7
d) Non-performing loans to total gross loans	Per cent	12.0	14.1	13.1	11.1	12.3
e) Return on assets	Per cent	3.3	2.1	3.3	3.7	2.9
f) Net open position in foreign exchange to capital	Per cent	-0.3	0.0	-1.0	-1.6	

Source: Central Bank of Kenya

Target 10.6: Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions

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

Kenya's membership and voting rights in international organizations increased from 63.6 per cent in 2020 to 72.7 per cent in 2023. Kenya is a member of six international institutions and has a voting right in seven (7) organizations.

Target 10.7: Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies

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

The Constitution of Kenya (2010) provides the general minimum standards for legal operation, including dual citizenship, right to free movement and to leave Kenya, and framework within which to operationalize migrants' socio-economic rights. Other relevant national laws are the Kenya Citizenship and Immigration Act; Kenya Citizens and Foreign Nationals Management Service Act; Refugees Act 2021; Security Laws Amendment Act 2014; Prevention, Protection and Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons and Affected Communities Act 2011; and the Counter Trafficking in Persons Act 2011 form part of core body of laws on migration.

Regarding domestication of international instruments, Kenya has adopted, among others, the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols on Trafficking in Persons and Migrant Smuggling. Additionally, Kenya has signed a number of relevant regional agreements such as the Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, the Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community, and the Protocol on the Establishment of the East African Community Common Market.

Additional policies, plans, and frameworks on migration: The National Implementation Plan for the Global Compact on Migration (GCM) 2023-2027; Refugees Act 2021; National Diaspora Policy (currently under revision); The National Labour Migration Policy 2023; The Shirika Plan (refugee management); National Labour Migration Management Bill (under finalization); Integrated Border Management policy (under development); SoP Manual on Coordinated Border Management (CBM) for Border Management Committees; The Border Control and operations Coordination Committee (BCOCC), 5-year strategic plan, as it provides oversight and policy direction in Border Management; The Advance Passenger Information (API) and Passenger Name Record (PNR) legislative framework (under development)

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 2023.

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 per cent in 2019 to 1.34 per cent in 2023. Table 3 shows the distribution of refugees by country of origin.

Table 4.3: Refugees per Country of Origin

Country of Origin	Proportion in 2020	Proportion in 2021	Proportion in 2022	Proportion in 2023
Somalia	0.56	0.58	0.57	0.72
South Sudan	0.25	0.27	0.30	0.33
D R Congo	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.11
Ethiopia	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07
Burundi	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06
Sudan	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Uganda	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01

Country of Origin	Proportion in 2020	Proportion in 2021	Proportion in 2022	Proportion in 2023
Eritrea	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
Rwanda	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	1.03	1.09	1.13	1.34

Source: Department of Refugee Services

Target 10.a: Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements

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 showed an increased trend from 35.4 per cent in 2019 to 39.7 per cent in 2022. Nevertheless, the proportion significantly reduced to 32.4 per cent in 2023.

Target 10.b: Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes

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)

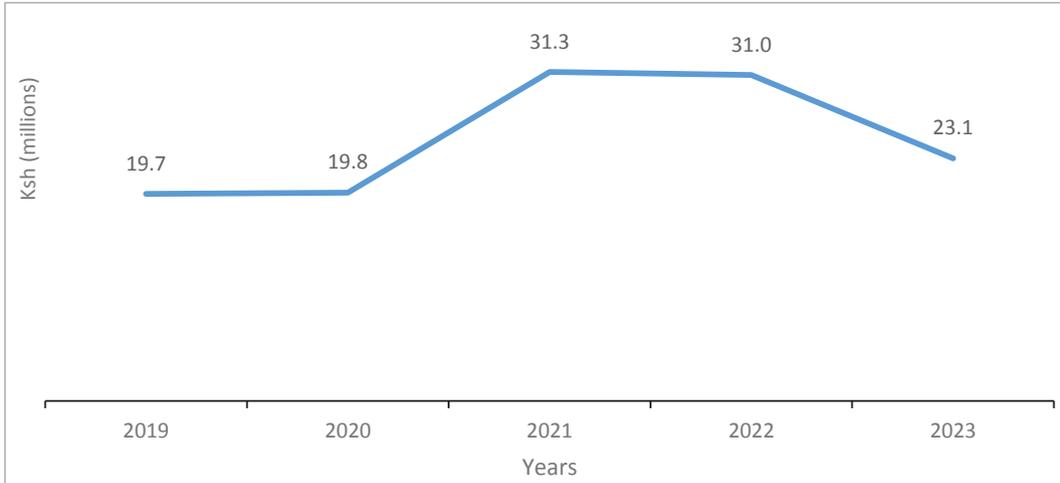
Total resource flows for development increased from KSh. 19.7 billion in 2019 to KSh. 31 billion in 2022 before dropping to KSh. 23.1 billion in 2023. Figure 4.12 provides more details on the inflows over the review period.

Target 10.c: By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent

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

The total transaction costs as a proportion of US\$ 200 remitted to the country was 8.4 per cent in 2020, 9.1 per cent in 2021, but declined to 8.0 per cent in 2022. However, it rose to 8.3 per cent by the third quarter of 2023.

Figure 4.12: Total Official Development Assistance



Source: KNBS Economic Survey (2024)

Summary of interventions in Goal 10

No	Intervention	Objective and achievements
1.	Policy reforms in migration matters	<p>The objective of the reforms is to provide guidelines on the governance in migration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of Migration Policy • Refugee Act 2021 • Labour Migration Policy • National Plan for GCM implementation • Shirika plan
2.	Integrated Border Management System	<p>The project's objective is to improve the efficiency in border management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of Information Management Systems at all border control points • Facial Recognition System, Advanced Passenger Information system, E-Gates and Electronic Travel Authorization (ETA)

No	Intervention	Objective and achievements
3.	Financial Inclusion Programme (Hustler Fund)	<p>Established in 2022, to provide access and affordable finance for individual and MSMEs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opted in 21, 245, 811 customers • Disbursed KSh. 36,873,121,130 to individual borrowers • KSh. 1,843,656,056 deposited to personal savings accounts • KSh. 163,974,753 disbursed to 51,860 registered MSMEs
4.	Cash Transfer for PWDs	The programme aims to cushion households of PWSD from socio-economic shocks and enable them live decent lives; 37,553 households supported
5.	Albinism Support Programme	The programme aims at provision of sunscreen lotions and services that protect persons with albinism from skin care. 5,000 people living with albinism supported
6.	Persons with autism and developmental related disorders support programme	<p>The programme supports persons with autism and related developmental disorders with essential drugs, incontinence materials and therapy services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identified 11,194 beneficiaries • Provided therapy to 1,200 PWDs
7.	National Development Fund for Persons with Disabilities (NDFPWD)	The programme supports socio-economic interventions geared towards the participation of PWDs in all spheres of life. Provided 8,432 scholarships, 10,091 assistive devices, 603 tools of trade and registered 120,929 PWDs

Emerging Issues

- (i) Increasing debt and shrinking Official Development Assistance (ODA)
- (ii) Increased effects of climate change
- (iii) Conflicts in the region

Challenges

- (i) Porous borders
- (ii) Human trafficking and smuggling
- (iii) Slow adoption of technological changes in migration management
- (iv) Limited awareness on available employment opportunities for PWDs

Lessons Learnt

Progressive fiscal policies, including taxation, social spending, and social protection programmes have a greater role in reducing or increasing inequality by redistributing resources.



The Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Cooperatives and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) Development, Mr Simon Chelugui, CBS, reward Top Hustler Fund borrower with a Tuk Tuk in Nairobi

Next Steps

- (i) Modernizing immigration services through digitization of records and automation of the services
- (ii) Implementation of *shirika plan1* and GCM implementation plan
- (iii) Create awareness on opportunities available for PWDs
- (iv) Strengthen policy environment to reduce transfer cost of remittances

1 *Shirika Plan*: is a refugee management plan in Kenya

11

SUSTAINABLE CITIES
AND COMMUNITIES



Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Target 11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

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

The proportion of urban population living in slum households reduced from 71.4 per cent in 2009 to 57.2 per cent in 2019. The proportion of urban population living in informal settlements declined from 7.9 per cent in 2009 to 6.9 per cent in 2019.

Target 11.2: By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons

Indicator 11.2.1: Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport by sex, age and persons with disabilities

In 2019, Nairobi had the highest proportion of population with convenient access to public transport at 66.0 per cent, followed by Mombasa, Nakuru and Kisumu at 19.1, 16.0 and 10.0 per cent, respectively.

Target 11.3: By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

Indicator 11.3.1: Ratio of Land Consumption Rate to Population Growth Rate

The ratio of Land Consumption Rate (LCR) to Population Growth Rate (PGR) between 2009 and 2019 was highest in Kisumu and Nakuru at 3 per cent, followed by Mombasa at 2.67 per cent and Nairobi at 1.33 per cent.

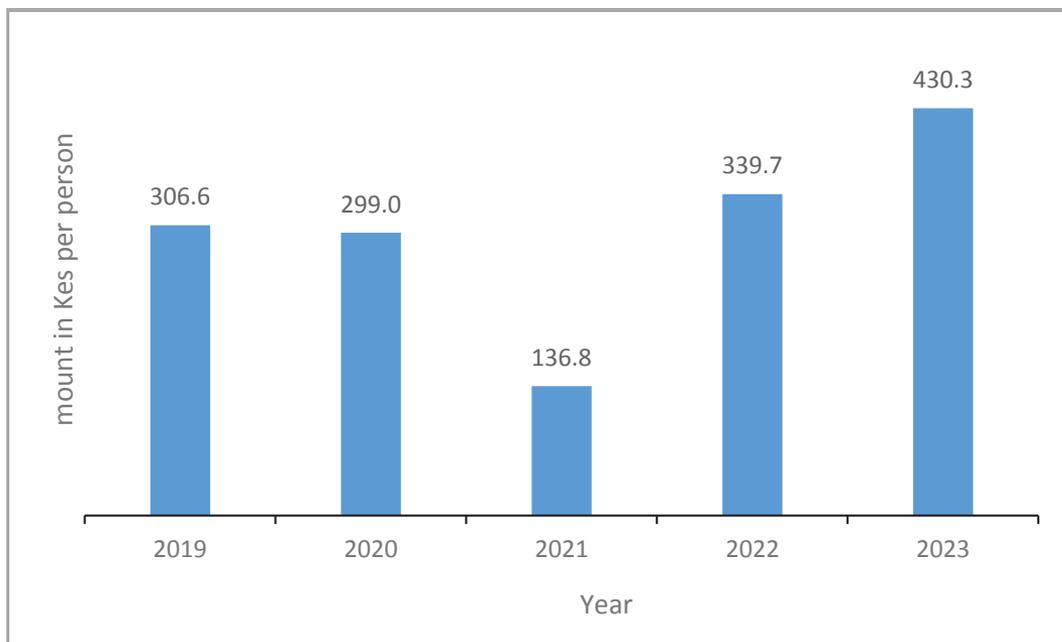
Target 11.4: Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage

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.

Total public expenditure on recreation, culture and religion per capita increased from

KSh. 306.6 in 2019 to KSh. 430.3 in 2023. Figure 4.13 provides details of the total expenditure during the review period.

Figure 4.13: Total Public Expenditure on Recreation, Culture and Religion per Capita



Source: KNBS Economic Survey (2024)

Target 11.5: By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the economic losses relative to gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

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

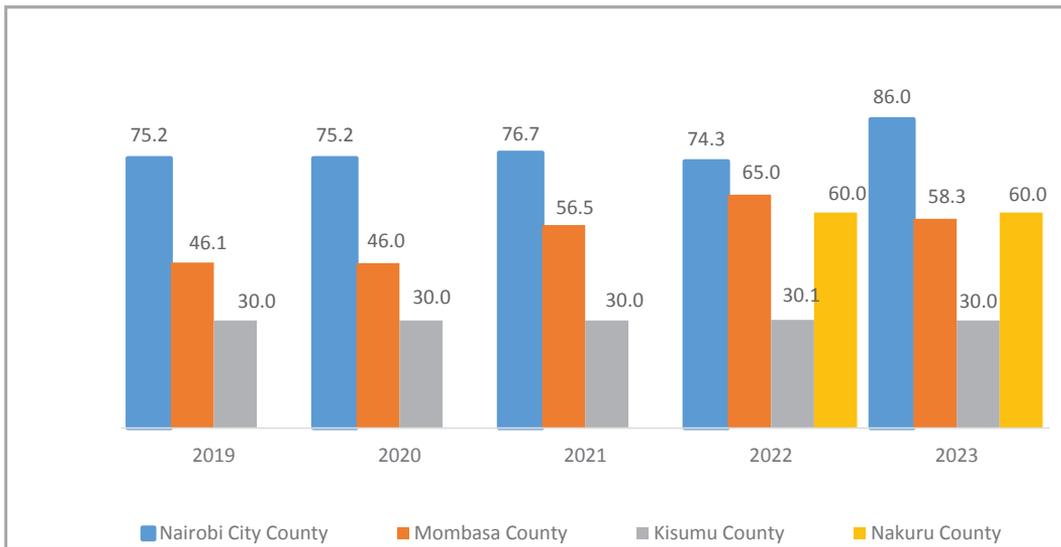
The total number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people increased from 2,759 in 2019 to 2,399 in 2021.

Target 11.6: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

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

The proportion of solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities has increased for Nairobi and Mombasa from 75.2 per cent and 46.1 per cent in 2019 to 86.0 per cent and 58.3 per cent in 2023, respectively. Figure 4.14 provides details on solid waste management for different cities in Kenya over the review period.

Figure 4.14: Municipal Solid Waste Collected and Managed in Controlled Facilities



Source: Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu and Nakuru county Governments

Target 11.7: By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

Indicator 11.7.1: Average Share of the Built-up Area of Cities that is Open Space for Public Use for all, by Sex, Age and Persons with Disabilities

Among the four cities, Nakuru City had the highest share of built up area that is open space for public use at 67.1 per cent in 2019. This is followed at a distance by Nairobi at 16.4 per cent, Mombasa at 10.1 per cent and Kisumu with the lowest at 6.3 per cent.

Target 11.b: By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels

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 Risk Management Policy 2017.

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

Thirty-eight (38) out of 47 County Governments (80.9%) have fully adopted and

implemented local Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies in line with National Risk Reduction Strategies. This was an increase from 29 counties in 2019. In addition, all of them have mainstreamed Disaster Risk Management Planning, which is implemented through the CIDPs.

Summary of interventions in Goal 11

No	Key Intervention	Objective and achievements
1.	Kenya Informal Settlement Improvement Project (KISIP)	<p>The project involves 33 counties and entails tenure regularization, infrastructure upgrading, socio-economic inclusion planning and capacity building for slum upgrading.</p> <p>The first phase of the project achieved the following across 14 counties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total of 1,389,980 direct beneficiaries reached • About 1 million people benefited from drainage infrastructure and all-season roads upgraded by KISIP • 262,780 people benefited from improved water sources
2.	Affordable Housing targeting 200,000 houses annually	<p>The programme aims to facilitate production of affordable housing units and to improve the lives of people living in informal settlements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructed 605 houses by December 2023 • 45,512 under construction
3.	Kenya Urban Support Programme (KUSP)	<p>The programme's objective is to support the establishment and strengthening of urban governance and management institutions and systems to deliver improved infrastructure and services in municipalities and cities in the 45 participating counties</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The programme disbursed KSh. 6,315 million as grants to 45 County Governments to establish and strengthen urban institutions and deliver improved infrastructure and services to citizens

4.	Coastline infrastructure development and pedestrian access	<p>The programme aims at enhancing movement into and out of waters, protecting land and property against erosion and sea waves, and improving connectivity between human settlements and difficult terrains</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lamu Terminal Access Jetty, Mtangawanda Jetty, and New Mokowe Jetty • 34 footbridges have been built nationwide to facilitate safer movement across rivers and rugged terrain
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Mukuru Social Housing project (2,376 housing units)

Good Practices

Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Programme (KISIP)

Integrated settlement upgrading was done in 33 counties through: (i) tenure regularization; and (ii) infrastructure upgrading. About 1 million people benefited from drainage infrastructure and all-season roads upgraded and 125,525 people benefited from improved tenure security. 98.289km of road were constructed to bitumen standards; 120.078km of stand-alone footpaths were constructed; 109.812km of drainage canals were constructed; 21 Ablution blocks constructed; 63.048km of sewer pipeline laid with 4,788 connections done; 112.494km of water pipeline laid and 8,739 water connections done; 11 water kiosks constructed and 134 lighting masts of 30 metres high installed.

Emerging Issues

- (i) Climate change effects such as floods and heat waves
- (ii) Smart cities concept needs enormous resources to provide the required infrastructure

Challenges

- (i) Unplanned and rapid urbanization
- (ii) Slow uptake of modern building technology

Lessons Learnt

- (i) Coordinating and communicating to counties and municipalities to promote programmes implemented at the county level is crucial.
- (ii) Intentional and well-planned engagement of host communities ensures project ownership, community empowerment and grievance resolution.

Next Steps

Upscaling slum upgrading and prevention initiative:

- (i) Establishment of National Housing Data Centre to provide informed guidance on housing issues and accurate data on the sector.
- (ii) Implement Urban Mass Transport, Bus Rapid Transport and Non-Motorized Transport system.
- (iii) Construction of sporting, cultural and arts facilities in the urban areas.
- (iv) Implement the Building Climate Resilience for the Urban Poor (BCRUP) initiative.

12

RESPONSIBLE
CONSUMPTION AND
PRODUCTION



Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Target 12.1: Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries

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

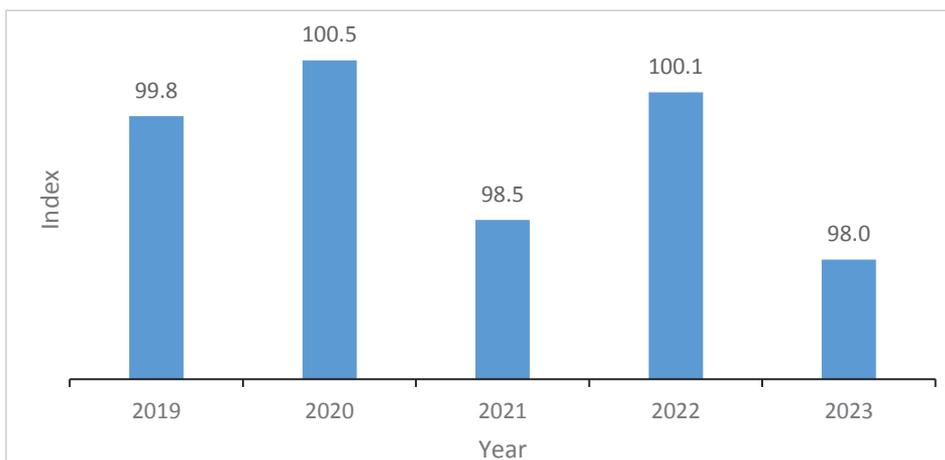
In 2016, Kenya adopted the Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan (GESIP 2016-2030) as a pathway to a low-carbon, resource efficient, equitable and inclusive economy. Subsequently, GESIP has been mainstreamed into key national development frameworks.

Target 12.3: By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses

Indicator 12.3.1: Global food loss index

In the recent past, Kenya has suffered from high food loss, which contributes to food insecurity, although the food loss index has slightly improved from 100.5 per cent in 2020 to 98.0 per cent in 2023. Figure 4.15 provides detailed performance on food loss index over the review period.

Figure 4.15: Food Loss Index, 2019-2023



Source: KNBS Economic Survey (2024)

Target 12.4: By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

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 four (4) Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEA) on which it implements and provides reports on each of them, namely: United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD); United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); United Nations Convention on Combating Desertification (UNCCD); Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).

Indicator 12.4.2: (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita

The total hazardous waste generated in kg per capita was 0.1 in 2017.

Target 12.7: Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities

Indicator 12.7.1: Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans

The level of implementation of the Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP) policies was 38 per cent in 2022.

Target 12.a: Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production

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) increased from 43.5 per cent in 2019 to 43 per cent in 2020 and further to 46.8 per cent in 2021. This growth continued in 2022 at 52.1 per cent but dropped to 51.1 per cent in 2023.

Summary of interventions in Goal 12

No	Intervention	Objective and achievements
1.	Development of policy frameworks on waste management	<p>The objective of the frameworks is to provide guidelines on waste management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of Sustainable Waste management policy 2022 • Sustainable waste management act 2021

No	Intervention	Objective and achievements
2.	Establishment of Kenya National Platform Partnering for Green Growth and Global Goals (P4G)	<p>The objective of the platform is to support early-stage enterprises working on net zero country transitions in food, water and energy systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided over 600 container-based toilets serving more than 17,000 Kisumu residents • Trained more than 600 toilet operators • Safely removed and treated more than 690 metric tons of container-based waste

Emerging Issues

- (i) Climate change patterns
- (ii) Geo-political conflicts and external shocks

Challenges

- (i) Rapid urbanization;
- (ii) Illegal waste dumping;
- (iii) Inadequate waste management system in informal settlements

Lessons Learnt

- (i) There is need for public participation on e-waste management
- (ii) Investment in physical facilities on e-waste management is critical especially in the informal settlements

Next Steps

- (i) Establishment of food processing hubs and five (5) pilot mechanization hubs
- (ii) Promote value addition by SMEs to broaden and increase export base
- (iii) Embrace green manufacturing and circular economy
- (iv) Enhance sustainability reporting by the private sector

13

CLIMATE ACTION



Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

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

The total number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people reduced from 2,759 in 2019 to 2,399 in 2021.

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

The Government is implementing the National Disaster Risk Management Policy, 2017 and 26 sub-national governments have enacted Disaster Risk Management Acts. In addition, the Country has established institutions to coordinate disaster management efforts; i.e. National Disaster Management Unit at the national level and Disaster Management Directorates in 32 sub-national governments.

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

The proportion of local governments that have adopted and implemented risk reduction strategies increased from 61.7 per cent (29) in 2019 to 80.9 per cent (38) in 2022 out of 47.

Target 13.2; Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

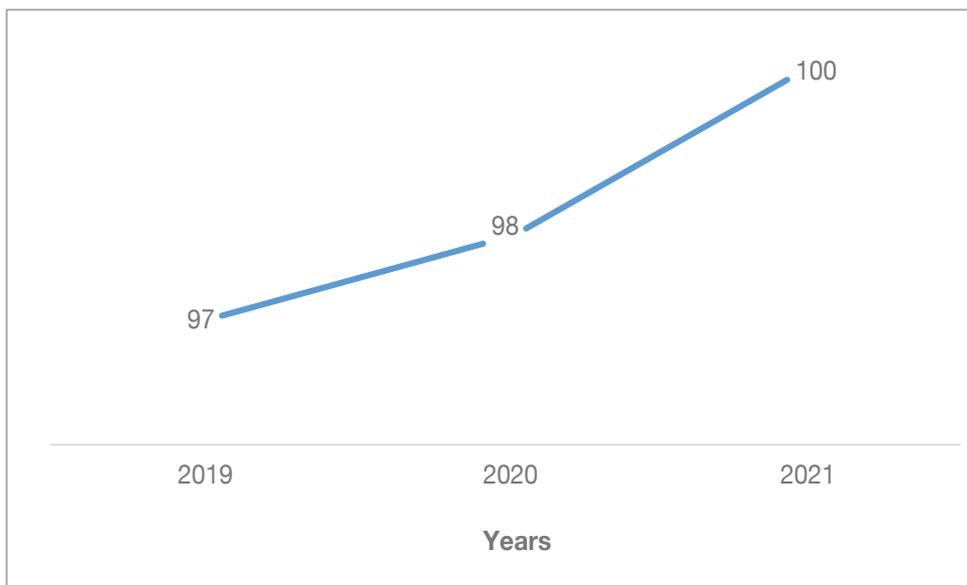
Indicator 13.2.1: Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, strategies as reported in adaptation communications and national communications

The Country has developed and is implementing the following policies, plans and legal frameworks: National Climate Change Response Strategy 2010; National Climate Change Action Plan 2013-2017; Kenya Independent Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) 2020; Climate Change Act 2016; National Climate Change Framework Policy 2016; and Kenya National Adaptation Plan 2015-2030.

Indicator 13.2.2: Total greenhouse gas emissions per year

Total greenhouse gas emissions increased from 97 CO₂eMt in 2019 to 98 CO₂eMt in 2020, and 100 CO₂eMt in 2021. The emissions exceeded the set targets for 2019 (90) and 2020 (96), and the target was attained in 2021 (101). Figure 4.16 shows the trends in greenhouse gas emission for the period 2019-2022.

Figure 4.16: Total Greenhouse Gas Emissions per Year (CO₂eMt)



Source: KNBS (2022), Ministry of Environment Reports

Target 13.a: Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate fund through its capitalization as soon as possible

Indicator 13.a.1: Amounts provided and mobilized in United States dollars per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the \$100 billion commitment through to 2025

The amount mobilized and provided was US\$ 2.4 billion in 2018

Summary of interventions in Goal 13

No	Intervention	Objective and Achievements
1	Modernization of meteorological services	<p>The project aims to automate management of weather data and decentralization of meteorological services to counties/climatic regions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total of 3 Automatic Weather Observing Systems (AWOS) were implemented at Moi Airport, Laikipia Air Base, and Moi Airbase • 122 automatic weather stations were installed across 26 counties • Development of Early Warning (EW) sharing framework in October 2023
2	The National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) 2018-2022	The Plan aimed to strengthen the country's path towards sustainable and climate-resilient development

Good Practices

Economic Stimulus Programme

The Programme aimed at increasing income opportunities and climate resilience for the most vulnerable groups through alternate livelihood initiatives. The groups were trained on tree nursery establishment, where 13.08 million seedlings were raised, translating to about KSh. 261.6 million as income. In addition, 2,469 beehives were colonized and 19 tonnes of honey harvested.

Green Innovations Challenge (GIC)

This award programme recognizes and supports best practices and innovative green business initiatives by sub-national governments, individuals, CSOs and learning institutions in the areas of air pollution control, waste management, climate change, attainment of 10 per cent tree cover, environmental education and awareness.

Emerging Issues

- (i) **Carbon markets:** Need for clear mechanisms in the development and implementation of carbon markets with compliance to international obligations and benefits sharing mechanisms
- (ii) **Green cities initiatives:** Rapid urbanization in Kenya's cities presents challenges for climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts.

Challenges

- (i) Low investment in climate change research
- (ii) Increase in the intensity and frequency of extreme weather events; i.e. drought and floods, among others

Lessons Learnt

- (i) Global climate change funding is crucial for enhancing the effectiveness of climate adaptation and mitigation programmes
- (ii) Collaboration between state and non-state actors is essential for advancing the implementation and delivery of climate actions
- (iii) Integrating climate change mitigation and adaptations into urban planning is crucial for climate-resilient development

Next Steps

- (i) Fast-track adoption of green technologies through awareness creation and capacity building
- (ii) Conduct a comprehensive national climate vulnerability and risk assessment
- (iii) Integration of emerging technologies in the provision of meteorological services and products
- (iv) Strengthen the national multi-hazard warning system and upscale basin-based flood early warning systems
- (v) Activate and promote indigenous climate adaptive systems

14

LIFE BELOW
WATER



Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Target 14.1: By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution

Indicator 14.1.1: Plastic debris density per km²

The density of plastic debris per sq. km increased from 2,092 in 2020 to 35,360 in 2021 and decreased to 5,272 in 2022.

Target 14.3: Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels

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

The average marine acidity increased from 7.93 pH in 2020 to 7.99 pH in 2021 and decreased to 7.94 pH in 2022.

Target 14.4: By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics

Indicator 14.4.1: Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels

The tonnage of fish stocks increased from 151,326 in 2020 to 162,369 in 2021 and 173,741 in 2022. However, this decreased to 161,307 in 2023.

Target 14.5: By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information

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

The proportion of coastal and marine area under conservation has remained at 17 per cent between 2020 and 2023.

Target 14.7: By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism

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

The proportion of sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP has increased from 8 per cent in 2020 to 10 per cent in 2022.

Summary of interventions in Goal 14

No	Intervention	Objectives and Achievements
1.	Deep Sea Fishing Enhancement Programme	<p>This aims at enhancing fisher-folk and fish farmers' capacities through training of fishing crew and acquisition/reflagging of national fishing and merchant vessels/boats.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 875 fishing crew have been trained between 2020/21 and 2022/23 to create adequate technical capacity for enhanced exploitation and development of Blue Economy, fisheries and aquaculture • 16 fishing vessels were reflagged for deep sea fishing
2.	Aquaculture Business Development Programme (ABDP)	<p>The Programme aims at improving incomes of smallholder fish farmers and improving food security and nutrition status in the rural areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitated 22,112 fish production units • Constructed 11,066 fish production units • Supported 11,489 level 1 fish farmers with 5,359 pond liners and 6,130 environmentally friendly nets, and climate smart production materials.
3.	Kenya Marine Fisheries and Socio-Economic Development project (2020-2025)	<p>The project aims to enhance economic benefits and coastal livelihoods from marine fisheries and coastal aquaculture while safeguarding associated ecosystems' integrity of the coastal region. It is implemented in five coastal counties (Mombasa, Lamu, Kwale, Kilifi and Tana River). 621 Common Interest Groups (CIGs) comprising of 19 members were supported with grants amounting to KSh. 1.585 billion</p>
4.	Maritime Safety and Security Project	<p>The Project aims to ensure safety and security of both coastal and inland water bodies. 4 port facilities were assessed and audited, and 554 small vessels were inspected</p>

No	Intervention	Objectives and Achievements
5.	<i>Vijana Baharia</i> Programme	The Programme entails offering mandatory seafaring courses, certifications and job placements. 4,360 youth were trained and 1,882 seafarers were recruited



Maritime Search and Rescue exercise - Kenya Maritime Authority; KMA officer conducting a port state control inspection

Emerging Issues

Ecological changes due to emergence of invasive aquatic weeds such as *Egeria densa* species.

Challenges

- (i) Plastic pollution and marine debris, which destroys marine ecosystem
- (ii) Inadequate marine data and information

Lessons Learnt

- (i) Enhancing surveillance and inspection will improve security in the maritime domain
- (ii) Enacting bills, regulations, and policies will help in making the maritime sector safe, secure and efficient

Next Steps

- (i) Provision of diverse maritime training, education, and certification
- (ii) Strengthening the capacity of BMUs
- (iii) Adoption of modern fishing technologies to improve productivity
- (iv) Reviewing National Wildlife Strategy for combating poaching and illegal wildlife trade

15

LIFE ON LAND



Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Target 15.1: By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

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

Total forest area as a proportion of total land area increased from 7.14 per cent in 2020 to 8.83 per cent in 2021 and remained constant at 8.83 per cent in 2022 and 2023.

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

According to UNEP, the proportion of terrestrial biodiversity covered by protected areas remained constant at 34.58 per cent from 2020 to 2023 while freshwater biodiversity remained at 38.27 per cent during the same period. This indicates a steady commitment to protecting crucial biodiversity areas in both terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems over this period.

Target 15.3: By 2020, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land-degradation-neutral world

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

The proportion of degraded land over total land area reduced from 19.4 per cent in 2019 to 11.4 per cent in 2020 and remained at 11.4 per cent in 2021 and 2022.

Target 15.4: By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development

Indicator 15.4.1: Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity

The coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity has remained constant at 38.5 per cent over the period under review, according to UNEP.

Target 15.7: Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products

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

The stocks of intercepted wildlife products increased from 40.6MT in 2016 to 56.3MT in 2017.

Target 15.9: By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

Indicator 15.9.1 (a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets;

The country developed and is implementing the Kenya National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2019-2030, which outlines Kenya’s commitment to integrating biodiversity values into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies, planning processes, and reporting systems.

Target 15.a: Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainable use biodiversity and ecosystems

Indicator 15.a.1: Official development assistance on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity

Official development assistance decreased from KSh. 269 million in 2020 to KSh. 208 million in 2021 and increased to KSh. 300 million in 2022.

Target 15.c: Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities

Indicator 15.c.1: Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked

The stocks of intercepted wildlife products increased from 40.6MT in 2016 to 56.3MT in 2017.

Summary of interventions in Goal 15

No	Key Intervention	Objective and Achievements
1.	Rehabilitation and protection of water towers programme	The Programme entailed rehabilitation and protection of the five (5) water towers. 17,101 Ha was recovered in Maasai Mau Forest

No	Key Intervention	Objective and Achievements
2.	Anti-poaching security surveillance programme	The Programme aims to monitor and safeguard wildlife and their habitats. It contributed to Zero Black Rhinos Poached in 2021
3.	Presidential Tree growing initiative; <i>Jaza miti</i>	The initiative launched in December 2022 aims at planting 15 billion trees by 2032 to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, stopping and reversing deforestation. By April 2024, 211,018,049 million trees had been planted



His Excellency the President Dr William Ruto spearheading tree planting campaign

Emerging Issues

Increase in intensity and frequency of natural disasters such as drought and floods.

Challenges

- (i) Illegal logging, charcoal burning and opening up of lands for farming
- (ii) Natural calamities and resource-based conflicts

- (iii) Land degradation, desertification and deforestation

Next Steps

- (i) Development/review of legal and regulatory frameworks: Forest Conservation and Management Act 2016; Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2013; Land Reclamation Policy and Bill
- (ii) Development of agroforestry, Prosopis and commercial forestry strategies and
- (iii) Continuous fencing of protected parks and reserves

16

PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



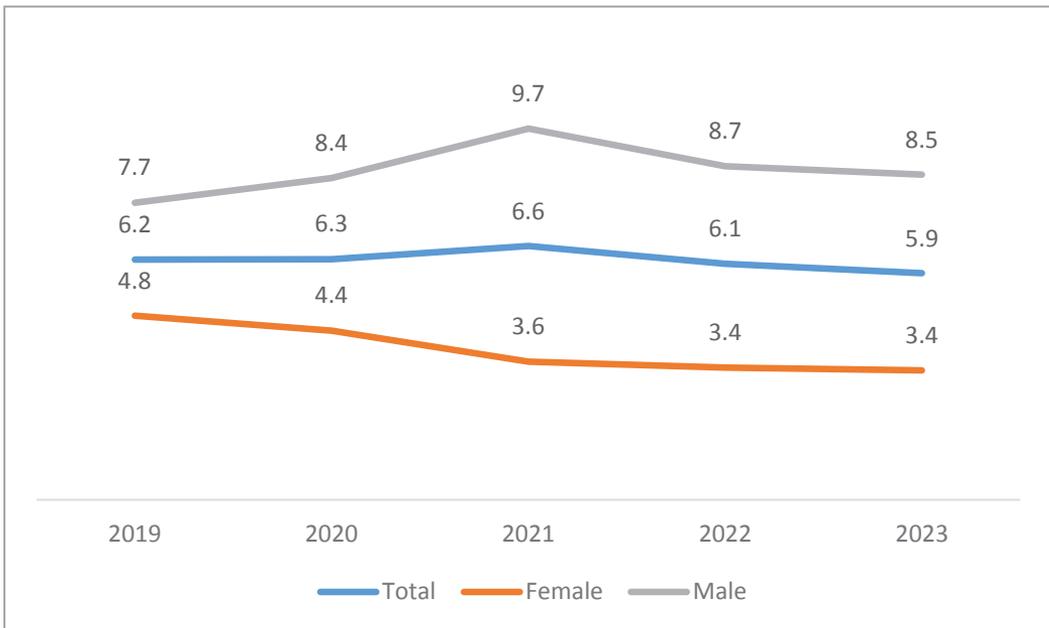
Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

Indicator 16.1.1: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age a) By Sex b) By age (Years)

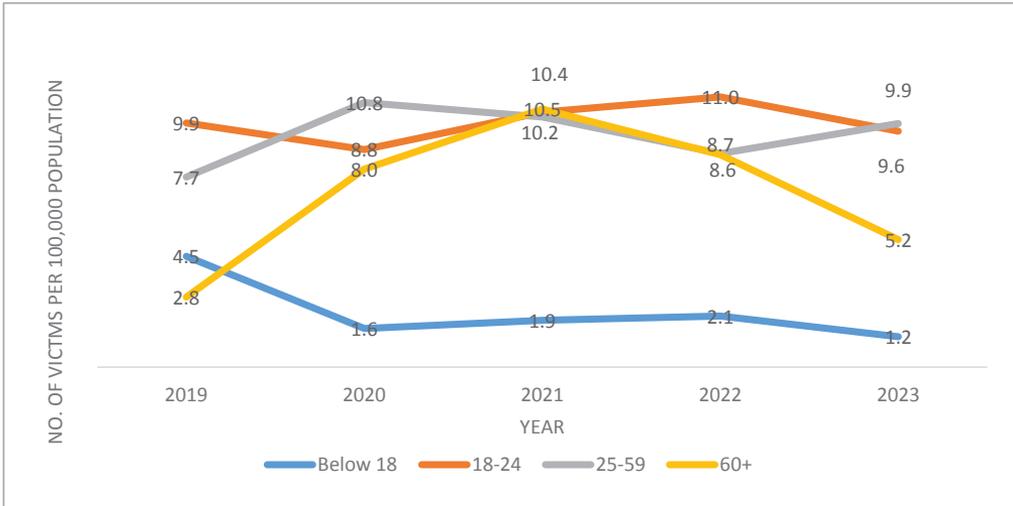
The number of intentional homicide victims per 100,000 population increased from 6 persons in 2020 to 7 persons in 2021 but declined to 6 persons in 2022 and 2023. The number of females reduced from 4 in 2020 to 3 in 2023 while the number of males increased from 8 in 2020 to 10 in 2021 and decreased to 8 in 2023 (Figure 4.17). As of 2023, the victims by age; below 18, 18-24, 25-59, and above 60 was 1, 10, 10, 5 respectively (Figure 4.18).

Figure 4.17: Number of Victims of Intentional Homicide per 100,000 Population by Sex



Source: KNBS Economic Survey (2024)

Figure 4.18: Number of Victims of Intentional Homicide per 100,000 Population by Age

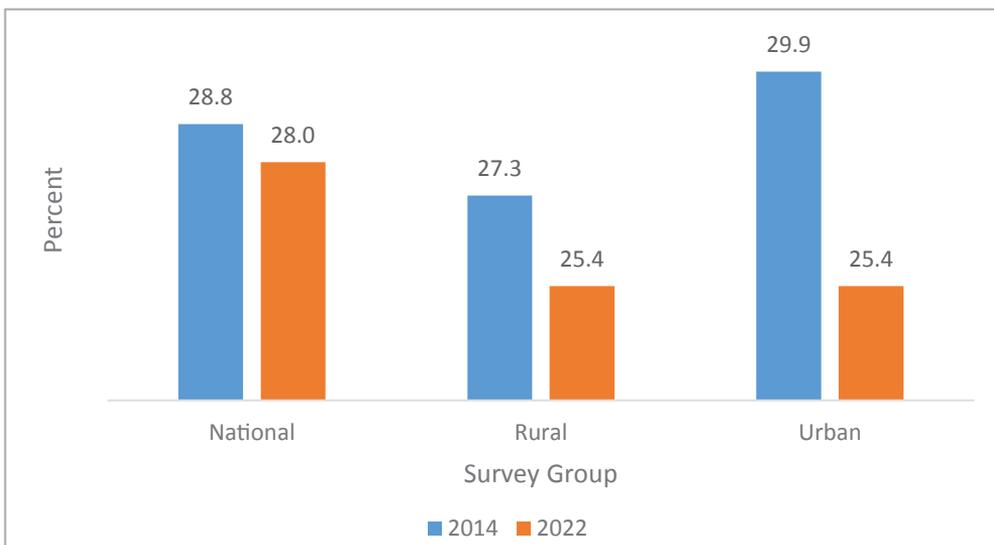


Source: KNBS Economic Survey (2024)

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

The prevalence of physical, sexual, and psychological harassment in the country remains high, with over 28.0 per cent of people reporting incidents in the past 12 months as of 2022. Harassment rates are consistent at 25.4 per cent in both urban and rural areas. Notably, there has been an increase in the number of females experiencing harassment, with a rate of 28.1 per cent in 2022 compared to 22.7 per cent in 2014. In contrast, the rate for males decreased to 22.4 per cent in 2022 from 33.9 per cent in 2014. Figure 4.19 provides an analysis of physical, psychological or sexual harassment.

Figure 4.19: Proportion of Physical, Psychological or Sexual Harassment



Source: KNBS (2022), Kenya Demographic and Health Survey - KDHS

Indicator 16.1.4: Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live

The proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live was 70.4 per cent in 2016.

Target 16.2: End abuse, exploitations, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

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

Young women who experienced sexual violence before the age of 18 declined to 4.9 per cent in 2022 from 9.5 per cent in 2014 while 2.6 percent of men reported sexual harassment in 2022.

Target 16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

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

The proportion of unsentenced detainees increased from 66.0 per cent in 2020 to 67.7 per cent in 2023. The proportion of females increased from 53.1 per cent in 2020 to 68.8 in 2023 while the proportion of males reduced from 67.3 per cent in 2020 to 55.4 per cent in 2023.

Target 16.4: By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime

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

The number of seized or surrendered firearms decreased from 236 in 2020 to 114 in 2021 and increased to 610 in 2022. However, the number decreased to 296 in 2023.

Target 16.5: Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

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 were asked for a bribe by a public official decreased from 41.1 per cent in 2022 to 25.7 percent in 2023.

Target 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

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

The proportion of the primary government expenditure as a proportion of approved national budget increased from 89.9 per cent in 2020 to 106.8 per cent in 2023.

Likewise, the recurrent expenditure increased from 86.7 per cent in 2020 to 119.6 in 2023. However, the development expenditure reduced from 102.2 per cent in 2020 to 63.8 per cent in 2023.

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

The proportion of the population satisfied with public service offered decreased from 44 per cent in 2021 to 28.9 in 2022 and increased to 40.0 per cent in 2023.

Target 16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

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

a) Legislatures

The ratio of women in legislative positions relative to national distributions declined slightly from 0.616 in 2020 to 0.613 in 2023.

b) Judiciary

The ratio of women judges increased from 0.93 in 2020 to 1.01 in 2023. The ratio of young judges increased from 0.26 in 2020 to 0.76 in 2023 and the ratio of judges with disability increased from 0.69 in 2020 to 0.90 in 2023.

Target 16.8: Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance

Indicator 16.8.1: Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations a) Membership b) voting rights

Currently, Kenya is a member and has voting rights in seven (7) out of 11 international organizations, which translates to 63.6 per cent. The organizations are: UNGA, ECOSOC, IMF, IBRD, IFC, AfDB, and WTO.

Target 16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

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 whose births have been registered decreased from 89.3 per cent in 2019 to 76.0 per cent in 2022.

Target 16.10: Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

Indicator 16.10.1: Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months

The number of verified cases decreased from 105 in 2020 to 54 in 2021 and further decreased to 18 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 country adopted a progressive legal approach, including the Constitution of Kenya (Articles 10, 31, 33, 35, and 260) and Access to Information Act of 2016. These legislations provide a statutory guarantee for public access to information held by both public and private entities.

Target 16a: Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime

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

Kenya has a constitutional commission (Kenya National Commission on Human Rights), which investigates and provides redress for human rights violations.

Summary of interventions in Goal 16

No	Key Intervention	Objectives and Achievements
1.	Strengthening of institutional framework to promote peace	Aims at promoting sustainable peace through collaborative institutional framework <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Establishment of National Steering Committee on Peace building and Conflict Management• Kenya National Focal Point on Small Arms and light weapons is responsible for disarmament of illegal firearms and registration of all government and private firearms in the Country
2.	Huduma Kenya	The programme ensures access to efficient, effective, and citizen-centric services through One-Stop-Shop platforms. 53 Huduma centres have been established across the 47 counties

No	Key Intervention	Objectives and Achievements
3.	Virtual courts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The initiative leverages technology in dispensing justice to citizens by enhancing efficiency and bridging geographical gaps
4.	County Peer Review Mechanism	<p>The initiative aims to improve governance and service delivery performance at the sub-national level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 counties have been facilitated in the production of their county review reports

Good Practices

Use of virtual courts to ensure justice is served for all: The Kenya Judiciary's adoption of virtual courts has been a game-changer, promoting unprecedented access to justice across the nation. By leveraging technology, the Judiciary has bridged geographical gaps, allowing citizens from remote areas to participate in legal proceedings seamlessly. This innovation has not only expedited case resolution but also reduced the burden on physical courts, increasing efficiency and transparency.

Embracing the vision of Social Transformation Through Access to Justice, virtual courts have empowered marginalized communities and vulnerable individuals to seek legal remedies without the need for arduous travel or costly representation. Inclusivity and fairness lie at the heart of this transformative approach, propelling Kenya towards a more just and equitable society.

Emerging Issues

- (i) Increased cyber-crimes and online bullying, thus increasing cases of kidnapping, money laundering and extortions
- (ii) Radicalization, especially faith-based

Challenges

- (i) Illegal immigrants and proliferation of small arms and light weapons
- (ii) Migrant smuggling and human trafficking networks
- (iii) Inadequate Judicial staff leading to slow pace in the administration of justice

Lessons Learnt

- (i) Use of modern technology to enhance efficiency in administration of justice
- (ii) Enhancing and building the capacity of security agencies for specialized skills

Next Steps

- (i) Strengthening and establishing security infrastructure and peace committee hubs to promote community dialogue as alternative dispute resolution mechanisms
- (ii) Enhance partnerships between security agencies and other stakeholders
- (iii) Scaling up technology in reporting crime incidences
- (iv) Establish additional virtual/mobile courts to fast-track access to justice

17

PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



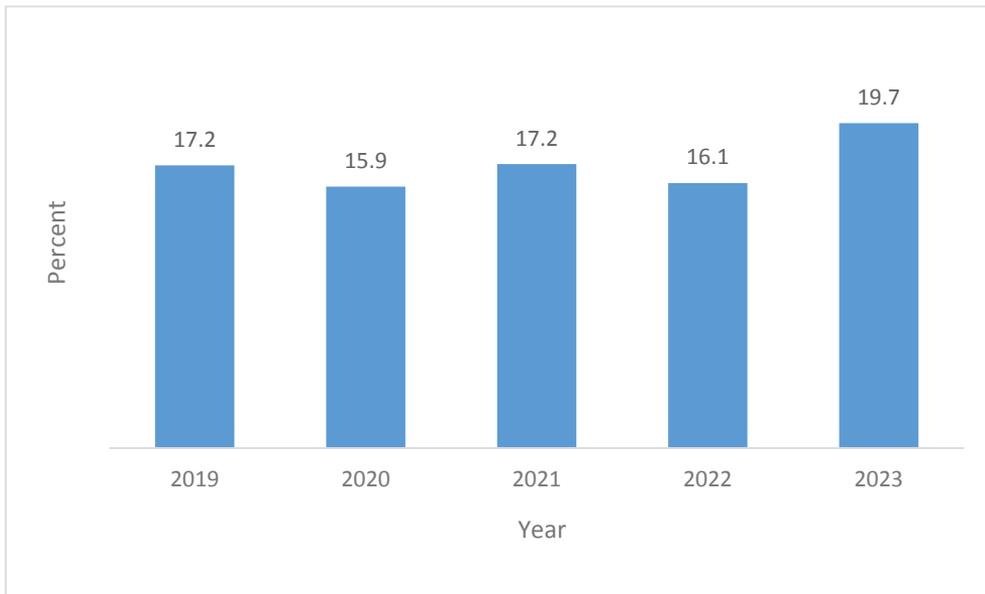
Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize global partnership for sustainable development

Target 17.1: Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection

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

The total government revenue as a proportion of GDP decreased to 16.14 per cent in 2021 from 17.35 per cent in 2020. The revenue then increased to 17.48 per cent in 2022 before decreasing to 16.25 per cent in 2023, as illustrated in Figure 4.20. The fluctuating trend was caused by the impact of COVID-19 pandemic and other macroeconomic shocks.

Figure 4.20: Total Government Revenue as a Proportion of GDP



Source: KNBS Economic Survey (2024)

Indicator 17.1.2: Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes

The proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes exhibited an ascending

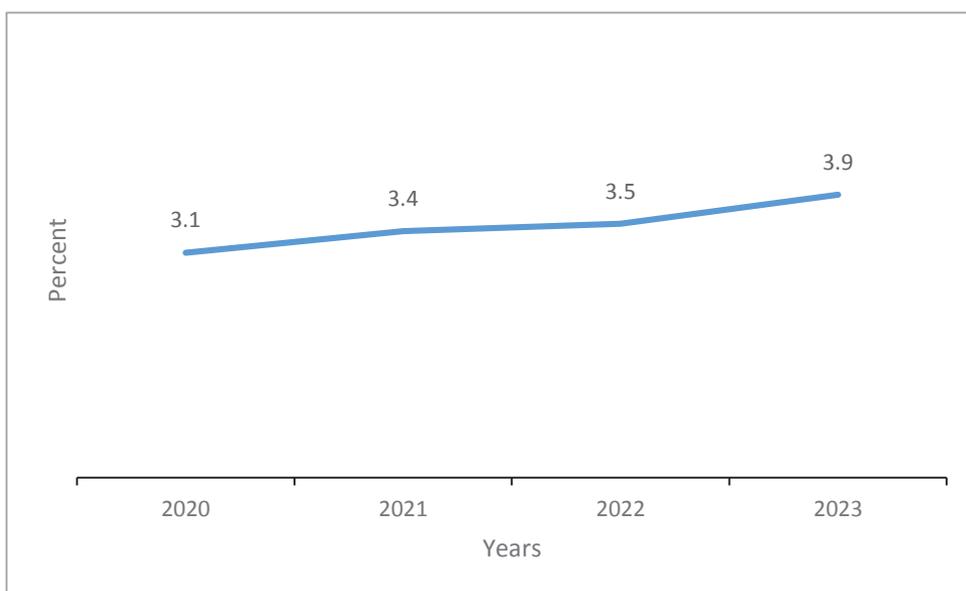
trend, advancing from 59.0 per cent in 2020 to 59.7 per cent in 2021, and subsequently surging to 65.9 per cent in 2022. The proportion decreased slightly to 65.5 per cent in 2023.

Target 17.3: Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources

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

The volume of remittances relative to total GDP exhibited an upward trend, increasing from 3.1 per cent to 3.5 in 2022 and subsequently 3.9 per cent in 2023.

Figure 4.21: Volume of Remittance as a Proportion of GDP



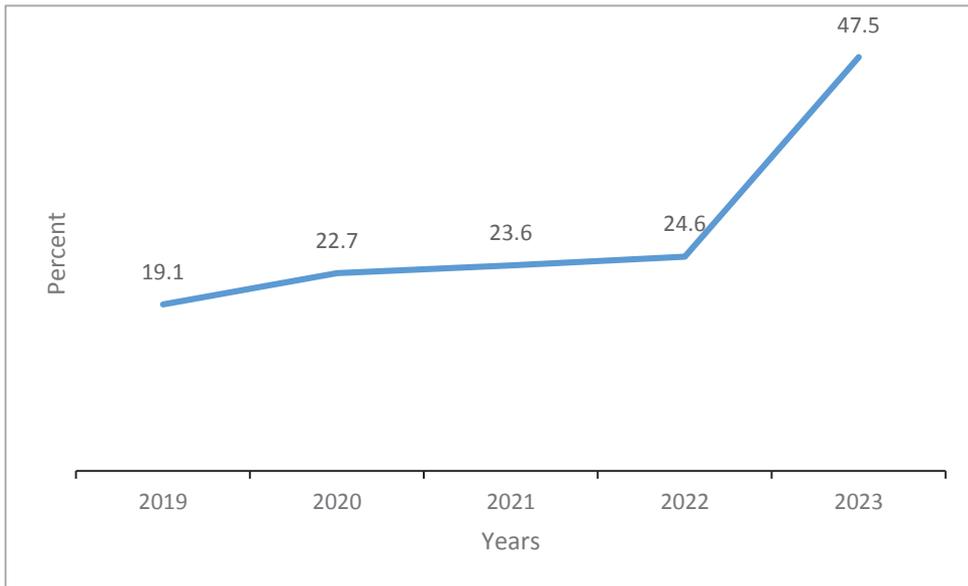
Source: KNBS Economic Survey (2024)

Target 17.4: Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress

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

The ratio of debt service to exports of goods and services rose from 22.7 per cent in 2020 to 23.6 per cent in 2021. In 2022, the ratio rose to 24.6 per cent and further to 47.5 per cent in 2023.

Figure 4.22: Debt Service as a Proportion of Exports of Goods and Services



Source: KNBS Economic Survey (2024)

Target 17.5: Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries

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

The Government established the Kenya Investment Authority (KenInvest) in 2004, a statutory body currently operating through an Act of Parliament (Investment Promotion Act No. 6 of 2004) with the main objective of promoting investments in Kenya.

Kenya also 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.

Target 17.6: Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism

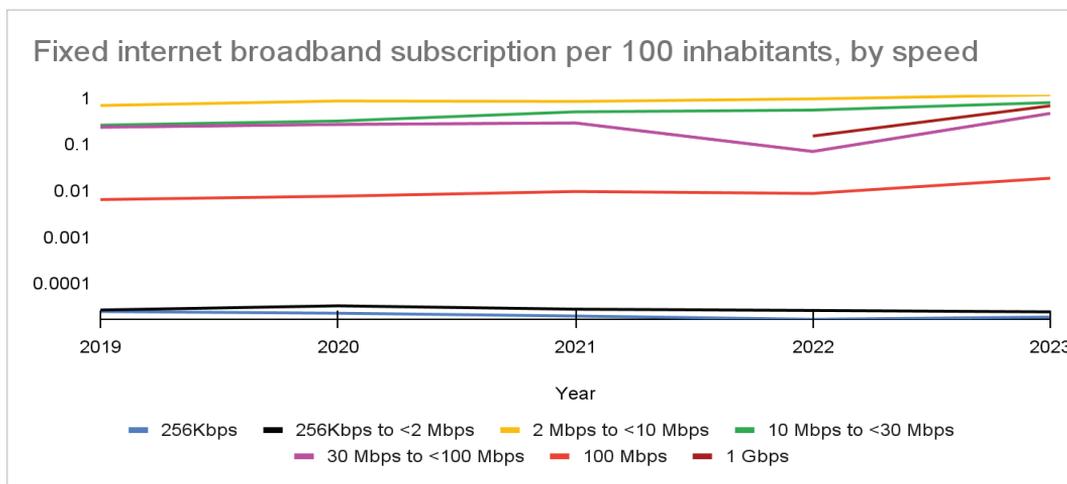
Indicator 17.6.1 Fixed internet broadband subscription per 100 inhabitants, by speed

Fixed broadband subscription rates per 100 inhabitants, by speed from 2019 to 2023, shows a clear upward trend towards higher-speed Internet categories. Subscriptions

for speeds between “2 Mbps to <10 Mbps” and “10 Mbps to <30 Mbps” have shown significant growth, indicating an increasing demand for faster Internet services with the aim to improve the quality and accessibility of Internet services in the country.

Conversely, the lowest speed category is witnessing a decline, suggesting a shift from slower broadband options as infrastructure and services improve. The emergence of subscriptions for “1 Gbps” speeds in 2022, though still minimal, points towards future growth in ultra-high-speed Internet availability, supporting the SDG goal of universal and affordable access to the Internet.

Figure 4.23: Fixed Internet Broadband Subscription per 100 Inhabitants, by Speed



Source: Communication Authority of Kenya, 2023

Target 17.8: Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology

Indicator 17.8.1: Proportion of individuals using the Internet

Internet usage increased from 16.6 per cent in 2016 to 22.6 per cent in 2019, with 25.1 per cent of males and 20.1 per cent of females using the Internet. The 2022 survey among the 15-49 years’ age category showed males at 56.2 per cent and females at 44.2 per cent. The increase in usage over the years suggests improvements in infrastructure and accessibility.

Target 17.11: Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries’ share of global exports by 2020

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

Kenya’s total exports increased from KSh. 743,671 million in 2021 to KSh. 873,145 in 2022 and increased further to KSh. 1,007,919 million in 2023.

Target 17.12: Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access

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

The weighted average tariffs decreased from 10.0 per cent in 2021 to 9.1 per cent in 2022. However, in 2023, it improved to 11.5 per cent.

Target 17.13: Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence

Indicator 17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard

The macroeconomic dashboard is shown in Annex 1 under Goal 17 (Indicator 17.13.1).

Target 17.14: Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

Indicator 17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development

The Government through the State Department for Economic Planning coordinates the sustainable development agenda and mainstreaming of SDGs into policy, planning and budgeting at national and sub-national levels of government. There is in place a multi-Agency technical Committee that ensures the localization of the SDGs in the country. The Government also convenes annual multi-stakeholder dialogue fora to take stock of progress and identify challenges.

Target 17.15: Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development

Indicator 17.15.1 Extent of use of Country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of technical cooperation

In 2016, 57 per cent of providers of ODA used country owned results frameworks, which declined to 47 per cent in 2018. In 2016, 70 per cent of providers aligned to the national planning objectives and this increased to 99 per cent in 2018. The next monitoring round results will be available in 2026.

Target 17.17: Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resources strategies of partnerships

Indicator 17.17.1: Amount in United States dollars committed to public-private partnerships for infrastructure

There has been a notable increase in amount committed to public-private partnerships for infrastructure from US\$ 481.9 million, US\$ 574.7 million, US\$ 1,099.2 million, US\$ 1,874.7 million and US\$ 2,093.5 million in 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022, respectively.

Target 17.18: By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high- quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

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

The Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) is the principal agency of the Government mandated to collect, analyze, validate and disseminate statistical data in Kenya. The Statistics Act (2006) was amended in 2019 to align it with the Constitution of Kenya.

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

The KNBS has a strategic plan 2023-2027. The organization is funded by the Government and development partners. The proportion of funding out of the total expected funding per the SP dropped from 43.5 per cent in 2017 to 18.0 per cent in 2023.

Target 17.19: By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries

Indicator 17.19.2: Proportion of countries that

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

Kenya conducts census after every 10 years. The last census was conducted in 2019.

(b) have achieved 100 percent birth registration

Birth registration stood at 83.2, 80.6 and 76.6 per cent in 2021, 2022 and 2023, respectively.

(c) 80 per cent death registration

Death registration stood at 52.3, 47.6 and 45.2 per cent in 2021, 2022 and 2023, respectively.

Summary of interventions in Goal 17

No	Intervention	Objectives and Achievements
1.	Strengthening national statistical system	<p>To promote generation of quality data and statistics</p> <p>Established the Kenya Statistical Quality Assurance Framework (KeSQAF), which outlines the quality criteria for validating CGD</p>
2.	Improving the legal and regulatory framework	<p>Project aims to enhance coordination in the production of official statistics in Kenya</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed the Kenya Statistical Code of Practice (KeSCoP), which provides a standardized framework for the production and dissemination of quality statistics • Preparation of the second Kenya Strategy for Development of Statistics (KSDS II) is on-going
3.	E- government	<p>The initiative focuses on availing affordable, accessible, resilient and reliable infrastructure and leverage on technology in service delivery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction and operationalization of Kenya Institute of Advanced Technology (KAIST) at Konza Technopolis is ongoing • Established 1,210 public Wi-Fi hotspots to enable access to Internet services, supports service delivery, e-commerce and digital economy
4.	International trade development and promotion	<p>The programme aims to enhance Kenya's presence in global markets by offering support and promoting market access for products and services abroad.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimal tariffs being imposed on Kenya's exports by some trading blocs, such as the European Union (EU) and the UK • The EU-Kenya Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) involves the asymmetrical removal of tariffs. Practically, upon application of the EPA, the EU fully liberalizes access to its market, allowing all goods from Kenya (except arms) to enter without tariffs or quotas

No	Intervention	Objectives and Achievements
4.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased earnings from exports to the European Union (EU) from KSh. 115.8 billion in 2021 to KSh. 133.2 billion in 2022 Kenya's total exports increased from KSh. 643.7 billion in 2020 to KSh. 743.7 billion in 2021 and further to KSh. 873.1 in 2022 Kenya's exports to Africa increased from KSh. 246.1 billion in 2020 to KSh. 309.5 billion in 2021 and KSh. 357.7 billion in 2023 Kenya recorded exports to UK amounting to KSh. 44.6 billion in 2022
5.	Growth of diaspora remittances	<p>The project aims at increasing diaspora remittances from KSh. 478.5 billion in 2022 to KSh. 1 trillion in 2027.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Launched <i>DhowCSD</i>, an online application by the Central Bank to facilitate Kenyans in the diaspora to invest in government securities Increased remittances from diaspora from KSh. 478.5 billion in 2022 to KSh. 657.8 billion in 2023.

Emerging Issues

Ongoing conflicts in the region and the increasing effects of climate change.

Challenges

- (i) The high debt burden elevates fiscal risks and constrain economic development
- (ii) Insufficient digital infrastructure and literacy hinder technology adoption
- (iii) Environmental crises exacerbate sustainable development challenges
- (iv) Rural-urban digital divide persists due to limited Internet access
- (v) High transaction cost on remittances

Lessons Learnt

Mobilizing the private sector, promoting responsible business practices, and enhancing corporate social responsibility are important for achieving sustainable development goals.

Next steps

- (i) Bridge the digital divide by expanding broadband connectivity to unserved areas and digitizing government services for efficient delivery.
- (ii) Slow down the annual growth in public debt and implement an effective liability management strategy, without compromising service delivery to citizens and minimizing refinancing risk.
- (iii) Improve efficiency in revenue administration for enhanced domestic resource mobilization.
- (iv) Implement strategic debt market reforms aimed at increasing domestic market efficiency.
- (v) Strengthen global partnerships for accessing resources, sharing knowledge, and promoting innovation and technology transfer.
- (vi) Engagement with Kenya's traditional and new trading partners to enhance market access through negotiations and resolve non-tariff barriers for a smooth flow of trade.
- (vii) Develop innovative financing mechanisms and support multilateral reforms for sustainable development.

5.0 NEW AND EMERGING ISSUES

The COVID-19 pandemic affected the world on unprecedented scale, bringing all aspects of the world to a standstill and regression at a pace never before experienced, including and most especially the 2030 development Agenda. In Kenya, the pandemic had severe impact to the economy, undermining the country's prospects of achieving its long-term development aspirations, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Its impact on socio-economic activities in the country exposed the already vulnerable and marginalized communities and individuals to more suffering. The pandemic adversely affected the key sectors of the economy, including tourism, exports of horticulture, MSMEs, manufacturing, transport and storage, and domestic and external trade. It also overstretched the health care system capacity to care for the infected and led to closure of schools. The impacts of the pandemic on key elements of well-being, such as health, education, employment and access to other goods and services were particularly hard felt by women and girls and by persons in vulnerable and marginalized situations, resulting in some being pushed even further behind.

However, the COVID-19 played a major role in accelerating digitalization in the country. To recover from the adverse effects of COVID-19, the country developed and is implementing, the Post COVID-19 Recovery Strategy; The County COVID-19 Socio-Economic Re-Engineering Recovery Strategy 2020-2023; SDGs Recovery and Acceleration strategy (2022-2030); and Women Economic Empowerment Strategy 2020-2025, among others.

Kenya has also been affected by numerous crises, ranging from natural disasters such as drought, fires, floods; climate change; Russia-Ukraine conflict which resulted into high energy prices, agricultural contraction and supply chain disruptions; and significant currency depreciation relative to the US dollar, impacting negatively on livelihoods, 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. Regional conflicts have also had negative effect to the economy, inhibiting development in such regions and also spillover effects to other regions. Some of the measures being implemented to address these challenges include: expanding tax base; targeted financial support to the most vulnerable members of the society; and subsidization of agricultural inputs, among others.

The Constitution of Kenya creates a platform for gender equality and non-discrimination. In realization of the various Constitutional provisions on gender, Kenya has developed various policies, strategies and legal frameworks. These are: National Gender and Development Policy 2019; National Policy on Prevention and Response to GBV 2014; National Policy for Eradication of FGM 2019; Women Economic Empowerment Strategy 2020-2025; Matrimonial Property Act 2013; Marriage Act 2014; Prevention Against Domestic Violence Act 2015; and Prohibition of FGM Act 2011. Kenya has also signed,

ratified and adopted major treaties, conventions, resolutions and declarations that are critical to the advancement of gender equality and women empowerment. These include Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW); UN Security Council Resolution 1325; Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA); and Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol).

Despite the above, there are gender inequalities in the socio-economic and political spheres. Gender gaps exist in primary, high school, Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and universities. The participation of women in, and contribution to, the economy is underrated, with women and girls' work often unpaid, underpaid or invisible. Most women work in the informal sector, with only about 35 per cent working in the formal sector. Women are also underrepresented in Parliament at both National and County level and also in decision making levels at both state and non-state organizations. All these pose a threat in the achievement of gender targets under the Agenda 2030. In spite of the above challenges, Kenya is committed to the achievement of the gender-related targets and going forward intends to: enhance implementation of gender policies and legal frameworks and empowerment of women through capacity building and financial support and strengthen the capacity of all stakeholders including the public on elimination of GBV, FGM and other gender-related issues.

Climate change, land degradation, biodiversity loss, pollution, depletion of natural resources and sustainable waste management are some of the environmental, climate action and forestry issues that Kenya has identified and prioritized as being urgent and requiring targeted interventions for inter and intra generational equity. Kenya is implementing various policy initiatives to address environmental degradation. These include the 15 billion national tree growing plan; ban on plastic bags; public education on climate change and necessary actions required to adapt and mitigate the climate change and adoption of circular economy model among others.

“Saving our planet, lifting people out of poverty, advancing economic growth... these are one and the same fight. We must connect the dots between climate change, water scarcity, energy shortages, global health, food security and women’s empowerment. Solutions to one problem must be solutions for all”

~ Ban Ki-moon

6.0 MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

Kenya has made progress towards implementation of the SDGs by adopting comprehensive and effective means of implementation. Towards this, the country has implemented various financing mechanisms, strengthening the use of ST&I in SDGs implementation, improving generation of statistics and data for SDGs and strengthening collaboration and partnership.

6.1 Financing for SDGs

Mobilizing the necessary financial resources is key for effective implementation of the 2030 agenda. In Kenya, the financing gap has been enormous as revealed by analysis of the investment gaps in the Medium-Term Plan III (MTP III), which showed an average gap of 10 per cent. Compounding climate disasters, COVID-19 and continuing conflict in the Eastern Europe 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.

To address the above, Kenya's Medium Term Revenue Strategy (MTRS) envisages to raise additional domestic resources towards attainment of the set East African target of 25 per cent of GDP by 2027. Besides domestic resources, Kenya will leverage on development assistance, public-private finances, climate and innovative finances, and remittances to accelerate the SDGs' implementation. The country will also strengthen large-scale collaboration between state and non-state actors.

6.2 Science, Technology and Innovation

Kenya recognizes Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) as a key enabler for prosperous, inclusive and environmentally sustainable economy. Towards this, the country has developed an STI Policy (2020-2030) themed "*Research for socio-economic transformation, global competitiveness and sustainable development*". In addition, BETA prioritizes development of the Digital Superhighway and Creative Economy. Further, the government is implementing various innovative actions which include development of innovation hubs, business incubation centres, science and technology parks and special economic zones for purposes of converting ideas, research, or prototypes into viable products and services.

6.3 Statistics and Data for SDGs

Since 2020, Kenya has significantly expanded its national SDG framework, adding 37 new indicators (from 131 to 167) by early 2024. Data for measuring progress comes from various sources, including censuses, surveys, government records, geospatial information, and citizen-generated data (CGD). The Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

(KNBS) as the official government agency for statistics plays a central role in measuring Kenya's SDG progress. Since 2015, KNBS has made impressive strides in ensuring high-quality, evidence-based data. This includes modernizing data collection with tools such as Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) and incorporating alternative data sources.

KNBS is committed to continuous improvement of data quality. In 2022, they launched the Kenya Statistical Quality Assurance Framework (KeSQAF), which provides a comprehensive approach to assessing the quality of statistics across the National Statistical System (NSS) – from institutional set-up to data collection processes and final outputs. KNBS actively engages the NSS in prioritizing data needs and building statistical capacity through the Kenya Strategy for Development of Statistics (KSDS). The government's data priorities are also reflected in the Medium Term Plan IV of Kenya's Vision 2030, which emphasizes a new statistical strategy. The upcoming KSDS 2024-2027, which is expected to be a key tool for mobilizing resources for statistical development, will focus on adopting modern technologies, fostering collaboration within the NSS, and enhancing capacity building. Recognizing the value of citizen participation, KNBS developed the Quality Criteria for Validating Citizen-Generated Data (CGD). This has allowed KNBS to leverage CGD to fill data gaps for specific SDG indicators (see Statistical Annex).

Despite Kenya's rich data ecosystem, challenges remain; these include producing disaggregated and updated data to identify those being left behind and have targeted interventions. Addressing this requires a whole of society approach. Investments are needed in data infrastructure, capacity building, and strengthening institutional coordination, not just within government, but also with the private sector, civil society, and academia. Regular funding for statistics, along with concerted efforts by the government and development partners, will be crucial to closing SDG data gaps.

6.4 Partnerships

The country has embraced Public Private Partnership (PPP) and partnered with UN Agencies, development partners, civil society, media, communities and philanthropies to support SDGs interventions. The partnerships have been guided by the SDGs stakeholders' engagement framework, which is set for review to enrich inclusivity and increase accountability in the remaining implementation period.



Accelerating Private Sector Decade of Action, Delivery and Recovery Through Sustainable Development Goals in Kenya

30th June, 2021
EAT 10:00 A.M – 12:30 P.M.



6.5 Capacity Building

Capacity building has been effective in the integration and domestication of the 2030 Agenda. This has mainly targeted government officers at both national and sub-national levels, and civil society activists. Moving forward, emphasis will be given to elected leaders, policy makers, businesspeople, and grass root mobilizers.

6.6 Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting on the 2030 Agenda

Kenya has been monitoring and preparing progress reports on implementation of SDGs annually. At the national level, the country prepared VNRs in 2017, 2020 and 2024. The 2024 VNR is the third, and it is expected that another two reports will be prepared by 2030. Similarly, in 2020, the sub-national governments prepared 5 VLRs, which have now increased to 17 in 2024, and it is envisioned that all 47 sub-national governments will have prepared at least 2 VLRs by 2030. Additionally, non-state actors have prepared shadow reports over the same periods and are also expected to prepare 2 reports by 2030.

Beyond reporting, the Government has conducted two evaluations targeting SDG 3 and SDG 16 in partnership with relevant stakeholders, including custodian international organizations. In the remaining period, the country intends to undertake evaluation of all the goals. To improve efficiency in monitoring, evaluation and reporting, the country will develop digital systems such as SDGs dashboard and platforms.

7.0 CONCLUSION AND NEXT STEPS

Kenya's 2024 VNR report highlights both progress, lessons learnt and challenges in the country's journey towards achieving the SDGs. The country has made significant strides in some SDG indicators despite facing various shocks that include COVID-19 pandemic, effects of climate change, geopolitical conflicts, among others.

The progress made towards the attainment of SDGs include strengthening of institutional frameworks and stakeholder engagement; awareness creation through various platforms and community dialogues at the local level; capacity building; tracking and reporting; development of SDGs Recovery and Acceleration Strategy (2022-2030) and SDGs roadmap to accelerate SDGs implementation beyond the midpoint.

Kenya has demonstrated resilience in economic growth, with sustained efforts to reduce poverty and promote inclusive development. Poverty levels in the country have declined to 39.8 per cent in 2022 from 42.9 per cent in 2020. The Government has prioritized investments in enhancing social safety nets, education and healthcare, leading to improved access and quality of services. Initiatives such as free primary education and universal health coverage have contributed to expanding opportunities and enhancing the well-being for Kenyan citizens, especially those at risk of being left behind.

Kenya continues to prioritize environmental sustainability, recognizing the importance of preserving natural resources and combating climate change. The commitment to increase forest cover by planting 15 billion trees by 2032 is geared towards addressing the adverse effects of climate change. Kenya has made substantial strides in promoting renewable energy, with over 75 per cent of Kenyan households connected to electricity.

The country is committed to implementing programmes and initiatives that are geared towards inclusive societies and ensure no one is left behind. The groups likely to be left behind have been mapped and policy frameworks developed to ensure sustainability of the interventions targeted to such groups. In addition, progress has been made in advancing gender equality and social inclusion, by implementing initiatives aimed at empowering women, girls, youths, PWDs and marginalized groups. However, deep-rooted cultural norms and structural barriers persist, hindering the full potential and representation of the marginalized groups. More concerted efforts are required to address discriminatory practices and ensure equal opportunities for all.

Kenya recognizes the importance of partnerships and collaboration in achieving the SDGs. The government has actively engaged with stakeholders from CSOs, development partners, media, academia, and the private sector to mobilize resources, share good practices, and foster innovation. Sustaining, expanding, and deepening these partnerships will be crucial in accelerating progress towards the SDGs.

Although the country has made notable achievements, there are persistent challenges that require urgent attention. These include addressing persistent and increasing inequalities, conflicts, enhancing governance and accountability, strengthening institutions, and building resilience to shocks and crises. Additionally, the COVID-19 pandemic has underscored the need for robust health systems and social protection mechanisms. Beyond the midpoint to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, targeted actions such as synchronized financing for development, strengthened data systems, among others, are urgently required if the goals are to be attained by 2030.

Kenya remains committed to the SDGs and is determined to accelerate progress towards a more sustainable, equitable, and resilient future. By leveraging partnerships, harnessing innovation, and prioritizing the needs of the most vulnerable, the country aims to leave no one behind in its pursuit of sustainable development.

To address the gaps identified in the 2024 VNR, the Government will undertake the following steps:

Next Steps

Financing for SDGs

- Develop and implement SDGs Resource Mobilization Strategy
- Implement the Medium-Term Revenue Strategy for the period 2023/24 to 2026/27 aimed at increasing domestic revenue mobilization and improving fiscal space for SDGs delivery
- Review and strengthen SDGs Stakeholders Engagement Framework to enhance partnership and complementarity in addressing the SDGs
- Undertake SDGs cost analysis to determine what it would take to realize SDGs by 2030

Data and Reporting

- Undertake a comprehensive review on implementation of SDGs
- Review the National Statistical System to improve availability of data for tracking and reporting on SDGs' implementation
- Strengthen coordination between key stakeholders to enhance generation, analysis, and dissemination of disaggregated, accurate, timely and verifiable (quality) data
- Establish SDGs knowledge platform and database
- Enhance use of CGD to compliment official statistics

Capacity Building

- Undertake capacity building on data collection, analysis, interpretation, and dissemination
- Conduct a SDGs training needs assessment at national and county level and review SDGs training manual
- Establish research and data partnerships with universities and research institutions to enhance research on SDGs

Communication and Advocacy

- Develop and implement SDGs Communication and Advocacy Strategy
- Strengthen documentation and sharing of SDGs good practices for replication and learning at the National and County level
- Disseminate 2024 VNR and outcomes of 2024 HLPF to stakeholders

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ANNEXES

Annex 1: National SDGs Indicator Framework (https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1QOgYyQQku07K8i0fZqqXy0EXbY1Yav0d/edit?usp=drive_link&oid=102946164510875388561&rtpof=true&sd=true?)

Annex 2: Statistical Annex to the Kenya Voluntary National Review: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1kcCCNue67LeSISu2ZU6FwbnSA5SYIExK/view?usp=sharing>

Annex 3: County Government Voluntary Local Reviews (VLR) (https://maarifa.cog.go.ke/resource-library?f%5B0%5D=resource_tags%3A28)

Annex 4: Civil Society Organizations' Report (<https://docs.google.com/document/d/1UrLUg5BybDkitziRJNReGZsGUw91zUsN/edit?rtpof=true&sd=true>)



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